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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 rinciples and the Platform and regram for 1808 adopted by the Naal Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May 10 to 18. The editing committee has not yet comments are not in their exact final form. The changes, however, will be only changes of style, and the sub-stance will be as here presented:

Declaration of Principles.

"Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these 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."

"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 complar 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.

"In proportion as the number of such machine owners, compared to all other classes, decreases their power in the nation and in the world increases. They heing ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employing workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the offential masters.

the helpions wage slaves of the trial masters.

The Class Struggle.

e more the economic power of ling class grows, the less useful t become in the life of the na-The overwhelming bulk of the work of the nation falls upon es of the classes that either ave no other productive property out their manual and mental labor r—the wage workers—or that but little land and little effective inery outside of their labor power small traders and small farm-The ruling minority is steadily ning useles and parisitica

"A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged bethe products of labor is waged be-sen the exploiting propertied classes the one hand and the exploited opertyless class on the other. In a struggle the wage working class anot expect adequate relief from y reform of the present order or on the dominant class of society. The wage workers are, therefore, e-most determined and irreconcilable

om the curse of class rule. The fact set a small number of capitalists is the country's securces and social tools for their in-ridges profit, and to make the pro-portion of the necessaries of our lives a object of their competitive private attraction of all the social evils of our

Industrial Crises.

spite of the organization of a pools and combinations, the alight are powerless to regulate action for accial ends. Industries are the conducted in a planless are. Through periods of feverishity the strength and health of the are are merclissely undermined, during periods of enforced idicate workers are frequently relate to starvation.

factories. It drives millions of workers | chinery, of all the necessaries of life. 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 cou-They control the dominating parties and, thru 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 indus-

"The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever flercer, 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 abol-ishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system the

ingmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is to-day exploit less effectively than is the wage inborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-cor quering 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 tion of all classes and class privileges.

Mission of the Socialist Party.

"The private ownership of the land and means of production used for expicitation 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

"The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, wth its immens chinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestige of 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

"The Socialist Party is primarily an economic and political movement. It is not concerned with religious belief. "In the struggle for freedom the inests 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

"To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathisers of all other classes to this end, is the mis-sion if the Socialist Party. In this bat-tle 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

THE PLATFORM FOR 1908.

The Socialist Party, in national conthe campaign of 1908, again pro 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

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyze the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been fol-lowed by one of general misery. Facories, milis, and mines are closed, work is abandoned and millions of men ready, willing, and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and comforts of life, are forced into idle-ness and starvation. Within recent times and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have trained an enormous and menacing levelopment. They may acquire the lower to dictate to us the tarms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread-nest, and sugar, or our coal, oil, and folking, of our raw material and ma-

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 re-

newed onslaught on the organized la-bor movement. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decison after decision, depriving the workers of rights which they had won by a century of strug gle. The attempt to destroy the West-ern Federation of Miners, altho defeated by the solidarity of Organized La-bor and the Socialist Movement, re-vealed 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 conspirafederal constitution in a manner seldom equalled 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 pres ent ruling class, or from the dominant parties.

So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to use the com mon resources of the nations' wealth for their private profit in competition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial detons 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 flerce struggles of this com petition will inevitably lead to com-binations 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 roling classes and their agents our government will be used in the interests of this class against the toilers. Political parties are but the ex-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 mainte 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 respon sible for these wrongs. The Demo-cratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political impoe, has shown itself equally servile to the aims of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in

The old chattel slave owner arist cracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party. has been supplanted by a child slave plutocracy. In the great cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element or with the Republican party in maintaining the interest of the possessing class. The various "reform" movements and parties which have sprung up within recent years are but the clumsy ex-pression of wide-spread popular dis-content with the present system of exploitation and graft. They are not based on an intelligent understanding of the historical development of civili antion, and of the economic and political needs of our time. They are bound to perish as the numerous die class reform movements of the

THE WORKING PROGRAM.

As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its fight for the realization of this ultimate alm, 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

Continued on page 3.

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 Palr ace on Decoration Day to Celebrate Event---Eugene V. Debs, Ou-Presidential Candidate, and Others Will Speak.

The "Evening Cail" will make its ing. Edmond Kelly, Robert Bruere, first appearance on Saturday, May 30. Alexander Irvine, Charlotte Teller, With the first issue that runs off the Peter E. Burrowes, J. G. Pheips press will be consummated the years of preparation on the part of the Socialists and progressive labor organi-zations 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 al-ways, for it is now apparent that the delay in starting the "Evening Call" begins its career under most encourag-ing circumstances, and all the better for the fact that there has been some delay. It has epabled the Board of Managers to secure the services Comrade George H. Gordon, who has assumed the responsibilities of managing editor. He has organized a staff of workers with every prospect of pro-ducing a paper that will be a credit to who are expected to support It.

Comrade Gordon will be held reconsible 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.

the managing editor, will be Comrades Walter Hurt and Algernon Lee as 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 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 their parents as well. 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: Eugene V. Debs Ben Hanford, W. I. Ghent, Morris Hillquit, Max S. Hayes, Bugene Wood, Leroy Scott, John Spargo, Ernes Poole, Charles Edward Russell, Abraham Cahan Clarence Parrow, Leonard D. Abbott, Franklin H. Wentworth, Robert Hunter, William English Wall- | making career.

Alexander Irvine, Charlotte Teller, Stokes, Mrs. Meta Stern, Miss Anna Maley, Mrs. Martha Bensley Bruere, Captain W. E. P. French, Morris Winchevksy, 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 newsand news that the capitalist daily papers suppress. At the same time it 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 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

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has contributed a special article on "The So-cialist 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" oftice, 15 Spruce street, at 4 p. m., Sat arday. 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

The Board of Managers again urges the purchase of the bonds issued by "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 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

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 Kar 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 Spergo, 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

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 The capitalist class is opposed to

Debs and Hanford. Who are you op-

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

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

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

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

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 | and nothing to expect from the old-

You have now been out of work for months. You have tried in valu 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 vourselves 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. have even tasted the bitter drops of charity. But this cannot satisfy you. Your spirit rebels at it. This cannot 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 togthem now. Your suffering is no concern of theirs. Yes, they do understand the lan-

guage of dollars and dividends. They are reducing the wages of what few of your fellow workers they still em-ploy. That means increased dollars ploy. 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 com mon 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

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

party politicians? Then depend upon yourselves?

If you starve, it is because you want

You, the workingmen and women and children, as a class, produce every-thing that is needed to supply your wants. It is your ingenuity, your skill

and the strength of your arms that have called into being the marvelous unachinery the gigantic factories, the sweeping railroads, the tremendous industrial forces that go to make the civilization of this, the twentieth cen-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 the dustry 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 So cialism!

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

relalism, 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 that has a positive program to the question of hard times, here

You have never heeded the the Socialist movement, with its sage of deliverance that is ri thruont the world, that is uniting poor and oppressed of all cour You were self-satisfied so long a had work and food. You to thought of the morrow.

But now you are out of work. are hungry. You are weary o worn-out platitudes of the old p and the old editors and the old t ers. Will you not now listen new thought, the new doctrine new message? Will you not hee message of Socialism now?

Will you starve? Or will you be free?

SOCIALIST PARTY

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVA

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, IO CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, IS CENTS

ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS. OW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, with-two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, or Third re. "L" Boad to 149th St. and change for West Farms (Subway).

The New York Socialist Published every Saturday by the Social-Party of the State of New York, 250 E. gety-Surrit street. New York, John C. se, Secretary; William Koenig, Treas-SINESS OFFICE, 289 E. Eighty-fourth t. Phone, 3586—79th St. Editorial 15 Sprace street. Idress all communications, money or-str. to The Socialist 239 E. Eighty-

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nail their communications in time to reach
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Communications concerning the editorial
opartment of the paper should be adressend to the Editor of The Socialist, 15
pruce street, New York. of the editors may be seen at the every Tuesday and Wednesday be-

Borialist Party has passed thru its general election. Its growing power leated by the increase of its vote:



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 ture to the great principles of our cause. Our candidates have been named, and they are men whom we know and love and trust, men whom we are as sure of as we are sure of the earth standing and the sun keeping to its course. Our party is far larger in membership than ever before. The convention has shown that the membership is more closely agreed on theory and policy than ever before. Financially and in every other way the party organization is in better condition than ever before. And, with this, the political situation is as favorable as we could wish, we have the public attention and respect, we are recognized as an actual factor in American politics as we never were before. Now, comrades, and from now on, it is a question of work, work, work, hard work, thoro work, calm and systematic work, by every party member, to carry the glorious message of Socialism to as many minds as possible and as convincingly as possible, between now and next November. And you who are yet mere sympathizers, you unorganized Socialists, it is time for you to join the party organization and do your share in its work. Fall in! Attention! Forward march-to victory in this year's assault on the outposts of capitalism!

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 that because President Gompers asked for such laws and President Roosevelt recommended them? We warned you that you would not. We warned you that President Gompers' requests have no weight with Congress so long as they are not backed up by really independent, partizan, and aggressive labor politics on a large scale. We warned you that, while President Roosevelt's Big Stick is potent against small malefactors and while he has great influence on all questions that do not involve the fundamental interests of the capitalist class as such, yet (even granting his complete sincerity in the desire) he could not compel or induce the two houses of Congress to pass such bills as these in the direct interest of the working class as against the capitalists. Roll up a round million of votes for Debs and Hanford in November, and the Republicans and Democrats in the next Congress may vie with each other in offering you these and other concessions. Do less than that, and you need hope for little consideration at their hands. It is up to you, you workingmen who have been voting old-party tickets. You have a very big stick within reach. You can use it with effect on Election Day, if you will.

Execution of the New York, the majorhe new bridge of the New York, Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.

114 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 canitalist firms. There is more than a coincidence in this fact, and it is unnecessary to state what that coinci-

It was the Honorable Timothy Campbell who naïvely 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 ne woman to establish the fact of her marriage with Mr. Thomas C. Platt shom another woman is suing for divorce, spares him the legal inconvenlences that would have attended the of the action, but saves him little in public standing or private rep-Going to court to make his defense against charges that would bring shame and humiliation to any of any age, this Senator of the United States, now nearly seventy-five years old, by his appearance in the witness chair, into which in his helplessness he was lifted by his attend ants, and by his testimony, presented a spectacle of physical decrepitude and moral laxity to which only a morbid imagination could add a darkening touch."-New York Times.

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? Then how explain this moral mess? Will the "Times" answer?

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 ;and, at the same time, that he was entirely lacking in a certain personal strength which not even his most unfavorable critics will deny to Mr. Roosevelt, We predicted that his flamboyant declarations and lavish promises would end in noise, that he would not "follow the trail of corruption even if it led into the private offices of the Metropolitan", that only small and comparatively friendless law-breakers would really suffer from his zeal.

We were severely censured for such utterances, even by many who were sympathetic with the Socialist move ment. They thought we were actuated only by the desire to oppose the popular candidate of another party. But we did not retract.

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. But they have found out. The man who was almost worshipped by hundreds of thousands of citizens. more enthusiastic than judicious, in 1901, is now all but universally recognized as a champion four-flusher, to put it in the mildest terms.

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. Let anyone read that cynical and bombastic statement, consider the things Mr. Jerome promised in 1901 and since. consider what he has done and what he has not done during his term of office, and answer whether we were not right.

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. That we do not claim. How then? Just because we had the Socialist philosophy to guide us, and the Socialist philosophy is a safe guide in the maze of politics.

SERVITUDE IN THE POSTAL DE-PARTMENT.

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

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the Executive Departments, and whether so serving in er out of Washington, are vehicter was blown up with hereby forbidden, either directly or in-

directly, individually or thru associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legisla tion whatever, either before Congres 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. It is a long step in perfecting absolute control over workers in the government service and a forecast of the coming slavery that would exist if capitalism could perpetnate itself.

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." Continu ing he said:

"But in a few weeks Democrats and Republicans will be organizing a political war against each other in spirit hardly less bellicose than that of actual warfare, with arsenals full of political projectiles on both sides; while the community will be in flamed; 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 altho Prof. Smith did not think it necessary to mention it. But why the Professor should be puzzled that both parties "exhibit a spirit hardly less bellicose than that of actual warfare' is not so clear. If both parties represent the "same thing," then it follows that both parties must deceive all others who do not stand for the 'same thing." The "others" are misled into support of the "same thing" by the deception practised by the two capitalist parties, the deception taking the form of that "warfare" which mystifies Canada's "most learned man." In this way those who have no property support those who do and whether the Democratic party or the Republican party wins, the "same thing" is always victorious.

It may be a new idea to Professo Smith that two men or two organiza tions 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 workingmen 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. Now, the first of June has been advertised as "Employment Day". Really and truly, if we are to believe the prosperity bureau, the depression is going to end next week. There is still time for five more monthly predictions of the sort before Election Day.

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 Pennsyl A provision of the Acheso bill reads:

"And when any issue of any periodical has been declared nonmailable 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 form of censorship which has been found effective in Russia, Indeed, had it been introduced in the Duma it would have proved good copy for all of the newspapers througt this coun-Since it was in America there was little fuss over it save in the So-

The bill may come up at any time it being understood that an effort shall be made to pass it quietly and with little or no debate. Whether this will be accomplished remains to be seen.

Railroads Cut Wages.

CHICAGO, May 21.-A general cut in wages of all section men and un skilled laborers has been ordered by the railroads extending west from Chi Several thousand men are afcago, fected.

SOME NOTES ABOUT THE CONVENTION

By Algernon Lec.

was, perhaps, less dramatically interthan 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. But to one who followed its proceedings carefully it was at least as interesting and, in my opinion, still more encouraging that of four years ago From beginning to end it was dis tinctly a hard-working convention; it has a good record of achievement, and still more of promise for the future.

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. That impression is correct; but in calm retrospect, it is outweighed by other considerations.

The fact that two and a half days

vere occupied in organizing the con-

vention, 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. This loss of time was regretted by all. It necessitated the prolonging of the convention thru the eighth day, whereas most had expected it to last not more than six days And work had to be rushed in the closing days to get done even then. It is to be hoped that some steps will be taken to avoid such delay in the preliminary work of future conventions. Two or three measures suggested themselves, not only to my own mind, but to those of several other delegates with whom I talked. We had this time taken the precaution of naving a committee elected by National Committee to prepare a draft of rules for the convention. The plan is a good one; but, in order to ge much benefit from it, we must see that next time that committee's report is printed and laid on the tables before the delegates assemble the first dayall the better if it can be ready s week earlier and mailed to them their homes. They would then be able to pass it, with or without amendment much more rapidly than when it has to be read out to them, section by section; and there would be no doubt during the rest of the sessions as to what rules had actually been adopted The election of committees would a good deal facilitated if a printed list of all the delegates were also sup plied beforehand, so that each dele rate would have a chance to conside whom he desired to be elected to each of the committees. Perhaps this would entail allowing a little longer interval between the election of delegates and the beginning of the convention, but that could easily be done. Certainly arrangements must be made for the prompt printing of all committee re orts as soon as they are ready.

It goes without saying that a hall with better acoustic properties than that used in 1904, as well as this year, is absolutely necessary. Some of us at least, would go farther and say that the choice of a city with a more breathable atmosphere and less superabundance of dirt is imperative. one who has not spent years in getting acclimated there can keep a cool temper and a clear head thru eight consecutive days in Chicago.

It would perhaps be vain to offer to Socialist delegates the advice that they should not make too speeches, that when Delegate A. has presented an argument for or against certain proposition, it is really super from for Delegates B. C. D. and E. each to get up and say exactly the same thing in slightly different words. We are all of us in the habit of talkog early and often, and the presen writer does not feel that he is just qualified to throw the first stone at anyone else for the sin of excessive loquacity. But at least it may not be improper to suggest, with a view to future conventions and to party meetings of all sorts, that it is neither wise nor right to cry out "point of oror "point of information" for the purpose of getting the floor and making a remark which is not a point of order or asking a question which is not one of "information" in the very plain parliamentary sense of the word. To do this is unfair, because it is getting recognition under false pretenses and because very often it is done at such a moment as to interrupt the speaker rightfully on the floor and distract attention from his argument. It is unwise because it weakens respect for parliamentary law and tends to promote chronic disorder. If we could have had Comrade Bandlow for permanent chairman, probably he would have got us thoroly schooled on

this point before the week was over. In this connection I may record my personal opinion that the five-minute rule tends to prolong debates, rather than to make them short and clear. Very seldom, on any question of considerable importance, is it possible for any man to express his views correctly within five minutes. Conscious of the limitation of time, he hurries, leaves out important points, uses inaccurate expressions for the sake of brevity; or else he proceeds in an orderly manner and is cut off by chairman's gavel before he has linked his points together and drawn his conclusion. Either way, he often sucpletely misunderstood, with the result that several of his opponents feel the necessity of replying to the and several sity of replying to the statements

The National Convention just held of his friends see the necessity of exvas, perhaps, less dramatically interplaining what he did mean to say. Under a ten-minute rule we should have had much better speeches and not half so many of them.

The question of the attitude of the party with regard to the union movement has been one of the most interesting and important ones in our conventions for several years, and will probably continue to be so in the future-tho, I venture to think, not again in the same form in which it has vexed us in the past. Four years ago we had a large and

very aggressive group in the convention, who, while they said (and meant it sincerely enough, too,) that they did not wish to commit the party to the endorsement of any particular faction in the union movement as against the other, vet insisted on certain declarations on questions of union organization and policy which, to anyone but the authors, amounted to exactly such an endorsement. The progress made in the last four years in this matter is very gratifying. The checkered career of the I. W. W., unpleasant as it has been in many respects, has at least done some service as an experiment showing the best way not to do certain things. 'That the convention's committee could present a unanimous report and that report could, after de-bate, he adopted without amendment by a vote of about three to one, is a very satisfactory result. It is safe to say that such a declaration pretty accurately represents the views of the great majority of the party members

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 union "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. I am glad to be able to say that both these delegates, as well as several others who at first opposed the election of a committee, were able to accept and give hearty support to the declaration which the committee at last brought in Their remarks were correctly reported in my dispatch to The New York Socialist of May 16; but their remarks at that time did not accurately express their attitude on the real question at

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 union movement as a whole. The objection to the original phrase was that it might be understood to apply only to unions organized on craft lines, excluding those organized on the industrial plan. As soon as this point was grasped, everybody, with the possible exception of a few extremists, was glad to accept the change as helping to make our position clear.

The declaration as worked out by the committee and adopted by the convention is an unmistakable reaffirms tion of the position taken by the party in 1904—the position of absolut 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 movenent"-a statement which is not alto zether true in every case and which, business of even if true, it is not the the Socialist Party to put forth.

The opposition to the committee's eport 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 la-bor 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 organiza-tion 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. It was on this proposed amendment that the test vote was taken, the com-mittee's position being sustained by

Some were opposed to the report on another ground-not because it repre sented complete neutrality with regard to inter-union disputes, but because it committed the party to active and 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 teling reply from Delegate Berlyn of Chicago on the comfortable method of waging the class struggle by adopting resolutions

wht not to fall to say that Com-

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 wh 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 inion 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 working class they ought to give each other hearty support. How numerou were the delegates who took this tion of hostility or complete indifference to the unions it is impossible to say, as no test vote was taken; but I would venture the guess that they did

The report of the platform committee was probably not altogether satisfac tory 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 dele gate. Yet the result of the committee's and the convention's labors on this question marks a distinct advance in one important respect.

whole convention.

The improvement is this: The prece dent has been set of distinguishing be tween and issuing as three separate connected documents-first, s Declaration of Principles, which is a statement of the fundamental outlines of our politico-economic theory; sec ond, 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 r profound and consistent philosophy and at the same time and in perfec 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 wil 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 conrention, 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 Pro gram 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 im mediate 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 unmake a majority for an amendment quite inconsistent with the nature and purpose of the Program.

Perhaps the most important thing in party constitution was the adoption of the plan for blen-nial conventions, instead of quadrennial ones. This was not adopted hasti ly, but after serious consideration. The is the best means of unifying the party in all parts of the country, giving the more or less divergent tendencies New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Okla-homa, 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 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 prepar-ing for an effective campaign: the con-vention held in the intermediate year vill 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 adopt-ed a declaration expressing its views, as far as it felt prepared to express them. But it felt that both questions them. But it feit that both questions ought to be studied more carefully, and accordingly it chose a commission for each which will be expected to investigate thoroly, 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 "Internalarged to eighty pages. It contains a new English Marx' criticism of the Gotha Platform. Cameron King contribut article on Asiatic Exclusion; H. S. Victorsen, in the News and Views Department, discusses Immigration; Con Wurm of Berlin has an article on The Alcohol Question which is used as a propaganda leasiet in Germany; Jessie M. Molle 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 Bastile" is the title of a forthcoming book by a Russian naval officer, Mr. Youvatshev. He was detained for over a year in the fortress of Peter and Paul, and he afterward suffered two years of solitary confinement in Schlue before being taken to Sakhalin to pass there many years in penal servitude. Schluesselburg is described by Youvat-shev 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 Univer-sity of Chicago. The author has made a careful and intelligent study of the subject and concludes that: "Unionism and Socialism are fundamentally assoclated. American trade unions are be coming more class conscious; they are going into politics; and they are beginning to demand collective owner-ship 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 explana-tion 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 pergathered up all the false statements of fact, all the garbled quotations, all the distortions of theory, and all the cheap instructions which an industrious search for arguments on-one side of a question - and that the wri side might reveal, and has put the forward, with a rather funny air of originality and statesmanlike in libility, into an indictment of the Bo calist movement. And yet, English Socialism lives.

GOVERNMENT.

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

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

In an absolute monarchy, the people In a limited monarchy are controlled. In a limited m they are cajoled. In a republic, they are sold .- Life.

rade Berger's threat of a post created much less impression at the conven-tion than it has probably created out-side. As a matter of fact, two other in other debates, made similar threats. And the conver knew that all three spoke in heat and haste, that not one of them seriously meant what his words said.

The convention included a great deal of very raw material. Many of the delegates were men comparatively young in the movement, and repreyoung in the movement, and representing constituencies lacking as yet both in Socialist education and in party experience. But that raw material is sound and good. Those men will learn; they are learning, and learning fast. And they are tremendously in earnest. The thing we men from the older states wondered at was not that there was so much cradity, but that even in the delegations from industrially undersloped regions in the but that there was so much but that even in the delegations of industrially undeveloped regions is West and South there was so m promise for clear and same pros-The convention of 1908 showed the cisitat Party as a young clant, all the faults of youth, of that a tied period between childhead and turity; but a thoroly healthy y giant, healthy in mind and healtheary and practise, and house grow and do his duty mantally would

LABOR NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

VOL. 1, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

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THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers. 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.

ut an exception the various were fulsomely laudatory. is excessive praise might have de-uted the purpose of the authors were not that it was the fashion of the to depict and accept the multirhuman. This was the stuff at to the people; and it was to be ered at that a period came when opular mind reacted and sought site extreme in which it laved nost violent denunciations of men whom it had long been to revere. That period, too, to be succeeded by another in a more correct judgment will med of the magnates and in ch they will appear not as excep-ual criminals but as products of formed of the magnates, and in r true relation to both of these

III.

II in 1890 amounted to about \$150,000,000. The bulk of this descended to his son William Waldorf Astor. The 75,000,000 fortune left by William stor in 1802 was bequeathed to his on John Jacob Astor. These two ns to-day hold the greatest part the collective Astor fortune.

ng reached the present generawe shall not attempt to enter into ous interests, embracing land, rail-ads, industries, insurance and a vast ariety of other forms of wealth. The arpose of this work is to point out e circumstances underlying the or-in and growth of the great private stanes; in the case of the Astors ses; in the case of the Astors
as been done sufficiently, peroverdone, eitho many facts have
intentionally left out of these
as which might very properly
been included. But there are a
semaining facts without which
tory would not be complete and
g which it might lose some sig-

We have seen how at William B. for's death in 1876 the Astor force amounted to at least \$100,000, probably much more. Within six-by rears, by 1862, it had more than alled in the hands of his two sons. It was it possible to have added the mordinary sum of \$125,000,000 in than a decade and a haif? Individual ability did not accomplish it. did not accomplish in the say that it could have seathods by which much make the say that it have the say that the say that it have the say that the say that it have the say that it have the say that it have the say tha

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 heav-ier 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 created 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 withal made no great pretenses. The fortune by the Astors, so the facts indubitably show, represents a succession of piracles and exploitation. Very curious, therefore, it is to note that the Astors of the present generation have avowed themselves most solicitions reformers and have been members of pretentious, self-constituted zens", the object of wnich 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 counterfeits. 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 pompou garb of righteousness.

The Quality of "Reformers".

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

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

and corruptly enhanced, and with the vast amount of graft that these privi-leges 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, peddlers, and the small merchants, and thereby present themselves as respectable 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 toadled 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 as-sumed 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 ds. Practically all of the

This is no place for a dissertation on these pseudo reform movements; it is subject deserving a special treatmen 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

reform movements have come within

this scope.

bourgeol

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 descrip tion. It is safe to venture the opinion that their fortune far exceeds \$450, 000,000. Their surplus wealth piles

As one of many illustrations of the ethics of the propertied class the appended newspaper despatch from Newport, R. I., on Jan. 2, 1903, brings out some significant

on Jan. 2, 1903, brings out some significant facts:

William C. Schermerhorn, whose death is announced in New York, and who was a cousin of Mrs. William Astor, was one of Newport's pioneer summer residents. He was one of New York's millionaires, and his Newport this is situated on Narrugan-sett avenue, near Cliffaide, opposite the Pinard cortages.

Mr. Schermerhorn, with Mrs. Astor and ex-Commodore tierry, of the New York Yacht Club, in order to avoid the inheritance tax of New York, and to take advantage of Newport's low tax-rate, obtained in January last thru their counsel, Colonel Samuel R. Honer, a decree declaring their citizenship in khode Inland. Since that time Mr. Schermerhorn's residence has been in this state. In last year's tax-list he was assessed for \$150,000.

Mr. Schermerhorn was a member of both the fashionable clubs on Bellevue avenue, the Newport Casino and the Newport Reading-Itoom.

'For further details on this politt see

For further details on this polit see

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.

Filteen 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. Willlam 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 gallery in wrought from where musicians give out melody on festive occasions. The dining rooms of these houses are of an immensity. Embellish ed in old oak incrusted 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, 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 mag-

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 undentable fact that more than fifty blocks on Manhattan Island-each of which blocks is not much larger than the space covered by the Aston mansions-have each a teeming popu lation of from 3,000 to 4,000 persons In each of several blocks 6,000 persons are congested. In 1855, when condi tions 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 Ferneliffe 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 Cilveden grounds, he issued strict orders forbidding trespassing, and along the roads be built high walls surmounted with broken glass. and heir Waldorf Astor has avowed that he also will remain a British sub ject. 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-smitten writers upon the thrift, honesty, ability and sagnetty of the men who built up the great for tunes, that the impression generally prevails that the Aster fortune is pre-eminently one of these amassed by legitimate means. These chapters in vitably must dispel this illusion.

To be continued.

Montreal Police Disperse

a May-Day Demonstration.

A large May-Day demonstration, aranged 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 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

2. The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steam-ship 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.

The extension of the public do main to include mines, quarries, off wells, forests and water power.

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.

The absolute freedom of press speech and assemblage.

INDUSTRIAL DEMANDS.

trial conditions of the workers: (a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productive ness of machinery.

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

aspection 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 abor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories. (f) By abolishing official charity and

substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment. illness, accidents, invalidism, old age and death.

POLITICAL DEMANDS. The extension of inheritance

taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 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 peo-

13. The abolition of the vote power

of the president.

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

15. Government by majority. all elections where no candidate receives a majority the result should b determined by a second ballot.

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

17. The separation of the p Bureau of Labor from the Depar of Commerce and Labor, and establishment of a Department c

18. That all judges be elect the people for short terms, and the power to issue injunctions s be curbed by immediate legislati-

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

20. The free administration o Such measures of relief as we be able to force from capitalist but a preparation of the worke sieze the whole powers of govern

in order that they may thereby hold of the whole system of indi and thus come to their rightful 1 itance.

MILITARY "HEROES" IN THE ANTIPOL That Australia with all its "ref

legislation is not a paradise is ev from the frequent reports of labor there. But it has another April fifteen members of the Boss Australian Artillery, wearing the form of the king, and throbbing the ardor of glory and cheap beer, up the city of Brisbane, and ca on like a gang of Cossacks. They possession of the main street and lently-assaulted a number of inc sive civilians, knocking one n teeth out, and striking another a less from behind; insulted women fied the police, and generally gave off zens an object lesson, of what be and brainless stuff military "ber are too often made.

And nothing was done to them! police made no serious attempt to tect the public and uphold "law Had they been Socia marching harmlessly with red f or a band of unemployed para their wrongs without a municipal nrit; or strikers making a demon tion to enlist public sympathy, the lice would very quickly have dispethem, and any show of defiance, have been met with bludgeons & M Australian Riot Act.

THE MAXIMS OF A DISTRICT ATT Deput A bitch in time saves Rya he js

Be sure you're right, then It is never too late to naneler.
A thier in the hand iskets.

inanciers in the street. "mirations
What Ryan and Belmont his Call" ed together let no man put a are re-He that runs away will as early a He that runs away will committee fight for office—another committee asks

The poor ye have alwate attention, the rich enter a neighbox of collecting.
It's a long Metropollic to the "Even has no burning.-Ned all moneys or

ARGOLIES, Secy.

employed on a railroad, a word be

tween friends may do away with the necessity for a "We don't patronize"

Suppose the transaction is illegal.

who is going to betray it; and how

shall the injured party detect the use

of this "last cruel weapon of indus-

trial warfare", as the sympathizing

editor labels it? The blacklist may be

cruel enough, but the capitalist has it

at his command. He carries a weapon

however, which is usually concealed

while, from the nature of things, the

workingman is compelled to wear his fighting equipment in plain sight. The

employer's blacklist cannot be taken

from him by the passage of a law; but

to a considerable extent the judge and

legislature can deprive the employee

Does the tender-hearted editor pre-

is going to share his cruel agitation over the possibility of legalizing the

boycott and the list of "undesirables"

Does he suppose that anybody thinks the blacklist will be effectually pro-

scribed? or does it simply occur to

him that the proper season for snipe hunting is now men us?

ent clamor for all sorts of things-gov

ernment by constitutional construction

government in inexorable necessity

governmental ownership, the initiative

and referendum, insurance of bank

deposits, child-labor laws, annihilation

of the reserved powers of the states.

federal license to do business in the

states, valuation of radicard properties,

suspension of the writ of injunction,

"A new party has been created, and

it is not extravagant to intimate that

it will poll 2,000,000 votes next Novem-

ber. It threatens to destroy the Demo-

cratic party, tho that is a job the

Democratic party has already accom-

plished to all intents and purposes as

the Free Soilers destroyed the Whig

party-and then strive for the mastery

"In 1844 the Free Soll party got but

a handful of votes, but it defeated Henry Clay for President; in 1848 it

did not enter the Electoral College, but

it made Zachary Taylor President. By

1856 it was most formidable, and very

nearly elected the charlatan it nomi

nated for President. In 1800 it tri-

umphed, and for nearly a century it

has controlled the destinies of this

people, with slight checks during the

and take for epitaph, DIED OF STU-

"That would fetch the new align-

ment of conservative versus liberal, of individualism versus Socialism.

PIDITY AND POLTROONERY.

against the Republican party.

sume that any workingman or wo

of his means of defense.

THE BOYCOTT AND BLACKLIST.

By L. D. Harding.

The first annual conference of the Australian Farm and Bushworkers' Union was held in Sydney in March. occedings resulted in a new industrial combination called the Rural Workers' Union, with a working basis to suit existing requirements and pave the way for a more detailed constitution to be adopted at some future

Swiss Trade Union Congress.

The Swiss Trade Union Congress was neld during Easter in Biel. In the last two years the trade unions have developed enormously, notably the metal workers have grown from a member-ship of 11,000 to 20,000. The second largest union, the wood workers, rose from 5,800 to 8,000. The stone workers increased the number of branches from 47 to 72. The progress of other unions was equally satisfactory, There has also been a tendency for the unions to amalgamate as much as possi-Among these the watchmakers and textile workers have come closer together. The saddlers and the shoe-makers form one Leather Workers' Federation, and so on. Unfortunately, the Expenters have refused to join the Wood Workers' Federation. The Roof Workers remain isolated as well as the Chimney Sweeps. Other unious remain outside the General Federation.

The "Miners' Union Bulletin" of Fatrbanks, Alaska, has now passed completely into the bands of the union. Previous to Jan. 27, 1908, it was owned by private parties, but published under the authority of the Miners' Union.

National conventions held the comweek are the Bollermakers and Shipbuilders at St. Paul, Minn. and the Steam and Hot Water Pitters at Detroit, Mich.

Miners' Strike in Alaska.

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 rabal and others, instigated a riot in order that they might have a pretext to seize the officers of the union and the editor of the miners' paper and throw them into fall. Strike breakers were paraded in view of the union miners; some of the union boys or their sympathizers hooted them, whereupon the marshal, acting in accordance with the will of the opera-tors, clubbed the strikers. The latter resisted when the marshal and deputies seized the secretary of the union, the organizer and editor of the miners' paper, and jafled them. At last reorts they were still imprisoned and

John J. Brittain of Chicago called forty-two strikes within an hour by by both the Syndicalist and using an automobile to visit as many groups of the Socialist Party.

sire to get ahead of an injunction that was being issued against the Carpen-

> Some of the mine owners of Indiana are charging that the strike of the miners in that state is to promote the eandidacy of William D. Van Horn for Congress in the Fifth District. Van Horn is state president of the Mine Workers and is a candidate of the Socialist Party.

Scottish Trade Union Congress.

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, or who have reached the age of 55. A resolucondemning the lobbying of members of Parliament and the "deputizing" of Ministers in connection with legislation, and calling for the "co-ordination of the political and industrial sections of the labor movement." Resolutions in support of the Miners' Eight Hour Bill, and for securing minimum space and light in tailors' workshops were

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. last week granted charters to the building trade unions of the five boros of New York City for affiliation with the Building Trades Department on condition that an advisory council be-formed composed of delegates rep-resenting three affiliated international unions from each boro council.

Thirty-five thousand coal miners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, who have been on strike since March I last, will return to work this week, an agreement between miners and operators baving been signed. Prices and conditions are to remain the same as they were last year.

The agrarian agitation at Parma

Italy, is becoming formidable. number of strikers is said to be 40,000. with the possibility of extension to other districts, while the capitalists of Parma, who are making common cause with the landed proprietors, threaten a lockout should their employees proclaim a general strike in sympathy with the other party. Both sides have been preparing for a struggle for some time past. Seldom be-fore in Italy has a class war taken such definite form. On one side is the Agrarian Association, now comprising all the proprietors and tenants, great and small. They have the sympathy of all employers and holders of property; they have also prepared for a fight by organizing a small army of laborers, drawn from their own families or those of friends who will carry their assistance to any point where it s most needed. On the other side are the agricultural laborers, represented by the Chamber of Labor and backed by both the Syndicalist and Reform

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Great Britain.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain is taking a referendum on the question of affiliating with the Labor Party. The question was considered two years ago and was lost by a small majority of 10,000 votes out of a total of 500,000. Since then the Northumberland and Durham miners have joined the Federation, making an increase of 100,000 members, and the Durham miners bave declared their Welsh miners so far reported show a big majority in favor of affiliation.

Japan.

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", and Comrade Sakai is compiling an "Encyclopedia of Social Reform".

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. Teachers and others are discharged if found "infected". Employers are informed of Socialists in their employ and such workers are discharged. In short, Pinkertonism has become popular with the ruling class and its government.

Comrade Katayama was announced to run, as a candidate for the Diet against province of Chilba in May.

million Russia.

Democracial investigation into the vie withus. Catherine Breshkovskaya these and last week. She will be then that charge of distributing than that, onducting a revolutionary considerationmong the peasant memto you, yevolutionary organization, been you penalty for this is death, have a week, began serving in St. You can us the sentences of three Day, if you visonment imposed for they borg manifesto. They Nehr borg manifesto. They the sulThe new bright in cabs. There was shifthe new brich in cabs. There was present the cut as present the cu

was adopted by 58 votes to 50

The Class War in Italy.

fused admission until they had secured these documents.

Holland. 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 mem-bership of 8,400. It was resolved to fight for universal suffrage-both male and female—and the opinion was free-ly expressed that so soon as these needed reforms were granted the fight against the powers that he should be conducted by the party with even greater vicor than over

Belgium.

The Congress of the Belgian Labor Party was held in April. The Congo question provoked a heated discussion and Vandervelde was severely criti-cized for his attitude in the matter. He is out of touch with the rest of the party, in that he holds that Belgium must, and ought, sooner or later, to annex the Congo. For the moment he votes against it, because he thinks the actual terms unacceptable; but if the king offered reasonable terms, then Vaudervelde would be found voting with the government. Such an attitude fills many of the Belgian Socialists with fears. They are against annexamany said, that Vandervelde should resign his seat. However, the Congress took no definite action, holding that until Vandervelde voted in opposition to the party any special action in his case is unnecessary.

Australia.

The Trades Hall Council of Melbourne has issued a circular to affillated unions urging industrial organization and recognition of the class struggle. Among other things the circular says:

"To cope with this mighty in-dustrial octopus (capitalism), unionism must come closer together, weld its forces and become militant in the intprest of the whole industrial move. ment. They are our enemies who preach peace; there is a class war-cles cut and intelligent, and must "A procession o ev uate sooner or later—the sooner been seen on the been seen on the streets of Jarrow, beaded by one of their number beating

William Brown has been too enthuslastic about forming a union of his

fellow employees, and work in the shop gets slack, William may be (and be very likely will be), the first man to be laid off the job. Or, if he happens to have red hair aml a snuh nose; his employer has the legal right 10 discharge him on these grounds. If

the manager of a telegraph company

does not want his striking operators

Lamentation is being made by some

industrious plutoscribes over the dead-

ly siu 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 sensi

ble workingman who reads the matter

knows it, too. He knows that if the

boycott is pronounced an improper re

straint on trade, the loss to labor is

by no means offset by refusing an em-

ployer the privilege of making up a

blacklist for publication in the daily

press. If the large employer says to

worker: "I don't want your labor,"

he acts to more effect than a hundred

men who stand together to retaliate

with: "We do not want your hats." If

"STUPIDITY AND POLTROONERY". Democratic party and the rise of a working class party has become so eviflent to-day that even partizans of the former party to-day proclaim it. The Washington "Post," owned by John R. McLean, former Democratic leader in Ohlo and at one time candidate for Governor of the state, predicts the disappearance of his party and 2,000,000 Socialist votes. It is true the "Post" sees the immediate danger in the "Independence League," but it realizes that the fundamental division that is taking place is that between "Individ-ualists and Socialists." Its "Individualism," of course, is the continued rule of the capitalist class. Following is the "Post's" funeral chant:

"Daily it becomes more manifest that political America is separating into two camps—the individualists and the Socialists. As the Free Soil party in the forties embarrassed and defeat-ed in turn the established parties of Jackson and Clay, the Populist party come on the field later and defeated many a political calculation. It elected Garfield in 1880 and helped to elect Cleveland four years later.

"The Populist party originally the Greenback, intimidated the Republicans of the West and the Democrats of the South. The convention that nominated McKinley in 1896 could not stand erect before it, while the convention that nominated Bryan that year fell prostrate and worshipped at its altars.

"But political extravagance knows no bounds, and agrariantsm has given place to Socialism. The paternalism practised by the dominant party of the past forty years has done its appointed work, and its fruit is seen in the pres

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Christian Socialists of America

are to have a four day's national ses-

sion at the close of this week. This or-

ganization has been formed by those

who believe that the capitalistic sys-

tem is hostile to religion, and produces

an environment which makes the relig-

ious life impossible. The movement has

attracted wide newspaper notice, and

is spreading thru all the Protestant de-

Eugene V. Debs has accepted an in-

vitation to speak at the closing session of the conference in Carnegie Hall

next Sunday afternoon, and this ses-

sion, which is open to the general pub-

lic without charge, begins at half-past

ing will also be addressed by Rev.

Chas. H. Vail, author of "Scientific So-

cialism", "Modern Socialism", etc. Rev.

Vall will also lecture Sunday night in

the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. Ad-

mission free.

There will be a number of other speakers at Carnegie Hall, including

Edwin Markham, who will read an original poem, "The Muse of Brother-

hood". The other free meetings, open to the public, will be Friday afternoon

and evening at the Church of the As-

cension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Manhattan, and Saturday after-

noon and evening in the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush

avenue, Brooklyn. Take Flatbush ave

The addresses at these meetings will

be along two lines. One series of speakers will describe the Socialism of

the Bible, and another set of men will

expound the principles of modern So-

cialism. These men are almost all men

in charge of congregations as pastors,

and each one has a large following.

Socialists are invited to attend these

meetings and judge for themselves the

quality of the Socialism presented by the speakers. Opportunity for discus-

sion will be given at all the meetings

James O'Grady, labor member of the

British Parliament, writes in London

'Justice" of the strike in the shipvards

of Great Britain. The condition of the

erally starving. O'Grady writes, in

"A procession of starving women has

strikers is terrible, many of them lit-

FACING FAMINE.

except the one at Carnegle Hall,

BRITISH STRIKERS

nue car at Bridge to Lenox Road.

nominations with great rapidity.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST

"That is what is coming." a drum. Remember the significance of such a demonstration to Marie Antoinette and the privileged classes in France. A war correspondent has seen along Tyneside starving children sucking mothers' breasts in which the sustenance has perished, has interviewed school teachers whose hearts are broken at sight of their famishing scholars; has been in contact with strong men with the wolf stare in their eyes clamoring for bread for those at home, and the verdict of that not unfriendly critic is: The sights he saw on entering Port

Arthur after the terrible seige, and

those he saw on Tyneside, are akin. I confess being unable to consider this aspect with patience, when I know the employers are contemplating, not this side of the question, but what effect the stoppage will have upon the market. Yes; the price of materials will go down, the demand for ships will go up, the financial loss at present will be more than balanced when work is resumed; but men, women, and children must starve and die that such may be so. When will the lesson be learned by my own class? Until that lesson is learned, comrades, fel-low workers, you and I, all of us, have now to succor those that are stricken Help in the fight, and while helping with all our might preach the only gos pel worth preaching; proclaim the only message worth the effort; Socialism the hope of the world."

LET US PRAY.

Editor of The New York Socialist:— Eureka! Hurrah! Three cheers for the Christian Socialists!!! How proud they must be of their discovery!!! Hearken, you simple-minded. "phin" Socialists with-out any religious handles attached. The Christian Socialist Fellowship in the course of some 'copy' for the party and capital-lat press discovers the fact that the Socialist Party is not a formidable enemy of capital-lsm as long as it appeals to the IGNORANT FOREIGN element! Do you hear, you 400,000 "Ignorant foreigners" who voted the ticker at the last presidential election and you thirty-old thousand others who made this vote possible? You are ignorant; you lack polish, education and refluement, and there futile until you succeed in converting a sufficient number of good, church-going, educated GENTLEMEN of American exeducated GENTLEMEN of American extraction: Ignorance in the minds of our
C. S. F. friends being always coupled with
"foreigners" (meaning naturalized citizens
who do not speak English fluently), and
never applies to the demestic product found
in churches preaching and listening to the
gospol of a religion which upholds the present system and frowns on all attempts to
abolish it.

The tenor of the "copp" whereful this illfitting epithet is used to characterize the
Socialist voters is to the effect that the
most effective way of unking converts who
will be feared by our sconomic masters is
to make rour best efforts in the church and

appeal to the religious views of the devont.

How unfortunate that the Socialist Party should persist in its emphasis of the class struggle and a number of other such hor rid and "imgentiemanly" things, when it could approach the "home-made, ear-emailie". American brand voter with a beating smile and a "Pax vobiscoun" and immediately proceed, to pray him into such a state of Socialism as will make his conversion for had I better say, baptism'l strike unispeakable terror in the hearts of the plutes and compel them to surrender the means of production! It is pathetic, comrades, to see all the energy, time and money wasted in propaganda along political lines when such marrelous results, could be obtained by prayer!

Let us pray that the national convention now in session will give favorable consideration to this superior method of propaganda and order its immediate employment. Then, armed with bible and crucifix, we will fearlessly go among our fellow workers, exorcise the capitalist decil within them, and replace it by the undying Christian Socialist faith. Amen!

BEN LICHTENBERG.

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 espe-cially opportune now to come to the trade unionist with our comments on the state of unionist with our comments on the sale of affairs. If ever there was a time for him to distent to us, it is this.

Unfortunately, many of our comrades content themselves in matters of propa-

content themselves in matters of propa-gnatin among trade unionists with making some insulting remarks about the "labor leaders" and informing the trade unionist that his union can do very little for him. "as is clearly shown in an article"—herementioning some Socialist paper. To my mind, this is a very poor method to bring this desirable class of people to Socialism.

this desirable class of people to Socialism.

I would therefore suggest that in everycity and town should be formed a SocialistTrade-Union League, whose object should
be to nropagate Socialism among union
men. The occasional stricle in a Socialisttaper seidom reaches the right quarter.
Mass meetings for trade unionists, called by
the Socialist branches, are very rare. Something ought to be done systematically, and
with the knowledge of the trade unionist
that it is done to make him understand
the subject.

with the knowledge of the trades with that it is done to make him understand the subject.

Socialist groups of different trades exist to-day in many cities in England and America. My suggestion is that the goodwork these groups are doing in their particular trade should be breadened out to the whole trade-union movement.

The Socialist group within the union has sometimes to stand the criticism and bear the suspicion of being a "state within a state"—a fact which detracts attention from its educational work. An organization in the same city paying special attention to the unionists in all the various trades would command much more consideration from the trade unions, when occasions arise to call upon them as a body, and the individual member would read a leafiet—or an article or listen to a speech on Trade Unionism and Socialism without the same priudice as when the subject matter comes from a fellow working with him is one shop.

S. EBSTEIN.

Labor power would not be a commodity if the workers did not vote to

EDUCATIONAL

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UNITED BROTHERHOOL OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION No. 478, meets every Tuseday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple. 248 East S4th street, Financial Secretary, Jos Maelier, 542 E. 150th street, City, Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronz.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN ION meets second and fourth Mos days in Links' Assembly B-oms, 221-22 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 946 Willough by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Director meets the first Thursday of the month 8 p. m., at the office, 250 Broadway, 8 708. Address correspondence to Labo Sacretariat. 250 Broadway, Telephon 3817 or 2818 Worth.

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LET US ALONE!

Socialism be with you.

Last week several hundred well-fed, ell-clothed members of the National sociation of Manufacturers wallow-in rare wines and choice foods at a Waldorf-Astoria. They had come m all corners of the country to sit convention for three days and disways and means of furthering interests, of securing favorable ion, of restoring confidence and ping the activities of labor agiand Socialists. The consensus on at this convention was that talists of this country were alone" the crisis would markets would be found for id goods, the wheels of in-mid once more merrily rend, incidentally, wage slaves again be worked to death in orto grind out profits for their mas-

as with one single stroke the ess men of this country would e their profit-taking and the un loyed problem with all its con-itants would be solved! And all prosperity" is just a "little sunshine", onsiderable "letting along. at is required for this marvelous mile-that-won't-come-off". Wonderful, indeed, if such were the only ans necessary to a resumption of pusiness! For this purpose a "National Prosperity Association" has been whose slogan is "Let Us e!" And the N. A. of M. has en-

Cry Heard Before.

But, no, Br'er Plute, you will not be t alone. This loud bellow of yours is been heard before. It is as old institution of slavery. This deilef evading the police. It is voiced by the keeper of gambling dens against the "unwarranted interference" of Committees on the Preserva-tion of Morals. The owners of brothels ut with might and main "Let us ne!" at the first attempts to sup-ses their dives. The Trinity Church poration piously prayed to be let

Let us alone is the cry of the exr living wages, more sanitary shops, That was the cry of America insisted on a fair trial for tree of their comrades who were kidsped and whom it was intended to broad to the gallows. This snark arose from the jungles of Packingtown at the first steps taken toward investigating, conditions there. Let us alone has been the demand of all tyrants. Let us alone is the cry of the

We repeat, you shall not be let a. As long as there is an unem-ed man dejectedly walking the ets you shall not be let alone. As as there is a girl forced to sell her body for bread will you not be let alone. As long as children are nd into profits so that your daugh-may marry diseased "noblemen" there be voices raised in protest. long as dogs are clothed in silks satins, and children are allowed to annually by the thousands for want of milk will the finger of guilt be d at you, and so long will we nalcontents", the "agitators", the

ialists" persist in exposing you. Our Uncompromising War.
Is long as profits are put up on a
cetal for worship and human
ags are degraded below the level of will we fight you reientlessly, ngly, implacably. Not until a degenerates and children are vented from controlling the lives of des of able-bodied men and women rill our campaign of agitation cease. lot until there is a more equitable dis-ribution of the world's wealth will we purging. Not until the whole rotten social fabric will be changed shall there be a cessation of the class strugfore the class struggle will dis r individual ownership of the until tenements are torn down, the ed children removed from and returned to school, the le rights to life established will hated Socialists, stop our pro-

You may stop our meetings; you may pt to suppress our literature; you blacklist and enjoin us with the of your puppets in the courts and lative bodies of this nation; but

rour efforts will be futile. We are a ririle living force. Every attempt at suppression only tends to increase our storts. Every attack only brings out a mader relief the class lines and adds to the militant army you fear so much. You men of the National Association of Manufacturers may be called upon by your president to "come out with soor riot gans and your shot gans," and you may cry back, "you bet we will!" but the giorious movement will are despite you. It will annihilate you as a class. It will set you to work, because will remove your source of is class. It will semove your source of past may be yours, the future is ours. The same that only those who proball receive, will it compel you p is the production before sharthed the distribution.

Ward path; ours the upward. The ward path; ours the upward path; ours the upward path; ours the upward. The ward path; ours the upward path; ours the upward path; ours the upward. The ward path; ours the upward path; ours the upw

and the need for it cannot be of existence. It cannot be set of existence. It stub-mes to die. It cannot die.

You are pigmies; we giants. Your puny efforts at staying the revolutionary tide of progress will fail. The tide will surround you, overwhelm you, en-gulf you and your institutions until 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. So long as these confront us just so long will

You claim there are no classes in

America. You speak of the "bad" labor agitators and Socialists. You

shed crocodile tears over the infringe-ments by unions on the rights of free-

dom of contract. You mout. the words

"equality of opportunity" ad nauseum, but we know it does not exist. Con-

centration of wealth has been carried

on to such a point as to condemn 90

per cent of the people to a life of drudgery, poor food, cheap lodging, un-

ceasing toll. The fact that there are

classes in this country is constantly

and painfully brought to our attention. Our legislative bodies are daily pass-ing laws curtailing the rights of labor,

disarming workers of their weapons,

enjoining them when contemplating

strikes. On the other hand, and for

the other class, it is legalizing the

blacklist, it declares unconstitutional

all laws favoring the working class

and renders decisions which cripple the

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 mill-

ions of tons of coal, its fields covered

with wheat and vegetables. On the

plains are millions of head of cattle; the streams abound with fish; the

woods are full of trees easily felled

and turned into timber. You, a mere handful, have arrogated to yourselves

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. We read of human

beings grubbing in garbage cans for

food. We find people freezing to death

in repulsive tenements. We see thou-

tenements. We read daily of men kill-

ing themselves in desperation. Men are compelled to stay at home because

you find it cheaper to employ their wives and daughters. Families are

forced to eke out an existence on the

pitiable wages of the children. We are

confronted by the nightmare of dire

necessity on the one hand and riotous

extravagance on the other; human be-

ings forced into the slough of vice and

crime, and animals quartered in pala-

tial houses; stunted bodies, deadened

souls and cheated brains on the ob-

verse side of the bideous social medal and sexual perverts, maniacs, increas-ing divorces and desertions on the re-

verse. You have to your debit the Slo-

cum disaster, the Iroquois fire, the

Monogabela and other mine disasters; catastrophes which wiped out of exist-

ence thousands of human beings be

cause more profits could be made by

dispensing with safety devices. What

wish to perpetuate this! You will

brook no interference! This cannot be. All this MUST cease. There is a body of men and women who are grimly

working night and day to put an end

to it all. By written and spoken word

they protest against this jungle called

society. They never tire. They know not rest. They are the social physi-

comprise a highly scientific body known as the Socialist Party. They

are the germs of the future society;

they will give birth to the new social order which will abolish all the evils

or present society; They know the cause of all social evils and also the

cure. They find that the cause is pri-

vate ownership of the means of pro-

tion of the mines, the mills, the rail-

sane society.

The Socialists find society suffering

from a virulent disease euphoniously

mined in administering powerful medi-

cine. They intend to accomplish their

ends by appealing to the interests of that class which is the victim of this

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:

that strife is conducive to destruction. You fly in the face of evolution; you

Your my in the race of evolution; you will be destroyed by its stern laws. Your weapons bend like reeds before the wind when opposed to ours. Yours are antiquated; ours vigorous and effective. You may use builets; we reply with ballots. You stir up class

hatred; we recognize its existence. You

seck to perpetuate wage slavery; we strive to abolish it. You shall fail;

we will succeed. Yours is the down-ward path; ours the upward. The

You will soon have running for the highest office in the gift of the nation men who are notorious for their at-tacks on the working class; we have

operative Commonwealth.

called "civilization", and are deter

duction and know that the socializa

clans and are called Socialists.

have you to your credit?

And you snar! "let us alone!"

unions.

all this wealth.

You snarl "Let us alone". We shall NOT let you alone.

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 capital-

ist papers.

After reading this paper pass it along to somebody else, preferably to some-one whom it is worth while trying to bring into our movement. After giving a paper to a person three or four times, tackle him for a subscription to it, for this is the best method of carry ing on the propaganda that has yet been tried.

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 ome of the marked articles anyway.

If there is any pithy little paragraph in this paper that defines Socialism, or that tells something convincing about the movement, or that states a great truth tersely, cut it out and paste it up on the telegraph pole of some street corner where it can easily be read by passers-by. These little paragraph posters are read by a surprisingly large number of people and help to carry the gospel to the unconverted and is a very cheap and effective way.

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

Make a list of your out-of-town acquaintances, noting the things in which they are especially interested. and when an article appears that may appeal to them, mark it and send it to

Get as many people to subscribe for The New York Socialist as possible. The more readers it has the more good it will do. The larger its circulation the higher the advertising rates it can get. This paper going into a home 52 seive weeks in the year ought to make Socialists of all who read it. If it won't, then nothing else will,

"GOD KNOWS".

What is a man to do who is out of work and does not know where to get t? "God knows," Mr. Taft answers. Emil Roth had a wife the is dead now and eight children whom he tried to support on a dollar a day. He lost his position and then answered the grim question put to Taft by sending a pullet into his brain.

Little Leons, 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.

'804 E. Twelfth street, city." takers of capitalist property who cannot answer the appeal of a starving man in the twentieth century and who force one of the helpless survivors to dvertise her plight in public print! What can you do? You can do nothing but abide the time when the fellowship embodied in triumphant 80cialism shall sweep you and your class into oblivion, and place the world's opportunities at the disposal of all men. Your system will die even as Emil Roth died, and as thousands of others have died—a sacrifice to it. His ap-peal and their appeal will be answered for there will then be no ponderous "statesmen" to answer "God knows to the cry of the poor for-mark it. gentlemen-there will be no poor and your occupation will be gone!

social anarchy; and once this con-sciousness is aroused not all the pow-ers of heaven or hell can stop the workers from inaugurating the Co-TO PRESERVE GRAVES

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 stell in the cemetery of Moutparhasse, to mark the resting

OF COMMUNE MARTYRS.

place of our dead comrades. Among the survivors of that tragic time are some, very old, who ought to be more worthly 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 the se veterans. Subscriptions may be sent from individuals, branchgladly received by the Secretary Elle May, 51, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

The committee consists of a large number of prominent men and depu-ties, among them being Jaurès, Guesde, Vaillant, etc.

My Graftony.

tacks on the working class; we have bearing our revolutionary flag two men tried and true, who have long since proven their loyalty to the working class; men who have suffered for it; who have fought for it; who will die for it. You are the embodiment of my graftomy.—Harvard Lampoon.

THERE IS BUT ONE MAN.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The mind of the man sometimes | perience and conviction of every other runs away with him and sometimes holds him back. It jumps the boundaries of experience and fact and plays such pranks with the real life in idealrealms 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; that is, the habits of the mind which hold us back. There is hardly one out of ten radicals who is not still thinking in the top boots of his grandfather; so that whether it be with the new foot or the old boot we should be most concerned is not always easy to decide. Shall we attend to our convictions or to our creeds: which?

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. Their we may remake or modify, but what about the making of our new convictions. Ah, that is law unto it-

It is an astonishment to find at times what tremendously revolution ary but soulless Socialism you may hear amidst the levity and the clinking of the wine glasses in upper tendom. But no more of an astonishment than to hear the old orthodox religiosities with which rest working class Socialists sometimes mingle their revolutionary new wine. The Southern Socialist still has his negro for nightmare. And Washington, whose manhood has all been bleached out in our schoolbooks, whose warriorship has long ago succembled to the combined attack of virtue, is still our hero. Our agitators are still using the liberal cant phrases of an old bourgeois period. We are still like quadrupeds. whose hind legs are fast in the eigh teenth century, while our forefeet are prancing into the twentieth. Thus the mental habits of the past so surely retard us that we need never fear our demogogs so much as our pedagogs when they begin teaching, stop thinking.

How good it is to know that the law 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. That genuine life spark may, in a secondary degree, be quickened by words, but primerily it travels with our most vital circumstances; for it is the human element in us begotten of our economic conditions.

It is the conviction of circumstances. than which there is no greater; besides which I had almost said there is no other.

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 abldang 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 workingand if I were an employer I would be equally convinced that under these conditions there is no trusting the honor of a workingman. As regards one another therefore we are all, men and masters, intrinsically a faithless age. And this faithlessness is reflected, not in our religion, which is the last thing to reflect real life, but in our laws and governments. The system under which we live stlently and surely provides us with our convictions, at present ferribly bad convictions, but when all faith in each other as persons is lost, then faith in all begins, for the darkest hour begets

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 anar-chistic) stand before a brilliant audience almost apologetically for what seeming effort he might there and then make to influence their minds. So eptirely sufficient for all things had he concluded the laissez faire of the private mind of every man to be. Therefore he had professed to honor solltary sfience and to let every mind alone. But nevertheless he writes a book every year and delivers a speech whenever he can, why? Because hi conclusion knows not the rest and strength of faith until it becomes also the conviction of others.

The needmist who scores the rest of mankind, writes down his scorn in many volumes and feverishly seeks the approbation of the scorned; for the 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

When Mahommed arose, the greatest of the theological prophets, he found the Christian world relapsed into au-gelic 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. When man 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 au-

But let us not forget that the religion had a supernatural objective, it was never itself a supernatural pro-It was strictly a natural and orderly function of the growing man.

When men began to associate, the first thing done was the imparting and mutualization of experience, out of which sprung socialized mind and will, together have always, and always will, constitute the spiritual orce of the world. Thus the spiritual vas never a separate realm from the material life of man, but was the bloom of it.

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, tho 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. The personal mind travelled out to others; hope, fear, imagination, will, desire, went forth, and like multitudes of little local streams they mingled together, beginning the collectivism and unity of the race.

How great a part mere verbal proesses 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. The mind, with its surplusage of word power, beplorer and began to form a phantom realm, a simulacrum of its own above the real world, like the phosphorescen body of light which is said to sometimes linger suspended over the grave of a dead body.

It was out of this abounding tissue

of word surplusage that theology built its airy palaces and its subterranean hells. But not altogether uninfluenced by the actual experiences of life. fact, theology, howsoever of a mirage it might at any time have been, could not get unrecognizably away actualities. And so we see our heavens and our hells changing with the property and fashions of times.

The minds of the crusade age ran forth and mingled together with the minds of many diverse countries. In the next age the bourgeois merchants went forth on the same pathway of comity, whatever their intention might otherwise have been. The mind of one age thus foreshadowing the material history and experience of the next. And again, the material history and experience of that next fore-shadowing and leading forth the necessary mind history of the age to follow.

So when Mahommed in his exhaustly "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 under-

It is surely the destiny of man to become one physically as a nation upon the earth. Even as the rivers flow and so 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 Social-

The greatest revolution of history has been the descent of idealism which perforce commenced with the declaration, the substitution of one monster balloon for the polygod school of balloons which had been lifting the world off its feet for so many ages. The descent of idealism to the study of nature's laws which soon followed the inauguration of the one great halloon.

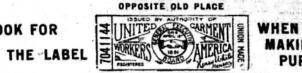
The thought of one over all, one in all and all for one, was seen only brokenly by the half crazy mind of Mahommed: its vast significance and consequences to man he was wholly incapable of understanding. But in few centuries when the rude democracy of the desert blossomed into the Moorish empire of Spain,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

Arabia invaded Christendom. The elemental man of the desert took pos-session of civilization, and behold there followed no calamitous disasters, but at last every one will be fortified and a great teauty of life and wisdom.

Justified by the same conscious exATTENTION! Take notice that the Clothing Establishment of

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desert under the dominion of one doctrine of unity conquered gloriously. And now we, who have not only received the ideal and doctrine of unity. but whose very bodies have been made the smelting pots out of which the actual economic unity comes, are out to conquer.

We the modern proletariat are called upon, not only by the pitiless robbery of our lives, by the organization of the master class opposing us into an all committed class of brutal plunderers of us and ours down to the marrow of our souls, but also out of our unique captivity it is historically ordained for the unity of the race to blossom, first out of the fact of universal slavery and common resistance, then out of the fact of an international solidarity of oppressed laborers followed by an international commonwealth of laborers thereby and therefore emancipated. The wrong committed by a few thus has grown its own universal antithesis, the right of all to be no longer dominated by a guilty few. So surely must all oppression, all fierce property individualism at last resolve themselves into material for this flual revelation. There is but one man".

NEVADA COSSACKS GRAFTING.

As might be expected the system of patroling the state of Nevada with Cossacks is developing a reign of graft. William Duncan of the Nevada state police has been peremptorily dismissed from the service by Superintendent Cox. Cox announced that he had taken summary action in the case on the grounds of drunkenness, insubordination and grafting, on the part of the delinquent Duncan. Duncan was stationed at Rawhide and has been reported by his inspector on all three charges. Captain Cox. in dismissing he man, ordered the officials at Rawhide to prosecute him on charges of grafting to the full extent of the law. Governor Sparks, who was instru

mental in having the "Cossack Bill" passed, dled last week, but he leaves this police system with its graft to the workers of that state as a legacy. To be ruled by drunken bullies has been a distinction that belonged to Russia, but Nevada can now enforce a claim for the same honor

"DAILY CALL" FAIR FUND.

"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 18". Social Democratic Frauen Verein, Br. 6, Elizabeth, N. 12, 85r. Sick & Death Benear Fund, Br. 154, Stapleton, \$5; Staten Island Labor Lyceum, \$50; Women's Socialist League idiabanded, \$3,35; Sirk Ward Branch, Jersey City, collected on donation book, \$12; 9th A. D. Socialist Party, Locat New York, \$12; Jake Hillburgher, coll. on D. B., \$3; Reinhard Meyer, one-half day's wages, \$1,50; Wm. Brown, Brooking, N. Y. \$15; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, coll. on D. B., \$6; Bohemian Branches 2 and 3, 8, P., on D. B., \$10; Sth Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$5; Mrs. Beeson, \$2,50; Machinists' Local 335, \$10; Frauen and Madchen Club, \$5; Columbus Lodge No. 24, O. of T. F. \$5; Sth Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$11,75; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,125; 24 Ward Br. Jersey City, on D. B., \$1,250; Hungarian Federation, on D. B., \$50; Hungarian Federation, on D. B., \$50; Socialist Liedertafel, \$25; France Verein, Br. 2, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; France Verein, Br. 2, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; France Verein, Br. 2, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Society, Br. 1, on D. B., \$25; Soc. Women's Socie

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Russian Prison Mutinies.

The prisoners in the government is at Yekaterinoslav, Russla, attempt to escape last week. Their effort w attended by a heavy loss of life. Aft making a breach in the wall of the guard room with a bomb, the priso ers lined up and made a rush to g thru the opening. In the meanwhi the guard had been summoned, at ten of the prisoners who had succee ed in getting outside the walls we shot to death. Other mutineers we either killed or wounded in the int rior of the prison, and the death II

is a long one.

A large number of prisoners con fined in the jail at Simferopol mac their escape after killing the Deput Governor, the prison doctor, and tw warders. The Governor of the 1 was wounded.

'Daily Call' Fair Tickets.

All labor, benefit and party organizations having received tickets for the "Dafty Call" fair, which took place May 1-D, 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 moneys to be turned over to the "Even-ing Call" treasurer. Send all moneys or tickets to Mrs. E. M. Solomon. 220 E.

THE SOCIALIST WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

By Anita C. Block. and not the Social Democratic Party.

intry have expressed, thru the unal convention, their conviction that the cause of women has been too long ed by the party, and that hencearnest effort must be directed ed the woman question in all its ething be known about the Social-Women's Society" so recently born at present striving hard to grow develop.

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

But, as may be supposed, the entire of this organization was cared on in the German language, many rstanding the English tongue. Thus in all those years it in no way reached or affected English-speaking women. Last fall, however, animated fresh impetus that seemed verywhere to push forward the woman's movement, some of its memhers conceived the idea of founding English branches, so that English speaking women would also organize, mente themselves and loin 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 to the sense that its scope and horizon must inevitably widen to meet its new interests), it was decided not to translate the man 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"

Thus after waiting far too long did the Socialist Women's Society come into existence, and now a few about its aims and plans. Its first and primary aim is an educational Women, possibly even more than men, ought to understand their position in th world to-day, and to do this they must have a knowledge of their whole history and development from women may be emancipated from their economic, mental and moral slavery, they must have a thoro understanding of the great movement that alone can emancipate them, namely, scientific Socialism. These are the things that the Socialist Women's Sois 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 man 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 roman, after she comes to understand Socialism and all that it means, will become a sincere and active member of the Socialist Partythat is, after all, perhaps, the highest im of the Socialist Women's Society.

Branch I-the only New York branch at present, the it is hoped before another year goes by to have many branches, widely scattered-meets regilarly 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 sum mer months the pian is to exchange books, read, and have short discussion 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 win-

Working women and all women who are eager for enlightenment and prog-gress, unite with those of us who have already made the beginning! Come without further formality to the next and hearty welcome!

would fall to pieces, and that the

mantle of leadership would fall from

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 bow they

stand on measures affecting Organ-

ized Labor, and that the labor elector-

ate shall act in accordance with these

replies. . . . Trade unionism has no time for dreams. It is out for a

llving 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 fol-

"Finding the opinion of the Repul-

lican members hopelessly divided, the House conference decided to make no

effort to obtain anti-injunction legisla-

tion 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 de-

feated 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 advo-

cates of the legislation say they are

content with the result of the confer-

ence.

President Samuel Gompers.

"SOCIALIST VISIONARIES."

A Story in Three Chapters. Labor. For years these visionaries have been predicting that the A. F. of

CHAPTER I In the month of May, 1908, the New York "Evening Post" said of the pres-

"There is no genuine support among Republican members of the bill to re-strict the issue of injunctions in labor disputes; and even a such a bill could be got thru the House, it would die in the Serete. Hence it is plain that it is not legislation which the party managers are thinking of, but only a farcical ce at it, devised to deceive the labor vote. But the thing is so transrepe flint 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 se that such a record is ore value than cooked accounts -the on about the same moral plane.'

CHAPTER II "The Chronicle," the official organ of the Central Labor Council of Cin-

innati, in the same beautiful month of May, a month pregnant with life and hope, among other things said:

"The leading Socialists of this coun--false prophets-so far as effects the American Federation of

French Socialists Gain

in Municipal Elections. Contrary to the reports sent out by the capital tic press agencies the municipal elections in France have resuited in a satisfactory increase in the Socialist vote. In Paris, for instance the vote increased from 95,184 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 Lens, 2,905 to 4,051; Lievin, 2,601 to 3,621; Tourcoing, 1,733 to 3,150; Wattreloos, 1,741 to 2,276; Limoges, 14,000 to 18,000.

Adams Gets Change of Venue.

Judge Shackleford 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' Associa-

in Building Trades.

A society for the promotion of So-cialism in the building trades unions of New York is being formed by mem-bers of the Socialist Party. A meet-ing will be held in the Labor Temple next Tuesday evening, when plans will be presented by the sub-committee ap-pointed & a previous meeting.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE "LAKE OF BAYS" COUNTRY.

(To be continued next year, the fol-

lowing year and so on without end.)

A Summer Paradiss 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 berry moon'

To the Highlands of Optario, in the merry

To the haunts of Hiswatha that are night

way's afternoon, I'm walting for the Wawa to go by. The very pretty duo tone photo en-

gravings show the beauties of the new fairy land far more effectively than words can do. The illustration on the cover, which is produced by trio chromatic process from an oil painting, is a typical scene in the "Lake of Bays" territory-an Indian on a promonto gazing at the searchlight from the lake steamer. A copy can he obtained free on application to F. P. Dwyer, Gen. Agt. Passi 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 cordance with the instructions of the conrention it has provided for the submission endum vote of the membership, the latter to be submitted in the following form: That amendments adopted by the conver tion shall be submitted together with the corresponding sections of the old constitu-tion. The amendments to be printed in italies."

Comrades Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford will meet a subcommittee of the National Executive Committee at national the general plans for the speaking cam-

aign.
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 S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute a member of the National Commit-Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Road, Cleve-

land, and H. H. Caldwell, 200 Bank street, Payton, are elected members of the Na-tional Committee for Ohio.

The National Secretary acknowledges re-ceipt of \$89.31 for dorations for delegates'

mileage for the week ending May 22.

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

Massachusetts.

The Essex County Federation of Socialday, June 7, at 2 p. m., at Temple of La-bor, corner of Amesbury and Common streets, Lawrence. All Socialists are re-quested to attend as business of importance will come before the meeting.

BOSTON.

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

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

The Free Speech Defense Fund Commit-ee reports a donation of \$5 from Brewers Union No. 285.

It has been necessary for Emanuel Julius to resign his position as corresponding secto a position that calls him out of town His place will be filled temporarily by Mor-ton Bohn, to whom all correspondence should be addressed until a permanent sucressor will be chosen.

trial of Comrades Cohen, Fletcher, Davies and Henry on the charge of ob-structing the highway, came up on Wedness day. Particulars will be sent later.

Wisconsin.

The Socialists have called their state concention to meet June 13 in Milwaukee. The basis of representation will be one dele-gate for every branch and one additional delegate for every 100 Socialist votes (or major fraction thereof) cost in the respect ive county of the branch; in counties con taining more than one branch these dele gates to be divided according to branches, wards and townships. A good program has been provided. Since the Socialists showed their strength

in the Milwankee charter convention, Mayor Rose insists that it is not a legal body. He claims that the Socialists have raptured 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 important results in the future.

New York State.

Locals which have not made accounting so not later than May 31 so the state of-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

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 exense 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 it 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 com rades to assist to the best of their abilities settlement must be made not later than

The locals that have not reported the names of their delegates to the State Conthe list of delegates may be completed in

A tour may be arranged for Guy E. Mil. ler, beginning June 4. 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 Libral Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday,

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

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 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. Yorkfunds will be collected for a banner. York-ville: Several halls are engaged for rati-fication meetings in the fall, and will place a banner ecross the Labor Temple; will hold a joint meeting and basket party in the Labor Temple on Saturday, May 35. Comrades Irvine and Wanhope will speak. Enrolled voters are favited. West Side: May buy a stereopticon machine for the campaign, has also bought stock in the "Pally 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. lias 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 the name of the Volkszeitung Confere asked that all printing of the party be given to the Co-operative Press, and all rofits is applied to the "Volkszeitung." few small jobs were given to another print-er. The Organiser 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 turns out more satisfactory work and often cheaper than other printers. Out of about \$3,000 worth of work

he ins given to short 25 and this was done because the work was urgent and to save because the work was urgent and to save time. It was not necessary to send com-mittees to ask something which is always done. The Organizer's fluencial report for April shows: Total receipts, \$9/9.81, sub-divided as follows: Dues (1445), \$232; lo-itlation fees, \$15.20; donations, \$207.85; oan, Oppenheimer, \$100; commune festiva tickets, \$59; account of assessments \$207.45; rent. State Committee, \$10; "Daily Call' fair tickets, 55; balance from March, ST2.71. Expenses: \$739.70; 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 \$33; stationary \$4.25; cleaning office \$5.25; telephone, \$5.05; signs, \$7; The So-cialist, \$9; Chengo Dally, \$5; postage, \$22.50; gas, \$2.30; sundries, \$26.35; halance

ou May 1 was \$170.11. The Organizer sub-mitted a list of comrades accepting the nomination for delegate to the State Con-cention, which follows: First Agitation Committee, 8 to be elected, 9 candidates; Second Agitation Committee, 5 to be elec-Young Friends Literary Evening. ed. 7 candidates; West Agitation Com-mittee, 4 to be elected, 16 candidates; Yorkville Agitation Committee, 8 to be

elected, 18 candidates: Harlem Agitation
Caumittee, 8 to be elected, 12 candidates:
Broux Agitation Committee, 4 to be elected, 9 candidates. M. Danisch and 8. 2.
Block, who are members of the party for
less than one year, are taken of the list.
Comrade Gelder's name was allowed to remein on the ballet as he was a member
of the I. L. P. of London and continued
his membership here in September, 1907. elected, 18 candidates; Harlem Agitation Campittee, 8 to be elected, 22 candidates; Broux Agitation Committee, 4 to be elect-ed, 9 candidates, M. Danisch and 8, 2,

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Barton Mfg. Co. will be held in the company's office. \$355 Broadway, New York, June 1, at 9 o'clock.

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limitors will obe son 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 Fleidman, G. S. Gelder, James Oneal, Thes. J. Lewis, J. C. Prost. 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

All sub-divisions General Committe.

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 started immediately after the picule. Sub-divisions desiring banners for street meetings should file their orders with the Organizer and banuers will be supplied to them at the rate of \$1.5) each.

Light portable platforms for open all meetings can be had of the Organizer, the 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 160 yolunteers needed, and the com-rades can materially help in making the picule a success by assisting the committee in its work on the day of the picule.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met May 23. Delegates were seated from Br. 1 of the 9th and 16th A.D. and 5th and 23d A.D. The 7th and 16th 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, \$468; 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 presenting to hear reports of delegates. boro meeting to hear reports of delegates to the national convention will be called by the Organizer.

The 23d A. D. will hold a picule on May 36 at Cypress Hills Park. Dancing will commence at 2:30 p. m.

A grand concert and literary evening will be given by the "Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle" at the Manhattan Lycoum, 66 E. Fourth street, Saturday evening, May 30. Admission will be 15 cents. A musica

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