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DEBS OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Upon the Brow of Labor There Has Always Been the Brand of Inferiority, He Said.

But They Are Beginning to Stand Erect in the Majesty of Their Manhood and Womanhood, Supporting the Socialist Party and Will Soon Proclaim Freedom to All Mankind.

Two thousand workmen attended the mass meeting in Grand Central Palace Saturday evening to celebrate the birth of "The Evening Call" and hear the Socialist Party's candidate for President discuss the issues of the campaign. The gathering was an enthusiastic one. Outside the elements raged, but the men and women who had for several years looked forward with joy to the first number of their daily paper gave no thought to the weather. Thousands of copies of the paper were sold by volunteer newsboys, and as they shouted "Evening Call" it was as music to the ears of every one, and faces on which the effects of factory life and the struggle against poverty had inscribed its marks were visibly brightened at the joyful cry.

All the speeches bore evidence to the prevailing optimism as to the future of the paper, and from the time when Morris Hillquit took the chair to the close of the meeting the ardor of the audience never lessened, but burst forth at every mention of the paper that is destined to aid in the heroic task of battering down the prejudices of conservatism and in establishing justice to all.

John Spargo made a rousing speech, in which he said that even though he had the matchless voice of Eugene V. Debs to open the campaign and carry the message of Socialism to the millions of voters in the United States, we must have a voice greater than that of Eugene V. Debs. We must have the voice of "The Evening Call."

Edwin Markham was unable to be present, but sent a poem on "A Free Press," which was read by Capt. W. E. French of West Point.

Mrs. J. W. Gates of Wyoming aroused the audience with three revolutionary songs.

As a result of the appeal made by Alexander Irvine a collection of \$255.15 was taken and several thousand dollars were pledged to the Sustaining Fund.

The entrance of Debs to the hall was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, and Spargo, who was making an earnest appeal, had to pause for five minutes.

Speaking for the support of the "Evening Call," Comrade Debs said: "The field is ripe for the revolutionary organ. It appeals to every woman and child who is a Socialist or has socialist tendencies. This paper is not an experiment. It is a success from its initial issue. This paper, this voice of the revolution, ought to have a hundred thousand subscribers from the day of its first issue."

Comrade Debs took up the great issues of the campaign, and laid great stress on the records of the two great parties. He said:

Debs' Speech.
It is more than a passing pleasure to be with you this evening. It is a positive joy. Better still, an inspiration. How much I appreciate this evidence of your comradeship, this magnificent demonstration of your good will, I shall not attempt to say. You and I, comrades, understand each other. We have been in the trenches together, and shall be again until wage slavery is abolished and the working class is free. A day or two ago I picked up a paper in the West; I saw the editorial announcement that Professor Mallock had delivered a crushing blow to Socialism in New York. You do not have the appearance of having been fatally crushed. The Socialist movement cannot be crushed. It thrives in opposition, and the more it is vilified and misrepresented and opposed, and the more its members are persecuted, the stronger, the more defiant, the more determined the movement becomes.

It has been a long time since I fired a locomotive on a railway; a long time since I have been a wage slave. Fortunately for myself, I know what it is to be under the lash of a task-master. I know what it is to be exploited, to be degraded, to be dismissed for expressing an honest opinion, to be persecuted for the sake of conviction. I know what it is to be for work. I know what it is to be persecuted to live. Take the position of every man who works for wages to-day. Take the most favored one here in this city to-night, his very life is suspended by a slender thread. He does not know what moment he may offend his boss, what instant he may be discharged and have to go forth in search of a master, and work for just enough, in this system, to keep him in working and producing order.

Every self-respecting workman knows that in this society. More and more of us are becoming conscious of the fact that in this system they are slaves, and there is absolutely no hope for them except in uniting their forces in the economic field and the

political field and achieving their emancipation.

The Brand of Inferiority.

Let me remind you, my friends, that this is a lower class demonstration. Upon the brow of labor there has always been the brand of inferiority. You who work in the mills and the factories, and in the shops and in the mines produce all wealth, you create and conserve all civilization, and yet in capitalist society you constitute the lower class. You have no social standing. You can lay no claim to manhood or womanhood. You are simply merchandise, bought and sold in the markets of the world. Fortunately for you and for me, fortunately for the cause of the working class and the cause of humanity, the workers are at last waking up to their status in the system. They are beginning to stand erect in the majesty of their manhood and womanhood. They are beginning to assert their economic and political power. For the first time in history a universal movement is organized. The agitation is going forward everywhere. It will make itself felt in this year, 1908, as never before in the world's history. I am not given to prophecy, but let me say to you this evening, my comrades and friends, that this year marks an epoch in the cause of labor and in the cause of humanity. The Socialist Party for the first time is an active factor in the politics of the United States. The working class are beginning to realize that they have no place in either the Republican party or the Democratic party. They are beginning to understand that these parties are precisely the same, that they are both capitalist parties, that they are both committed to capitalist interests, to capitalist misrule and to wage-slavery. They have tried them both and always and everywhere with the same result.

It so happens that the Republican party is in power to-day. What has this party, during all of the administration, during all the time that it has controlled the administration absolutely, what has it done for the man who toils? Absolutely nothing. There sits in the White House at Washington to-day a man who, while professing to be the friend of labor, is, as a matter of fact, its enemy, and using all of the power at his command to keep the working class in subjection. It was while Governor of New York ten years ago, that Governor, now President, Roosevelt sent the misled soldiers to Croton Dam, there who dared to stand up and ask for the enforcement of the laws of the state. He used his executive power as Governor to protect the contractors who were violating the law, and to subject the workers who were asking that that law be enforced.

If there is a Republican here this evening I want him to put a finger upon a single thing that the Republican administration has done for the man who works for a living. (A cry of "Starvation!") Precisely so, and nothing else. In this administration you are not even permitted to starve decently. And here, in New York especially, the man who starves is enjoined from making any fuss about it. To protest against starvation under Republican or Democratic administration is to be guilty of crime. You have a great many starving workers here in New York to-night. They tried just a few days ago to issue a peaceable protest against starvation. It was then that they learned that the club is mightier than the Constitution.

The Mission of the Club.

But even the club has a mission. Some men have to be clubbed into sensibility. I have said, and say again, that when the club of the policeman descends upon your head you hear the echo of the vote you cast at the preceding election. The club of the policeman does what the logic of the Socialist agitator fails to do. You workmen have heads, but you fall to make proper use of them. You are satisfied to use your hands in the interest of the fellows who are shrewd enough to use their heads. Let me here remind you that you have heads as well as hands. And when you use both you will be masters of this earth.

You have the power. You are not yet conscious of it. Through all of the centuries of the past the working-man has been satisfied to follow somebody else. And I want to do what little I can to teach him to depend upon himself, to cultivate self-reliance, to take an invoice of his own stock, and see what he himself amounts to. Stop following the politician, he is simply the agent of the capitalist who is living out of your labor. And stop following the labor

leader, there are a good many men who wear the badge of union labor that they may the more effectively serve your masters.

The time has come for you to wake up. Even now the hour is striking, and from my inmost soul I cry out to you, "Arouse, ye slaves!"

Uncle Joe Cannon, who in the popular mind is a ruralist, and wears short pants—not trousers, but pants—and is an unkempt, horny handed sort of fellow, is, in fact, a very shrewd politician, a banker, a millionaire and a plutocrat. He has been placed in the chair of the speaker for the simple reason that he has the confidence of a great many very ignorant people, and is the very man to serve the ends of plutocracy. He has the power of a tsar, under the rules made by himself. He has Congress, or the House of Representatives, at least, in his vest pocket; and the plutocrats have Uncle Joe in their vest pocket.

Abolish the Capitalist State.

Now, this great campaign is formally opened, my comrades and friends, and it is going to prove a historic campaign. I have never seen so much enthusiasm as there is all over the country. The working class are beginning to realize that they have no business in the old parties, that their interests as wage workers are identical, that they must unite in the one party that expresses their interests, that they must rally to its standard, that they as a class must conquer the political powers, that they must seize the reins of government, that they must abolish the capitalist state, that they who are the only useful class, they who are now the lower class, shall not only become the upper class, but the only class.

As I speak here to-night, there are hundreds of thousands of working-men and women all over this country who are vainly looking for employment. Oh, the tragedy of it all! There are those of you who are here who know by your own experience what it is to be cut off and to be set adrift and to look for a master and find yourself unable even to be a wage slave; to leave the shop in which you have been set to work, in which you have exchanged your labor power for a pittance that barely sufficed to keep your protesting soul within your wretched body, and leaving there and looking vainly for work—who can describe the humiliation of it? Here is a man who is strong and willing to work. All of the doors are barred, and double barred against him. There is no room for him anywhere. He has produced enough to glut the market. His labor power, all that he has, is no longer wanted. He is set adrift, and he starts out looking for work. After a while his clothes become seedy, his last penny is gone, nobody recognizes him but the policeman, and his only salvation is to move on. He is not wanted anywhere. In due course of time he reaches a point four or five hundred miles away from home; he is a stranger among strangers. He is at the very end of his means. He takes a backward glance at the cottage he left behind, and fancies he can see his wife and children in want. His heart sinks within him. His sensibilities become blunted; his self-respect takes wing; he is a tramp. It is oftentimes but a few short steps from this condition into crime. This great army of the unemployed rises to-night to pronounce the condemnation of death upon the capitalist system.

Taft's Record.

Roosevelt has a record. So has Taft. Since Taft has been an active candidate for the nomination he has been doing all in his power to convince workmen that he has always been their staunch and uncompromising friend. What is the fact as to the record of this gentleman? Twelve years ago he was a Federal Judge at Cincinnati. I have good reason to remember the service he rendered the working class while he served in that capacity. It was he who was on the bench when the strike of the engineers and firemen broke out on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad. Just after that strike occurred the engineers of the connecting lines resolved that they would handle no cars in the service of that railroad corporation. Judge Taft and Judge Ricks promptly issued an injunction restraining the engineers from carrying out their law. One of the engineers quit rather than violate the law of his organization. He was promptly arrested by Taft and fined and sent to jail, the court deciding that a workman had not the right to quit except by consent of his employer. That was in effect the decision of the Federal Court in the case that is known as the Lennon case.

Not long ago, there was another case from the South that went to the Supreme Court. A locomotive fireman had been discharged because he belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He appealed to the court. The case went to the Supreme Court, and that court decided that a

corporation had a right to discharge and employ when and where it pleased. In the Lennon case the court gave workmen to understand that they had no right to quit except by the consent of their employers, if their employers happened to be railroad corporations. In the case of the Louisville & Nashville road the same court decided that the corporation had the right to discharge a railroad employee when and where it pleased.

Shortly after the strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railroad the great Pullman strike took place, and the employees at Cincinnati, where Judge Taft sat upon the bench, severed their relation with the company; they were loyal to the great body of strikers who were standing out because their brothers and sisters at Pullman were literally starving to death. Again Judge Taft issued his injunction restraining the employees from doing anything and everything that interfered with the operation of the railroad. Had he been upon the payroll of the railroad, had he been in their active service, he could not have served them more faithfully than he did during that strike. And just after his injunction was issued he caused the arrest of a number of the strikers, among them Frank Phelan, who was in charge of the situation there; had him brought before himself, and without the formality of a trial, pronounced him guilty, and sent him to jail.

Haywood in Town.

Will Be at the Picnic of Local New York.

AN ENJOYABLE TIME FOR ALL.

A Large Ox to Be Roasted—Gymnastic Exhibitions by the Bohemian Red Turners—Music by the Letter Carriers' Band, the Socialist Band and the Socialist Orchestra.

One of the most eventful days for Socialists and their friends will be next Sunday, when Local New York will hold its annual picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park. The picnics of Local New York are at all times pleasant affairs, but this one will be exceptionally good.

The program of the picnic this year will contain many new and entertaining features which will guarantee to all present a very enjoyable afternoon and evening. Comrade Wm. D. Haywood will be the principal speaker and will address the large gathering at 5 p. m. from the band stand. It is expected that a large number of comrades who did not have the opportunity of hearing Comrade Haywood at his former visit to this city will advertise this fact among their friends and shopmates, thus making possible even a larger attendance than we had last year.

The usual concert of the Letter Carriers' Band will be given from 3 to 6 p. m., to be followed by the chorus of the various singing societies and gymnastic exhibitions by the Turn Vereins. The Bohemian Red Turners have promised their assistance and will compete with the other Turn Vereins at the gymnastic exhibitions. The Socialist Band will play after 5 p. m., and the Socialist Orchestra will furnish the dance music.

The regular barbecue which has become a feature of the picnics of Local New York will again be in evidence this year. A steer weighing about 1,200 pounds has been secured and no one will have occasion to complain that he cannot get enough to eat. The comrades of Butchers' Union No. 174 are confident that the barbecue will be ready to be served at 3 p. m. and expect to make sufficient sandwiches to satisfy all those who wish to get something which is not "jungle beef."

Dancing will begin at 4 p. m. and the services of a well trained orchestra has been secured for this purpose. In the evening the park will be illuminated with red fire so that the comrades may enjoy themselves until at a late hour.

The bazaar promises to be a big affair, and will be in working order beginning with 2 p. m. The bazaar is expected to net a large amount of money for campaign ammunition. Members and sympathizers of the party are requested to add new presents to the large number of articles already on hand. Articles of all descriptions will be cheerfully accepted. Naturally, the ladies can make themselves very useful for this purpose and are invited to donate some hand-work, their speciality, and which can easily be disposed of, and the cash realized will go to swell the campaign fund of the local, enabling it to effectively fight the cause of the working class. Donations for the bazaar can be delivered at the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, or on Sunday at the picnic grounds.

The admission is only 10 cents when tickets are bought in advance and 15 cents when bought at the gate. Tickets may be bought in advance at all party headquarters, and at the office of the "Volkszeitung", 15 Spruce street.

A new feature of the picnic will be a wine bazaar, for which thru the efforts of Comrade Stifter and Steizer, more than 300 bottles of select imported wine and liquors were secured free of charge from various dealers. This wine will be distributed in the usual way, and considering the great demand at previous occasions it is expected that the wine booth will add an additional \$300 to the surplus of the picnic.

Then there will be bowling and bird spearing and a number of other forms of amusement. The work of all committees will require a larger force of volunteers than have already been heard from, and it is to be hoped that the comrades will give the necessary assistance. The picnic grounds will be opened at 11 a. m., and all comrades who have volunteered to act on the various committees are urged to be on hand by 10 a. m. to help in the erection and decoration of booths.

Let none of the comrades fail to be present at this great affair and bring his family, friends and sweethearts. There will be amusement galore for both old and young, and it will go for a good cause. For directions how to reach the park read the advertisement in this paper.

HAYWOOD IN TOWN.

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LABOR'S CRISIS.

By Robert Hunter.

A crisis, a momentous crisis, faces Labor. No one doubts that. The leaders and the rank and file agree to that. A decision must be made. A foolish act means ruin; a wise act means salvation.

What shall this action be? That is a question which every union in this broad land should be discussing.

There must be a change of policy. The old game won't do. What, then, is to be done?

For twenty years Samuel Gompers has said that politics will destroy the unions. What did he mean by that? He meant that when the union leaders began to work Democratic or Republican politicians the labor movement will be sold to the highest bidder.

He meant that corruption would eat its way into the rank and file of the unions.

He meant that leaders would desert their union brother for the sake of good fat political jobs.

He meant that Tammany would have its representatives in the unions; that Morgan and Rockefeller would have their representatives in the unions; and that organized labor would be torn asunder and slaughtered in a futile and corrupt warfare between these political forces.

Politics in the unions meant that every corrupt leader would become rich. The union movement would become the tail of a political machine, and the organization that had cost so much and anguish and sacrifice to build up would end in chaos and destruction.

This is what Samuel Gompers meant. And he spoke the truth. But he spoke these words when all was smooth sailing for the unions. To-day they are in rough seas, threatened by a tempest of adverse winds. He begins now to question his former judgment and is on the point of revising his former decisions.

The dangers ahead are great; something must be done. All right; something must be done. Now, what is to be done? The question can be answered right, and it can be answered wrong.

Anything which divides the forces of labor will be a wrong answer. Anything which corrupts the leaders of labor will be a wrong answer. Anything which gives fat jobs to a few will be a wrong answer.

It is a big question that has been answered and answered wrongly by the workmen of nearly every country of Europe.

They have answered it by adopting the same independent action in politics that they have adopted in their trade unions.

They have massed the forces of labor in one mighty and unresisting Party of Labor.

They have put their trade union leaders into politics, independent of all other political parties.

A labor leader who helps one of the old political parties looked upon as a scab and a traitor.

The workers have united. They have elected their own representatives, paid their political expenses out of their own funds, they control their representatives as they now control their trade union leaders. Their political organization is their own, an voice the wrongs of labor and to support the demands of labor; have their own press, owned and controlled by the workers.

The workers of Europe are in politics good and strong, they will be there at the finish.

There is no corruption, and no inter-fraternal warfare. The John Mitchells and the Samuel Gompers are in the parlors of Europe, not representing a Tammany machine or a Republican oligarchy, not working underground alongside of corporate attorneys, traction thieves and trust magnates. They are in politics as the representatives of the working class, hostile to the political machines; and to every man and every institution that resents capitalist exploitation.

A crisis faces American labor. A new policy has to be formulated. A decision has to be made. It can be made right, and it can be made wrong.

If it is made wrong, the unions will be destroyed and the working class crucified.

If it is made right, it will mean the unity of labor and onward march toward emancipation.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED.

Philadelphia Politicians Do Not Like the Trades Union Methods.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The Unemployed Conference distributed 577 baskets of food at two stations last week. During the eleven weeks of its work 3,848 persons were given relief. Funds are now running very low, while the need for relief is steadily increasing. Donations of food are gladly received, but cash is also needed.

In the hope of discounting the work of the conference, the wives of some old-party politicians organized a "ladies' relief society," but so far they have done nothing but distribute unsalable meat given them by butchers. The activity of the conference, organized by the labor unions, and carried out without labeling the recipients as paupers and without spending half the funds in cost of administration, as is usual in charity organizations, has made a deep impression. But it has been so much impeded by the interference of politicians that there is talk now of disbanding the conference.

Slight improvement is reported by the lace and tapestry carpet workers. On the other hand, the cloth weavers report conditions much worse, while the Suyrna rug weavers have 75 per cent. out of work.

J. E. C.

Haywood in Brooklyn.

William D. Haywood will speak on Monday night at 8 o'clock in Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

There are liars, damned liars, and expert accountants.

EAST SIDE MEAT STRIKE.

The East Side, with its thousands of working people, is in a turmoil, the extortionate prices charged by Meat Trust. The kosher butchers heretofore bought chuck steak the wholesalers for 7 cents a pound are on strike. The Meat Trust raised the price to 9 and 10 cents, the retail butchers refuse to buy, the price is reduced, claiming that the margin of profit is too small.

They prefer to make no sales rather than to lose money by buying at inflated prices. An organization has been perfected to enlist the sympathy and support of the East Side inhabitants and a meat diet will be taboed until the effort to bring the Meat Trust to terms.

ANOTHER LABOR DISPLACING MACHINE.

The current issue of "Socialist" tells of a window machine invented by Irving V. Burn, Franklin, Pa. It is claimed to be the first machine of its kind successfully introduced, and draws tinnous sheet 42 inches wide speed of 56 inches a minute for strength and 48 inches a minute double strength.

This it does without the assistance of the gatherers, blowers, snapper patterns usually employed in plants. The only skilled men employed are the cutters and the intendents. The cutters will save way to automatic devices, men and boys more glass and tin glass can be made by the machine than by thirty-nine men with their hand process. At present the machine is running twenty-four hours a day.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

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

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER VIII. OTHER LAND FORTUNES CONSIDERED.

The founding and aggrandizement of other great private fortunes from land were accompanied by methods closely resembling, or identical with, those that the Astors employed.

Next to the Astors' estate the Goelet landed possessions are perhaps the largest urban estates in the United States in value. The landed property of the Goelet family on Manhattan Island alone is estimated at fully \$200,000,000.

The Goelet Fortune.

The founder of the Goelet fortune was Peter Goelet, an ironmonger during and succeeding the Revolution. His grandfather, Jacobus Goelet, was, as a boy and young man, brought up by Frederick Phillips with whose career as a promoter and backer of pirates and piracies and as a briber of royal officials under British rule, we have dealt in previous chapters.

Misers With Millions.

The second generation of the Goeleets—counting from the founder of the fortune—were incorrigibly parsimonious. They reduced miserliness to a supreme art. Likewise the third generation. Of Peter Goelet, a grandson of the original Peter, many stories were current illustrating his close-fistedness.

The Chemical Bank Funds.

These brothers had set out with an iron determination to build up the largest fortune they could, and allowed no obstacles to hinder them. When fraud was necessary they, like the bulk of their class, unhesitatingly used it.

The Third Generation.

The fortune of the brothers descended to Robert's two sons, Robert, born in 1841, and Ogden, born in 1846. These wielders of a fortune so great that they could not keep track of it, so fast did it grow, abandoned somewhat the rigid parsimony of the previous generations.

From the funds of this bank the Goeleets reaped large profits which systematically were invested in New York City real estate. And progressively their rentals from this land increased.

vised for ocean craft. Between them, he and his brother Ogden possessed a fortune of at least \$150,000,000. The basic structure of this was New York City land, but a considerable part was in railroad stocks and bonds and miscellaneous aggregations of other securities.

PARTY NEWS

The state convention of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, Saturday, June 13. The state convention of Vermont will be held in Wheelock's Hall, Barre, Vt., Saturday, June 6. Alfred M. Henry, 4 Mt. Vernon place, Barre, has been elected State Secretary.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Helena, Neb., 7 members; Tucuman, N. M., 2 members; San Jon, N. M., 5 members; Moore, N. M., 6 members.

The statutory convention of the Socialist Party of South Dakota, as required by the state primary law, will be held at Deadwood on July 17. The regular party convention of the organization will be held at Pierre, S. D., on August 20.

The coming campaign is the most important in the history of the movement. Our readers should see that the national organizers have the necessary assistance to make their meetings a success, and at the same time help to distribute literature and take subscriptions for all Socialist papers.

SPEAKERS' DATES.

JAMES H. BROWER—South Dakota, undated. JOHN COLLIER—June 7, Ashabula, O.; June 8, Canton, N. J.; June 9, Reading, Pa.; June 10, Pittsburgh; June 11, Toledo, O.; June 12, South Bend, Ind.

E. E. CARR—June 8, Reading, Pa.; June 9, Altoona, June 10, Pittsburgh; June 11, Columbus, Ohio; June 12, Cleveland, Ohio. STANLEY J. CLARK—Arkansas, under directions of the State Committee.

JOHN COLLIER—June 7, Ashabula, O.; June 8, Canton, N. J.; June 9, Reading, Pa.; June 10, Pittsburgh; June 11, Toledo, O.; June 12, South Bend, Ind. A. A. WARREN DRUG—June 7, Burlington, Vt.; June 8, Shelton, June 10-11, St. Albans, June 12-13, Shelton.

J. L. FITZ—June 7-8, Morehead, Ky.; June 9, Altoona, June 10-12, Williamson, W. Va.; June 13-14, Bluefield. GERTRUDE E. HUNT—June 8, Huntington, Ind.; June 9, Peru; June 10, Washington, D. C.; June 11, Glensboro, N. Y.; June 12, Greenfield, Mass.; June 13, New Bedford; June 14, So. Braintree; June 15, Boston; June 16, Salem; June 17, Springfield. R. A. MAYNARD—June 7, Canton, Ill.; June 8, Quincy; June 9, Caseyville; June 10, Springfield; June 11, Decatur. G. C. PORTER—Nebraska, at large. CLARENCE H. TAYLOR—June 7, Peoria, Va.; June 8, 9, 10, Atlanta, Ga.; June 11, Charlottesville; June 12-13, Basic City, N. C. M. W. WILKINS—Pennsylvania, under directions of the State Committee.

Massachusetts.

George G. Hall spoke Sunday to one of the largest audiences assembled on Boston Common in some time. His subject was "The National Convention." Corcoran, Kewer, Curtis, Molloy and Tracy also spoke. On Wednesday evening, June 10, the Socialist Club of Greater Boston will hold a street musical entertainment in Parker Memorial Hall. George R. Kirkpatrick will deliver an address. He will speak in South Boston the following evening.

New York State.

Arthur Morrow Lewis will speak in Buffalo, June 15 and 16; Rochester, June 17 and 18; Syracuse, June 19 and 20. It is possible that Comrade Lewis may be seen in other parts of the state over the next week when an effort will be made to have him speak in every organized place in the state.

Comrade M. W. Wilkins, National Organizer for the state, will be in the state during the week ending June 27. Comrade Wilkins' efficiency both as an organizer and propagandist is well known, and it is expected that every local in the state which may be called upon to arrange a meeting, will avail itself of this opportunity.

The State Committee contemplates several tours by National Organizers, both thru the organized and unorganized territories of the state. In addition to this an effort will be made to assign a number of up-state comrades for work in different counties with a view of distributing literature, looking up speakers, and in general endeavoring to strengthen the organization in places where the locals are weak.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the State Committee on May 20, a committee was appointed from the sub-committee to outline plans for the Women's State Conference and asked that committee be allowed to add to its number Comrades Fraser, Block and Malloy; also that such branches or locals as have no women members may be invited to send delegates from their own branches. The request of the sub-committee was granted.

A communication was read from the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association reporting the appointment of the members of the editorial staff of the "Evening Call." The secretary was instructed to notify the Association that it is not within the province of the committee to pass upon the selection of the members of the editorial staff of the "Evening Call," the agreement with the Association only calls that the State Committee shall nominate three candidates for the position of chief editor of the "Evening Call," which the committee did.

The secretary reported also the distribution of the assessment stamps, arrangements for the convention, arrangements of speakers, that so far \$800 were sent to National Secretary Barnes for the assessment stamps, with a probability that the amount may be increased to \$1,000. The delegate from Queens County brought up the question of again making an effort to unite the two contending factions in Long Island City, and after a discussion Comrades Foster and Peles were appointed as a committee for the purpose of conferring with both the organized and unorganized Socialists in Long Island City.

A special meeting of the State Committee for the purpose of considering the Socialist took place on Tuesday, June 2. All the members of the committee were present. Comrade Koenig was elected chairman. The secretary of the committee read a communication which was read from Comrade Lee, dated May 25, stating that, being under the impression that the Socialist would be turned over to the "Evening Call," and that his services with the week ending May 30, he has accepted National Secretary Barnes' invitation to begin immediately, and that under the circumstances he could not edit the Socialist any longer. On motion it was decided that the Socialist be transferred to the "Evening Call," and that the Board of Management be instructed to transfer the Socialist to the "Evening Call," and that the Board be instructed to transfer the Socialist to the "Evening Call," and that the Board be instructed to transfer the Socialist to the "Evening Call."

The Board of Management declines to change its agreement with the two contributors in the manner suggested by the latter for the reason that such change would conflict with the plans and organization of the editorial staff of the "Evening Call." The editor of the weekly edition must also do work on the daily edition, and be subject in both to the control of the managing editor. To have one member of the staff appointed by and responsible to a different body than the other members would not be conducive to the general interests of either paper.

After a lengthy discussion on this subject the following motion was adopted and ordered sent to the Board of Management: "That it is the sense of the State Committee that the editors of The New York Socialist shall be elected by the vote of the State Committee and the Board of Management. In the event of a failure on the part of the bodies to agree upon the transfer of the Socialist, the candidates of the two respective bodies shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members of the State Committee."

At the meeting of May 23, Mr. Oppenheimer's resignation from the executive and other committees was accepted and William Kohn elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee.

The Harlem Agitation Committee called attention to the omission of notice of Arthur Morrow Lewis' lecture by the Socialist.

The request of the 17th A. D. to be separated from the Harlem Agitation Committee was referred to the Executive Committee. Ernest Ramm was appointed on the Credentials Committee.

The organizer was instructed to prepare a tabulated statement showing for each branch the following: (1) The number of good standing members as per record; (2) The number of votes cast for delegates to the national convention; (3) The number of assessment stamps bought and paid for. This statement is to be submitted to the Executive Committee and published in the party press.

The national office was requested to employ at least one Jewish speaking organizer.

The Union Square Committee was discharged, with an appreciation of their work.

Alexander Jonas and Morris Stepler were elected as the party delegates to the Daily Call Conference.

The National Executive Committee was appointed, as follows: Fred Harwood, Ida Knapport, J. Phillips, Joseph Stein, Frank Kurov and Frances Gill.

The new by-laws will be considered at the June 6 meeting.

Heretofore smoking will be prohibited in the meetings of the General Committee. A special meeting of the General Committee will take place on Saturday, June 6, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-ninth Street. The purpose of the meeting will be to pass upon the balance of the report of the By-Laws Committee.

The vote on the election of the delegates to the state convention will close on June 26, and all returns must be sent to the Organizer not later than June 27.

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The vote on the election of the delegates to the state convention will close on June 26, and all returns must be sent to the Organizer not later than June 27.

Blanks to report the membership was submitted to the Executive Committee. Financial secretaries are urged to pay strict attention to these reports as they are of the utmost importance to the Organizer.

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SOCIALIST PARTY PIONIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK Sunday Afternoon and Eve., June 7 FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND WM. D. HAYWOOD will speak at 5 P. M. Concert, Dancing, Amusements, Games, Etc. Letter Carriers' Band, Socialist Orchestra, Socialist Band, Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of New Jersey, Etc.

BARBECUE. Gymnastics Exhibitions, Monster Children's Parade TICKETS, 10 CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, 15 CENTS. ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS. HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, with in two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, of Third Ave. "L" Road to 140th St. and change for West Farms (Subway).

ATTENTION! Take notice that the Clothing Establishment of BLUM & COHN IS NOW LOCATED AT 117 CANAL STREET OPPOSITE OLD PLACE. LOOK FOR THE LABEL 1041144 UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA WHEN MAKING PURCHASE STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

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THE STANDARD OIL CO.

A Brief Description Copied from a Broker's Catalog of Investment Securities. Incorporated in New Jersey, June, 1899. Owns the property and machinery controlling the manufacture and distribution of about two-thirds of the output of American petroleum and its products. Office and transfer agency, 26 Broadway, New York. Capital stock—Authorized, \$100,000,000 (par \$100); outstanding, \$98,000,000. In June, 1908, the stock was increased from ten to one hundred million dollars common and ten million dollars 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred. The latter has all been called in and cancelled. Dividends were paid on the old Standard Oil Trust certificates to 1905 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum: 1905, 17 per cent.; 1906, 31 per cent.; 1907, 33 per cent.; 1908, 30 per cent.; 1909, 33 per cent.; 1900, 48 per cent.; 1901, 48 per cent.; 1902, 45 per cent.; 1903, 44 per cent.; 1904, 36 per cent.; 1905, 40 per cent.; 1906, 40 per cent.; March, 1907, 15 per cent., and June, 1907, 9 per cent. The company publishes no reports of earnings. Its officers are: John D. Rockefeller, president; W. H. Tilford, treasurer; Chas. M. Pratt, secretary.

JOS. S. MARCUS

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57th St. and Third Ave. 72nd St. and Third Ave. 86th St. and Second Ave. 34th St. and Third Ave. WARNER M. VAN NORDEY, President. This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business, 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT. Bishop Creek Gold. We will furnish Bishop Creek Gold cheaper than any broker in Chicago or New York City. If you want to buy pooled stock deposited in bank and will take bank's receipt for same, write us and we will quote you price that will make others' prices look very large. We will send our monthly market letter free of charge for the asking.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION, 90-Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Holmes)—231 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—310 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. III (Cubans)—243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—329 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—225 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Fairchild's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 16 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th St. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local 104, meets every Tuesday, 7 p. m., in the City Hall, 100 City Hall Place, New York. Financial Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony street, Bronx.

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

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, Fifth Avenue, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present is composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 6,408 female members. It is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted on the payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a benefit of \$9.00 for 4 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4 weeks, whether continuous or with intervals. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. In addition, the beneficiary and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$10.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members as follows: 75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the principles of the society.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth Street, Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, O. Milwaukee, Wis. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch Associations Secretaries see "Vorwarts."

LABOR SECRETARIAT

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THE GREAT NEED.

Spargo Says It Is a Change in Society, Not Human Nature.

I want to consider the objection that Socialism is impossible until human nature is changed. It is an old objection which crops up in every discussion of Socialism. People talk about "human nature" as if it were something fixed and definite, as if there were certain quantities of various qualities and instincts in every human being, and that these never changed from age to age.

The African savages suffering from the dread "sleeping sickness" and the poor ryots suffering from bubonic plague see their fellows dying by thousands and think angry gods are punishing them. All they can hope to do is to appease the gods by gifts or by mutilating their own poor bodies.

Outside the gates of the Chicago stockyards I have seen crowds of men fighting for work as hungry dogs fight over a bone. That was human nature.

I have seen a man run down in the streets and at once there was a crowd ready to hit him up and to do every-

thing for him that they could. It was the very opposite spirit to that shown by the brutish, snarling, cursing, fighting men at the stockyards, but it was just as much human nature.

The great law of human development, that which expresses itself in what is so vaguely termed human nature, is that man is a creature of his environment, that self-preservation is a fundamental instinct in human beings. Socialism is not an idealistic attempt to substitute some other law of life for that of self-preservation.

On the contrary, it rests entirely upon that instinct of self-preservation. Here are two classes opposed to each other in modern society. One class is small but exceedingly powerful, so that, despite its size, it is the ruling class, controlling the larger class and exploiting it. When we ask ourselves how that is possible, how it happens that the smaller class rules the larger, we soon find that the smaller class has become conscious of their interests and the fact that these can be best promoted thru organization and association.

Thus conscious of their class interests, and acting together by a class instinct, they have been able to rule the world. But the workers, the class that is much stronger numerically, have been slower to recognize their class interests. Inevitably, however, they are developing a similar sense, or instinct. Uniting in the economic struggle at first, and then, in the political struggle in order that they may further their economic interests thru the channels of government, it is easy to see that only one outcome of the struggle is possible. By sheer force of numbers, the workers must win.

Socialism does not require a change in human nature, but human nature does require a change in society. And that change is Socialism.

DEBS OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

Continued from page 1

of those who toll, from all the degrading thraldoms of the past. We are to-day upon the eve of the mightiest achievement of the ages. The working class is at last waking up, taking an inventory of its own resources, beginning to rely upon itself. And let me say to you workers that when you develop your economic and your political power, there is nothing between this earth and the stars that can stand between you and complete emancipation.

But if the condition of the worker is pitiable to-day—the male worker—what about the female slave? The hundreds of thousands of women who in their very youth are compelled to enter the sweating dens and the private mills of the masters, and there feed themselves to the machinery, work all day long for a pittance—what is left them but a prolonged agony, all the way from their infancy until at last they pass away. Think of the multiplied thousands of failures in this society, the men and women who have never had a chance, who have never had the opportunity to take a complete breath, who do not know what it is to live—think of the death they live—think of the life they die! What is there for them in this system? Absolutely nothing but degradation and death.

Think of the Children.

And then think of the children, the babes that snatched from the cradles and the playgrounds and forced into competition with men and women, because in this system it is not a matter of white slaves or black slaves, of male slaves or female slaves, but simply and solely a question of cheap slaves; and the cheapest of all are the children, who in their early, tender years are compelled to enter the mills of mammon, and there slave their little lives away.

The intelligent workman knows that as an individual there is no escape for him from this system unless he becomes a master instead of a slave; instead of being exploited he exploits somebody else. Now, you can, if you are cunning enough, and if you lack conscience, and if your ideal is the dollar, if you are brutally selfish and sordid, if you don't understand anything about the ecstasy there is in the handclasp of a comrade, if you are looking out for yourself, if you don't care for anybody else, if your ambition is to be a well dressed animal, if you are destitute of all of those qualities that dignify and glorify true manhood—if you are lacking in all of these qualities, you can become a capitalist.

Rather be a Slave.

Now, speaking for myself, if the alternative were forced upon me I would rather be a slave than a master. I would rather remain at the bottom and share the misery of my fellows, than to revel in luxuries wrung from their sweat and agony. If this were not true I would be unworthy of your confidence and regard. I would be worthy only of your contempt. Now, in closing, my comrades, let me make a final appeal to you to be true to yourselves in this crisis. You now have the supreme opportunity of a lifetime. Let me appeal to you to join this movement. Let me appeal to you to give it the benefit of your moral and material support.

Let me appeal to you to do all you can in this great cause; and, in the not distant future, we shall sweep into power, we shall seize the reins of government, we shall abolish capitalist misrule, we shall emancipate the wage slaves, and for the first time in history, the men and women who work may stand erect; and then this great movement—the greatest in all history, great enough to embrace the human race—will proclaim freedom to all mankind.

LABOR NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America and the National Alliance of Painters and Decorators are amalgamated. The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that damages recovered from individuals or organizations instituting boycotts.

The Oklahoma Legislature has passed a bill providing for a penitentiary term for employers refusing work to employees because of affiliation to trade unions. It also shames the head of the cut-throat working in the state.

An effort is being made to amalgamate the journeymen tailors, garment makers, shirtwaist and laundry workers and ladies garment workers. The new industrial body, if formed, will have a membership of 150,000.

FOREIGN.

The Finnish Legislature has passed the bakers' bill, making eight hours a legal day's work in all bakeries in Finland and abolishing night work. Repression on the one hand and terrorism on the other continues in India. The editors of the "Vihari" and the "Arundel" are in jail charges with 122 men.

The "Gaelic-American" of New York is under the ban of the British Government because of its active support of the rebels. German ship assistants, formerly regarded as very conservative in their views regarding trade unions and the Socialist Party, are acknowledging that only the Social Democratic Party is there here for relief.

At a meeting last week they were given the head of the poll, of the Wall-schleger to the Ministry, despite the opposition of the bourgeois parties. Also, in the National Council, the Socialist representatives got an increase of 12% in the recent elections in Belgium show a gain of four seats in the Chamber and three in the Senate. The results of the campaign were rather unfavorable, as the Socialists were divided on the question of the annexation of Congo and Flanders and a few of the Socialist representatives were in favor of annexation, but the great majority of the party members are opposed.

WHAT TO READ.

Socialism is being discussed everywhere. In the magazines, in the newspapers, in the pulpit, and from the public platform. The late Mark A. Hanna, a shrewd far-sighted politician, said some years ago that the next great political battle would be fought between the Republicans and the Socialists. To fight Socialism, you should understand it; to advocate Socialism, you must understand it. The following course of reading was planned to aid those who desire to meet the argument, either for or against Socialism, with reason instead of abuse.

For introductory reading we suggest the following books and pamphlets of a general character:

For a definition of Socialism terms "The Socialist Catechism," by C. E. Cline, which contains many excellent quotations from the classics of Socialist literature. "Socialism Inevitable," by Gaylord Wilshire, a valuable collection of articles applying Socialist principles to current problems and the ablest exposition of the significance of the trust, is of first-rank because of its popular style. "Socialism and Modern Science," by Enrico Ferri, an able work, by one of the world's greatest criminologists, showing the relation of Socialism to the theories of Darwin and Spencer, is excellent for those of scientific trend of mind, yet so simply written that a beginner will read it with enjoyment. "The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For," by John Spargo, is really the best brief exposition of Socialism in our language. "Socialism: A Summary and Interpretation of Socialist Principles," a larger work by Spargo, deserves careful reading. It sketches the evolution of Socialist theories, and is a comprehensive statement of modern scientific Socialism.

At this point we can gain more from our reading if we divide the subject and take up the divisions in the following order: "History of Socialism," "Philosophy of Socialism," and "Economics of Socialism."

On History we suggest these books: "Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome," by E. Belfort Bax and William Morris, sketches the evolution of society and shows the rise of Socialism from Utopia to Science. "The History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirk, a standard work written by a non-Socialist. "The History of Socialism in the United States," by Morris Hillquit, a thorough work which no student of Socialism can afford to miss; the utopian period, the formative period and the rise of the Socialist Party are fully treated.

For Philosophy we recommend: "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," by Frederick Engels. Absolutely essential to the student who desires to understand the philosophy of Socialism. "Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. An early work on Scientific Socialism which has been translated into almost every modern language, and is recognized as one of the clearest statements of Socialism. "Essays on the Materialist Conception of History," by Antonio Labriola. Deals with the pivotal point in Socialist philosophy. The first part, "In Philosophy we recommend."

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For the study of economics one should read the following: "The People's Marx," by Gabriel Deville, the most successful attempt to popularize the contents of the first volume of Marx's "Capital." The best book we know for the student who has time to read the original. "Marxian Economics," by Ernest Untermann. Presents the results of Marx's analysis in the three volumes of "Capital" but does not epitomize his work. The only book in English dealing with Marx's economic theories as a whole. It is simply written, comprehensive and readable. "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," by Karl Marx. Marx's preface contains the classic formulation of the "Materialist Interpretation of History." A book that every student desirous of understanding Marx's economic theories and the "Materialist Interpretation of History" should read.

Lastly, for an analysis of the trust and its attendant problems, we suggest these three books: "The Trust Problem," by Basil Bourne. A work crammed with facts and figures and invaluable for reference. "The American Farmer," by A. M. Simons, showing the results of the trust upon agriculture. "Socialism Inevitable," by Gaylord Wilshire, treats the question in its different aspects in a popular style.

JACK BRITT GEARTY.

Socialist Women.

The regular meeting of the Socialist Women's Society was held on Wednesday, May 27, at 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street. Comrade Antoinette Konkow, one of the Massachusetts delegates to the national convention and at present a member of the national committee of women, gave a most interesting and inspiring account of the part women had played in our national convention. There were about forty women present, all of whom seemed to be more affected by the warmth of the speaker than that of the weather. At the next meeting, to be held on June 10, Comrade Meta Stern will give a short talk, followed by informal discussion. All women are most cordially invited.

Equal Rights League

for the East Side.

An East Side Equal Rights League is being formed, and all women and men in the East Side who are interested in promoting equal rights for men and women are invited to join. The temporary headquarters are at the office of Dr. Anna Mercy, 130 W. Houston Street. Open-air meetings are held Friday evenings at Rutgers Square.

The Cost of Citizenship.

A dispatch from Washington says that from now on it will cost more to become a citizen of the United States. Congress passed a bill to-day permitting clerks of courts to charge \$4 instead of \$1 for receiving and filing a declaration of intention; \$3 instead of \$2 for docketing the petition, and \$3 instead of \$2 for entering the final order of citizenship.

The Irish Socialists.

A lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation, Sunday, at 3:30 o'clock, at 90 Cooper Square. Irishmen who are Socialists are requested to bring non-Socialist countrymen.

THE RICH MAN'S FAMILY.

A man wearing a long rain coat, accompanied by a handsome woman, arrived at the American liner, Philadelphia, the other day, carrying a shaggy haired yellow dog. As the pair neared the gangplank the man turned and kissing the dog on the muzzle handed it to the woman, the while addressing it:

"Now, baby, take good care of mamma, and be good to her until I get back."

Then he turned and boarded the ship. There was no cheering.

If Mrs. Cora Van Dine's invitations are accepted, a detachment of police will be pallbearers and Lieutenant of Police R. B. King will deliver a sermon at the funeral of her pet angora cat in Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mrs. Van Dine has bought a beautiful casket and everything will be done at the funeral in accordance with the custom at human funerals. The cat was a present of Mr. Van Dine to his wife and she prized it highly. When it became ill a physician was called in, but despite his efforts the feline expired.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order.

WANTED.

Wanted—For a few nights a week, a competent Socialist outdoor speaker. Address, stating salary expected, Frank Schweitzer, 140 Nassau ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An honest and reliable man that understands farm work on a small farm; in a Spiritualist family of two. Address, Ezra Thomson, R. F. D., Route 1, Wells, Vt.

PUBLICATIONS.

Is your wife, sister, or sweetheart a Socialist? If she is, she wants THE SOCIALIST WOMAN. If she is not, she needs it. You need it in your home. The only paper of its kind in America. Yearly, 50 cents. The Socialist Woman, 619 E. Fifty-first street, Chicago.

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2) and The Worker (\$50c.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 229 E. 54th St.

THE VANGUARD—The best Socialist monthly. Do you want the latest thought on Socialism for yourself? Do you want the best propaganda for your non-Socialist neighbor? Send 50 cents to 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis., and get the Vanguard for one whole year.

NOVELTIES.

STORES, CANVASSES, STREET MEN. We manufacture Campaign Buttons and novelties of all kinds. Paper Sun Flowers, Paper Rosettes, Caps, Pennants, Mexican Sniders, Confetti, Ticklers, Souvenir Postal Cards of all kinds, Badges and Buttons for celebrations, fairs, carnivals and conventions. A large and special line of Summer Resort Goods. All the latest novelties. Catalog free. W. F. MILLER, 158 Park Row, New York.

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A MODERN PARABLE.

By Edwin W. Wheat.

Again is the coming of Socialism likened unto two kine, which grazed together in the same field, close by a house. One of the kine was red and the other white, and both had calves by their side. Now the white cow had long horns and was very vicious, and would permit the red cow to eat very little of the grass; moreover, the white cow's calf took nearly all of the red cow's milk, so that she had scarcely any food for her own offspring. This continued for a long time, and the white cow and her calf waxed exceedingly fat, while the red cow and her calf were reduced to skin and bones.

One day it came to pass that the housewife bought a large mirror, which stood for a few moments in that field. As the red cow passed by and saw in it her image, she for the first time realized that she, too, had horns, which she had never thought of using. So the next day she commenced to insist upon her rights, and thereafter got half of the grass in the field, and kept her milk for her own calf. And behold, there was plenty for all, so that the two kine and their calves were soon fat and sleek.

MORAL: There's no use starving to death in a good pasture.

The Connecticut Convention.

The Socialists of Connecticut met in convention last Saturday in New Haven.

Twenty-eight delegates were present, representing local organizations in Ansonia, Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, Manchester, Mystic, New Haven, Norwich, New Britain, Southington and Waterbury.

The platform adopted is in line with the declaration of principles adopted by the Socialist national convention at Chicago and lays particular stress upon the industrial depressions which come every few years as a result of the private ownership of socially necessary means of production. It points to the public ownership of the means of employment as the only solution of the labor question and calls upon the working people to win immediate relief and finally complete emancipation by giving their support to the party of their class.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the Dick military bill; in favor of public works to give employment to those thrown out of work under capitalism; and in general warning against the tendency to centralization in government.

Charles T. Peach, a Danbury hater, was nominated for Governor. The other candidates are: For Lieutenant-Governor, Eugene Toomey, merchant, New Haven; Secretary of State, Sheridan A. Morse, machinist, Hartford; Treasurer, Henry J. Morsefield, salesman, Bridgeport; Comptroller, Rodney E. Richardson, polisher, New Britain; Attorney General, Ernest Berger, legal adviser, Bridgeport; Representatives-at-Large, Ernest D. Hull, machinist, Naugatuck; Electors, Geo. D. Oliver, Charles E. Rivers, a Boardman, Burton E. Leavitt, William C. Applegate, Robert Holliday, A. N. Feingold.

A special convention will be held in November to revise the state constitution of the party.

Success.

"To what do you attribute your success in acquiring money?"

"Partly to the success of other men in letting go of it," replied the great financier.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Herd and the Mob.

Efforts are being made by the Italian government to discourage immigration to the United States. Italian capitalists want them there and American capitalists want them here. The governments of both countries respond to the wishes of their ruling class. The Italian government offers aid in holding Italian laborers and the United States government, thru its court decisions, encourages them to emigrate.

In both countries they regard the workers as merchandise to be shipped in bulk or to be held according to the desires of their respective ruling class. Cattle are raised, shipped and butchered for the same reason, and in the capitalist world the only distinction that is made is to regard cattle as the "herd" and the workers as the "mob."

Many good afternoons to the "Evening Call."