

## WHAT OUR PARTY STANDS FOR.

### The Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Socialist National Convention at Chicago.

#### Also the Platform for the Campaign of 1908 and the Program of Immediate Demands to Which the Party and Its Representatives to Be Elected to Office Are Pledged.

We print below the Declaration of Principles and the Platform and Program for 1908 adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May 10 to 18. The editing committee has not yet completed its work, so that these documents are not in their exact final form. The changes, however, will be only changes of style, and the substance will be as here presented:

#### Declaration of Principles.

"Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

"To-day the machinery and land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

#### The Class Struggle.

"The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

"A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting propertied classes on the one hand and the exploited propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

#### Industrial Crises.

"In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness (k) workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

"The character of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

#### Industrial Institutions.

"To maintain their rule over their fellowmen, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own the nation practically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

"The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has now become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system the wage-workers will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

#### Mission of the Socialist Party.

"The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective ownership for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

"The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestige of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

"The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious belief.

"In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

"To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist Party. In this battle for freedom the Socialist Party does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man."

#### THE PLATFORM FOR 1908.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, in entering upon the campaign of 1908, again presents itself to the people as the party of the working class, and as such it appeals for the support of all workingmen of the United States and of all citizens who favor the great and just cause of labor.

chinery, of all the necessities of life, and even the prices of our coffins.

The ruling class has seized upon the present desperate condition of the workers as an opportunity for a renewed onslaught on the organized labor movement. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision, depriving the workers of rights which they had won by a century of struggle. The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, aitho defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist Movement, revealed the existence of a far reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy on the part of the ruling powers against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners, the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equaled even in a country so completely dominated as is the United States by the profit-seeking class.

The Congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as has the other branches of government, the legislation for which the labor organizations have continuously petitioned has been rejected; the scant legislation apparently passed for their benefit has been so distorted as to injure those whom it pretended to help. The working class of the United States cannot expect any adequate remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class, or from the dominant parties.

So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to use the common resources of the nation's wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform or other legislative measures can avail against those fatal results of a system of utter anarchy in production. So long as the wealth production of the country is based on individual competition, the fierce struggles of this competition will inevitably lead to combinations and trusts. No amount of governmental regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

So long as our courts, legislative and executive officers remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents our government will be used in the interests of this class against the toilers. Political parties are but the expression of economic class interests. The Republican, the Democratic and so-called "Independence" parties, and all parties other than the Socialist, are financed, directed, and controlled by representatives of different groups of the ruling class. In the maintenance of class government both the Democratic and Republican parties have been equally guilty.

The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and actively responsible for these wrongs. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impotence, has shown itself equally servile to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power.

#### THE WORKING PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves, and our elected officers to the following program:

1. The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforesting of cut-over and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and by extending all other

## EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE "EVENING CALL" COMPLETED.

### First Issue of the Labor Daily Will Positively Appear Saturday, May 30.

#### A Class of Contributors Also Secured That Will Insure an Excellent Working Class Newspaper—Big Mass Meeting in Grand Central Palace on Decoration Day to Celebrate Event—Engene V. Debs, Our Presidential Candidate, and Others Will Speak.

The "Evening Call" will make its first appearance on Saturday, May 30. With the first issue that runs off the press will be consummated the years of preparation on the part of the Socialists and progressive labor organizations of Greater New York and vicinity to establish a daily paper that would represent the true interests of the working class. The event is one of deep significance and with great possibilities.

Delays are dangerous—but not always, for it is now apparent that the delay in starting the "Evening Call" has been a fortunate one. The paper begins its career under most encouraging circumstances, and all the better for the fact that there has been some delay. It has enabled the Board of Managers to secure the services of Comrade George H. Gordon, who has assumed the responsibilities of managing editor. He has organized a staff of workers with every prospect of producing a paper that will be a credit to those who are expected to support it.

Comrade Gordon will be held responsible for the editorial conduct of both the "Evening Call" and The New York Socialist. The latter will be taken over by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association with the next issue and will continue it as a weekly. It is intended that The New York Socialist will be gradually developed into a weekly paper with many popular features.

Associated with Comrade Gordon, the managing editor, will be Comrades Walter Hurt and Algernon Lee as chief editorial writers. Both these comrades are well known for their ability along the lines they will follow. Comrade Hurt is one of the most powerful writers in the United States and Comrade Lee needs no introduction to Socialist readers anywhere. The remainder of the editorial and reportorial force has been organized with a view to the highest efficiency.

A cartoonist is an important part of the equipment of the modern newspaper and the "Evening Call" has succeeded in engaging W. H. Call as its own special cartoonist. Comrade Call is a new man, a literal "find", and a good one and his work is striking enough to warrant the prediction that it will meet with cordial approval and in some respects cause a sensation.

A number of departments are arranged for that will be regular features of the "Evening Call", and along new lines. One department will be devoted to women and will be edited by Rose Pastor Stokes, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be of unusual interest and merit. There will also be a Children's Department under the direction of a woman of special qualifications for the work of interesting the little ones in matters of particular importance to them, and to show that Socialists really believe in equality and try to practise it, there will also be a department for men discussing those things which are of special interest to them as men.

In addition, there will be regular contributions from some of the most noted and brilliant writers in America, people who are recognized to be unequalled in their special fields. Among these may be named: Engene V. Debs, Ben Hanford, W. J. Ghent, Morris Hillquit, Max S. Hayes, Eugene Wood, Leroy Scott, John Spargo, Ernest Poole, Charles Edward Russell, Abraham Caham, Clarence Barrow, Leonard D. Abbott, Franklin H. Wentworth, Robert Hunter, William English Wall-

## BRIEF HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

The capitalists who sweat blood over the "right to work" of non-union men during a strike, have managed to control their enthusiasm for it during the crisis.

The capitalist class is opposed to Debs and Hanford. Who are you opposed to?

Rockefeller knows that it is a fine fine that you don't have to pay.

An injunction Bill for President is not a counterfeit for the working class but the "real thing".

The Democratic party has an ass for its symbol just to be in keeping with the party's history.

The last Congress expires this week. So has the workers' hopes for relief from that body.

The capitalists also "punish their

ing, Edmond Kelly, Robert Bruere, Alexander Irvine, Charlotte Teller, Peter E. Burrows, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Meta Stern, Miss Anna Maley, Mrs. Martha Benney Bruere, Captain W. E. P. French, Morris Winchewsky, and others whose names are familiar to readers of the current literature of the time.

Above all the "Evening Call" will be a newspaper as well as a Socialist paper. It will strive to give the news—and news that the capitalist daily papers suppress. At the same time it will be a home paper—a newspaper for the workers, young and old.

The first issue, out on Saturday, will contain a host of special features. It will consist of six pages and so will the succeeding issues, if the comrades do their duty, until more pages can be added. There will be no trouble about getting the matter to fill six, or eight or even twelve pages. It's the paper that costs and when the support warrants meeting that cost the paper will be increased in size.

For the first issue, John Frew, one of the most gifted magazine artists, has drawn a beautiful symbolical picture representing the Call to the Workers to Unite. The Board of Managers was so well pleased with this picture that it was decided to have it printed on stiff paper and sell it as a souvenir at the celebration at Grand Central Palace on Saturday night. Every comrade will want one of these souvenirs to frame and hang up at home.

Comrade Engene V. Debs has contributed a special article on "The Socialist Press" and there will be other articles suitable to the occasion.

The "Evening Call" can be had in bundle lots at fifty cents a hundred. Bundles of the first issue will be ready for delivery at the "Volkszeitung" office, 15 Spruce street, at 4 p. m., Saturday. Comrades should call there at that time in order to ensure prompt delivery. Locals outside of the city will get their bundles in the usual way.

The Board of Managers again urges the purchase of the bonds issued by the "Evening Call" and the stock in the Publishing Association. The bonds may be purchased by anybody but the stock is on sale only to party members of six months good standing. The bonds provide an excellent way by which immediate financial support can be given the "Evening Call." Comrade Menz, business manager, will gladly give all information regarding the purchase of bonds, a good number of which have already been disposed of.

Finally, the comrades are urged to be present at the celebration of the first appearance of the "Evening Call" to be held at Grand Central Palace on Saturday evening, and at which our presidential candidate, Comrade Debs, will speak. Let us give him and the "Evening Call" a rousing welcome. He is coming all the way from Kansas specially for this occasion and the campaign in New York this year will be virtually opened when he addresses us. Other speakers will be John Spargo, Alexander Irvine and Morris Hillquit, chairman. Edwin Markham will read a new poem and Mrs. J. W. Gates will sing, while the Socialist Band will furnish music. It will be a gala time. Admission, 25 cents, to defray expenses.

Now then, comrades, altogether! And give the "Evening Call", New York's newspaper for the workers, a big send-off and a good start on its epoch-making career.

enemies and reward their friends," but they never look for friends among their enemies or enemies among their friends. That's the difference, Mr. Gompers.

So long as the workers divide their votes the capitalist class will see to the division of wealth.

Debs and Hanford were both victims of injunctions, while Taft stands where you should not and where they don't.

Class consciousness will save you where class ignorance only brings unemployment and want.

Even if the Socialists don't win, the crop of lemons will not be so large this year.

Those "friends" whom you met last election will soon be around just to show that you erred in thinking they had forgotten you.

## WILL YOU STARVE?

By Jos. E. Cohen.

Workingmen of America, will you starve?

You have now been out of work for months. You have tried in vain to find work. For every call for a laborer hundreds of you have responded. You have fought like mad men at the factory gate for the chance to sell yourselves to a master. You have walked miles and rode the freight from town to town in search of work. And now, tired and weary, you sink down in despair.

What will be the outcome? The little money you saved is spent. You have bought meat and provisions and groceries on credit until the shopkeepers will sell you no more. You have even tasted the bitter drops of charity. But this cannot satisfy you. Your spirit rebels at it. This cannot be the end.

In your distress you turned to the factory owners, to the captains of industry, for relief. But their hearts of stone are not softened by your cry for bread. The only language they understand is the language of dollars and dividends. You are of no service to them now. Your suffering is no concern of theirs.

Yes, they do understand the language of dollars and dividends. They are reducing the wages of what few of your fellow workers they still employ. That means increased dollars and dividends in the pockets of the masters. But it means, at the same time, less purchasing power for your fellow workers, less goods bought, less goods manufactured, less workers employed, and more out of work, greater competition for jobs and greater suffering in the working class.

In your distress you turned to the statesmen, to the men you have entrusted with the task of administering the government "to promote the common welfare." But the statesmen are busy with the Japanese question, with every question except that of concern to you. They are too busy furnishing troops to break strikes, too busy handing down injunctions to disrupt labor organizations, too busy drinking toasts to the Tsars and the Kaisers to trouble themselves about you and your family. Only the dropping of your ballots marks music in their ears; they want none of your lamentations.

Indeed, to mock at your distress, they gorge themselves at banquets in New York and Philadelphia, banquets that cost \$100 a plate. This is their answer to your appeal for work and sustenance!

Have you learned the lesson? Are you satisfied now that you have nothing to expect from the master class

and nothing to expect from the old party politicians?

Then depend upon yourselves? If you starve, it is because you want to starve!

You, the workingmen and women and children, as a class, produce everything that is needed to supply your wants. It is your incoquity, your skill and the strength of your arms that have called into being the marvelous machinery, the gigantic factories, the sweeping railroads, the tremendous industrial forces that go to make the civilization of this, the twentieth century.

Your labor, and your labor alone, has created the great social means of production. Your labor, and your labor alone, will start the wheels of industry going again and save you from starvation.

Will you do it? To accomplish this result, you must thrust aside the hand that holds closed the factory door, the hand of its private owner, the capitalist class. The workshop must no longer be the individual property of a privileged few. It must become the common possession of all the people. We must have Socialism!

In Socialism lies the salvation of the working class. Not until the coming of Socialism will the workers be permanently free from hard times, free from poverty and want, free from destitution and slavery.

To win the nation and the world to Socialism, the workers have organized themselves into the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party sends forth its speakers; it publishes papers and pamphlets and books; it carries on a never-ceasing campaign of education to reach the intelligence of men and women.

The Socialist Party is the only one that has a positive program to the question of hard times, here now!

You have never needed the Socialist movement, with its sage of deliverance that is rife throughout the world, that is unfit for poor and oppressed of all countries. You were self-satisfied so long as you had work and food. You thought of the morrow.

But now you are out of work, are hungry. You are weary of worn-out platitudes of the old party and the old editors and the old news. Will you not now listen to new thought, the new doctrine, new message? Will you not heed the message of Socialism now?

Will you starve? Or will you be free?

## SOCIALIST PARTY

### PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

— AT —

## SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK

### Sunday Afternoon and Eve., June

#### FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Grand Concert, Dancing, Amusements, Games, Etc.

Chorus by the Finnish Socialists' Club,  
United German Singing Societies of New York,  
Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Orchestra,  
Socialist Band, Socialist Fife and Drum Corps  
of New Jersey, Etc.

### BARBECUE, Gymnastics Exhibitions, Monster Children's Parade

TICKETS, 10 CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, 15 CENTS

ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS.  
HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Train to West Farms, with in two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, or Third Ave. "L" Road to 146th St. and change for West Farms (Subway).



The New York Socialist

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. John C. Chase, Secretary; William Koenig, Treasurer.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$3.00. Six months \$1.50. Single copies 10 cents.

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

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

1900 (Presidential) 96,961. 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,752. 1904 (Presidential) 408,930.

FORWARD, MARCH!

Comrades of the Socialist Party, our convention has been held, and has done its work faithfully and well. Our platform has been drawn, and it is sure to the great principles of our cause.

WHAT THIS CONGRESS HAS NOT DONE FOR LABOR!

Well, did any of you really expect that you were going to get a law preventing the abuse of injunctions and a law reversing the iniquitous decisions which holds labor unions to be trusts and penalizes their activity?

dynamite last week. As usual, strikers are charged with being responsible for the act. It is only within recent years that strikes have been accompanied with the use of dynamite, and it came into use about the same time that detective agencies discovered a lucrative field for hiring out "operatives" to capitalist firms.

It was the Honorable Timothy Campbell who naively asked, "What's the Constitution between friends?" And now the Baltimore "Sun" suggests that President Roosevelt's version would be, "What's the Constitution between enemies?"

A QUESTION FOR THE "TIMES."

"The failure of the suit brought by one woman to establish the fact of her marriage with Mr. Thomas C. Platt, whom another woman is suing for divorce, spares him the legal inconveniences that would have attended the success of the action, but saves him little in public standing or private reputation.

All too true, but where and how did Socialism—that regards woman as a subject for barter and that "destroys the family"—infect the "easy boss" of New York politics? Is it not known in the "Times" office that the "red cult" destroys all the blessed virtues that flourish in capitalist society?

SEVEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Seven years ago this paper characterized William Travers Jerome as "a pinchbeck imitation of Theodore Roosevelt." It observed that the then candidate for the office of District Attorney in New York County was sedulously aping the least admirable qualities of the President; his spectacular egotism and his headstrong recklessness in speech and action.

Events have justified us. It took a long time for the mass of New Yorkers—who are, generally speaking, the easiest marks on earth—to find out how little reality there was behind the impressive "front" and loud words that Mr. Jerome presented for their admiration.

We pass no judgment on the specific charges made by the King Committee and now under investigation. We rest our case on the District Attorney's own defense, as it appeared in the daily papers on Wednesday.

Why were we right? Why were we able to detect the sham that deceived so many? Frankly, not because the Editor of this paper is a man of extraordinarily keen discrimination.

SERVITUDE IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Post Office Department has just directed the attention of its employees to the following executive order of Jan. 21, 1902:

directly, individually or thru associations, to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save thru the heads of the departments, in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service.

This applies to all employees of the Executive Departments and its enforcement at the time Roosevelt is making a display of favoritism for the workers, shows the shallow pretense of that politician. Such an order also establishes that state servitude often ascribed to Socialism and always repudiated by Socialists.

A PUZZLED PROFESSOR.

Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto writes to the students of Cornell University regarding political parties in the United States and makes the discovery that "Democrats and Republicans are the one Greek and the other Latin for the same thing."

"But in a few weeks Democrats and Republicans will be organizing a political war against each other in a spirit hardly less bellicose than that of actual warfare, with arsenals full of political projectiles on both sides; while the community will be inflamed; intrigue, and perhaps not a little corruption of different kinds, will be at work, and the press on both sides will be blowing the trumpets with more regard to effect than truth."

This seems to strike the "Grand Old Man of Canada" as a deplorable condition, and all the more so as there is no real necessity for quarrels between organizations that stand for the same thing. The "same thing" for which they stand is property, big property, although Prof. Smith did not think it necessary to mention it.

It may be a new idea to Professor Smith that two men or two organizations that wish to plunder others should assume a bellicose attitude towards each other in order to deceive their victims, but a little knowledge of the "lightfingered" gentry would demonstrate to him that capitalist parties know the value of tricks performed even among criminals.

Five or six weeks ago, the first of May was the "day of jubilee" to which workmen were being told to look with joyful hope, the day when the factories would reopen, the railways would take up work of construction and repair, and the hard times would be brought to a close.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Altho the Penrose Bill, known as the "press muzzler," has been withdrawn from Congress, another bill having the same object has been introduced by Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania. A provision of the Acheson bill reads:

"And when any issue of any periodical has been declared non-mailable by the postoffice department the periodical may be excluded from second-class mail privileges at the discretion of the postmaster general."

The wording is identical with that of the Penrose Bill, which provided for a form of censorship which has been found effective in Russia.

Railroads Cut Wages.

CHICAGO, May 21.—A general cut in wages of all section men and unskilled laborers has been ordered by the railroads extending west from Chicago. Several thousand men are affected.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

By Algernon Lee.

The National Convention just held was, perhaps, less dramatically interesting than that of 1904. There was this time no marked division on questions of theory or policy to cause delegates to line up for a clear conflict.

The first impression upon the observer, and still more emphatically the dominant impression upon the participants during the time the convention was in session, might well be that there was too much talk and that a great deal of time was wasted, especially in the first two or three days.

The fact that two and a half days were occupied in organizing the convention, adopting rules, and electing committees simply shows that we have not yet learned just the best methods for conducting a convention of the Socialist Party.

It will be remembered that Delegate Goebel of New Jersey moved to strike out from the report on rules the recommendation that a committee on Trade Unions be elected. His remarks, as well as those of Delegate Moore of Pennsylvania, in support of the motion to strike out, gave the impression that they were in favor of ignoring the unions altogether, either to avoid the danger of having the party dragged into the internal controversies of the union movement or else on the ground, as sometimes alleged, that the unions are "bulwarks of capitalism" and, by engaging the workers' attention in a struggle over small questions of wages and hours, restrain them from following revolutionary tendencies.

Delegate Toole of Maryland had the happy thought of substituting the words "labor organizations" for "trade unions" in the rule providing for this committee; and the committee itself afterward went further and used the phrase "organized labor," the term which is almost universally employed among union men to designate the union movement as a whole.

The declaration as worked out by the committee and adopted by the convention is an unmistakable reaffirmation of the position taken by the party in 1904—the position of absolute neutrality with regard to the internal affairs of the union movement. It is, however, clearer than the declaration then adopted, both in that it avoids the use of the term "trade unions" and also in that it omits the statement that "neither political nor other differences of opinion justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement"—a statement which is not altogether true in every case and which, even if true, is not the business of the Socialist Party to put forth.

The opposition to the committee's report was on two lines. Some, while disavowing any desire to involve the party in union controversies, insisted that there should at least be a distinct expression of approval for the industrial form of union organization. To them it was replied that if the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. or any other labor organization should assume to tell the party how to model its organization or conduct its affairs, the party would certainly regard it as rather impertinent and would tell that organization to mind its own business; that the party ought equally to respect the autonomy of the unions; and that, after all, the unions will have to learn the best form of organization and methods of action by their own experience, not by reading resolutions adopted by a party convention.

Some were opposed to the report on another ground—not because it represented complete neutrality with regard to inter-union disputes, but because it committed the party to active and hearty endorsement of organized labor in general in all its conflicts with the capitalists. It was said, for instance, that a strike for shorter hours or against a reduction of wages is not part of the class struggle—a statement which drew forth a telling reply from Delegate Berlin of Chicago on the comfortable method of waging the class struggle by adopting resolutions

and learnedly criticizing the men and women who are bearing the burdens of strike and lockout and injunction and martial law. It was said that the Socialist Party stands for the whole working class, whereas the unions altogether number but 8 or 10 per cent of that class. The answer came back promptly from more than one quarter; if we are to judge by numbers, the union members outnumber our party members 50 to one and outnumber our voters five or six to one; in fact, both the party and the unions represent the whole working class, more or less perfectly, the unions in the daily struggle on the economic field, the party in the struggle on the political field, and for the sake of the whole working class they ought to give each other hearty support.

The report of the platform committee was probably not altogether satisfactory to a single one of its members; and after it got thru the convention, with sundry amendments, consistent or otherwise, it was probably not altogether satisfactory to a single delegate. Yet the result of the committee's and the convention's labors on this question marks a distinct advance in one important respect.

The improvement is this: The precedent has been set of distinguishing between and issuing as three separate the connected documents—first, a Declaration of Principles, which is a statement of the fundamental outlines of our politico-economic theory; second, a Platform, which is a campaign address, dealing with the special situation existing at a given time; and third, a Program, which is a formulation of the more important measures which, at the given time, the party advocates as measures of immediate relief and as means of strengthening the working class and preparing it for future victory.

This is an established method in Europe, and is the proper method for a party like ours which pursues a revolutionary ultimate aim, based on a profound and consistent philosophy, and at the same time and in perfect harmony with that pursues a policy of immediately applicable social reform. The precedent has now been established in the United States. The next convention will improve on the details of the work. It will, we may hope, adopt a Declaration which will be a masterpiece of terse, precise, and convincing statement, which can then stand thru campaign after campaign, as has the declaration of the German party adopted at Erfurt in 1891. It will also, we hope, adopt a Program that will be really what it sets out to be and will not include as immediate demands things which are in no possible sense of the word demands, to say nothing of being immediate ones.

The idea was a new one at this convention, and was not grasped at once. There was a group—from 40 to 50 in number, judging by the vote on the motion to strike out the whole Program and by several other votes of a similar tendency—who stood for what is commonly (whether justly or not I do not say) called "impossibilism." They considered that to make any immediate demands short of the "abolition of capitalism" is to compromise our principles. The large majority of the convention disagreed with them. But when they moved to include the collective ownership of all land among the immediate demands, a sufficient number of delegates, fearing that a negative vote on that proposition might be construed as a declaration in favor of private ownership of land under Socialism, joined with them to make a majority for an amendment quite inconsistent with the nature and purpose of the Program.

Perhaps the most important thing in the revision of the party constitution was the adoption of the plan for biennial conventions, instead of quadrennial ones. This was not adopted hastily, but after serious consideration. The feeling was that a national convention is the best means of unifying the party in all parts of the country, giving the more or less divergent tendencies of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and California a chance to correct each other, for every fraction in the party to teach others and learn from others. As for expense, it was considered that the party is going to keep on growing and can easily afford it. Our party membership will probably be doubled again within the next four years, as it has in the last four; and two conventions will cost no more per capita than one does now. The convention held in the presidential year will naturally concern itself chiefly with nominating candidates, adopting a good platform, and preparing for an effective campaign; the convention held in the intermediate year will be free to devote its attention to general questions of principle, policy, and organization and to do valuable work that is now too much slighted.

Another innovation which should be welcomed is the step taken with regard to the questions of immigration and of farmers' program. On each of these questions the convention adopted a declaration expressing its views, as far as it felt prepared to express them. But it felt that both questions ought to be studied more carefully, and accordingly it chose a commission for each which will be expected to investigate thoroughly, to consider with care, and to present to the next convention a report which may be the basis of definite and confident action.

Current Literature

The May number of the "International Socialist Review" has been enlarged to eighty pages. It contains a new English translation of Karl Marx' criticism of the Gotha Platform. Cameron King contributes an article on Asiatic Exclusion; H. S. Viets, in the News and Views Department, discusses Immigration; Comrade Wurm of Berlin has an article on the Alcohol Question which is used as a propaganda leaflet in Germany; Jessie M. Mollie opposes a separate movement for women in an article on Women and the Socialist Movement and Mary E. Marcy contributes the first installment of a "charity" story. Single copies of the Review can be obtained of The Socialist at 10 cents each. The "Review" and The Socialist can both be secured for one year for \$1, if sent to The Socialist.

"The Russian Bastle" is the title of a forthcoming book by a Russian naval officer, Mr. Youvatshov. He was detained for over a year in the fortress of Peter and Paul, and he afterward suffered two years of solitary confinement in Schlusselburg before being taken to Sakhalin to pass there many years in penal servitude. Schlusselburg is described by Youvatshov as so horrible that life at the convict station of Sakhalin, among thieves and assassins, was, by comparison, delightful.

"Socialistic Tendencies in American Trade Unions," by John Curtis Kennedy, written, we believe, as a thesis for a degree in Cornell University, is issued as a reprint from the "Journal of Political Economy" of the University of Chicago. The author has made a careful and intelligent study of the subject and concludes that: "Unionism and Socialism are fundamentally associated. American trade unions are becoming more class conscious; they are going into politics; and they are beginning to demand collective ownership and management of capital."

The Right Honorable H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P., is an English gentleman who writes books—many, all too many of them—with such titles as "The Laws of Every-Day Life," "Things New and Old," "This World of Ours." We are informed, on the indubitable authority of his London publishers, that over 800,000 copies of these and other books by the same multifariously wise gentleman have been sold. If they have also been read, we need seek no further for an explanation of the alleged deterioration of the English race. "English Socialism of To-day: its Teachings and its Aims Examined," which E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published in this country, is just the sort of a work we should expect from the author of "This World of Ours." So far as space would permit, the right honorable gentleman has gathered up all the false statements of fact, all the garbled quotations, all the distortions of theory, and all the cheap insinuations which an industrious search for arguments on one side of a question—and that the wrong side—might reveal, and has put them forward, with a rather funny air of originality and statesmanlike infallibility, into an indictment of the Socialist movement. And yet, English Socialism lives.

GOVERNMENT.

In every community on earth the strongest, the craftiest or the wealthiest of the male inhabitants combine to compel their weaker, stupider or poorer brothers and sisters to pay them for the privilege of remaining on earth.

A government by the strongest is called an absolute monarchy; a government by the craftiest, a limited monarchy, and a government by the wealthiest, a republic.

In an absolute monarchy, the people are controlled. In a limited monarchy they are enjoked. In a republic, they are sold.—Life.

The new bridge of the New York, Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. at Chester was blown up with dynamite.



WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

ALL THE WORLD'S LABOR NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

VOL. I, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

PRICE, ONE CENT

GRAND CELEBRATION

Of the First Issue of the NEW YORK EVENING CALL at

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,

Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street,

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 8 P. M.

At Which the Speakers will be:

EUGENE V. DEBS,

Socialist Party Candidate for President,

JOHN SPARGO and ALEXANDER IRVINE.

Chairman, MORRIS HILLQUIT

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COMRADES, ATTEND AND MAKE THIS A MEMORABLE OCCASION FOR THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OF GREATER NEW YORK. BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

THE CLIMAX OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

Fulsome Laudation.

Without an exception the various biographies were fulsomely laudatory. This excessive praise might have defeated the purpose of the authors were it not that it was the fashion of the times to depict and accept the multi-millionaires as marvels of ability, almost superhuman. This was the stuff fed out to the people; and it was to be wondered at that a period came when the popular mind reacted and sought the opposite extreme in which it lauded in the most violent denunciations of the very men whom it had long been taught to revere. That period, too, passed to be succeeded by another in which a more correct judgment will be formed of the magnates and in which they will appear not as exceptional criminals but as products of the formation of the magnates, and in their true relation to both of these factors.

III.

In 1880 amounted to about \$150,000,000. The bulk of this descended to his son William Waldorf Astor. The \$70,000,000 fortune left by William Astor in 1862 was bequeathed to his son John Jacob Astor. These two consins to-day hold the greatest part of the collective Astor fortune.

Having reached the present generation, we shall not attempt to enter into a detailed narrative of their multifarious interests, embracing land, railroads, industries, insurance and a vast variety of other forms of wealth. The purpose of this work is to point out the circumstances underlying the origin and growth of the great private fortunes; in the case of the Astors this has been done sufficiently, perhaps overdone, since many facts have been intentionally left out of these chapters which might very properly have been included. But there are a few remaining facts without which the story would not be complete and lacking which it might lose some significance.

The Astor Fortune Doubles.

We have seen how at William B. Astor's death in 1876 the Astor fortune amounted to at least \$100,000,000, probably much more. Within six years, by 1882, it had more than doubled in the hands of his two sons. How was it possible to have added the extraordinary sum of \$125,000,000 in less than a decade and a half? Individual ability did not accomplish it; it is ludicrous to say that it could have done so. The methods by which much of this increase was gathered in have already been set forth. A large part came from the rise in the value of land, which values arose not from the slightest act of the Astors, but from the

growth of the population and the labor of the whole body of workers. This value was created by the producers, but far from owning or even sharing in it, they were compelled to pay heavier and heavier tribute in the form of rent for the very values which they had created. Had the Astors or other landlords gone into a perpetual trance these values would have been traced just the same. Then not content with appropriating values which others created, the landlord class defrauded the city of even the fractional part of these values in the form of taxation.

Up to the present generation the Astors had never set themselves out as "reformers" in politics. They had plundered right and left but without made no great pretenses. The fortune held by the Astors, so the facts indubitably show, represents a succession of piracies and exploitation. Very curious, therefore, it is to note that the Astors of the present generation have avowed themselves most sollicitous reformers and have been members of pretentious, self-constituted committees composed of the "best citizens," the object of which has been to purge New York City of Tammany corruption. Leaving aside the Astors, and considering the attitude of the propertied class as a whole, this posing of the so-called better element as reformers has been and is one of the most singular characteristics of American politics, and its most colossal sham. Altho continuously, with rare intermissions, the rich landholders, railroad and industrial magnates have been either corrupting public officials or availing themselves of the benefits of corrupt politics, many of them, not in New York alone, but in every American city, have been, at the same time, metamorphosing themselves into reformers. Not reformers, of course, in the true high sense of the word, but as ingenious counterfeiters. With the most ardent professions of civic purity and of horror at the prevailing corruption they have come forward on occasion clothed in a fine and pompous garb of righteousness.

The Quality of "Reformers"

The very men who cheated cities, states and nation out of enormous sums in taxation; who bribed, thru their retainers, legislatures, common councils and executive and administrative officials; who corruptly put judges on the bench; who made government simply an auxiliary to their designs; who exacted heavy tributes from the people in a thousand ways; who forced their employees to work for precarious wages and who bitterly fought every movement for the betterment of the working classes—these were the men who have made up these so-called "reform" committees, precisely as to-day they constitute them.

If there had been the slightest serious attempt to interfere with their

vested privileges, corruptly obtained and corruptly enhanced, and with the vast amount of graft that these privileges bought them, they would have instantly raised the cry of revolutionary confiscation. But they were very willing to put an end to the petty graft which the politicians collected from saloons, brothels, peddlars, and the small merchants, and thereby present themselves as respectable and public-spirited citizens, appalled at the existing corruption. The newspapers supported them in this attitude and occasionally a sufficient number of the voters would sustain their appeals and elect candidates that they presented. The only real difference was that under an openly corrupt machine they had to pay in bribes for franchises, laws and immunity from laws, while under the "reform" administrations, which represented and toadied to them, they often obtained all these and more without the expenditure of a cent. It has often been much more economical for them to have "reform" in power; and it is a well known truism that the business-class reform administrations which are popularly assumed to be honest, will go to greater lengths in selling out the rights of the people than the most corrupt political machine, for the reason that their administrations are not generally suspected of corruption and therefore are not closely watched. Moreover, corruption by bribes is not always the most effective kind. There is a much more sinister form. It is that which flows from conscious class use of a responsive government for insidious ends. Practically all of the bourgeois reform movements have come within this scope.

This is no place for a dissertation on these pseudo reform movements; it is a subject deserving a special treatment by itself. But it is well to advert to them briefly here since it is necessary to give constant insights into the methods of the propertied class. Whether corruption or "reform" administrations were in power the cheating of municipality and state in taxation has gone on with equal vigor.

IV.

The collective Astor fortune, as we have said, amounts to \$450,000,000. This, however, is merely an estimate based largely upon their real estate possessions. No one but the Astors themselves know their huge holdings in bonds and stocks of every description. It is safe to venture the opinion that their fortune far exceeds \$450,000,000. Their surplus wealth piles up so fast that a large part of it is incessantly being invested in buying more land. Originally owning land in the lower part of Manhattan, they then bought land in Yorkville, then added to their possessions in Harlem, and later in the Bronx, in which part of New York City they now own immense areas. Their estate is growing larger and larger all the time.

Fifteen Millions Annually.

In rents alone in New York City at this present day the Astors collect fourteen or fifteen million dollars a year. The "Astor Estates" are managed by a central office, the agent in charge of which gets a salary of \$50,000 a year. All of the business details are attended to entirely by this agent and his force of subordinates. Of these annual rents a part is distributed among the various members of the Astor family according to the degree of their interest; the remainder is used to buy more land.

The Astor mansions rank among the most pretentious in the United States and in Europe. The New York City residence of Mrs. William Astor at Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street is one of extraordinary luxury and grandeur. Adjoining and connected with it is the equally sumptuous mansion of John Jacob Astor. In these residences, or rather palaces, splendor is piled upon splendor. In Mrs. William Astor's spacious ballroom and picture gallery, balls have been given, each costing, it is said, \$100,000. In cream and gold the picture gallery spreads; the walls are profuse with costly paintings, and at one end is a gallery in wrought iron where musicians give out melody on festive occasions. The dining rooms of these houses are of an immensity. Embellished in old oak incrustated with gold, their walls are covered with antique tapestries set in huge oak framework with margins thick with gold. Upon the diners a luxurious ceiling looks down, a blaze of color upon black oak set off by masses of gold borders. Directly over the center of the table are painted garlands of flowers and clusters of fruit. In the hub of this representation is Mrs. Astor's monogram in letters of gold. From the massive hall, with its reproductions of paintings of Marie Antoinette and other old French court characters, its statuary, costly vases and draperies, a wide marble stairway curves gracefully upstairs. To dwell upon all of the luxurious aspects of these residences would compel an extended series of details. In both of them every room is a thing of magnificence.

Palaces and Poverty.

From these palaces it is but a step, as it were, to gaunt neighborhoods where great parts of the population are crowded in the most inhuman way into wretched tenement houses. It is an undeniable fact that more than fifty blocks on Manhattan Island—each of which blocks is not much larger than the space covered by the Astor mansions—have each a teeming population of from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. In each of several blocks 6,000 persons are congested. In 1855, when conditions were thought bad enough, 417,476 inhabitants were crowded into the section south of Fourteenth street; but in 1907 this district contained fully 750,000 population. Forty years ago the lower sections only of Manhattan

were overcrowded, but now the density of congestion has spread to all parts of Manhattan, and to parts of the Bronx and Brooklyn. On an area of 200 acres in certain parts of the city not less than 200,000 people exist. It is not uncommon to find eighteen men, women, and children, driven to it by necessity, sleeping in three small, suffocating rooms.

But the New York City residences of the Astors are only a mere detachment of their many palaces. They have impressive mansions, costing great sums at Newport. At Ferncliffe on the Hudson John Jacob Astor has an estate of 2,000 acres. This country palace, built in chaste Italian architecture, is fitted with every convenience and luxury. John Jacob Astor's cousin, William Waldorf, some years since expatriated himself from his native country and became a British subject. He bought the Cliveden estate at Taplow, Bucks, England, the old seat of the Duke of Westminster, the richest landlord in England. Thenceforth William Waldorf scorned his native land, and has never even taken the trouble to look at the property in New York which yields him so vast a revenue. This absentee landlord, for whom it is estimated not less than 100,000 men, women and children directly toil in the form of paying him rent, has surrounded himself in England with a lofty feudal exclusiveness. Sweeping aside the privilege that the general public had long enjoyed of access to the Cliveden grounds, he issued strict orders forbidding trespassing, and along the roads he built high walls surmounted with broken glass. His son and heir Waldorf Astor has avowed that he also will remain a British subject. William Waldorf Astor, it should be said, is somewhat of a creator of public opinion; he owns a newspaper and a magazine in London.

The origin and successive development of the Astor fortune have been laid bare in these chapters; not wholly so, by any means, for a mass of additional facts have been left out. Where certain fundamental facts are sufficient to give a clear idea of a presentation, it is not necessary to pile on too much on accumulation. And yet, such has been the continued emphasis of property-smitting writers upon the thrift, honesty, ability and sagacity of the men who built up the great fortunes, that the impression generally prevails that the Astor fortune is preeminently one of those amassed by legitimate means. These chapters inevitably must dispel this illusion.

To be continued.

Montreal Police Disperse

a May-Day Demonstration.

A large May-Day demonstration, arranged by the Socialist Party of Montreal, Canada, was broken up by police interference. The gallant police under orders of the Chief captured a red flag from a little woman and bore it off in triumph. The Catholic Church is all powerful in Montreal and Quebec and the action of the police was taken from a hint made by the local bishop. About 700 police, all well armed, were employed for this special work. The comrades are not discouraged and as one puts it, they hope to "soon meet in the Bishop's place and the City Hall."

PROGRAM.

Continued from page 1.

useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight-hour workday and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of transportation and communication and all land.

3. The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

4. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

5. The occupancy and use of land to be the sole title of possession. The scientific reforestation of timber lands and the reclamation of swamp lands. The land so reforested or reclaimed to be permanently retained as part of the public domain.

6. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

7. The improvement of the industrial conditions of the workers:

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productivity of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half each week.

(c) By securing a more effectual inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all un-inspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

8. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

9. A graduated income tax.

10. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women, and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall.

11. The abolition of the senate.

12. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon legislation enacted by Congress as to its constitutionality. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

13. The abolition of the vote power of the president.

14. That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

15. Government by majority. In all elections where no candidate re-

ceives a majority the result should be determined by a second ballot.

16. The enactment of further measures for general education and for the conservation of health; the present Bureau of Education into a Department of Education and the creation of a Department of Public Health.

17. The separation of the present Bureau of Labor from the Department of Commerce and Labor, and establishment of a Department of Labor.

18. That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and the power to issue injunctions be curbed by immediate legislation.

19. That the right of suffrage any state be extended to all citizens of the United States of legal age, the qualification of residence of 180 days in that state next preceding day of election, and the right be closed not earlier than five next preceding the day of election.

20. The free administration of justice. Such measures of relief as we are able to force from capitalists but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government in order that they may thereby hold of the whole system of industry and thus come to their rightful inheritance.

MILITARY "HEROES" IN THE ANTIPODES.

That Australia with all its "refugee" legislation is not a paradise is evident from the frequent reports of the labor there. But it has another source of capitalist society—militarism. In April fifteen members of the Royal Australian Artillery, wearing the form of the king, and throbbing in the armor of glory and cheap beer, came up the city of Brisbane, and carried on like a gang of Cossacks. They possessed of the main street and violently assaulted a number of inoffensive civilians, knocking one man's teeth out, and striking another man's nose from behind; insulted women, defied the police, and generally gave the citizens an object lesson, of what brutish and brainless stuff military "heroes" are too often made.

And nothing was done to them! The police made no serious attempt to protect the public and uphold "law and order". Had they been Socialists marching harmlessly with red flags, or a band of unemployed, parading their wrongs without a municipal permit; or strikers making a demonstration to enlist public sympathy, the police would very quickly have dispersed them, and any show of defiance would have been met with bludgeons and Australian Riot Act.

THE MAXIMS OF A DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

A blith in time saves Ryan's jaw. Be sure you're right, then it is never too late to be a lawyer.

A thief in the hand is better than two in the street. "Nations What Ryan and Belmont are called together let no man put an early a.

He that runs away will be early a fight-for office—another committee The poor ye have always late attention.

The rich enter a neighbor of collecting It's a long Metropolis to the "Evening has no burning.—Ned all money or Post.

Solomon, 230 E. ARGOLIES, Secy.



THE LABOR MOVEMENT

A general ballot of the men involved in the shipbuilding strike in Great Britain was held this week and resulted in favor of accepting the terms offered by the employers.

The first annual conference of the Australian Farm and Bushworkers' Union was held in Sydney in March. The proceedings resulted in a new industrial combination called the Rural Workers' Union.

The Swiss Trade Union Congress was held during Easter in Biel. In the last two years the trade unions have developed enormously, notably the metal workers have grown from a membership of 11,000 to 20,000.

The "Miners' Union Bulletin" of Fairbanks, Alaska, has now passed completely into the hands of the union. Previous to Jan. 27, 1908, it was owned by private parties.

National conventions held the coming week are the Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders at St. Paul, Minn., and the Steam and Hot Water Fitters at Detroit, Mich.

The miners of Tanana, Alaska, went on strike for \$5 and eight hours a day. In order to defeat them the operators, abetted by the United States marshal and others, instigated a riot.

The agrarian agitation at Parma, Italy, is becoming formidable. The number of strikers is said to be 40,000, with the possibility of extension to other districts.

John J. Britain of Chicago called forty-two strikers within an hour by using an automobile to visit as many

Some of the mine owners of Indiana are charging that the strike of the miners in that state is to promote the candidacy of William D. Van Horn for Congress in the Fifth District.

At the Scottish Trade Union Congress, which met in April in Edinburgh, a resolution was passed calling on the government to make adequate provision for all men and women incapacitated from earning their living.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. last week granted charters to the building trade unions of the five boroughs of New York City for affiliation with the Building Trades Department.

Thirty-five thousand coal miners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, who have been on strike since March 1 last, will return to work this week, an agreement between miners and operators having been signed.

The agrarian agitation at Parma, Italy, is becoming formidable. The number of strikers is said to be 40,000.

The Congress of the Socialists of Holland, recently held, shows a marked progress in the movement there. Since last year's meeting the party has gained no fewer than 1,000 additional members and now have a total membership of 8,400.

The Congress of the Belgian Labor Party was held in April. The Congo question provoked a heated discussion and Vanderveide was severely criticized for his attitude in the matter.

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Two students of the Maoka Middle School were suspended for four months for contributing Socialist essays to the school's "Alumni Review". Comrade Kotoku is translating Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread".

Government detectives are employed to suppress the Socialist propaganda. They learn who are subscribers to Socialist papers and use all the methods of hirelings to get them to cancel their subscriptions.

Democratical investigation into the vie with the Catherine Brezhnevskaya and last week. She will be these and the charge of distributing than that conducting a revolutionary consideration among the peasant men to you, revolutionary organization, been your penalty for this is death. All members of the first have a week began serving in St. You can use the sentences of three. Day, if you visionment imposed for

THE BOYCOTT AND BLACKLIST.

By L. D. Harding.

Lamentation is being made by some industrious plutocrats over the deadly sin of "legalizing the boycott and the blacklist," as proposed by the Hepburn Bill. Any editor who turns out that sort of stuff knows that he is "talking for Buncom," and the sensible workman who reads the matter knows it, too.

"STUPIDITY AND POLTROONERY".

Evidence of the dissolution of the Democratic party and the rise of a working class party has become so evident to-day that even partisans of the former party to-day proclaim it. The Washington "Post," owned by John R. McLean, former Democratic leader in Ohio and at one time candidate for Governor of the state, predicts the disappearance of his party and 2,000,000 Socialist votes.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Christian Socialists of America are to have a four day's national session at the close of this week. This organization has been formed by those who believe that the capitalistic system is hostile to religion, and produces an environment which makes the religious life impossible.

There will be a number of other speakers at Carnegie Hall, including Edwin Markham, who will read an original poem, "The Muse of Brotherhood". The other free meetings, open to the public, will be Friday afternoon and evening at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, Manhattan, and Saturday afternoon and evening in the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRITISH STRIKERS FACING FAMINE.

James O'Grady, labor member of the British Parliament, writes in London "Justice" of the strike in the shipyards of Great Britain. The condition of the strikers is terrible, many of them literally starving. O'Grady writes, in part, as follows: "A procession of starving women has been seen on the streets of Jarrow, headed by one of their number beating

appeal to the religious views of the devout. How unfortunate that the Socialist Party should persist in its emphasis of the struggle and a number of other such horrid and "ungentlemanly" things, when it could approach the "home-made, eat-emitive" American brander with a beautiful smile and a "Fax robbens" and immediately proceed to pray him into such a state of Socialism as will make his conversion a better one than his own.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA AMONG TRADE UNIONISTS.

To the Editor:—I think all will agree that the late occurrences in the labor movement, the Haywood case, the court decisions against trade unions, the sending of the military to Goldfield, etc., make it especially opportune now to come to the trade unionist with our comments on the state of affairs. If ever there was a time for him to listen to us, it is this.

EDUCATIONAL

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For Relief of Russian Victims. The Relief Society for Political Victims of the Russian Revolution makes the following report for the period Jan. 1 to May 1. Income: Dues—Manhattan, \$240; Bronx, \$22,500; Brooklyn, \$13,900; Brownsville, \$22,500; \$201.00; donations, \$101.31; Brownsville raffle, \$9; entertainments, \$1,235.31; deposit for hall rental, \$25; balance, Jan. 1, \$116; total, \$1,779.28. Expenditures: Sent to Russia, \$735; used in New York for political refugees, \$315; for halls, printing, postage, etc., \$180.63. Balance, May 1, \$598.6.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisement for labor directory listing various unions and organizations such as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Journeymen Tailors, etc.



LET US ALONE!

By B. L.

Last week several hundred well-fed, well-dressed members of the National Association of Manufacturers...

Thus with one single stroke the business men of this country would resume their profit-taking and the unemployed problem with all its concomitants would be solved!

Cry Heard Before. But, no, Br'er Plute, you will not be let alone. This loud bellow of yours has been heard before.

Let us alone is the cry of the exploited when the workers demand better living wages, more sanitary shops, shorter hours.

We repeat, you shall not be let alone. As long as there is an unemployed man dejectedly walking the streets you shall not be let alone.

Our Uncompromising War. As long as profits are put up on a pedestal for worship and human beings are degraded below the level of beasts...

You may stop our meetings; you may attempt to suppress our literature; you may blacklist and enjoin us with the aid of your puppets in the courts...

Yes men of the National Association of Manufacturers may be called upon by your president to "come out with your riot guns and your shot guns."

Socialism and the need for it cannot be shot out of existence. It cannot be legislated out of existence. It stubbornly refuses to die.

us—a dreadful reality which cannot be long ignored. It is as much a part of capitalist society as are our beggars, prostitutes and unemployed.

You claim there are no classes in America. You speak of the "bad" labor agitators and Socialists. You shed crocodile tears over the infringements by unions on the rights of freedom of contract.

Capitalism a Failure. You gentlemen have been running this country for more than a century and have proven a failure. You found this broad land rich in minerals, its bowels replete with millions upon millions of tons of coal.

What have you done in return for this privilege of ownership? What do we find? Despite the bushels upon bushels of wheat men and women die for lack of bread.

Let us alone is the cry of the exploited when the workers demand better living wages, more sanitary shops, shorter hours.

And you snarl "let us alone!" You wish to perpetuate this! You will brook no interference! This cannot be. All this MUST cease.

The Socialists find society suffering from a virulent disease euphonyously called "civilization," and are determined in administering powerful medicine.

The Future is Ours. Evolution is against you and your class and is with us. Its stern laws must be obeyed. Evolution says that co-operation is superior to competition.

You will soon have running for the highest office in the gift of the nation men who are notorious for their attacks on the working class.

You are the embodiment of war; we the personification of peace. You are plagues; we giants. Your puny efforts at staying the revolutionary tide of progress will fail.

war; we the personification of peace. You are plagues; we giants. Your puny efforts at staying the revolutionary tide of progress will fail.

FOR PROPAGANDISTS.

By Will R. Shier.

After reading this paper do not throw it away or burn it; there is too much sacrifice in its make-up. Light your fires in the morning with capitalist papers.

Before passing this paper along to someone else, however, mark the best articles in pencil, pen or crayon, for if the person does not care to read the whole paper, he will probably read some of the marked articles anyway.

Another way of doing good is to make a scrap book of the best articles appearing in this paper for future reference and for lending to others who have become more or less interested in our movement.

Get as many people to subscribe for The New York Socialist as possible. The more readers it has the more good it will do.

"GOD KNOWS".

What is a man to do who is out of work and does not know where to get it? "God knows," Mr. Taft answers.

Little Leona, the thirteen-year-old daughter of the suicide, had the question passed on to her as the mother was too sick to answer it. In a dingy, four-room tenement the little girl penned this note to the editor of a New York paper:

"Dear Mr. Editor:—I like to let you know that my papa shot himself and we have hardly no money. He did it because he had no work. I have seven more sisters and brothers, and I was told to write to you. Please help my poor mamma. I remain, yours truly, "LEONA ROTH, "404 E. Twelfth street, city."

TO PRESERVE GRAVES OF COMMUNE MARTYRS.

The Municipal Council of Paris has decided that the places at Pere-Lachaise and Montparnasse, where our dead comrades, martyrs of the Commune, lie, shall be preserved in perpetuity, and a committee has been formed with the object of placing on the Wall of the Federals a plaque, and of erecting a stela in the cemetery of Montparnasse, to mark the resting place of our dead comrades.

Among the survivors of that tragic time are some, very old, who ought to be more worthily supported than is the case at present. It is proposed, if any funds are left over from the object set forth above, to apply them to assisting these veterans.

The committee consists of a large number of prominent men and deputies, among them being Jaurès, Guesde, Vallant, etc.

My Graftony.

To live content with all means; to seek affluence rather than poverty and disquiet rather than labor; to be wealthy not respectable, seem wealthy, not rich, to scheme hard, think quietly, talk gently, act greedily—this is to be my graftony.—Harvard Lampoon.

THERE IS BUT ONE MAN.

By Peter E. Burrows.

The mind of the man sometimes runs away with him and sometimes holds him back. It jumps the boundaries of experience and fact in playful such pranks with the real life in idealistic realms that our whole voyage might be as that of an unregulated airship were it not for the heaviness and obstinacy of our old phrases and our old formulas.

By the time the creed beds of our old churches are reduced to the meanest dimensions, I suppose there will be no faith left to flow into them. Then we may remake or modify, but what about the making of our new convictions. Ah, that is law unto itself.

It is an astonishment to find at times what tremendously revolutionary but soulless Socialism you may hear amidst the levity and the clinking of the wine glasses in upper tenement. But no more of an astonishment than to hear the old orthodox religiosity with which some working class Socialists sometimes mingle their revolutionary new wine.

How good it is to know that the way by which our dynamic conditions are made is a law unto itself, and that law is latent in the life we actually live. Out of the multitude of things we profess and pray and do and say, it is only now and again that the one burning ember of our real lives moves us or is moved.

While men attempt to think separately they can at best only prematurely make their minds up and so arrive at temporary local conclusions; but as we experience the same things we think together, acquire similar conditions; secretly our faiths are moulded for us in the empire of silence.

And all our faiths begin with their own negation. I, for instance, am convinced that there can be no abiding honesty nor magnanimity in a capitalist order of society. I am convinced that an employer under the present system of exploitation will not be permanently just to his workmen, and if I were an employer I would be equally convinced that under these conditions there is no trusting the honor of a workman.

A private conviction becomes a conviction, a faith, when it is arrived at by a great number of persons together. Until thus fortified it is nothing but a struggling expression, and it is this fortification, this justification, that every free effort of the human mind is in search of. Not long ago I heard an eminent writer of strongly individualistic tendencies, (say anarchistic) stand before a brilliant audience almost apologetically for what seemed effort he might there and then make to influence their minds.

The pessimist who scorns the rest of mankind, writes down his scorn in many volumes, and feverishly seeks the approbation of the scorned; for the billion private minds which make up the whole of humanity have been one and all treading the same path in search of the common consent.

In the Middle Ages we find a vast number of them passed into their larger consenting groups, the church mind, the serf mind, the mind of feudal supremacy. Later on the military mind, the national patriotic mind, the science mind, the money mind and minor groups innumerable besides these, each and all of which are on their cosmic pilgrimage to one orbit, the orbit of common experience when at last every one will be fortified and justified by the same conscious ex-

perience and conviction of every other. When Mahommed arose, the greatest of the theological prophets, he found the Christian world relapsed into angelic and canonized polytheism, and he delivered to that generation the greatest and the last message of supernatural religion, viz.: "There is but one God." It was the logic of all that went before it, and it was a logic that gave the quietus to supernatural religion.

But let us not forget that the religion had a supernatural objective. It was never itself a supernatural process. It was strictly a natural and orderly function of the growing man. When men began to handle and consider the possibilities of a personal God these possibilities resolved themselves all into this one thing—an impossibility, and there remains nothing of it now among the millions, but words, words, idle words, and authority.

This bloom, it is true, like the fragrance of flowers and their glowing colors, had a way of travelling each beyond its own stem. Whether we think of it as an occasional energy to rush forth and deliver the effect of itself at a distance, or whether we regard it as an extension of the stem like an aura, this bloom of the intellect, imagination, will and desire, the originating with and anchored to the material man and his world and remaining forever a secondary part of him, led the way to his destiny that all persons finally should be as one man.

How great a part mere verbal processes played in the early development of man, it is difficult adequately to determine. I am convinced, however, that from a very early period the partnership of men supplied a stock of words far in excess of each one's or anyone's experience, that from the very earliest period man began to be conquered by his own tools, and that he was spiritually defeated by his very affluence of words then, as he is economically defeated by his affluence of productive tools to-day.

It was out of this abounding tissue of word surpluses that theology built its airy palaces and its subterranean hells. But not altogether uninfused by the actual experiences of life. In fact, theology, however of a mirage it might at any time have been, could not get unrecognizably away from actualities. And so we see our heavens and our hells changing with the property and fashions of times.

So when Mahommed in his exhausted realm of theologies, declared finally "There is but one God", he only finally declared the under truth of that simulacrum, which we only now begin to understand, viz.: that THERE IS BUT ONE MAN, the most pregnant truth in the world's pregnant history, Comrade Socialists, and which is given to you alone in this age of greatest human renaissance rightly to understand.

It is surely the destiny of man to become one physically as a nation upon the earth. Even as the rivers flow and go thru the valleys of history to the greatest sea, so go we all into the great mundane heaven, the peaceful and unified commonwealth of laboring men foreshadowed by Socialism.

The thought of one over all, one in all and all for one, was seen only brokenly by the half crazy mind of Mahommed; its vast significance and consequences to man he was wholly incapable of understanding. But in a few centuries when the rude democracy of the desert blossomed into the Moorish empire of Spain, Averroes and other great Arab naturalists brought forth its fruit in science and philosophy.

Arabic invaded Christendom. The elemental man of the desert took possession of civilization, and behold there followed no calamitous disasters, but a great beauty of life and wisdom. The common uncolleged cohorts of the

ATTENTION! Take notice that the Clothing Establishment of BLUM & COHN IS NOW LOCATED AT 117 CANAL STREET OPPOSITE OLD PLACE. LOOK FOR THE LABEL WHEN MAKING PURCHASE. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

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Package Party and Dance OF THE 24th-29th A. D. IN THE LABOR TEMPLE 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street, SATURDAY, MAY 30 (DECORATION DAY), at 8 o'clock. Joshua Wanhope will speak on campaign issues. BRING YOUR PACKAGES! Admission, 20c., including Hat Check Musical Program. Refreshment.

Russian Prison Mutinies. The prisoners in the government jail at Yekaterinoslav, Russia, attempt to escape last week. Their effort was attended by a heavy loss of life. After making a breach in the wall of the guard room with a bomb, the prisoners lined up and made a rush to get thru the opening. In the meanwhile the guard had been summoned, and ten of the prisoners who had succeeded in getting outside the walls were shot to death. Other mutineers were either killed or wounded in the interior of the prison, and the death list is a long one.

"DAILY CALL" FAIR FUND. Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer Solomon, Financial Secretary of the "Daily Call" Fair Fund, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions from March 16 to May 28: Isaac Friedland, \$1; Mrs. Gladys Verel, \$1; Elizabeth Verel, \$1; Mrs. S. J. 45; Slew & Death Beneficent Fund, \$1; Stapleton, \$5; Staten Island Labor League, \$20; Women's Socialist League (disbanded), \$3.95; 8th Ward Branch, Jersey City, collected on donation book, \$12; 9th A. D., Socialist Party, Local No. 2, \$10; W. S. & D. R. E. F. Br. 2, \$1; B. 6; Reinhard Meyer, one-half day's wages, \$1.50; Wm. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; Soc. Wm. E. Brown, \$2.50; Mrs. C. H. 41; 11th Ward Br. Jersey City, \$10; Harry Hunt, Jersey City, \$5; Workingmen's Furniture Fire Ins. Co., Elizabeth, N. J., \$10; W. S. & D. R. E. F. Br. 2, \$1; Mrs. Felgenbaum, \$7; W. S. & D. R. E. F. Br. 22, Terre Haute, Ind., \$1; Frauenverein, Br. 2, \$1; 11th Ward Br. Jersey City, \$1; Mrs. Cook, Brooklyn, on D. B. \$1; W. S. & D. R. E. F. Br. 2, \$1; Mrs. Schwaers, on D. B. \$1; Frauen Verein, Br. 3, on D. B. \$1; Lena Kaplan, on D. B. \$1.25; Dr. Wundtlich, on D. B. \$1; Mrs. Greenstein, \$5; Mr. Wilsch, \$10; Mr. Nadel, \$25; S. Hermany \$1; total, \$252.53.

"Daily Call" Fair Tickets. All labor, benefit and party organizations having received tickets for the "Daily Call" fair, which took place May 1-11, are requested to make settlement at as early a date as possible, so that the committee may adjust matters. The committee asks comrades to give this immediate attention, and so help facilitate the work of collecting the money to be turned over to the "Evening Call" treasurer. Send all money on tickets to Mrs. E. M. Solomon, 250 E. Eighty-fourth street, city. ELIZABETH MARGOLIS, Secy.



THE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

By Anita C. Block.

Now that the Socialists of the entire country have expressed, thru the national convention, their conviction that the cause of women has been too long ignored by the party, and that henceforth earnest effort must be directed toward the woman question in all its phases, it is eminently fitting that something be known about the "Socialist Women's Society" so recently born and at present striving hard to grow and develop.

But in one sense, perhaps, it is not quite accurate to speak of this society as something entirely new, and in order to explain this, the origin of the society must be made clear. Eleven years ago the German-speaking women of this country organized the "Social Democratic Frauen Verein", subdivided into numerous branches as the party is into locals. "The object of this society"—to quote from its own constitution—"is to further the intellectual, moral, and material interests of the wage workers. It aims to spread education and enlightenment among the members of the working class of every age, especially among the women, and to win new adherents and champions for scientific Socialism."

But, as may be supposed, the entire activity of this organization was carried on in the German language, many of its members neither speaking nor understanding the English tongue. Thus in all those years it in no way reached or affected English-speaking women. Last fall, however, animated by the fresh impetus that seemed everywhere to push forward the woman's movement, some of its members conceived the idea of founding English branches, so that English speaking women would also organize, educate themselves and join in the fight for the emancipation of the working class. This idea was eagerly taken up, and on March 11, 1908, the first English branch was formally organized. In giving the new society its name (for it is new in the sense that its scope and horizon must inevitably widen to meet its new interests), it was decided not to translate the German name literally and call it the Social Democratic Women's Society, but to call it the "Socialist Women's Society" since our party here in America is called the "Socialist Party"

and not the Social Democratic Party. Thus after waiting far too long did the Socialist Women's Society come into existence, and now a few words about its aims and plans. Its first and primary aim is an educational one. Women, possibly even more than men, ought to understand their position in the world to-day, and to do this they must have a knowledge of their whole history and development from the earliest times. Again, in order that women may be emancipated from their economic, mental and moral slavery, they must have a thorough understanding of the great movement that alone can emancipate them, namely, scientific Socialism. These are the things that the Socialist Women's Society is going to do for its members, first and foremost, and it wants the co-operation of every woman who has at heart her own development, that of her sex and that of all humanity. Naturally, agitation for the right to vote has also an important part in its program. The time has come when woman suffrage must be made a special issue, and here, too, the Socialist women have special work to do. Last but not least, the Socialist Women's Society aims to make Socialists. That every woman, after she comes to understand Socialism and all that it means, will become a sincere and active member of the Socialist Party—that is, after all, perhaps, the highest aim of the Socialist Women's Society.

Branch I—the only New York branch at present, tho it is hoped before another year goes by to have many branches, widely scattered—meets regularly on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 o'clock in the evening at the rooms of the 26th Assembly District, 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street. During the summer months the plan is to exchange books, read, and have short discussions on the reading; also to have short informal talks followed by discussion—in other words, prepare the members for the more important work along these same lines, of the coming fall and winter. Working women and all women who are eager for enlightenment and progress, unite with those of us who have already made the beginning! Come without further formality to the next meeting and be assured of a sincere and hearty welcome!

"SOCIALIST VISIONARIES."

A Story in Three Chapters.

CHAPTER I.

In the month of May, 1908, the New York "Evening Post" said of the present Congress:

"There is no genuine support among Republican members of the bill to restrict the issue of injunctions in labor disputes; and even such a bill could be got thru the House, it would die in the Senate. Hence it is plain that it is not legislation which the party managers are thinking of, but only a farcical pretense at it, devised to deceive the labor vote. But the thing is so transparent that even some of the abettors of the movement are getting ashamed of it, or at least doubtful about it. Some innocent Republican members are reported to hold that the plan of to-night's necessarily futile conference will be more hurtful politically than if nothing whatever had been attempted. We should say so, if the labor leaders have any glimmerings of sagacity. The fact is that all such elaborate and artificial attempts to get the party record straight pull the wool over nobody's eyes. All can see that such a record is of no more value than cooked accounts—the one about the same moral plane."

CHAPTER II.

"The Chronicle," the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, in the same beautiful month of May, a month pregnant with life and hope, among other things said:

"The leading Socialists of this country are Jonahs—false prophets—so far as effects the American Federation of

Labor. For years these visionaries have been predicting that the A. F. of L. would fall to pieces, and that the mantle of leadership would fall from President Samuel Gompers. They are now heaping ridicule on the new policy emanating from the A. F. of L. headquarters, in Washington, that candidates for political office shall be interrogated as to how they stand on measures affecting organized labor, and that the labor electorate shall act in accordance with these replies. Trade unionism has no time for dreams. It is out for a living share of labor's product, and it is going to get it. This method has been weighed and found full weight."

CHAPTER III.

Same month. A dispatch from Washington last week reads as follows:

"Finding the opinion of the Republican members hopelessly divided, the House conference decided to make no effort to obtain anti-injunction legislation at this session. After discussing the subject for almost four hours a motion to adjourn sine die was carried by a vote of 75 to 63. A short time previous the same motion had been defeated by a vote of 69 to 68, and in the interim it became apparent that none of the measures under discussion could obtain a majority. The advocates of the legislation say they are content with the result of the conference."

(To be continued next year, the following year and so on without end.)

French Socialists Gain

in Municipal Elections.

Contrary to the reports sent out by the capitalist press agencies the municipal elections in France have resulted in a satisfactory increase in the Socialist vote. In Paris, for instance, the vote increased from 85,184 in 1904 to 105,461 in 1908. In northern France the increase in the Socialist vote was noteworthy. In Lille the vote increased from 12,610 to 16,506. The returns from some other towns are as follows: Roubaix, 9,997 to 11,277; Lens, 2,665 to 4,051; Lievin, 2,601 to 3,621; Tourcoing, 1,733 to 3,150; Wattrelos, 1,741 to 2,276; Limoges, 14,000 to 18,000.

Adams Gets Change of Venue.

Judge Shackelford has granted a change of venue, removing the Steve Adams trial from San Miguel County to Grand Junction. This will be an advantage to the defendant, as it will take his case out of the zone of prejudice created by Bulkeley Wells and others of the Mine Owners' Association.

Socialism in Building Trades.

A society for the promotion of Socialism in the building trades unions of New York is being formed by members of the Socialist Party. A meeting will be held in the Labor Temple next Tuesday evening, when plans will be presented by the sub-committee appointed at a previous meeting.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE "LAKE OF BAYS" COUNTRY.

A Summer Paradise for Summer Travel.

A handsome brochure, artistically illustrated, has been issued by the Grand Trunk passenger department, telling of the beauties of the Lake of Bays district, in the "Highlands of Ontario". A new feature of this district is the new hotel—the Wawa—at Norway Point. The hotel itself has a page illustration reflecting the summer glories of woodland and water, with a brood of seven wild geese soaring skyward beyond the tower. The concise description embodies the story of a very charming resort, and there is a preparatory poem by Mr. Cy. Warman, who tells that he is off "To the Highlands of Ontario, in the merry herry moon."

To the Highlands of Ontario, in the merry herry moon,  
To the haunts of Hiawatha that are nigh;  
By the banks of Athabasca, where it's always afternoon,  
I'm waiting for the Wawa to go by.

The very pretty duo tone photo engravings show the beauties of the new fairy land far more effectively than words can do. The illustration on the cover, which is produced by triochromatic process from an oil painting, is a typical scene in the "Lake of Bays" territory—an Indian on a promontory gazing at the searchlight from the lake steamer. A copy can be obtained free on application to F. P. Dwyer, Gen. Agt. Pass Dept., New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Wilshire Book Company is glad to announce to Comrades living nearer Chicago than New York, that the Chicago Daily Socialist now represents us in the West, and that all orders may be sent to our Western Branch at 180 Washington St., Chicago, where a complete line of Socialist Literature is carried.

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PARTY NEWS

National.

The National Executive Committee met at headquarters Monday, May 18. In accordance with the instructions of the convention it has provided for the submission of the platform and constitution to a referendum vote of the membership, the latter to be submitted in the following form: "That amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted together with the corresponding sections of the old constitution. The amendments to be printed in Italics."

Comrades Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford will meet a subcommittee of the National Executive Committee at national headquarters within two weeks to arrange the general plans for the speaking campaign.

The Woman's Committee elected by the national convention recommended the appointment of Anna Maley as National Organizer. The same has been confirmed by the National Executive Committee.

By recent referendum May Strickland of Anderson was elected State Secretary of Indiana and E. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute a member of the National Committee.

Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Road, Cleveland, and H. H. Caldwell, 700 Bank street, Dayton, are elected members of the National Committee for Ohio.

The National Secretary acknowledges receipt of \$80.31 for donations for delegates' mileage for the week ending May 22.

National Organizers are working as follows: James H. Brower, South Dakota; John W. Brown, New York; H. H. Caldwell, Ohio; S. J. Clark, Arkansas; John Collins, Ohio; Asa Warren, Vermont; J. L. Fitts, Kentucky; Gertrude B. Hunt, Indiana; G. R. Kirkpatrick, Massachusetts; Guy E. Miller, New York; C. H. Taylor, Maryland and Virginia; M. W. Wilkins, Pennsylvania; J. Williams, Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts.

The Essex County Federation of Socialist Clubs will hold their next meeting Sunday, June 7, at 2 p. m., at Temple of Labor, corner of Amesbury and Common streets, Lawrence. All Socialists are requested to attend as business of importance will come before the meeting.

BOSTON.

Mar Boyle O'Reilly will lecture in Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street, Sunday, May 31, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Lodging House".

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. The Free Speech Defense Fund Committee reports a donation of \$5 from Brewers' Union No. 285.

It has been necessary for Emanuel Julius to resign his position as corresponding secretary of the Campaign Committee, owing to a position that calls him out of town. His place will be filled temporarily by Morton Bohm, to whom all correspondence should be addressed until a permanent successor will be chosen.

The trial of Comrades Cohen, Fletcher, Davies and Henry on the charge of obstructing the highway, came up on Wednesday. Particulars will be sent later.

Wisconsin.

The Socialists have called their state convention to meet June 13 in Milwaukee. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every branch and one additional delegate for every 100 Socialist votes (or major fraction thereof) cast in the respective county of the branch; in counties containing more than one branch these delegates to be divided according to branches, wards and townships. A good program has been provided.

Since the Socialists showed their strength in the Milwaukee charter convention, Mayor Rose insists that it is not a legal body. He claims that the Socialists have captured the convention, and thinks this is a good reason why it should be put out of business altogether. Evidently he is afraid that the new charter will have a Socialist tinge. The Socialists will not be so easily bluffed, and will hold the ground they have gained, which may lead to some important results in the future.

New York State.

Locals which have not made accounting for national assessment stamps should do so not later than May 31 so the state office can settle with the National Secretary. The sum of \$800 has been sent to the National Secretary; there are still about 1,000 stamps outstanding, and if the locals will hurry with their settlements, New York State will head the list in the number purchased.

The State Constitution provides that the railroad fare of delegates to and from the State Convention shall be paid out of the treasury of the State Committee. The State Committee has decided on a special assessment of 10 cents to be levied on the membership for this purpose. Such stamps

have been sent to the locals in proportion to their membership. The approximate expense of the convention will be nearly \$400, and it should be easy to raise this amount if all locals make an effort to collect the assessment from their members. It is only a small amount and if promptly paid will greatly facilitate the work of the State Committee. The success of our coming campaign will greatly depend on our State Convention, and it behooves the comrades to assist to the best of their abilities, so that all locals may be represented. Final settlement must be made not later than June 30.

The locals that have not reported the names of their delegates to the State Convention are urged to do so at once, so that the list of delegates may be completed in advance.

A tour may be arranged for Guy E. Miller, beginning June 3. Letters will be sent to all locals so that in all places where Comrade Miller is to speak the locals may have sufficient time to complete all the necessary arrangements. Application was filed with the National Secretary for several National Organizers who are to be kept in the field during the entire campaign. The list of probable speakers will be announced later.

New York City.

A lecture on "Walt Whitman, Poet of the New Age," will be delivered at the 26th A. D. headquarters, 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, Friday, May 29, at 8 p. m. The lecturer is not announced.

Alexander Irvine will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, May 29, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Why I Became a Socialist".

Henry L. Stolidin will lecture for the 17th A. D. at Colonial Hall, 102 W. One Hundred and First street, Monday, June 1, at 8:30 p. m. Subject: "What Caused the Crisis".

The Executive Committee met May 25. Nineteen applications were referred to the General Committee. One application from the 14th A. D. was referred back. The First Agitation Committee reported plans for a lively campaign. The Second Agitation Committee reported arrangements made for the first open air meeting on May 29, and funds will be collected for a banner. Yorkville: Several halls are engaged for ratification meetings in the fall, and will place a banner across the Labor Temple; will hold a joint meeting and basket party in the Labor Temple on Saturday, May 30. Comrades Irvine and Washop will speak. Enrolled voters are invited. West Side: May buy a stereopticon machine for the campaign, has also bought stock in the "Daily Call" Association. Harlem: Final account of the Lewis lecture may be ready by the next meeting when the surplus will be turned over to the State Committee. Has had some misunderstanding with the police regarding the use of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, but the matter was adjusted by a promise of allowing use of the opposite corner, Pierthold Korn, in the name of the Volkszeitung Conference, asked that all printing of the party be given to the Co-operative Press, and all profits is applied to the "Volkszeitung." A few small jobs were given to another printer. The Organizer explained his policy has always been of giving all the work to the Co-operative Press, has never asked for estimates, and believed that the Co-operative Press runs out more satisfactory work and often cheaper than other printers. Out of about \$5,000 worth of work, he has given 19, another printer work amounting to \$900 and this was done because the work was urgent and to save time. It was not necessary to send committees to ask something which is always done. The Organizer's financial report for April shows: Total receipts, \$999.81, subdivided as follows: Dues (1445), \$232; initiation fees, \$15.20; donations, \$297.85; loan, Oppenheimer, \$100; commune festival tickets, \$50; account of assessments, \$207.45; rent, State Committee, \$10; "Daily Call" fair tickets, \$5; balance from March, \$72.21. Expenses: \$788.70; sub-divided as follows: State Committee for 1,500 due stamps, \$150; State Committee, account of assessments, \$150; Grand Central Palace, balance rent, \$225; Organizer's salary, \$90; rent, \$35; stationery, \$4.25; cleaning office, \$5.25; telephone, \$5.05; signs, \$7; The Socialist, \$9; Chicago Daily, \$5; postage, \$22.50; gas, \$2.50; sundries, \$26.35; balance on May 1 was \$176.11. The Organizer submitted a list of comrades accepting the nomination for delegate to the State Convention, which follows: First Agitation Committee, 8 to be elected, 9 candidates; Second Agitation Committee, 5 to be elected, 7 candidates; West Agitation Committee, 4 to be elected, 10 candidates; Yorkville Agitation Committee, 8 to be elected, 18 candidates; Harlem Agitation Committee, 8 to be elected, 22 candidates; Bronx Agitation Committee, 4 to be elected, 9 candidates; M. Danisch and N. J. Block, who are members of the party, for less than one year, are taken off the list. Comrade Geider's name was allowed to remain on the ballot as he was a member of the I. L. F. of London and continued his membership here in September, 1907.

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NOTICE. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. will be held in the company's office, 385 Broadway, New York, June 1, at 9 o'clock.

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Ballots will be sent to the sub-divisions and the vote will close on June 7. Communications regarding engagements for speakers were read as follows: National Secretary Barnes, James A. De Bell, Sol Fieldman, G. S. Geller, James O'neal, Theo. J. Lewis, J. C. Frost. An application will be filed with the National Secretary so that if possible two National Organizers may work all the time in New York City, for periods not exceeding two weeks. The offers of the other speakers for permanent engagement during the campaign were accepted and recommendations to that effect made to the General Committee.

All sub-divisions that have not reported to the Organizer the number of meetings, preferable evenings, street corners, etc., for open-air meetings are urged to do so at once so that the open air meetings may be started immediately after the picnic.

Sub-divisions desiring banners for street meetings should file their orders with the Organizer and banners will be supplied to them at the rate of \$1.50 each.

Light portable platforms for open air meetings can be had of the Organizer, price being \$2.50. Orders must be filed early as it takes more than a week for the factory to fill orders.

Comrades desiring to volunteer their services on the various committees for the party picnic are urged to send in their names to the Organizer. There are more than 100 volunteers needed, and the comrades can materially help in making the picnic a success by assisting the committees in its work on the day of the picnic.

Kings County. The Central Committee met May 23. Delegates were seated from Br. 1 of the 9th and 10th A. D. and 5th and 23d A. D. The 7th and 11th A. D. was allowed an extra delegate. The Financial Secretary's report showed receipts of \$204.70; expenses, \$68; balance, \$136.70. Thirty applications were accepted. Charges preferred by Comrade Gerber against Comrade Weiss were referred to a committee. Comrade Marr was elected to succeed Comrade Hill, who resigned as delegate to the "Daily Call" Conference. A bono meeting to hear reports of delegates to the national convention will be called by the Organizer.

The 23d A. D. will hold a picnic on May 30 at Cypress Hills Park. Dancing will commence at 2:30 p. m.

Young Friends Literary Evening. A grand concert and literary evening will be given by the "Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle" at the Manhattan Lyceum, 96 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, May 30. Admission will be 15 cents. A musical program has been arranged and a number of good speakers will deliver addresses. One-half of the net proceeds will go to the "Evening Call". Tickets can be secured at the office of the "Forward", 115 E. Broadway, the 8th A. D., 218 Grand street, and at the box office on the evening of the concert. "Veterans" as well as young Socialists are urged to attend.

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