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FEASTING WHILE WAR IS SPILT

Czar and King Edward in Mutual Admiration and Jealousy of Incessant Gossip.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—While the peace-loving King of England and the Czar of all that part of Russia not in revolt were exchanging vows of mutual love and admiration at Revel yesterday, the minor executives of the bloody Nicholas had just completed the job of murdering thirteen sons of the Russian people whose offenses had been that of striving to establish that reign of peace and liberty so highly lauded by the royal hobnobbers.

These executions were scattered throughout the empire, and to provide the material necessary for another series of legal murders the royal courts yesterday condemned to death sixteen more revolutionists against the divine right of kings.

Meanwhile the head butcher was distributing 1,000 boxes of candy to the school children of Revel, who were forced to demonstrate in his honor. King Edward was so impressed with his royal confrere's ability as a slayer of men that he appointed Nicholas an admiral of the British Navy.

REVEL, June 11.—The British royal yacht, accompanied by their escort of warships, sailed at 3 o'clock this morning on their return to England.

Last evening the Czar announced the appointment of King Edward to the rank of Admiral in the Russian Navy.

COLORADO STRIKE VICTIM IS DRIVEN INSANE

DENVER, June 11.—Patrick Mulaney, who was formerly a resident of the Cripple Creek district and later a resident of Goldfield, Nev., has been arrested at Fishersburg, Col., on the charge of insanity.

Mulaney, who was driven insane during the Cripple Creek strike, was beaten over the head with a gun in the hands of hired thugs, and that he never recovered his normal mental condition after the injuries inflicted upon him by the "bad men" on the payroll of the Mine Owners Association. Mulaney, while at Goldfield, Nev., became incensed at Vincent St. John and used his pistol with murderous intent.

WERNER CO. STILL UNFAIR.

Typographical Union No. 133, of Akron, Ohio, has issued another circular declaring that the Werner Company, of that city, one of the largest printing concerns in the country, is unfair to organized labor. The circular states that the company is the publisher of many works, but calls special attention to one published by them which has been most widely circulated, viz., the Encyclopedia Britannica, the sales of which have for some time past been largely in the hands of the American Newspaper Association, whose ads have been appearing in leading papers throughout the country. Organized labor is urged not to be deceived by the fact that a quantity of the smaller advertising matter used in publishing the sales of this work bears the label and announces emphatically that the Encyclopedia Britannica does not bear the label and is produced under practically non-union conditions; and further that the use of the label on this advertising matter is merely a subterfuge to deceive union men into buying a non-union product.

TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIALISM AMONG WOMEN.

The National Executive Committee has approved the motion of the National Women's Committee, established by the convention, to the effect that an appeal be made for funds to enable the committee to publish Socialist leaders for special use in propaganda among women. Comrades and sympathizers are requested to send contributions for this purpose to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Minnie E. Brewster, 230 1/2 West Main street, Oklahoma City, Okla. All Socialist organizations are also requested to get into communication with her.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Executive Committee has chartered a third branch of the party in this State, this one composed of comrades speaking French. George E. Sawyer, Jr., will begin a lecture trip through the state on July 8.

NEW YORK.

The State Committee will meet on Saturday, June 13, at 4 P. M. at headquarters, 133 East Eighty-fourth street, to discuss matters with reference to the state convention and to other matters.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS STATE POSITION

Have Nothing in Common With So-called Christian Socialists of Europe.

To make it absolutely clear that the Christian Socialist Fellowship has nothing in common with what goes under that name in several European countries and that it is in hearty accord with the Socialist party in all matters of principle, the third annual conference of the Fellowship, in session at the parish house of the Church of the Ascension last week, after thorough discussion, adopted the following declaration of principles.

The Christian Socialist Fellowship is instituted and maintained for the purpose of spreading knowledge of the principles of Socialism, especially among people of religious belief and affiliation. In view of the political significance of the term Christian Socialism in European countries it is necessary to emphasize that the fellowship differs wholly in its spirit and purpose from the so-called Christian Socialist parties in Germany and elsewhere. It must be distinguished from the semi-philanthropic and social reform movements which are sometimes designated as Christian Socialism.

It has no connection with, but on the contrary condemns, the so-called Christian Socialist movement of Germany, Austria and other Continental countries which carries on a violent anti-Socialist and unchristian propaganda of anti-Socialism and antagonizes the Social Democracy, the political movement of the working class.

The fellowship believes in and advocates Socialism without any qualifying adjectives whatever. It does not offer any special form of Socialism distinctively Christian. Most of the members of the fellowship are members also of the party, and the influence of the fellowship is unreservedly given to the party.

No religious or creed test is imposed as a condition of membership in the fellowship. The reason for its existence as a special organization is the need for carrying on Socialist propaganda among the members of the churches and other religious institutions. The fellowship welcomes to membership adherents of every faith without discrimination, urging them to promote Socialism in the congregation through the fellowship. The fellowship will confine its efforts to the special work above described. It will not seek to influence the policy of the Socialist party, but will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality upon all questions of party organization and policy.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

By L. A. MALKIEL.

A few days ago The Call published a harrowing story of hunger and destitution among the children of the East Side. The story had only to be told and many men and women rushed to the rescue, and funds had been provided to feed all hungry children in their district until the close of the school term.

But why should these things be left to private charity? It is not charity that is wanted, but justice. The welfare of this country and the future of the State depend on the proper care of the little children, the future generation which is to take up the task of government when we are gone. The city spends thousands of dollars to provide school houses and teachers to educate our children. Of what good is all this when the children are too hungry to give attention to their studies and often have not clothes enough to be able to go to school?

It is the duty of the city to see that every child shall have sufficient clothing and nourishment. This has at present been provided by private charity, and we are informed enough has been subscribed to feed the children until school closes. But what about those children after that? Has our city no further interest in the children than to see that they attend school? How can we expect them to grow up as useful members of society, if they go hungry and ragged? In order to make the most of their opportunity, the children should be well nourished and clad the year around. Only then will their mental faculties be properly developed, so as to make use of the splendid school facilities provided by the city at such great cost.

Let our municipal authorities bestir themselves. There is a duty before them, which cannot and must not be shirked.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Socialist party members of New Hampshire have elected James Murray of Concord as a member of the National Committee, and W. H. Williams of Concord as State Secretary.

HAYWOOD PREDICTS ONE MILLION VOTES

Western Miners' Former Secretary Says Workers Are Now Looking to Socialist Party for Relief.

"Never have the times been more propitious for the cause of Socialism than now," said W. D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, a representative of The Call this morning. "Wherever I have been the greatest enthusiasm has manifested by working people for the candidacy of Debs and Hanford. The thoughtful union men especially are becoming aroused to the necessity of taking political action through the Socialist party, and I predict a record-breaking vote this year.

"A million Socialist votes? Well, yes; it looks that way. You see the capitalists and their henchmen have been assisting the Socialist party a great deal of late in awakening the people. First they spring the panic, and, as the capitalists own the jobs, they throw a lot of workers out of employment and the latter have plenty of time to think about the beauties of capitalistic ownership of the jobs. Then along comes the United States Supreme Court and legalizes the blacklist that the National Association of Manufacturers, the Citizens Alliance and kindred organizations are using against those workmen who dare to call their souls their own and join unions for their protection.

"Next the same Supreme Court outlaws the boycott (the blacklist used by workmen against the products of unfair employers) and upholds the Connecticut court which decided that the United Hatters were liable for \$240,000 damages because they boycotted the unfair Loew & Co. hats. This was a terrible blow, as it establishes the precedent that any union that orders a strike and boycott is liable for damages.

"Furthermore, Congress, which was appealed to to amend the law to permit workmen to strike against unfair employers, turned a deaf ear to the Federation of Labor request, as well as turned down the anti-injunction, eight-hour and other bills that have been requested for years.

"These and other recent developments have created tremendous dissatisfaction in the ranks of labor, and the workers are beginning to look to the Socialist party as the only political organization that can and will bring relief. Hence they are flocking to the standard of Debs and Hanford by the thousands, and it may become a stampede before the November election.

Mrs. Quimby—Archibald, do you know anything about these people who are moving in next door?

Mr. Quimby—All I know about them is that they are people of some consequence. Two men have just carried in the madam's spring hat—Chicago-Tribune.

SEVEN SOCIALISTS IN PRUSSIAN LANDTAG

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Now in Prison for Attack on Militarism, One of Those Elected From Berlin.

Later returns show that the Socialist victory in the Prussian Landtag elections were even greater than was at first supposed. In addition to the five Socialists who were elected from Berlin, two other seats were captured—one in Schoenberg, a suburb of Berlin, and another in the Hanover district.

May Compel Revision.

It is generally taken that this invasion of this most conservative of all parliaments will compel a revision of the electoral law, and an extension of the right of suffrage. The gain of the Socialists was largely made at the expense of the Radicals and the National Liberals.

Among the Socialists elected from Berlin was Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of that "soldier of the revolution" who served many years in the German Reichstag and not a few in Prussian prisons. Dr. Liebknecht is at present confined in prison for treason because of his publication of a work attacking militarism. Another Socialist member is Ledebour, a member of the Reichstag and one of the most effective fighters in the German Socialist movement.

Reactionaries Aroused.

The reactionary press is crying for a maintenance of the old "three class" system of elections, as the only protection against the capture of the Prussian Parliament by the Socialists. On the other hand, the presence of seven active Socialists in that body will give an organized form to the agitation for extension of the suffrage that may easily mean success in the near future.

THEY THINK THERE IS LIFE IN POPULISM YET

DALLAS, Tex., June 11.—After a conference of former Populist leaders held here, announcement was made that the Populist party will at once be reorganized in Texas and a full state and national ticket put in the field. Petitions are to be circulated to get the necessary 10 per cent of the voters to petition the Secretary of State to have the names of candidates placed on official ballot for the November election.

J. M. Mallett, who was the last state chairman of the Populist party, has been recognized in same capacity again. He declares at least 150,000 of old Texas Populist voters will rally to the support of Thomas E. Watson for President and E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney for Governor.

UNIONS TAKE ROOT IN NORTH AFRICA

Tunisian Proletarians in Line With Their European Brothers—Notes from French Labor Circles.

From an article in the current number of La Voix du Peuple, official organ of the French General Federation of labor, we learn that the union movement has finally taken firm root in the capital of Tunis. On May Day over 4,000 workmen suspended their labors and held a grand celebration at the union headquarters. Resolutions calling for the eight-hour day and similar ameliorations and sustaining the anti-patriotic campaign were adopted without opposition. Thus the economic organization of the North African proletariat is being effected in spite of the systematic opposition of the French government.

As a result of an exposure of the brutal exploitation practiced in the great steel mills of Lougwy, MM. Merheim and Vignaud, correspondents of La Voix du Peuple, have been sued for \$1,000 damages by Baron Dreux, general manager of the mills. It appears from the figures given by Merheim and Vignaud that the steel mills of France are worthy competitors of the American factories and mines in the business of killing and maiming the workers employed therein. During the past year fifteen workmen were mortally injured and many more incapacitated for future employment by the conduct of the company toward the relatives of the victims and the survivors of these "necessary accidents." It is sufficient to note that it was still more brutal and despicable than that of our national exploiters. It remains to be seen if the French courts will condemn the publication of a fact which is not even denied by the Baron Dreux himself.

The notorious yellow journal of Paris, Le Matin, is now leading a campaign for the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the Parisian prisons. The pretext for this barbarous suggestion is the salutary effect which the lash would have in aweing the famous "Apaches," the street marauders composed of the refuse of the social system that now dominates the French Republic. We may be quite sure, however, that Le Matin and others of its ilk would be only too glad to see this proposed castigation applied to all disturbers of the present order of things, socialists, unionists, anarchists, etc.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest addition to the list of Socialist Sunday schools was organized last week in Los Angeles, with a charter membership of twenty children. This makes two such schools within the limits of Los Angeles County, Pasadena having started the movement.

SOCIALISTS FED HUNGRY CHILDREN

Served More Than Six Thousand In Three Months to School Children in East Side Without Notice.

Six thousand meals have quietly been served to East Side children by a few Socialist working women, who, out of their scanty earnings, have managed to do this since last March. So modestly have these women been in their work that the public has known nothing of it.

The Workmen's Circle is a national organization with a membership of 15,000, has many auxiliaries. One of these, Ladies' Branch No. 101, gave out tickets for these meals on the East Side in three months. All this time, the Socialists who arranged for unemployed demonstrations and held agitation meetings were denounced as alarmists, yet nothing as yellow has ever been done by the Socialists as the mushroom publicity campaign that has just sprung over night for the caring of the unfed school children. Be it remembered that the women who did this work were not professional philanthropists possessing an unlimited bank account hunting for notoriety, but women who made real sacrifices to accomplish their end. To those who prefer to make their contributions through people who have demonstrated their real interest in the welfare of the poor, the name of Miss Margolis, 131 Henry street, secretary of Ladies' Branch 101, to whom contributions may be sent, is suggested.

Many weeks ago this philanthropic work of these sacrificing women unworked numerous cases just as bad as those which are now being played for double column headlines in yellow journals. Two of these instances were related to-day to a Call reporter by E. Gottlieb, an attaché of a Chrysler Street restaurant.

One day early in March a little boy whom Gottlieb later called Frankie, came in with one of the Ladies' Branch tickets and got a meal. He was seen to craftily take two extra pieces of bread, a piece of meat and hide the improvised sandwich in his pocket. As he was leaving, Gottlieb stopped him and asked him why he had done it. The little four-year-old began to cry, but when assured that there would be no trouble he confessed he had gotten it for his mother, whom he said, had nothing to eat. Gottlieb, one of the members of the Branch went to the child's home No. 78 Eldridge Street, and there found the mother, not a piece of coal in the house, sitting in a cold room with one boy of fourteen, and a girl of twelve. None of them had work and the father was dead. Gottlieb could not stand the sight and took out the last money in his pocket, one dollar, and gave it to the woman. From then on until last week, when the family moved, the Ladies' Branch furnished them with daily meals.

Another case was that of a little boy of about six, who was discovered doing the same thing. Investigation found the family living in utter destitution on the first floor at No. 85 Essex Street with five children. This family was also furnished with meals.

INTERNATIONAL MINERS DEMAND MINIMUM WAGE

PARIS, June 11.—At to-day's session of the International Miners' Congress in this city a resolution was passed insisting upon the establishment of a minimum wage based on collective contracts. Another resolution calls for national laws in each country providing for a strict inspection of mines in order to provide greater security for the workers.

700 FACTORY HANDS SUFFER WAGE CUT

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 11.—The management of the Monadnock Cotton Mills here has ordered a general reduction of 10 per cent. in wages to take effect next Monday. About seven hundred operatives are affected by the cut.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The state convention of the Socialist party of South Dakota will be held at Deadwood, July 14. Fourteen counties will be represented by thirty-one delegates.

James H. Brower, national organizer of the Socialist party, opened his Black Hills engagement with a whirlwind address at the corner of Main and Wall streets last night, holding a fair-sized audience for an hour and a half. Brower is one of the best men ever sent this way by the national committee and has already made many friends in this section.—Black Hills Daily Register.

MILLIONAIRE LOSES MEMORY IN COURT

Trial in Supreme Court of Well's Suit Against Metropolitan Is an Instructive Clinic for Study of Amnesia Juridicalis.

Under examination by Mr. Kremer, counsel for the Wells in their suit against the Metropolitan Securities Company in the Fourth District Court, Jacob H. Schiff found, as other millionaires have often found under similar circumstances, that his memory is not as good on the witness stand as it is in his business office. Altogether, the trial is an instructive clinic for the study of the serious modern disease which the medical books, if they were up to date, would catalogue under the name of amnesia juridicalis.

Mr. Kremer was questioning Mr. Schiff about his connection with the financing of the loan for the Third Avenue Railroad Company in 1900. Asked if he was then on friendly terms with Thomas F. Ryan, the witness replied that he was; that he saw Ryan about once a week, and also talked much with W. C. Whitney about the matter.

"Did you have conversation with anyone else?" asked Mr. Kremer. "Yes, at one conversation Mr. Widener and Mr. Vreeland were present."

"Did you know about the condition of the company?" "Only in a general way. I read the annual reports and received reports from Mr. Vreeland."

"And statements from Mr. Whitney?" "Yes, he confirmed what Mr. Vreeland had told me."

Mr. Schiff's testimony in the Worcester was again handed him to read. "Do you remember now that Mr. Ryan advised you that it would be necessary to finance the Metropolitan?"

"Hard for Rich Old Man to Remember." "Yes. But it is hard for a man at my age to remember well. My memory is not as good as it used to be."

This transaction occurred at the time when the Metropolitan base was drawn.

Mr. Schiff's testimony in the Worcester was again handed him to read. "Do you remember that there was substituted for the claims of lesser companies' \$11,000,000 bonds?"

"I remember that certain refund bonds were sold to our house. I don't remember the exact circumstances."

Hardly a question was asked without objection by Mr. Stanchfield. "We want to show," said Mr. Kremer, "that some of the figures on reports that were made to Mr. Schiff were not true, and that some of the original agreements were not true."

The formation of the Metropolitan Securities Company was on the ground that the railroad company should not be made to pay interest on bonds and dividends on new stock and then afterward these \$11,000,000 bonds were issued. We also want to show that Mr. Ryan and Mr. Vreeland acted for the company in changing their plans without consulting their plans to the officers of the company."

After much argument, Mr. Kremer started questioning again.

Mr. Schiff Only Supposes. "Did not your son, Mortimer Schiff, represent your firm on the board of the Metropolitan Securities Company?"

"I suppose that he represented stockholders."

"What was done to market stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company?"

"Mr. Vreeland insisted that stockholders of the Metropolitan road should have privilege to purchase \$25,000,000. The other \$7,000,000 to be bought by Kuhn, Loeb & Co."

Mr. Schiff said that there had been no attempt to make a false statement for the stock, and that he had no statement as to its value.

"I Don't Remember." "Was there a prospectus issued setting out the advantages of the company because of the prominent names that were in it?"

"I don't remember any such thing. Mr. Kremer asked Mr. Schiff if option on \$7,000,000 of stock was given to get prominent men on board of directors. He read names of the men who went in at that time."

Mr. Schiff said that in 1903 he sold his interest in the Metropolitan Securities Company to Thomas Ryan. Most of the negotiations were carried on, he said, by Mr. Wil Guthrie.

Another Lapse of Memory. "Do you recall of having a telephonic conversation with Mr. Ryan?" "No, I don't recall."

"Do you remember why that telephonic conversation was made?" "We found that the estimate earnings that had been given by Mr. Vreeland was not borne out by facts. I told Mr. Guthrie that I thought we had better withdraw from the management of the company."

I remember it, Mr. Guthrie went to Mr. Ryan and he said he would sell us out."

"Did you have any statement from Mr. Philbin, the District Attorney about this?" "No."

Mr. Schiff said that he had on the statements as to the value of the property which were made to him and the value of the Third Avenue mortgage.



TEDDY'S TEST

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 13, 1908.

With the present issue, The New York Socialist begins to be issued as the weekly edition of The Call, the daily paper which we have, after so many years of hard work and weary waiting, succeeded in establishing in New York city. A few words to those who have been

To the Old Readers of the New York Socialist.

readers of the weekly may not be out of place at this time. First, about The Call—the second daily paper in the English language established to serve the purposes and propagate the principles of the Socialist Party of America. The Call is owned and published by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, an incorporated association composed exclusively of members of the party. It is not run for profit. When The Call reaches the point where its business income exceeds its business expenditure—and from present indications there is no "if" about that, but only a question of "when"—the Association will decide, in view of circumstances then existing, whether the surplus shall be used to enlarge the paper and improve it in various ways or shall be devoted to other lines of Socialist propaganda. At any rate, no dividends will be declared to the members.

During its first two weeks of existence—the first number came out on May 30—The Call has had an unexpectedly brilliant success. In spite of a thousand difficulties, its circulation has almost at once touched the 40,000 mark, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to grow steadily from week to week. Experience has proven the good judgment of those who said it would be easier to maintain a Socialist daily in New York city than a Socialist weekly.

However, the weekly is still needed. It is needed for those who live too far from New York to be regular readers of The Call. It is needed for the party organization, for the publication of matters to which the daily cannot well give proper attention. And it is needed for propaganda purposes here and elsewhere.

In view of these facts, an understanding has been reached between the New York State Committee of the Socialist Party and the Publishing Association under which the New York Socialist will be issued as the weekly edition of The Call. A great deal, but by no means all, of the matter, editorial and otherwise, appearing in the weekly will be identical with matter that has already appeared in the daily. This matter will be selected with reference to its usefulness for the propagation of Socialist principles or for the information of party members and of distant readers.

As we get our work more thoroughly organized and overcome, one by one, the many obstacles will naturally beset a new enterprise, we are confident that, along with the improvement of The Call, we shall be able to make the New York Socialist increasingly interesting to its readers and serviceable to the party. In this task we bespeak the co-operation of those who have labored so faithfully in the much more difficult task of maintaining the weekly in the past.

The Future Is Ours And The Present, Too.

The Socialist Party is not merely a party of the future. Not only does it have a great ideal for the reorganization of society at some time to come, when it shall have won the support of a majority, and shall be entrusted with full power to realize its ultimate aims. It is just as truly a party of the present, concerning itself with questions of the day and taking part in the struggles of the day. In every civilized country it labors incessantly for the overthrow of capitalism, the emancipation of humanity from the rule of profits, the building up of a social system in which economic freedom and social peace shall be real things instead of sweet phrases. At the same time, and with equal zeal, it puts fights for a comprehensive program of genuine social reform and immediate relief.

It seeks to protect the children of the working class from being driven by poverty to compete with their fathers for employment in the mines and factories. It seeks to assure to all of them the best possible opportunities for the healthy development of their bodies and the training of their minds.

It seeks to protect the public health—which means especially the health of the working-class—by the improvement of housing conditions, by preventing the adulteration of foods, by the enforcement of sanitary regulations in places of employment, and by the shortening of the hours of labor.

It seeks to protect the workers in life and limb by compelling employers to use every available safeguard against accident, and by making them liable in money damages for every employee killed or injured at his work.

It seeks to defend and fortify the workers in their right of organizing to use their united power through the strike, the boycott, the label, and the other peaceful methods of unionism, to resist capitalist aggressions and to win better wages, shorter hours and better conditions in the shop.

Along with all this, it favors the progressive extension of municipal, state and national ownership, with the sole proviso that these shall be real steps in the democratic socialization of industry—not, as is so often the case, mere devices to make the government a dividend-collecting agency for capitalists, or to strengthen the hold of a class government upon the people's lives.

Along all these lines there has already been much progress in nearly all the countries of Western Europe—a progress clearly traceable to the influence of the Socialist Party, either through its

direct participation as a minority in the legislative bodies, or through the efforts of the dominant parties to check the growth of Socialism by "stealing its thunder" and offering concessions to the discontented masses. The Socialist party accepts all concessions. It makes none in return, but only redoubles its demands and extorts greater concessions.

In the United States little or no effective progress has yet been made along any of these lines of social reform, for the simple reason that hitherto Socialism has not attained sufficient importance to command the respect of the dominant parties. But our day is at hand. The increase of the Socialist vote from 100,000 in 1900 to 400,000 in 1904, and the increase of its organized membership from about 20,000 four years ago, to over 40,000 at the present day, amply justify President Roosevelt in the warning which he addressed to his party in his last message to Congress. In those two facts we find the guarantee, and in that message we find the acknowledgement that the Socialist Party has at last become an actual power in our national politics. By sending a good quota of Socialist representatives to Congress and the legislatures, and by piling up a formidable vote for the Socialist candidates for every office in the land, it will this year begin to exercise its power on a large scale to promote social reform through political action, to strengthen the labor movement in its good work on the economic field, and, in so doing, at the same time to hasten the day when class rule and class struggles shall end.

"A white man's chance to each and all." —French.

Mother Eddyism Is Out of Date.

If ever there was an unqualified insult offered to the alleged intelligence of the American people, it is the fake now being perpetrated by the National Prosperity Association, with headquarters at St. Louis.

For eight months the country has been laboring under an industrial depression, exactly similar in all essentials to the other crises into which capitalism has plunged this and other nations every few years. Even for professional men and small business men this has meant serious hardship. To millions of working people it has meant hunger and cold, eviction, lack of medical care in sickness, the humiliating appeal to charity, often despair and death.

All attempts to discuss the situation honestly, to discover its causes and point out the way to escape, have been met with cold neglect or with hostility by the ruling classes and their political and journalistic representatives. Whenever the working people have insisted on telling their woes and demanding relief, the first thought of the authorities has been to call out the police and club, club, club the poor into silence, if not into content.

To supplement this policy of suppression, to confuse and delude those who, while perhaps not suffering keenly themselves, yet see that something is fundamentally wrong and have begun to think hard about it, this "Prosperity Association" has started to administer a course of treatment on the lines used with such good effect (to her own pocket) by Mother Eddy.

"Everything is all right. A few men happen to be out of work in some places, but it is nothing serious. Hard times? There are no hard times! And if there are, it is all the fault of the pestilent agitators who insist on talking about unpleasant things instead of looking sweet, as we do. Don't listen to the agitators! Frown them down! Shout them down! Put them down any old way! Hurrah for prosperity! Let us alone! Let us alone! LET US ALONE!"

This is the cry which the prosperity shriekers have raised, and which the organs of capitalist opinion have re-echoed all over the land in the last few weeks.

And now they are backing it up by a systematic misrepresentation of the facts of the day. It is perfectly true that some factories which for months have been shut down or running on short time have now resumed something like normal operations. These few exceptions are being reported in all the papers, reported over and over again, under varying headlines, while the facts on the other side are being systematically suppressed—such as telling facts, for instance, as that in this month of June, when building should be in full swing, more than half the men in the building trades in this city are begging in vain for a chance to work.

The plain fact is that the hard times are still here, and that neither of the old parties dares to discuss the facts, to try to explain the cause or propose a cure. Millions of people know it, each for his own locality.

A few years ago the studied attempt to keep them in ignorance, to make them believe that the conditions they saw with their own eyes were exceptional and that prosperity generally prevailed—a few years ago that attempt might have had a chance of success.

But it is too late for such con games. We have Socialist daily papers now, besides a host of weeklies, and they reach hundreds of thousands of thinking readers, every one of whom has a tongue to tell his shopmates what he has read. Mother Eddyism in economics won't go much longer. The working people will have to be shown.

These are great days for "Weary Willie." Nobody whom he panhandles has the nerve to ask, "Why don't you go to work?"

"Tennessee" Explosion Shakes Nation.

It is to be hoped that the terrible tragedy resulting from the explosion of a boiler tube on board the United States cruiser "Tennessee," will have the effect of arousing the nation to some of the deadly consequences of government graft.

Most of the frequent accidents in our navy, nearly always attended by fatalities, are directly traceable to the defective materials of fraudulent contractors. The Tennessee was one of the vessels named as having defective boiler-tubes in the charges filed last Fall against the Shelby Tube Company, of Pittsburg, and it is pretty certain that these tubes had not been subjected to the hydrostatic test required by the specifications. Now that a number of human lives have been sacrificed on the altars of capitalistic greed and departmental dishonesty, the criminals should be dealt with in a befitting manner. The custom is to hang a common assassin and reward the wholesale murderer with another government contract.

All persons familiar with the facts are aware that every department of the government is fairly honeycombed with graft. The timber land steals and the Indian appropriation frauds have made infamous the Department of the Interior. Any who may not believe that the War Department affords a field for fraud should have a con-

fidential chat with some retired recruiting officer; yet the army, because of the comparative ease of inspection, is less affected than most any other branch of the federal service. It is in the Navy Department—where rottenness can most readily be hidden—that the most notorious dishonesty prevails.

The Steel Trust, founded on fraud and perpetuated by criminal methods, was fostered from the millions of which the government was robbed on rotten armor plate. It is safe to say that no government contract of any considerable proportions, whether it be for a building or a battleship, is other than a shameless steal. Yet no action ever is taken against these crooked contractors except when exposure comes through accident or by chance. They are safe from any "peaching" by their pals in the service. Perhaps the echoes of this Tennessee explosion will waken the public long enough for it to get wise to the real interests whose solicitude for the national safety keeps alive the agitation for a larger navy.

It has developed that Senator Platt paid his wife \$75,000 for a divorce. From recent revelations concerning Platt's performances, it really seems that the bonus should be on the other side.

Hunger Is Illogical In A Land of Plenty.

There is no logical economic reason why in a land of lavish plenty any human being should go hungry. And there is no logical reason why in a land where so many are hungry any man should be unemployed. The presence of so much necessity increases the need for productivity. Yet starvation stalks out streets while a multitude of men are idle.

Many good people are horrified by the revelations of conditions existing in the East Side school districts, where children, faint from hunger, collapse in the class rooms. The thing is an inadvertence. There really is no intention on the part of capitalistic society to starve anybody. The aim is to nourish the workers sufficiently to enable them to do the desired service in a satisfactory manner. But miscalculations sometimes are made. And just to the degree that some men thirst for gold, certain others must hunger for bread. Exorbitant greed has overreached itself and excess has caused the present panic and consequent privation.

Plans for amelioration are being formed. Society, that has robbed these helpless children of their rightful portion of bread, will return to them a paltry crust—and call it "charity."

There is in this no criticism of the scheme to alleviate this suffering. The need is imperative for immediate relief. And charity is the next best thing to justice.

But the point is that this condition, though it now be relieved, will recur. It is a well-known physiological phenomenon that hunger invariably results from prolonged abstinence from food. And these children will in the future be repeatedly robbed of their birthright of bread.

There is nothing unusual in the present situation—nothing to excite extraordinary interest and sympathy. Starvation is the normal condition of this squalid quarter, although it is only occasionally exploited. Just now, of course, the destitution is intensified. But a little starvation more or less does not alter the basis of the problem. Relief is needed much, but a remedy is needed more. We should not be content to indulge in temporary expedients, but should seek to prevent a recurrence of the condition.

The fathers of these children ask only the chance to work. This has been denied them. It was an unwise thing to do. The consequence will be that in time they will ask more than a chance to work. They will ask to receive the full product of their labor. And in a little more time they will do more than ask. They will DEMAND. This is the remedy.

The pastor of John D.'s Church says John D.'s world is growing better. Well, that's what he's being paid to say.

His Eminence Should Extend His Visiting List.

Cardinal Logue has left us, and with his characteristic lack of taciturnity, with us he has left a farewell message. In this message he seemingly has undertaken to say all the pleasant things about this country which he previously had overlooked. The message is brief.

It must be admitted that His Eminence is a most agreeable person, little given to censure. A true-born Celt, he is richly endowed with the gracious gift of "blarney," and so he has refrained from rudely pointing out our faults as Dickens and Kipling and other brutally frank Britons have done before him.

"I saw a people happy, contented, prosperous," felicitates the Cardinal.

It is to be regretted that while with us the Cardinal's visual observations have been more restricted than his verbal observations. In New York his social experience has been confined chiefly to Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive. Doubtless he speaks accurately of what he encountered in those aristocratic and affluent environs. He saw there certain prosperity, probable content, possible happiness.

It would have been more instructive to His Eminence to have visited Cherry Hill and the "Gas House District," where he would have found the fortunate trinity of condition on which he felicitates us not nearly so prevalent.

Hospitality, of course, imposes certain obligations, and the Cardinal's cordial appreciation of the attentions shown him is commendable. But it does seem that His Eminence has exceeded the demands of reciprocal courtesy in declaring that he found us "a people happy, contented and prosperous." We may be all that, since the Cardinal says so; but we would not have known it had not His Eminence told us about it. It is hard to feel prosperous when the land is filled with the unemployed, to be content with a condition of misery, to be happy when you are hungry.

Our compliments to Cardinal Logue, and here's hoping that when again he visits our shores he will find every man holding down a job and see a smile on every face and hear no more the urgent demand for an increased National Guard to suppress the discontent of the idle workers.

The pastor of John's D.'s church says this is a good old world and growing better, and John D. was there to hear him say it.

If the "Prosperity Association" persists in its present tactics it, too, will soon be looking for a job.

UNIONS TAKE ROOT IN NORTH AFRICA

Tunisian Proletarians in Line With Their European Brothers—Notes from French Labor Circles.

From an article in the current number of La Voix du Peuple, official organ of the French General Federation of labor, we learn that the union movement has finally taken firm root in the capital of Tunisia. On May Day over 4,000 workmen suspended their labors and held a grand celebration at the union headquarters. Resolutions calling for the eight-hour day and similar ameliorations and sustaining the anti-patriotic campaign were adopted without opposition. Thus the economic organization of the North African proletariat is being effected in spite of the systematic opposition of the French government.

As a result of an exposure of the brutal exploitation practiced in the great steel mills of Longwy, Lorraine, and the Vignonnais of La Voix du Peuple, have been sued for \$1,000 damages by Baron Dreux, general manager of the mills. It appears from the figures given by Merheim and Vignaud that the steel mills of France are worthy competitors of the American factories in the business of killing and maiming the workers employed therein. During the past year fifteen workmen were mortally injured and many more incapacitated for future employment at Longwy. As to the conduct of the company toward the relatives of the victims and the survivors of these "necessary accidents," it is sufficient to note that it was still more brutal and despicable than that of our national exploiters. It remains to be seen if the French courts will condemn the publication of a fact which is not even denied by the Baron Dreux himself.

The notorious yellow journal of Paris, Le Matin, is now leading a campaign for the re-establishment of corporal punishment in the Parisian prisons. The pretext for this barbarous suggestion is the number of victims which the hash would have in swine the famous "Apaches," the street marauders composed of the refuse of the social system that now dominates the French Republic. We may be quite sure, however, that Le Matin and other papers are only too glad to see this proposed castigation applied to all disturbers of the present order of things, socialists, unionists, anarchists, etc.

AN IMPERATIVE DUTY.

By L. A. MALKIEL. A few days ago The Call published a harrowing story of hunger and destitution among the children of the East Side. The story had not only told and many men and women rushed to the rescue, and funds were provided to feed all the children in their district until the close of the school term. But why should these things be left to private charity? It is not charity that is wanted, but justice. The welfare of this country and the future of the State depend on the proper care of the little children, the future generation which is to take up the task of government when we are gone. The city spends thousands of dollars to provide school houses and teachers to educate our children. Of what good is all this when the children are too hungry to give attention to their studies, and often have not clothes enough to be able to go to school?

It is the duty of the city to see that every child shall have sufficient clothing and nourishment. This has at present been provided by private charity, and we are informed enough has been subscribed to feed the children until school closes. But what about those children after that? Has our city no further interest in the children than to see that they attend school? How can we expect them to grow up as useful members of society, if they go hungry and ragged? In order to make the most of their opportunity, the children should be well nourished and clad the year around. Only then will their mental faculties be properly developed, so as to make use of the splendid school facilities provided by the city at such great cost.

Let our municipal authorities bear themselves. There is a duty before them, which cannot and must not be shirked.

COLORADO STRIKE VICTIM IS DRIVEN INSANE

DENVER, June 5.—Patrick Mullaney, who was formerly a resident of the Cripple Creek district and later a resident of Goldfield, Nev., has been arrested at Florissant, Col., on the charge of insanity. It is claimed that Mullaney during the Cripple Creek strike was beaten over the head with guns in the hands of hired thugs, and that he never recovered his normal mental condition after the injuries inflicted upon him by the "bad men" on the payroll of the Mine Owners' Association. Mullaney, while at Goldfield, Nev., became insane at Vincent St. John and used his pistol with murderous intent.

STRIKES. Strikes are quite proper, only strike right; Strike for some purpose, but not for a fight; Strike for your manhood, for honor and fame; Strike right and left until you win a good name; Strike for your freedom from all that is vile; Strike off companions that often beguile; Strike with hammer, the sledge and the ax; Strike off bad habits which trouble some tax; Strike off unaided, depend on no one; Strike without gloves, and your feet shoosee; Strike off the fetters of fashion and pride; Strike where 'tis best, but let wisdom decide; Strike a good blow while the iron is hot; Strike, and your striking was beaten the year before.

ANARCHISM AND ITS SUPPRESSORS.

By WILLIAM STONEBRIDGE.

A police commissioner who says he knows of a place where the commission of any crime is purchasable for the sum of \$25 and upwards, and orders four to five thousand police signal telephone boxes locked against the public, sends a tainted subordinate, a self-confessed criminal to inform an assemblage of fifty thousand people that the night stick is mightier than the Constitution.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Local New York will open its open-air campaign Monday. The meetings will begin promptly at 8 P. M., and both speakers and the platform committees are urged to be prompt. The district organizations will see to it that the platform is at the assigned corner not later than 8 P. M. and have a sufficient amount of literature and Socialist papers for free distribution or sale.

THE VERMIN IN THE DARK.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

In storied Venice, down whose rippling reefs The stars go hurrying, and the white moon beams, Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies—

FOR THE CAMPAIGN THE COMMON SENSE OF SOCIALISM By JOHN SPARGO In Paper, 25c.; Cloth Cover, \$1.00

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE OF A VERY VALUABLE WORK... G. H. LOCKWOOD'S THE NEW HARMONY MOVEMENT

Again we call attention to the following low-priced Books, formerly \$1 and \$1.50, now ONLY FIFTY CENTS.

AFFILIATIONS OF "THE EIGHTEEN." Some of the Eighteen who feel so secure in their power that they practically command the Republican National Convention to kick Gompers and his "two million men and women" into the outer darkness, are connected with the following corporations and trusts:

CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.—BROOKLYN. The following meetings have been arranged by Local Kings County for next week: MONDAY, JUNE 15. 14th A. D.—Manhattan Avenue and Norman Street. Speaker, Chas. Vanderporten.

THE CHILD WORKER. O. trail little figure, with soul-weary eyes Made dim by the dust and the gloom: Bound over to labor by poverty's ties, Poor flower bud forbidden to bloom!

PHYSICIANS EDUCATIONAL The Joseph Preparatory School 204 E. BROADWAY A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.

NEW LABOR IN OHIO. The Ohio Legislature has passed two laws in response to requests from labor organizations. One provides that no child under fourteen be employed in any factory or shop, and that none under sixteen be allowed to work more than eight hours a day.

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY INFECTED. Professor Robert M. Wenley of the University of Michigan is creating a sensation by his utterance in a course of lectures on the ethics of Socialism. He declares that it is the period of the working class and that "all attempts to stop the coming of Socialism will be as futile as a gust of wind against a locomotive."

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA. Save the coupons. Every coupon has a value. When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

ROBERT JABLONOWSKI, Counsellor-at-Law 302 BROADWAY. ROOM 1202-1203. Telephone 48 and 49. Residence 124 E. 80th st., nr. Lexington av.

THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM.

A Socialistic Interpretation.

By W. W. PASSAGE.

The Rights of Man; a 20th Century Version. First. Collective ownership of the resources of nature. Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth's surface may be so held; and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held; and our planet may thus lapse into private hands.—Herbert Spencer, in 1850, Social Statics, Chap. IX. Second. Collective ownership and democratic conduct of sufficient industries to employ all the people and to supply them with the means of life at labor cost. Whoever owns the land and machinery owns the product. Nature gives the land and the workers of this and past generations have made the machinery. "He taketh my house who taketh the props that support it: He taketh my life who taketh the means by which I sustain life."—Shakespeare. Third. Co-operative labor and association of industries, each worker to

receive the multiplied product—i. e., the co-operative increment—arising from this perfected industrial organization according to the value of the labor individually performed. "No thinking man will contradict that associated industry is the most powerful agent of production and that the principle of association is susceptible of further and beneficial development."—John Stuart Mill. Industrial Democracy the Sequence of Political Democracy. In an autocracy, the private decree of the king is the law of the land, and in the end results in a political, industrial and religious tyranny. In a democracy, the expressed will of the people is the law of the land and the means of escape from tyranny is always within the grasp of the beneficiaries. The difference amounts simply to the difference between private ownership of law and public ownership of law. To destroy the despotic power of the king, government was socialized. To destroy the despotic power of capital, industry must be socialized. "We believe in democracy as regards education, and finally as regards industrial conditions. It is in accordance with our principles that literally despotic power should be put into the hands of a few men in the industrial world."—President Roosevelt's, Cairo, Ill., Speech, Oct. 23, 1907.

TO DESERVING CHILDREN ONLY.

By HERMAN STRUNSKY.

Credit should be given the committee who is in charge of distributing meals to the starving pupils of the East Side, for their jealous regard for honesty, their high conception of ethics, their keen sense of practicability, all of which is expressed in their instructions to teachers and principals that the tickets for meals should be given to "deserving" children only. In these days of corruption and dishonesty, when fraud and swindle are most wantonly practiced; when senators and judges are the tools of corporations; when defaulters and bankrupts are on the increase; when theft, robbery, bribery and murder are of daily occurrence; at this very day when we stand sandwiched in, as it were, between a wholesale bank-failing in front of us and a political campaign in front of us, in these horrible days of mistrust and suspicion too much care can not be taken to guard society against the unscrupulous and the unconscientious. It is to be lamented that with all the progress we made in the study of psychology and with all the thousands we spent on "child-study," we are as yet unable to state with precision when and where a child is deserving of a meal. In the absence of statutory law on this subject it is almost impossible for any one to decide when or where a child is hungry; and it is to be hoped that Congress at the next session will pass laws that will govern the digestive organs of school children and will provide proper punishment for the gratification of "undeserving" appetites.

In the meantime I urge upon the Board of Education the simple and inexpensive method of installing X-Ray machines in the class rooms. A cordant staff of skilful physicians will be able to ascertain when a pupil had his last meal. Pending the installation of these machines, I beg to offer to the teachers and principals the following symptoms which will help them greatly to decide whether a pupil is, or is not hungry: 1. After two days of starvation there is bound to take place a decided change in the voice of the pupil. 2. Boys are in the habit of getting sulky and sullen after going for three days without food. Girls are prone to cry. 3. On the third day the pupil will change color. 4. On the fourth day he will be shaky on his legs. To the strict teachers and most principled principals I would advise—so that no painful contribution is bound to follow a too hasty distribution of tickets—to wait long enough until there is no possible doubt left on the "deservability" of the pupil. In matters of starvation it is only a question of time when the exact nature of the case is ascertained. I offer these suggestions not without feeling a sense of pride and pleasure in being able to contribute somewhat toward the safety of the people; and I hope that within the next two centuries, when the "child-study" will make enough progress in the fields of "psychology" and "child-study," that it will be impossible for any pupil who had a piece of bread the day before, to impose upon society by obtaining, fraudulently and undeservingly, a plate of soup and a morsel of meat.

THE BREAKING OF THE ICE.

By VICTOR HUGO.

"We are in Russia. The Neva is frozen. Heavy carriages roll upon its surface. They improvise a city. They lay out streets. They build houses. They buy. They sell. They laugh. They dance. They permit themselves anything. They even light fires on this water become granite. There is winter, there is ice and they shall last forever. A gleam pale and wan spreads over the sky, and one would say that the sun is dead. But no, thou art not dead, O Liberty! At an hour when they have most profoundly forgotten thee; at a moment when they least expect thee, thou shalt arise. O dazzling sight! Thou shalt shoot thy bright and burning rays, thy heat, thy life, on all this mass of ice become hideous and dead. Do you hear that dull thud, that crackling, deep and dreadful? 'Tis the Neva tearing loose. You said it was granite. See, it splits

like glass. 'Tis the breaking of the ice, I tell you. 'Tis the water alive, joyous and terrible. Progress recommences. 'Tis humanity again beginning its march. 'Tis the river which retakes its course, uproots, mangles, strikes together, crushes and drowns in its waves not only the empire of upstart Czar Nicholas, but all of the relics of ancient and modern despotism. That trestle-work floating away? It is the throne. That other trestle? It is the scaffold. That old book, half sunk? It is the old code of capitalist laws and morals. That old rookery just sinking? It is a tenement house in which wage slaves lived. See these all pass by; passing by never more to return; and for this immense engulfing, for this supreme victory of life over death, what has been the power necessary? One of thy looks, O sun! One stroke of thy strong arm, O labor!"

A WORD TO THE MOTHERS.

BY HERE.

Do you hear the cry of the children, O mothers; the bitter cry of the children for bread? Do you hear the bitter cry of the poor, thin, pallid, half starved, little boys and girls, who drag their weary limbs to school in the morning from a home where the hearth is cold and the cupboard is empty, where there has been no breakfast and where there will be no noon-day meal? John Sparro has told us about "the bitter cry of the children," in a book, the reading of which makes the mother's heart ache. But when we hear it instead of reading about it; hear it in our own town and our own street, among our own neighbors and friends and comrades, then this bitter cry of the children is far more heart-rending still. And yet, how few are the mothers who ever hear this cry of famishing childhood, unless it be their own children whose cry is piercing their souls! Only now and then, when poverty has driven human beings to the lowest depth, when a protracted period of hard times and unemployment increases the number of sufferers a hundred-fold, as in the case at present, only then mothers in greater numbers come forth to loosen their purse-strings and to lend a helping hand, so that the suffering of some children may be alleviated. But it is not only during hard times, when fathers and mothers must tramp the streets from morn to night in a hopeless search for work, that little children must go hungry. They who have ears to hear can perceive the bitter cry of the children ringing out above the din of our busy, commercial world, day by day and year after year, even during times of prosperity. It is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 children in the United States suffering from chronic underfeeding. Does the thought of these 2,000,000 little ones not stir you to action, O mothers? Can you think of so much suffering, neglected childhood and go on living your every day lives of self-satisfied indifference? It is you, the mothers, who must awaken to a consciousness of your duty—not only toward your own children, but toward all children of the human race. Have you ever thought about it why there are 2,000,000 underfed children in the richest, most progressive country of the world? Have you ever thought about it why a thousand children go hungry to school on the lower East Side of New York, while on the upper West Side children women keep special madda for their well-fed puppy dogs? Is it because there is not enough food to go around, and is it in the natural order of things that some must suffer? Let us pause to consider! When there is a famine among savages it is due to natural causes. Perhaps a severe draught or an unusually long winter or some similar misfortune beyond the savage's control, has caused a lack of game in the forest and a dearth of fish in the streams and has spilt his harvest of wild fruit and herbs. So the savages must suffer, but the whole tribe. But the empty stomachs of a thousand school children in New York City

cannot be accounted for in the same way. There is no famine in New York to-day. For while a thousand school children go hungry, while in a thousand homes the bread is wanting, there are people in this self-same city who are giving luxurious banquets to their friends and associates at the price of a hundred dollars a cover. Civilized nations have long since overcome nature's tendency to make famines impossible. We produce enough to give all the children of the nation ample and adequate nourishment. We produce enough to fill all empty stomachs. In fact, we have produced such an overabundance of all the necessities and luxuries of life that mills and factories had to shut down to wait until a part of the goods from the overstocked market might be consumed. This then is our present situation: men and women are out of work because they have produced too much food in producing their children are suffering for the want of the very things that they have produced. Do you perceive the madness of it all? Plenty of cattle is raised on our ranches, plenty of wheat is grown on our fields, plenty of fruit and vegetables are produced on our farms, and plenty of fresh, sweet milk comes from our dairies. Why then must our children famish? Because the soil and the fruits of the soil and the farms and the ranches and the dairies, and the mills where food is produced, and the railroads upon which food is transported are owned, not by all the people, but by a few; and because these few are not interested in human lives but in making profits, and while they are handling the food supply, and the common welfare of the people, and the children, there is and must be an overflow of wealth on the one hand and want and misery on the other. It is the system, and only the system, which is responsible for the bitter cry of the children. It is the system, which sends a mother, who sends a thousand little boys and girls hungry to school in our great, rich metropolises, upon these lovely, golden morns of June, when even the sparrows in the street are rejoicing over an abundance of food for their young. Do you begin to see now, O mothers, why Socialists condemn the system? Do you begin to see why we are never contented with a mere dispensing of charity—well meant though it may be—which only gives a limited and temporary relief without ever striking the roots of the evil? Socialism purposes a system of society in which the knowledge and ability possessed by civilized man shall be so administered, that no man, woman or child need ever know the pang of hunger. Socialism purposes a system of society which shall enable all parents not only to feed their children well, but also to clothe them well and to house them well and to give them a good education. If you are true mothers, with the sacred fire of motherly love glowing in your hearts, Socialism must appeal to you. You need not have any special understanding of economics and sociology. You need not even be interested in politics. If you can only hear and understand the bitter cry of the children, you must be in sympathy with that great, world-wide cause that comes to redeem the children of all mankind from the terrible curse of poverty.

TALK SPELLS TRIUMPH.

Read where you will nowadays the subject of Socialism confronts you. You come face to face with it in the dailies and weeklies, in the monthlies and quarterlies. This is the age of discussion. The age of doing is just again to begin. Never mind that they tell a lot of lies about Socialism. Falseness is the harrow that prepares the ground for the seeds of truth. Never mind that they talk a lot of rot about Socialism. Rot is the manure that ensures a better crop. The thing of importance is that Socialism is discussed, for to talk about it, though you talk against it, is to widen its domain. Do you hate Socialism? Then hate it in silence; once you begin to debate it, all's lost.—Brisbane Worker.

A JOB FOR THE FOOL KILLER.

The Socialists who are trying to make the people discontented with their lot, carefully refrain from mentioning the fact that we now have \$35.35 per capita, according to government statistics.—Union Advocate, Jamestown, N. Y. Here is a labor editor who has his little \$35.35 invested in government bonds and takes his annual trip to Europe, just like Morgan and the rest of the plutocrats. However, it is just such gush as the foregoing that causes the contempt of the privileged class for the patient working mule. Some so-called labor editors are being overlooked by the fool killer.—Cleveland Citizen.

FRANK M'GEE TO GET NEW TRIAL

NEW HAVEN, June 5.—The State Supreme Court of Errors has granted a new trial to Frank McGee, New England organizer of the Iron Molders' International Union, who was recently sentenced to a year's imprisonment on a charge of intimidation. Judge Thayer, who wrote the opinion, assigns the reasons for ordering a new trial. In the first place, he says, "It is not an offense at common law to threaten another with intent by intimidating him to compel him to refrain from working for another, and unless an offense under the statute is charged no offense is incurred." The Judge further states that "the Jury was improperly impaneled in that a deputy sheriff crew the names of the jurors who tried and convicted McGee of intimidation, on the strength of which he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment." McGee's new trial will begin immediately. Organized labor is highly pleased. Labor men say that this is the first time in the history of the Court that it has given an order favorable to labor. Unionism has gained such a foothold in this state that it is believed "jury-fixing" will soon be a thing of the past.

WASTE OF LIFE IN COAL MINING.

During the year 1926 nearly 7,000 men were killed or injured in the coal mines of the United States, and indications point to an increase in the number since that period, due to a lack of reliable information concerning explosives used in mining, and the conditions under which they can be used with safety; to the presence of gas and dust encountered in the mines and to the fact that in the development of coal mining not only is the number of coal miners increasing, but many areas from which coal is being taken are either deeper or further from the entrance, where good ventilation is more difficult and the dangerous accumulations of explosive gas are more frequent. To remedy this state of affairs, says Review of Reviews, the United States must adopt the means that have proved successful in European countries. In 1895 our ratio for killed in every 1,000 employed in mines was 2.67. In 1926 it reached 3.40. Effective mining legislation tells a different tale in Europe. In this country 50 per cent of all the fatal accidents and 39 per cent of all the non-fatal accidents were due to falls of roofs and coal. In all European coal-producing countries the use of excessive charges of explosives is prohibited by law, and definite limits are set to the amount of any explosive that may be used. In the United States there is no limit. In this country during 1926 11 per cent of deaths in coal mines were due to gas and dust explosions. Abroad, governmental testing stations are maintained, where investigations into the use of explosives are conducted.



TRYING ON A NEW MASK!

THE HYPOCRISY OF MODERN BUSINESS.

The audacious hypocrisy of modern business is having a new illustration in Chicago as the "Pay As You Enter" cars are being introduced. The claim is made by the Traction Company and religiously emphasized by the daily papers in their editorial columns, that the new plan is more convenient for the passengers, and makes it more pleasant in the cars, which does not appear to have the slightest foundation in fact. The passenger must either take off his gloves in the cold street and struggle for a purse beneath a mass of others on the rear platform while he searches for his "nickel," while the suddenly starting car jerks them altogether into a jumbled heap of arms and legs; and after he gets in it is the same old crowded car. The plan is not meant as a benevolence to the passengers, but as a means of enabling the conductor to get all the fares; and, as the conductor no longer has to have a passageway to collect, more strap-hangers can be "accommodated" and "the money is in the straps," as Yerkes said. Also those inside have the pleasure of staring at a deceptive legend printed across the door: "The City Gets 55 per cent." It does not state what the city gets 55 per cent of; and the unsophisticated passenger may imagine it is 55 per cent of all fares, which is absolutely false. But people still love to be humbugged.—Christian Socialist.

LOUISIANA SOCIALISTS INCREASE THEIR VOTE.

The official report of the Louisiana state election, held in April, shows 1,247 votes for the Socialist candidate for Governor. In the presidential election of 1904 we had 995 votes.

MILWAUKEE YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

A Young Men's Progressive Club, composed mostly of young Poles, has been organized by the Milwaukee Socialists. The club is not confined to party members nor even to Socialists. The object is propaganda by means of debates on various subjects of the day.

INGERSOLL ON THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A Russian who does not oppose the despotism of the Tsar is a criminal, and one who does is a patriot and a hero. No treaty should be made between the United States and Russia, while Siberia is the tomb of the bravest and the best. This government should side with the struggling, with the oppressed, and no true American should have the slightest sympathy with the tyrants, the usurpers, the enemies of the human race called Kings and Tsars. —Robert Ingersoll.

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

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisement of trade unions and other societies will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CHICAGO: PROGRESSIVE UNION No. 28—Office, 211 E. 12th St. The following officers meet every Saturday: Dist. (Robertson)—321 E. 7th St. (4th fl.); Dist. II (German)—316 E. 9th St. (2nd fl.); Dist. VII (Irish)—243 E. 9th St. (2nd fl.); Dist. IV—220 W. 42nd St. (2nd fl.); Dist. V—3200 Third Ave. (2nd fl.); Dist. VI—2008 Third Ave. (2nd fl.); Dist. VII—228 E. 7th St. (2nd fl.). The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Fairbanker's Hall, 1351 Second Ave. (2nd fl.). CARL BAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 p. m., at Clubhouse, 242-244 E. 113th St. Secretary, Hermann Fischer, address as above. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 522 East 9th St. Financial Secretary, Joe Moller, 522 E. 120th Street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonna, 2923 Astor Avenue, Bronx. UNITED JOHNNYMEN TAILORS UNION meets second and fourth Friday days in Links Assembly Room, 321-323 East Thirty-eighth street. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 1 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 522 E. 9th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D. R. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore Avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 476 Glenmore Avenue. Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWAB, 212 House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kassa fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and brotherly thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 238 local branches with 21,507 male and 5,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$8.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.00 for another 40 weeks, with other continuous benefits. Members of the second class are entitled to the same benefits under the same circumstances and length of time \$2.00 and \$2.50 respectively. Members of the third class are admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of 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. The above principles are lavished to do so. Address all communications to WILLIAM H. FINE, Secretary, 110 E. 12th St., Room 2, New York City.

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OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth Street, Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock. All notices are given by telephone. For initiation and increase and changes of addresses notification only. Branches: Albany, St. Bonaventura, Troy, Glensville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Trenton, Philadelphia, Newark, Elizabeth, Camden, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, West Gen., Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Lowell, Boston, Hallowell, Springfield, Mass., Laserna, Philadelphia, Allegheny, 4 towns, Kentucky, Erie, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, C. O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch stands Secretary see "Verzeichniss".

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