

THE SOCIALIST

NEW YORK

VOL. XVIII—14

NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

COMMONPLACE TRUISM AND SHALLOW SOPHISTRY.

his annual report given out last week.

It is not the first time that President Hadley has said things which could be quoted as "radical utterances," and which, on closer examination, prove to be a combination of the most commonplace truism with shallow sophistry. Some years ago he made himself conspicuous by a speech in which, after a strong enough exposure of dishonesty in high business circles, he proposed that the victims of capitalist dishonesty should protect themselves and punish the malefactors by "ostracizing" the dishonest rich. Morgan and Rockefeller and Carnegie showed no resentment toward the man who advised sending them and their ilk to Coventry. No doubt they laughed in their sleeves at the simple ones who took President Hadley seriously, and appreciated the service he had sought to render them by trying to divert the public mind from methods by which capitalist dishonesty could really be stopped.

The Yale president's latest outbreak is just about on a par with the "ostracism" speech. It is likely to strike guileless persons, who never do any thinking for themselves, as courageously democratic and at the same time commendably moderate and impartial. In fact, it would be a very harmless utterance, if it were not for these innocents who will swallow it whole without once trying to see if there is really anything in it beyond the wisdom of a grammar-school moralist.

Between the idleness of the idle rich and that of the idle poor there is all the difference that there is between the delirium of drunkenness and the delirium of acute starvation. The rich have the power to order their own lives. They can choose whether they will be idle or busy and, if busy, whether at something useful or something pernicious to mankind. The idle poor—and they are to be counted by the millions in this country to-day—are the victims of circumstances. Nine times out of ten they are idle because they are poor, not poor because they are idle. Their poverty all the time, and their unwilling idleness in times such as these, are imposed upon them by the social system which President Hadley, the learned economist, labors to defend and which his new-made "Doctor of Laws," J. Pierpont Morgan, profits by immensely. To speak of the idle poor in the same breath with the idle rich as a curse to the community is to heap insult upon injury.

But perhaps President Hadley did not mean to refer to those who are unwillingly idle, but only to such persons, rich and poor, as wilfully or negligently prefer idleness to industry. Still it must be said that it is by no means idleness in either class that is the real curse.

The idle rich are, perhaps, just a trifle less injurious to the common interests of the masses of the people than are the busy rich. As rich men, as men drawing an income out of the product of industry by virtue of their ownership of things the rest of the people need, they are a burden to the workers, be they idle or busy. But the idle ones at least content themselves with wasting their lives in frivolity, while the busy, energetic, enterprising men among the possessing class, with few exceptions, spend all their efforts in devising and executing schemes for increasing their own wealth and power by increasing the toil and hardships of the working poor. A Harry Thaw, to take an extreme instance of the idle rich, is bad enough, in all conscience. But it is safe to say that with all his debaucheries and his crowning act of murder, he has done less harm

"The idle rich are a curse to a college, just as they are to a community. So are the idle poor. It is a question of efficiency rather than of wealth." So says Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, in

to decent men in his misspent life than has the respectable and altogether too busy Carnegie. Aside from the wrong which both have done as appropriators of the products of other men's labor, Thaw has done direct injury to a few individuals, mostly as worthless as himself, and has set an example of vicious luxury ending in disgrace and pain; while Carnegie, by one single feature in his career as an efficient business man—that is, by his insistence on the maintenance of the twelve-hour day in his steel mills—has doomed thousands of useful human beings to years of miserable drudgery and then to premature old age and death from the diseases which overwork in such mills superinduces; and, besides that, the old ironmaster has set before the youth of the land the demoralizing example of a life of greed and craft and cruelty, ending in peace and comfort and every mark of external honor.

The real curse to all our communities, as well as to all our colleges, let President Hadley take note, is not the idleness of rich men or of poor, be it wilful or not, but **THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR IDLE MEN TO BE RICH AND FOR INDUSTRIOUS MEN TO BE POOR**, which condemns the many to overwork part of the time and unemployment part of the time and to poverty all the time, and which puts the institutions of learning, which should be centers of manly and original thought, under the influence of a parasitic class and makes them its agencies for preserving social injustice and confusing the public mind.

The Prosperity Bureau, with headquarters at St. Louis, which made itself such a nuisance for a while, has become strangely quiet during the last two weeks. Perhaps the powers behind the throne discovered that their cheap trick did not work, that the "sunshine" stories, instead of hypnotizing the working people into contentment or patience, only served to call their attention to the real state of affairs and stimulated them to think about the cause of hard times. Whatever the explanation, we are glad to be relieved from the prosperity fakirs' impudence. In the face of the horrible facts, the least the guilty classes could do would be to preserve a decent silence.

"SPLENDIDLY TRAINED"
TO
KILL, KILL, KILL, KILL.

The times are changing—and changing sadly, we should say, if it were not that we Socialists are able to look with confidence beyond to-morrow or next year. The United States is taking its full part in

the wave of militarism, clericalism, bureaucracy, arbitrary government, and obscurantism and reaction in all their forms, which, in these latter years, has so completely submerged suffering Russia and so formidably threatened the civilization of Western Europe. It takes a longer look than the mere radical has mental vision for, to see the dawn that is beyond this darkness.

So lately as twelve years ago we Americans, prone as we always were to boast of our country's superiority to all the "effete monarchies" of the Old World, used to boast particularly that militarism was here unknown, that so poisonous a plant could never take root in American soil, that our peace and prosperity were safer with our little army of twenty-five thousand men in a nation of seventy million people than those of European nations which, with half the population, had quarter or half a million always under arms. We were proud, and we had reason to be. But those days are gone. The plain McKinley and the blatant Roosevelt have done their part, and they have not been alone in the evil work, in planting and fostering here the upas tree of militarism, which here, just as well as in Germany or France, will in due time, if permitted to grow, bear fruit after its kind—the fruit of brutal arrogance, of slavish obedience, of

intellectual paralysis, of broken homes, of syphilis and alcoholism, of bloodshed, and of race degeneration.

A long step in this direction was taken by the passage of the two Dick militia laws, the second in the last session of Congress. And within the last week Candidate Taft's understudy, Acting Secretary Oliver, speaking by inspiration from the White House, brazenly enough set forth the whole program. "This is the first move," he said, "in the plan to make the United States a great military power. Two years from now the War Department will be able to call out a splendidly trained force of 250,000 men, ready for action at an hour's notice."

A splendidly trained force, mind you—and splendid military training means the suppression of individual judgment and of moral independence—subordination of everything to the one rule of blind obedience to the man wearing the shoulder-straps. "It is not my business to think; I obey," says the splendidly trained soldier. And ready for action at an hour's notice. Ready for what kind of action? Action to produce food and clothing for the cold and hungry? Action to relieve the sick and the needy? Action to develop the resources of the land and make it a fitter habitation for men and women? Action to make possible more abundant and nobler life? "Action" in the language of war secretaries, means shooting and stabbing and riding down, means wounding and mangling and killing.

A quarter of a million men, trained not to think or feel, but ready to KILL and KILL and KILL, whenever the word is given—ready to kill WITH OR WITHOUT REASON OR EXCUSE, to kill whomsoever they may be commanded to kill, to kill and GLORY IN KILLING.

And whom are they likely to be ordered to kill? Does anyone seriously suppose that there is the slightest danger of the United States being called upon to maintain a defensive war? One must be very ignorant indeed to believe that. There are but two conceivable reasons for making the United States a great military power. The powers at Washington, and the powers at Wall and Broad streets, who dictate to Washington, may have either of those two reasons in mind—or, more likely, they may have both.

They may expect to need that army of a quarter of a million men to kill Mexicans or Venezuelans or Colombians and subdue our neighbor republics to the insatiate greed of Yankee capital.

They may expect to need those two hundred and fifty thousand unthinking bayonets to kill stubborn strikers in Cripple Creek or Chicago or Pittsburg, to subjugate the first state whose people dare to elect a Socialist governor and legislature, to keep the working class of the United States subservient to their profit and their power.

In all probability they have both objects clearly enough in view. Nothing will restrain them but the ORGANIZED power of thinking workers to forestall the rulers' schemes for wholesale killing. of a voluble President has talked so freely at this time, for it will help to awaken thought and to promote organization among the workers to forestall the rulers' schemes for wholesale killing.

The National Secretary of the Socialist party calls for a campaign fund of \$100,000. It is a modest sum in proportion to what the old parties spend, though it is a big one for Socialist workingmen to raise. But this is the time for big things. We need to have ten times as many speakers in the field and ten times as much literature distributed as ever before, and it takes money to provide these things. Altogether, comrades, give the fund a good start this week. The lists have been sent out. Cut the filled and hustle them in, and then start out with new ones.

THE COURTS' ATTACK

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Three officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Chicago were sentenced to jail this week for contempt of court in violating, as it is alleged, a judge's order forbidding them to interfere in any way with the business of a non-union lumber company. More than a score of officers and members of Typographical Union No. 6 in New York City have been cited to show cause why they should not be fined or imprisoned for alleged violation of a similar injunction issued two years ago on behalf of the notorious Butterick Company.

The New York judge has postponed the printers' case, and perhaps it will be further postponed until after election. If the politicians are prudent, that is what will be done. But the printers should not suppose that such postponements mean immunity for them. The capitalists are sometimes wise enough to bide their time, but they do not forget so easily as workingmen do.

For workingmen the one great "issue of the campaign," to use a familiar phrase, is or ought to be the maintenance or the overthrow

of the numerous anti-labor decisions which the courts have piled up with the last year.

Judges do not, any more than other men, decide questions according to some mysterious abstract principles. They are affected by the same motives that influence other public officials. As Mr. Dooley puts it, "The Supreme Court follows the election returns," and so do all the other courts.

The Republican party has adopted a plank which reaffirms the established practice of the courts in dealing with labor. The Democratic convention may or may not adopt a plank that will seem to be favorable to labor. Whatever the convention may SAY, it will be well to remember what Democratic judges and governors and presidents have DONE—that their records on the labor question are exactly similar to those of the Republicans.

If the strike and boycott are not to be outlawed, if the unions are not to be paralyzed, the old parties must be given emphatic warning in the State and National elections this year that the working class is awakening to a sense of its political power. A MILLION SOCIALIST VOTES WILL DO MORE TO PRESERVE THE RIGHTS OF THE LABOR UNIONS THAN ALL THE BRIEFS THAT ALL THE LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES COULD PRESENT TO THE COURTS.

The Mexican government wants the United States to assume the function of policeman for it and catch political refugees and turn them over to Diaz to be hanged. And the terrible thing is that most Americans will see nothing insulting in the proposition.

A federal judge in Alabama has decided that it is perfectly lawful for corporations to issue a special private coinage of fiat money for their own purposes, paying their employees in brass tags, redeemable in merchandise at the corporation's prices in the corporation's stores. The decision runs counter to State and federal laws, to numerous earlier decisions, and to principles of common honesty. But that is nothing to be surprised at, for it is in line with capitalist interest, which is the supreme law of the land.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD HAVE A VOTE AND WHY MEN OPPOSE IT.

By TOM MONKHOUSE.

There is a most appalling amount of ignorance, coupled with a pig-headed adherence to primeval ideas—more especially amongst men—on the subject of woman's suffrage and when one hears for the ninety-ninth time, man's inevitable and illogical unreasoning, "woman's place is at home," "she has no business to be mixing up in politics and neglecting her house and children," such remarks pall, cease to be funny, and one feels it is time to enlighten the poor things on a subject on which they apparently have as much knowledge as the ordinary person who isn't a Socialist, has about Socialism.

Woman's Place Is At Home.

Woman's place is undoubtedly at home—so is man's—and what a pity all men, especially capitalists, do not, by paying decent wages to the man who does the real work and less to the useless sincecurist onlookers, make it unnecessary for whole families to turn out to work. It is undoubtedly a precious uncomfortable home where the women have to be out all day. But, who that is out for Woman's Suffrage, wants woman to neglect her home, and why by all that's wonderful should she, because she hies her off, once or twice a year to do her duty as a citizen and vote neglect the home any more than by going shopping or to attend an aunt-in-law's funeral? Few men dare to object to their wives spending one whole afternoon every week at a card or debating? club, or to hours of wasted energy and time, besides money and temper in a bargain hunt; yet these take up far more time than would the registering of a vote. If men wish to keep women at home, do they make such excellent use of her, deeming her good enough to do man's work (at less wages)? in office, factory, etc.

If men wished to keep woman as dolls and mere chattels, they should not have admitted their competency to hold public office, to train the young

mind, to administer to the sick, to administer law, not to mention their fitness to be the brooder of the coming race. The fact is men know women have emancipated themselves through force of intellect, and has begun to fear them. If he told the truth he isn't worrying much about the chances of her neglecting the home—he knows a woman as a factor in the government would be a force to be reckoned with.

He knows it would be less easy to buy a woman's vote. First, because the thinking woman has more sound principle; second, because she has little or no business interests at stake. He knows woman would use her utmost power to abolish iniquities which exist only for and because of man; because she would fight for one law and code of morals instead of the present one-sided injustice of one law for the man and another for the woman. Man knows that as woman's power increases, it will no longer be the "fallen woman" and the "sowing his wild oats man"—the illegitimate child will be his as well as hers. Man knows another most important thing also. That woman would accomplish reform—decency in traveling, in housing, the application of the principle of Women in World as Well as Men, through her vote—and that vote among the majority of thinking women would be a Socialist one.

Men need to be reminded that the world is not only peopled by men but also by women. It necessarily follows there must be divers affairs pertaining to women, on which woman's opinion is of more value than man's. (Women's work, in factory, shop, office, on questions relating to child labor, women's hospitals, the education of children, etc.) This, oh, man! is reason number one, why women should vote.

2. Having equal intelligence, equal responsibility, her rights are equal.
3. Because there can be no justice in a plan where only one-third of the people have a say in what is called a representative government.
4. Because as mothers of to-morrow's sons, women must have a voice in the making and ruling of the nation to-day.
It is argued that woman is too easily biased, too prone to be talked over. Women are not as easily corrupted by talk as men are by money and business interests.

FOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" is a query that marked the dissolution of the ancient ties of common life and the advent of the state of the keepers and the kept. That the answer is problematic is obvious from the fact that for thousands of years morality stood perplexed before this question. Stood perplexed, until economics came to rescue with a suggestion that the problem is not of morals but of economics. Translated into the language of economics the query reads: Is the state of keepers and kept reasonable and necessary? And the query was answered. No one should need a keeper, except the weak and incapable. I am not my brother's keeper. My brother is and ought to be his own keeper.

But the weak—ah, our children. There can be no question about the children. We are all our children's keepers. Nature is not so very exacting about the brother, but it is watchful of its young brood. It visits with dire and instant punishment a nation which is cruel to its children. Nature never fails to strike the guilty keepers of children. Its arm is always raised to punish. The face of nature is inscribed with the terrible fate of life that was careless of its progeny. Such life was crushed, was destroyed.

Children Once and Now.

In ancient times they killed some infants when they lacked food for all. This was merciful and in accord with nature's plan. For the race must live, even if some perish. But they did not starve children amidst abundance of food. Why, then, do we starve our children when our table is laden with food? Food rotting without use. We ask the masters of the bread: "Why do you let bread rot and children starve?" And the masters of the bread say: "The children cannot give us a profit on the bread, so we let the bread rot and the children starve." Profit!

In olden times they immolated children to the god of terror. For man and his city were constantly threatened with real terror. And man so loved his city that he sometimes gave up a child to appease the god of terror. But why do we starve our children? What motive impels us? What object do we attain? Even the profit mongers, who stand between the children and the bread, could more profit by feeding children than by starving children. Profit! It is as senseless as it is horrible.

Man was poor; man was ignorant; but he did not suffer his children to starve when food was plenty.

Mr. President! How About the Children?

What was it that you, Mr. President, did say about the Union Square explosion? Substantially this: That nothing else matters when organized society is attacked. How about children starving amidst abundance of food? Do starving children matter? Imagine they were your children, Mr. President. Outside of politics, you are a healthy, normal man. You love your children. Imagine them starving amidst plenty of food which was kept from them because of profit. What would then matter? Would it matter to you who was President? Would it weigh with you whether the government is republican or monarchical? Would you be concerned about organized society or about any other eternal verities which you hold important now? Your children starving, Mr. President! Why, we know that Theodore Roosevelt would then rise in despair that would be terrible and hurl himself like a tiger against organized society—organized assassination, you would call it—organized to murder the helpless. What a Roosevelt would then do to organized society—why—the Union Square explosion would compare to it as the sputtering of a damp match to an explosion of Vesuvius.

Feed the Children!

We say, Feed the children! We say it to you, men of wealth. Profit or no profit, the children must have food. We say to you, men of power, count not on your armies and navies when children are starving. We say to you, men of learning—of mock learning—your talk about the dangers of "superstition" and about self-hollow mockery, when children are starving. You who hold in your hands the sources of life, we say, Feed the children! We say, with you every other subject, no compromise on every other point; but the children must be fed. All explanations are an insult to the

dead and dying; all reasons are a mortal injury to the living. Nothing is reasonable or sacred that keeps food from the children. Nothing is insane or criminal that brings food to the children. There is no right that starves children; there is no wrong that feeds children. When children are starving, reason leaves; religions are discarded; the gods lie prostrate in the dust. For the moment the supreme command of nature's law, the sole appeal of man's heart, is—

FOOD FOR THE CHILDREN!

SOME OPINIONS OF EUGENE V. DEBS.

John Swinton.

The great New York editor who heard Lincoln in Cooper Union, New York, in 1860, wrote as follows after hearing Debs from the same platform in 1894: "I recalled the appearance, the manner, the voice and the speech of Lincoln as Debs stood before me thirty-four years afterwards. It seemed to me that both men were imbued with the same spirit. Both seemed to me as men of judgment, reason, earnestness and power. Both seemed to me as men of free, high, genuine and generous manhood. I 'took' to Lincoln in my early life as I took to Debs a third of a century later. In the speeches of both westerners there was cogent argument; there were apt illustrations; there were especially emphatic passages; there were moments of lightning; there were touches of humor; and there were other qualities which produce conviction or impel to action." "I confess that I was much impressed with the closing words of Debs' speech as I was with those of Lincoln. Lincoln spoke for man; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for right and progress; so spoke Debs. Lincoln spoke for the freedom of labor; so Debs. Lincoln was the foe of human slavery; so is Debs."

Frank McPhillips.

The correspondent wrote as follows in the Detroit News after hearing Debs in that city: "The public is beginning to understand Eugene V. Debs, the poet, orator, wit, epigrammatist and lover of humanity. Debs is no ordinary man. In ten thousand he would be conspicuous. Debs has a great heart and a great soul and his countenance mirrors both."

Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage.

The following tribute was paid by the preacher to Mr. Debs: "Among all the speakers I have ever heard there has not been one who came nearer to my idea of Abraham Lincoln than Eugene Debs."

Alfred Russell Wallace.

The most famous living scientist, writing from Parkstone, Dorset, England, said: "Eugene V. Debs is a great man. With a few more such to teach and organize the people the cause of justice must prevail."

TIP TO VOTERS.

The man who works for a living should vote for Taft or Bryan if he wants

To be robbed of three-fourths of his product,

To get a dinner pail half full or quite empty,

To see his family go down hill,

To be cussed for not working harder,

To be blacklisted by the bosses,

To be injunction'd by the judges,

To be clubbed by the police,

To be intimidated by the militia—

Otherwise, he should vote for Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford.

OF COURSE.

It's funny how men like to be led by the nose. A trade unionist will talk about the sacred rights of labor three hundred and sixty-four days in the year. And the three hundred and sixty-fifth, election day, he is either a Democrat or a Republican and forgets all about labor until the next day. The politicians certainly do pull the wool over the people's eyes. The Big Endians and Small Endians of Gulliver were divided just about as sensibly as the political parties of the present day.—Paterson Evening News.

A NEW REVELATION.

By J. R. McM.

And the Lord said unto the reformer, Behold, I have seen the crime of capitalism, which makes those of Sodom seem comparatively respectable, and I shall soon chalk off the system.

Wilt thou destroy the righteous with the wicked? said the reformer, protestingly.

Who are the righteous, asked the Lord, and what have they done? Have they abolished child labor after discussing it for a century?

We have just passed a law against it in the District of Columbia, answered the reformer.

That is a large district, said the Lord. And what has been accomplished regarding the slavery of women in factories?

Many articles have been published in magazines to stir the public conscience, replied the reformer.

And what have you done for the workers who produce all wealth and get but a fraction of it, said the Lord. I have seen the misery of the people constantly increase.

We have published statistics, quoth the reformer, intended to hearten the proletariat by showing them that the per capita wealth of the land is enormous. Meanwhile some of us have wished to increase the laborer's share of the joint product.

The laborer's share is all, said the Lord, but capitalism has given him less than one-quarter of that which he creates, and at the present time it gives millions of workingmen absolutely nothing.

We are not to blame for hard times, said the reformer.

Peradventure you would put the blame on me, said the Lord. That is a pious compliment that tyrannous and incompetent master classes have always paid me. But capitalism will not be able to practice its piety much longer.

Wilt thou not spare the system for the sake of one hundred righteous? said the reformer.

If these be not the one hundred who have usurped the ownership of the land, said the Lord.

There are at least a few righteous ones, pleaded the reformer.

Name them and their deeds, said the Lord.

Well, we had a president who talked about the square deal and said the big capitalists should not steal too much.

Give a genuine case, said the Lord. There was a man who founded many libraries, said the reformer.

Name me a capitalist who confessed his crime of exploitation and made restitution, said the Lord.

A man lately sent \$29 to the science fund at Washington, quoth the reformer.

It was anonymous, said the Lord. What steps have been taken by Congress to alleviate the present distress of the people?

A billion dollars having been appropriated for warships and other purposes, answered the reformer; the congress felt the need of economy.

Was it also economy that denied workingmen relief from the oppression of judges, said the Lord, and the power of their masters?

I don't know, replied the reformer.

And is it a token of righteousness, said the Lord, that stealthy attempts should be made in congress to pass laws denying free speech, while violent attempts to the same end should be made in the public places of cities?

Such measures have been taken only against a pernicious class of agitators, called the Socialists, said the reformer.

The agitators have always represented my cause, said the Lord, and they have always been persecuted. Your own words have pronounced the doom of capitalism. You have condemned yourself and proved that you are an accomplice in crime while professing to improve evil conditions. When my people come forth from the bondage of wage slavery into the promised land of the co-operative commonwealth, they shall spew upon thy memory.

THEY ARE WISE TO ASTOR.

The Pall Mall Gazette actually has the audacity to state that Russia imported the anarchist theories from Germany! It will tell us next that Bakunin was really a German, and that Sophie Perovskala and Stepanik were born respectively in Berlin and Munich. Does Astor really think he gulls anybody by tumbling out such balderdash upon the public? There is probably no country in the world where less anarchism exists than in Germany.—Justice, London.

SOCIALISM THE ISSUE.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The Republican party has spoken. It has adopted its platform, selected its standard bearers and makes its bid for the suffrage of the American people.

For the first time in its history it faces the labor question. It deals with that question fairly and squarely. **THE ELEPHANT KICKED THE RIGHTS OF LABOR INTO LAKE MICHIGAN.**

It adopted an injunction plank (not an anti-injunction plank, as was falsely reported) that leaves the injunction just where it now is—**SAFELY IN THE HANDS OF THE CAPITALIST JUDGE.**

It makes no bid for labors support. It plainly declared that the only useful purpose labor serves is to be "desirable," to be "good citizens," that is, good to the masters.

And this in a convention which Roosevelt controlled, wherein the committees were appointed by him, and in which two-thirds of the delegates made obeisance at the sign of the big stick. Roosevelt and his man Friday, "God Knows Injunction Bill" Taft, stands where they always have stood—irreconcilably opposed to the demands of labor. Workingmen who vote the Republican ticket this year do so with their eyes open. They willfully and deliberately proclaim that they are fit only to be wage-slaves.

Having got fairly started, the G. O. P. elephant then ran wild. In defining the difference between the Republican and the Democratic party, it snorts: "The trend of democracy is toward Socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. The Democratic party of to-day believes in government ownership, while the Republican party believes in government regulation. Ultimate Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation."

We know what to expect when the donkey starts to bray a few weeks hence in Denver. Has not Bryan always posed as the savior of "individualism"? Does he not call his paper "The Commoner"? And what does Democracy mean except democracy? Unless all signs fail, the Democratic platform will be more pronounced than the Republican in regard to Socialism. Unless all signs fail, the Democratic donkey will "view with alarm the centralization of authority in the hands of the federal government, the subordination of the legislative and judicial departments to the executive, the increasing paternalism that spells Socialism." Between the snorting of the elephant and the braying of the donkey, you might imagine that Socialism is already here and that all that remains is that it be officially recognized.

Well, in one respect the two old parties are right. The issue is **CAPITALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM!**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means hard times. **SOCIALISM MEANS GOOD TIMES.**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means increasing power of the handful of capitalists over the American people. **SOCIALISM MEANS THE CONTROL OF CAPITAL BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.**

Capitalism, whether under Republican or Democratic rule, means the ownership of the government by the trusts. **SOCIALISM MEANS THE OWNERSHIP OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.**

Capitalism means industrial plutocracy. **SOCIALISM MEANS INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.**

It is the old fight in a new form—and it is the last great struggle in the fight—it is the existing wage-slavery against the coming economic freedom. **IT IS THE WORKING CLASS, THE WEALTH PRODUCERS, AGAINST THE EXPLOITING CLASS, THE MASTERS.**

The issue is clear cut: **ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST SOCIALISM?**

"LEAVE US ALONE."

By JOHN F. KELLY.

"Leave us alone," the trusts all cry. "Why interfere at all? If we prefer to starve our help, And have the workmen crawl,

'Tis our affair—purely our own; We know just what to do In these matters. "Leave us alone, We ask no aid from you."

FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Office last week granted charters to new locals in unorganized States as follows: Clifton Forge, Va., five members; Rawhide, Nev., fifteen; Dodson, N. M.; six; Elkins, N. M., seven; Covington, Va., five; Omaha, Neb. (Jewish), thirteen; Grady, N. M., seven; Fremont, Neb., thirteen; Laurel, Neb.; eleven; Wayne, Neb., nine.

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, will speak in Coal-gate, Okla., on the afternoon of the Fourth of July. On July 5 he will speak in Convention Hall, Oklahoma City. His other dates for the immediate future are: July 7, Fort Smith, Ark.; July 8, Pine Bluff, Ark.; July 11, St. Louis; July 12, Milwaukee.

The question of the right of the Socialist party to hold propaganda meetings on the street is being fought out in a number of places, notably at Philadelphia, Paterson, N. J., New Castle and Johnstown, Pa.; Springfield, Dayton, Conneaut and Kenmore, Ohio; Los Angeles, and Colorado Springs.

Twenty-two national organizers are now in the field, as follows: James H. Brower in North Dakota; John W. Brown in Missouri; Thomas L. Buie in Wyoming; Stanley J. Clark in Texas; John Collins in Colorado; Howard H. Caldwell and Dan A. White in Iowa; Asa W. Drew and W. H. McFall in New Hampshire; J. L. Fitts and George H. Goebel in North Carolina; W. R. Gaylord in Oklahoma; James S. Ingalls in Minnesota; Lena M. Lewis in Nevada; Guy E. Miller in Vermont; John Molek (Slavonian) in Michigan; R. A. Maynard in Ohio; G. C. Porter in Nebraska; Clinton H. Pierce and M. W. Wilkins in New York; William A. Toole in Pennsylvania; James Williams in Ohio and Michigan.

C. F. Hackedberg, Box 94, Kammerer, Wyo., has been elected State Secretary in place of William L. O'Neill, resigned.

F. M. Prevey, 162 South Main street, Akron, Ohio, has been elected a member of the National Committee, and John G. Willert, 3469 West Fifty-fourth street, Cleveland, was re-elected as State Secretary.

The National Secretary requests that local secretaries give him their street addresses rather than post-office box numbers. This is important for the convenience of speakers on the road.

The committee elected by the National Convention to edit the declaration of principles, platform, and programme reported on June 4th. The authoritative publication will not appear until adopted by referendum. In the meantime a reprint of the committee's report will be issued. Price \$1.50 per thousand, post paid. Ballots for the referendum on platform and constitution will be distributed to State secretaries and locals in unorganized States within a few days.

The National Secretary's financial report for May shows receipts of \$5,949.80, and expenditures of \$10,719.49, bringing the balance down from \$6,977.40 to \$2,207.71. Of the income, \$1,466.85 was from dues, delegates' mileage, and \$554.44 from \$3,426.86 from the assessment for collections for the same purpose. Of the expenditures, \$7,519.98 was for delegates' mileage, \$455.94 for National organizers, and \$913.40 for office salaries. Only \$72.50 remained unpaid on delegates' mileage on May 30th.

QUICK WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

Our comrades in Oklahoma have been up against the necessity of doing some quick work, and have proved themselves equal to the occasion. On May 28 the Legislature passed a new primary law, which was first published on June 12, and which provides that the signatures of 1,000 qualified electors, formally sworn to, should be necessary in order to file nomination papers for any minority party, and that these papers must be filed by June 25.

State Secretary Otto F. Branstetter reports that the comrades have met the issue and that Socialist nominations for a full State and Congressional ticket and for about seventy legislative candidates were filed in time.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The State convention meets at Seattle on July 3. The next day the first Socialist State picnic will be held at Meadow Park on the Seattle-Tacoma interurban line.

The State office protests against the action of the Wisconsin State Committee in sending letters to locals in Washington asking for funds for the Wisconsin campaign.

John McStarrow will be speaking in Yakima county this month, and J. B. Osborne in cities north of Seattle. George E. Booner and Emil Herman will also be in the field, and later Grant Miller of Nevada.

Local was recently organized at Silvana and Snohomish, Big Lake, and Bothell will soon follow.

Local Hamilton has expelled K. O. Walders and G. A. Elchholz.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

In several States the Socialists will observe the Fourth of July by holding State conventions—New York at New York City, Florida at Tampa, Nevada at Sparks, New Mexico at Willard, Tennessee at Memphis, and West Virginia at Perkersburg.

The Georgia State convention will be held at Augusta; that of North Carolina at Winston-Salem on July 6; that of Arizona at Globe on August 1, and that of California at San Francisco on August 30.

A GOOD GAIN IN OREGON.

The straight Socialist vote in Coos county, Oregon, in the election held June 1 was 628. Four years ago in the same county we had 342 votes. Let the rest of the country follow the example.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Stanley J. Clark, of Texas, will speak in Pennsylvania from July 25 to Aug. 8. Local Allegheny County has expelled Arthur Marshall for conduct injurious to the party.

NEW YORK CITY NOTES.

At the Executive Committee meeting of June 27, twenty-one applications for party membership were favorably acted on. The names of H. W. Laidler, J. J. Bellam, and Luella E. Krehbiel were added to the list of speakers. Reports showed that open air meetings all over the city were well attended. The organizer had arranged for twenty-four such meetings for week ending June 25, and would increase the number from week to week. The Yorkville Agitation Committee reported having hired halls for several meetings to be held later. It was decided to recommend to the General Committee that a general meeting of party voters be held soon after the State Convention, to hear reports of delegates to the National and State Conventions.

The nominations for officers and members of committees of the local to be elected by general vote are as follows, each of the comrades named having been nominated by three or more sub-divisions:

- For Organizer—N. Solomon.
- For Recording Secretary—Frances M. Gill.
- For Financial Secretary—N. Solomon.
- For Treasurer—Henry Ortland.
- For Comptroller—Ernest Ramm, R. Raphael.
- For Sergeant-at-Arms—M. Stejzer.
- For Members of the Executive Committee (seven to be elected)—Emil Spindler, Wm. Madly, Wm. F. Ehret, Algernon Lee, Fred Paulitsch, M. Hillquit, I. Phillips, W. J. Ghent, Ida Rappaport, Jos. Wanhope, T. J. Lewis, M. Oppenheimer, Henry Stobodin, Wm. Kohn, R. Bock, Wm. Edwards, G. B. Staring, E. Wolf, Sol. Fieldman, Thos. Crimmins, Dr. L. Lichtschein, Dr. S. Berlin, E. Ramm, J. C. Frost, F. M. Gill.

LADY BARBERS ORGANIZE.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 24.—The Women's Barbers' Union here is reported in a flourishing condition, and the women barbers of Seattle have applied for membership. This union is the first of its kind in the country.

DANISH SOCIALIST TO VISIT AMERICA

A. C. Meyer of Copenhagen, a member of the Folketing or Parliament of Denmark, will visit this country for a lecture tour, beginning about Aug. 1.

Comrade Meyer is a machinist by trade and has been an active advocate of unionism and Socialism since 1876. He is considered one of the best orators in the Scandinavian language regardless of party affiliations. He has had a wide experience on the party press and is an author of considerable repute. He has also been active in athletic and temperance movements, and two years ago represented the Danish delegation in the Olympic games at Athens. He has been a member of the Folketing since 1895, each time being re-elected with an increased majority. At the late election his vote outnumbered those of the opposing candidates threefold.

Applications for dates for Comrade Meyer should be filed at the National Office at once.

PANIC DEPRIVES MANY OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Hundreds of thousands of workers will not be allowed to vote next fall when a President is to be chosen. The number can only be estimated, but everyone knows it is large.

This disfranchisement of producers will be entirely legal and will appear just to many of the victims, if they think about it at all. The panic is the immediate cause of this disfranchisement.

It deprived men of work. In the endless search for a job they moved. This wandering about effectually deprives the worker of any opportunity to participate in government.

State laws require a certain term of residence before the right to vote is given. The election is but a few months away, and most of the "panic movers" will not have time to "prove up" and "homestead" a vote.

This fact will have a large effect in the coming elections, and very likely Taft and Bryan, or their campaign fund contributors, have figured it as an asset.—Amalgamated Journal.

ANTI-MILITARISTS ARE ACTIVE IN ITALY

A short time ago the anti-militarist group of Turin started the publication of a weekly journal, "La Guerra Sociale," which is destined to do the same service against capitalism in Italy as Herve's paper does in France.

The new weekly was well received by the Italian revolutionists, and the circulation reached 10,000 copies with the second number. The Italian government was alarmed at once, and both numbers of the paper were indicted and every article contained in them has been declared illegal. The publishers had expected this, so their arrangements had been made to get out the journal despite this persecution. Interesting developments in the fight for a free press may be expected.

SOCIALISM IN CHINA.

A Socialist revolutionary movement seems to be gaining ground in China. It first came publicly forward with a definite program a little over a twelvemonth ago, and is the direct result of the modernizing of popular education. Its three great principles, according to its leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, are these: The principle of race struggle in China, the principle of the people as sovereign, and the principle of Socialism. It is held by these new agitators that the opening up of China to modern ideas and methods will result in the appearance of the same social problems as exist in Europe, the conflict of capital and labor, the questions of land value, and a system of local administration immensely complicated in an empire of 400 millions. Anticipate these problems, they cry, by seizing the opportunity and creating a Socialist state.—Evening News, London.

LABOR UNIONS FIGHT GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities' Aid Association, whose office is at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York, is much gratified at the interest shown by labor organizations in its efforts toward the extinction of the "great white plague." The committee wishes so far as possible to divest its work of the patronizing and often offensive character generally associated with the word "charity" and to bring about a hearty and intelligent co-operation among all those who are peculiarly threatened by this terrible disease and all who, from humanitarian motives, are willing to aid with money or with personal effort in stamping it out.

Workers Should Be Interested.
There is every reason why the labor organizations should be interested in this crusade. While victims of tuberculosis are to be found in all social classes, even among the richest, yet it is, even more than most maladies, "a disease of the masses." Statistics show that the death rate from consumption among manual workers is from two to three times as high as among the professional, mercantile, trading and agricultural classes.

In a recent communication the committee says:
"The labor unions can and should figure in the struggle against this disease.

What Albany Unions Are Doing.
"As early as last April the Central Federation of Labor of Albany, began to consider the question of conducting a tuberculosis pavilion, where members of the various trade unions of that city who are afflicted with this disease, can be properly cared for. At its last meeting the Central Federation appropriated \$500 for a pavilion, which will accommodate twelve patients. Additional funds are to be raised by the sale of Labor Day picnic tickets. The labor necessary to construct this building is to be contributed by those who are now unemployed. The site will be on the grounds of the Hospital for Incurables, and the management will be under the supervision of the hospital authorities, to whom the property will revert should it be abandoned at any time by the Central Federation.

"Plans for the pavilion have been received from the architect and are now in the hands of the contractor. The building is to be about 50x20, with wooden floors and roof and canvas sides and with very large verandas, where the patients can enjoy the same fresh air and sit in the same sunlight as those patients who are cared for in large sanatoria, at a cost which would be prohibitive to the average member of a trade union. The unions of Albany are thus setting an example which, it is hoped, will be followed in other cities.

"The labor leaders claim that there is a fallacy in the assertion that "death is no respecter of persons." This statement, they say, will not bear the light of knowledge of modern sanitation. Ignorance is not alone to blame for the great difference shown in authentic statistics in the death rate from tuberculosis. Congested housing, unsanitary surroundings, the positive daily impossibility of obtaining sufficient fresh air and sunlight in the houses, and the other ill attendant on insufficient income are all factors that increase the number of victims that death claims from this disease, which is preventable, communicable and curable.

"This pavilion erected by the people and for the people is an actual, present relief from these unfortunate conditions and no doubt will be the direct cause of saving some lives and much misery."

THE BOOKKEEPER.

BY W. Y. SHEPPARD.

Measure the meed of his service
By pen and paper and rule,
Bind him with chains that are fashioned
Of blotters and desk and stool.
Pay him a paltry pittance,
This slave of the black ink-well;
And class him along with the oxen,
Making the most of his hell.
Then give to a college a million,
Counting the pieces of gold;
Forgetting each separate penny,
Was the sigh of a stunted soul.
—Overland Monthly.

IRELAND'S PROBLEM OF CONGESTION

Although the population of Ireland is and for many years has been steadily decreasing, and although large parts of the island are uncultivated and even entirely waste, yet the problem of "landless men" is acute and the condition of great numbers of the peasants who have holdings too small to support them, is even worse than that of the men who have no land at all and are free to go from place to place in quest of employment. This paradoxical condition is due to the landlord system, which keeps much land out of use and hampers the development of agriculture and industry.

A royal commission on congestion in Ireland has recently made its final report after several years of investigation. The following is extracted from its report:

All West Ireland "Congested."
"The great majority of the people in the congested districts and neighboring areas are dependent on the land for a living. The majority of the holdings in the west of Ireland are inadequate for the support of the occupiers, and their enlargement is a condition precedent to any marked agricultural development. The Congested District Board should be continued and charged with the relief of congestion in the province of Connaught, the counties of Donegal, Kerry, Clare and the four rural districts of Bantry, Castletown, Schull and Skibbereen, in County Cork. The board should have exclusive control over land purchase within their new area, and no estate, or part of an estate, should pass by direct sale from landlord to tenant except with their consent.

Advise Expropriation.

"The commission estimates that to raise to an economic standard the holdings within the board's area which call for such treatment will involve the acquisition of additional land with an annual valuation of £250,000. As the land available is limited and as the greater part of the area requires resettlement, the board should have power of acquiring land by compulsion, and the provision of holdings for landless men, or the enlargement of existing holdings, beyond the minimum economic standard, should be avoided.

Would Develop Fisheries.

"After agriculture, the commission thinks that the development of the sea fisheries off the western seaboard seems to offer the best hope of improving the condition of the people. The possibility of the development of large industries in the west seems to be limited. Boat building, barrel-making, the making of woolen goods, quarrying, kelp making, industries connected with peat and bacon curing, offer the best prospect of industrial development on a large scale. The board should be equipped to buy and resell land to the value of \$5,000,000 each year. The income required by the board for carrying out its work is estimated to amount to \$15,000,000.

"It is stated in the commission's report that despite the conditions of life the death rate in the congested areas is low—a testimony to the virility of the race. Of the nine Irish counties with the lowest rate, Cavan is the only one of which some part is not congested. The average death rate of the eight congested counties from 1891 to 1901 was 14.6 per thousand and that of the rest of Ireland 19.4. The birth rate was also higher (apart from Belfast and Dublin), but the great emigration resulted in a decrease of population more than double that of the rest of Ireland.

AWAKING.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

Old gods, avant! The rosy East is waking.
And in the dawn your shapes of clay are shaking.
Ye broke men's hearts, and now your spells are breaking.
Over all lands a winged hope is flying;
It goes without reproof, without replying;
It bears God's courage to the dulled and dying.
The rusted chain that bound the world is broken;
A new, strange star is pricking night for token.
And the Great Word is waiting to be spoken.

DUMA MEMBERS GO TO PRISON

By ESTHER L. STONE.

The members of the first Russian Duma, who were sentenced to three months imprisonment for signing the famous Viborg manifesto in 1906, in which they called upon the people to refuse paying taxes until the government agreed to observe the constitution, have begun to serve their terms.

Twenty-five are in St. Petersburg, 12, including President Muromzeff and former Vice Minister Prince Urusoff, are in one of the Moscow prisons. Many other representatives of the people are scattered in prisons all over Russia.

They are submitted to the strict regime of the common felon, for no other crime than a desire to truly represent the demands and needs of the people. But, although Muromzeff and others are advanced in years and used to a life of comfort, and, even luxury, they do not complain. Only tea and sugar are permitted to be brought by visitors. They can see their nearest relations not more than twice a month, for fifteen minutes at a time in the presence of an official, and that through iron gratings. They may write only two letters a month, and all their mail is scrutinized by the officials. They are allowed very little writing materials, very few books and no papers or magazines.

The wives of the "prisoners" have organized and are actively engaged in collecting funds for the families of those who were left without any means of existence.

Social Democrat Ousted.

As reported in a recent cablegram, the Russia Duma was the tool of the Government, voted to surrender to the authorities one of its social democratic members, thus sacrificing its most important right, the inviolability of the members of the Duma.

The "crime" for which Kossorofov is to be deprived of his seat in the Duma, consisted in the following: After his election, Kossorofov, on his way to St. Petersburg, is supposed to have addressed a crowd of workmen, and is said to have advised them to shoot at the "gray coats" (soldiers). This accusation was made by a Tartar, who understands very little Russian, and whose first testimony had been to the EFFECT THAT THE MEETING PASSED PEACEFULLY AND THAT NOTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE HAD TAKEN PLACE. This testimony he REVERSED three weeks later and accused Kossorofov of inciting the workmen against the army. In spite of Kossorofov's denial, and in spite of the testimony of numerous witnesses in his behalf, the Tartar's statement was considered valid and the social democratic member was expelled.

Czar Pardons Murderers.

The Russian newspapers are full of telegrams like the following:

"Russkoye Znamya, organ of the Truly Russian People reports: THE CZAR HAS PARDONED ELEVEN PEASANTS FOUND GUILTY BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF KISHINEV OF PARTICIPATING IN MASSACRES OF THE JEWS."

A paper published in Kiev, reports: "Numerous prisoners serving their sentence for participating in the Jewish massacre of October, 1905, are SET FREE DAILY." Since the beginning of the current year 200 persons have thus been granted pardons.

Jews Who Shot in Self-Defense Imprisoned.

At the same time the following is reported from Kiev: "During the massacre, in October, 1905, two sons of the Millionaire Brodski, a Jew, trying to escape from a mob of hooligans, shot at them in self-defense, wounding one or two and killing one. THEY WERE ACQUITTED BY THE COURT AT THAT TIME, FOR IT RECOGNIZED THAT THEIR LIVES WERE IN PERIL AND SHOOTING WAS JUSTIFIABLE.

Upon the demand of the "Black Hundred" the case has been reopened again, the two young men are put in prison and a severe accusation of manslaughter is raised against them.

WOULD PROMOTE MILITARISM HERE

PINE CAMP, N. Y., June 21.—In an interview yesterday the Acting Secretary of War, Robert Shaw Oliver, announced that the scheme aiming at the establishment of a great military force, so long and fondly cherished by the winner of the Nobel peace prize, is now nearing perfection, and that no matter what changes may occur in politics the plan has been worked out so carefully as to insure a standing army of 250,000 men to be ready for any emergency.

The Dick Military Law.

This step toward militarism was rendered possible by the passage of the Dick Military bill, about two years ago, under which law the militia of the several states is made a mere supplement to the regular army, and which also empowers the President to call out every able-bodied citizen under forty-five years of age.

A Drastic Measure.

The full effect of the Dick bill was not understood at first by the members of the state militia, who were thus rendered liable to strike service, etc., in any part of the Union, as well as in their own states, and now that they are becoming aware of their military status, many of them are anxious to withdraw from the militia service.

General Oliver, however, is very enthusiastic over the prospects of turning the county into an armed camp, as was evidenced by his remarks yesterday. Said he:

"This is the first move in the plan to make the United States a great military power. It is the first time that the work has been taken up systematically and with a definite end in view. I don't mind telling you now the outlines of the plan.

"We propose to organize the regulars and the United States Volunteers together and to mobilize them in army corps. If the Pine Plains section is selected for one of the eight great manoeuvres and instruction camps we intend to bring together here 50,000 men every year, keeping them here every month and instructing them in every detail of military work. Pine Camp, for instance, would be the rendezvous of all the regular troops of the Department of the East and of all the volunteers we could possibly accommodate from the states that are included in the territory covered by the Department of the East.

"Two years from now the War Department will be able to call out a splendidly trained, coherent force of 250,000 men, ready for action at an hour's notice. Part will be perfectly trained, and the efficiency of the rest will be so increased that they will form a smooth working force.

"This arrangement will obviate all confusion in handling troops and mobilizing them in the event of an emergency. Never again will troops be sent around haphazard, with transportation details mixed up and confusion existing in quartermaster and commissary departments. Every regiment when called into service will know exactly to what army corps it belongs and where it is to be mobilized, thus simplifying the work. It will be my personal duty to push this plan to success, but this project has been so completely adjusted and worked out that it will be carried on no matter who directs it from the War Department."

President Roosevelt has been very much interested in this effort to take the militia out of the hands of the state authorities, and concentrate all military power in Washington, so as to facilitate immediate action in case of "disturbances." As our neighbors, Canada and Mexico, certainly do not need to be restrained from invading our territory by such a display of military power, it is obvious what ends the future army of 250,000 men will serve.

IN USE LONG AGO.

The first use of the word "strike" in its present accepted sense occurred in the London Chronicle in 1765. In September of that year numerous references to a great suspension of work in the coal fields are mentioned in that paper, and the colliers are said to have "struck out" for higher wages.—The Trackman.

CARRY CASE TO HIGHEST COUNCIL

As a result of the fighting qualities of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Canada, the White Star steamship Adriatic is now carrying to England J. G. O'Donoghue, solicitor for the Trades Congress of Canada, who goes to lay before the royal Privy Council an appeal from the decision of the Canadian courts by which the Sheet Metal Workers' Union of Toronto was recently condemned to pay several thousand dollars damages to a Toronto firm on account of a boycott and strike that took place last year in that city.

Like Danbury Hatters' Case.

This case was decided against the union by the local courts, although the Toronto judge was compelled to admit that no act of violence had been committed by the union members during the strike or since. The Sheet Metal Workers' Union has carried the case to the highest Canadian courts, but in every instance the judgment of the lower court was confirmed, and at last, disgusted with Canadian "justice," the sheet workers, backed up by the Trades Congress, resolved to cross the ocean with their plea and to see if the working class has a better chance of getting justice of the right kind in London than in Ottawa.

Reversal Hoped For.

To do this required a deposit of \$2,000 for costs, which is necessary in making an appeal to the Privy Council, and considerable effort was required on the part of the workmen to raise the requisite amount, but it was done, nevertheless, and, according to the opinion of Sir R. Cowan, an eminent English lawyer who has made a specialty of labor legislation, the prospects for a reversal of the decision of the Canadian courts are excellent.

A "WELFARE" SCHEME AND HOW IT WORKED.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is being sued by 3,000 employees who were recently discharged at Altoona, Pa. These employees some time ago were dragged into the belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was a generous corporation, and when the officials of the railroad proposed a plan for raising a fund to take care of the employees in sickness and old age the slaves not only bit at the bait but swallowed hook, sinker and line. In order to be a beneficiary of this fund the worker had to become a contributor. So much money a month was deducted from the wages of the employees, and this fund was handled by the railroad company. This assessment that had been levied upon the wages of the employees was known as the "voluntary contribution," but should the employee object to taxation by the company he was discharged immediately. Since the Pennsylvania Railroad Company discharged these 3,000 employees they have been separated from any benefits in the relief fund raised by the "voluntary" assessments. The railroad company holds the "wad," and the poor slaves that were deluded are now going into court with the expectation that a judge on the bench will command the railroad company to disgorge.

United States History

From 1492 to 1907—Condensed form. Important events easy to memorize. An Aid to school children and adults. Containing a list of the Presidents, Washington to Roosevelt. Names of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Story of the Panama Canal. The History of the American Flag.

Can be carried in the pocket to read daily and memorize. Sent by mail on receipt of TEN CENTS. Address

JOHN F. KELLY.

Box 23, Station V, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

BY GUSTAVUS MYERS.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER IX. (Continued).

THE FIELD FORTUNE

IN EXTENSO.

It is now we come to a sinister result of these methods of exploiting the wage-working girls and women. The subject is one which cannot be approached with other than considerable hesitancy, not because the facts are untrue, but because its statistical nature has not been officially investigated. Nevertheless, the facts are known; stern, inflexible facts. For true historical accuracy, as well as for purposes of humanity, they must be given; that delicacy would be false, misleading and palliative, which would refrain from tearing away the veil and from exposing the putridity beneath.

Field was repeatedly charged with employing his workers at such desperately low wages as to drive large numbers of girls and women, by the terrifying force of poverty, into the alternative of prostitution. How large the number has been, or precisely what the economic or psychologic factors have been, we have no means of knowing. It is worth noting that many official investigations, futile though their results, have probed into many other phases of capitalist fraud. But the department stores over the country have been a singular exception.

Why this partiality? Because the public is never allowed to get agitated over the methods and practices of the department stores. Hence the politicians are neither forced, for the sake of appearance, to investigate, nor can they make political capital from a thing over which the people are not aroused. Not a line of the horrors taking place in the large department stores is ever reported in the newspapers, not a mention of the treatment of girls and women, not a word of the injunctions frequently obtained restraining these stores from continuing to sell this or that brand of spurious goods in imitation of those of some complaining capitalist, or of the seizures by Health Boards of adulterated drugs or foods.

Wherefore this silence? Because, unsophisticated reader, these same department stores are the largest and steadiest advertisers. The newspapers, which solemnly set themselves up as moral, ethical, and political instructors to the public, sell all the space desired to advertise goods many of which are fraudulent in nature or weight. Not a line objectionable to these department stores ever gets into newspaper print; on the contrary, the owners of these stores, by the bludgeon of their immense advertising, have the power, within certain limitations, of virtually acting as censors. The newspapers, whatever their pretensions, make no attempt to antagonize the powers from whom so large a portion of their revenue comes.

Outcasts Rather Than Slaves.

Notwithstanding this community of silence, in some respects akin to a huge compounded system of blackmail, it is generally known that department stores are often breeding stations of prostitution by reason of two factors—extremely low wages and environment. There can be no disputing the fact that these two working together, and perhaps superinduced by other compelling, or by temperamental, influences, do bring about a condition the upshot of which is prostitution. Such supple reports as those of the Consumers' League, an organization of well-disposed dilettantes, but of superficial purposes, give no insight into the real state of affairs. It is rather sensational and viriolic raking of Chicago. W. T. Stead strongly deals with the effect of department store conditions in adding to the ranks of prostitutes. He quotes Dora Clafin, the proprietress of a brothel, as saying that such houses as hers obtained their inmates from the stores, those in particular where hours were long and the pay small. (3.) All writers on the subject, whatever discursive qualifications they make, agree in the essential fact that a great part of prostitution springs from poverty; that the girls and women who work in stores are sorely driven to straits for the need of money, and that under the frightful goad of intense privation, they are driven to prostitution.

seduction, or to the superior money advantages which a life of prostitution holds forth.

Mockery of mockeries that in this era of civilization, so-called, a system should prevail that yields far greater returns from selling the body than from honest industry! It has been estimated that the number of young women who receive \$2,500 in one year for the sale of their persons is larger than the number of women of all ages, in all businesses and professions, who make a similar sum by work of mind or hand. (4) But one of the most significant recognitions of the responsibility of department stores for the prevalence of prostitution, was the act of a member of the Illinois legislature, a few years ago, in introducing a resolution (which failed to pass) to investigate the department stores of Chicago on the ground that conditions in them led to a shocking state of immorality. The statement has been repeatedly made that nearly one-half of the out-cast girls and women of Chicago have come from the department stores. This statement, however, remains to be verified.

It was not only by these methods that the firm of Marshall Field & Co. was so phenomenally successful in making money. In the background were other methods which belong to a different category. Whatever Field's practices—and they were venal and unscrupulous to a great degree, as will be shown,—he was both a good and crafty organizer. He was a man who understood how to manoeuvre and use other men, and how to centralize business, and cut out the waste and junket of mercantile operations. In the evolutionary scheme of business he played his important part, and a very necessary part it was, for which he must be given full credit. His methods, base as they were, were in no respect different from those of the rest of the commercial world, as a whole. The only difference was that he was more conspicuous and more successful.

Centering All Profits in Himself.

At a time when all business was run on the chaotic and desultory line characteristic of the purely competitive age, he had the foresight and shrewdness to perceive that the store-keeper who depended upon the jobber and the manufacturer for his goods was largely at the mercy of those elements. Even if he were not, there were two sets of profits between him and the making of the goods—the jobber's profits and the manufacturer's.

Years before this vital fact was impressed upon the minds of the floundering retailers, Field understood and acted upon it. He became his own manufacturer and jobber. Thus he was complacently able to supply his department store with many goods at cost, and pocket the profits which otherwise would have gone to jobber and manufacturer. In, however, the very act of making three sets of profits, while many other stores made only one set, Field paid his employees at the retail store; that is to say, he paid no more wages than the store which had to buy often from the jobber, when in turn, purchased from the manufacturer. With this salient fact in mind one begins to get a clear insight into some of the reasons why Field made such enormous profits and an understanding of the consequent contrast of his firm doing a business of \$50,000,000 a year while thousands of his employees had to work for a wretched pittance. He could have afforded to have paid them many times more than they were getting and still would have made large profits. But this would have been an imbecille violation of that established canon of business: Pay your employees as little as you can, and sell your goods for the dearest prices you can get.

Owner of Scores of Factories.

Field was one of the biggest dry goods manufacturers in the world. He owned, says Adams scores of enormous factories in England, Ireland and Scotland. "The provinces of France," Adams goes on, "are dotted with his mills. The clatter of the Marshall Field looms is heard in Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. Nor is the Orient neglected

(4) See an article on this point by the Rev. F. M. Goodchild in the Arena magazine for March, 1896.

by this master of fabrics. Plodding Chinese and the skilled Japs are numbered by the thousands on the payroll of the Chicago merchant and manufacturer. On the other side of the equator are vast woolen mills in Australia, and the chain extends to South America, with factories in Brazil and in other of our neighboring republics."

In all of these factories the labor of men, women and children was harshly exploited; in nearly all of them the workers were in an unorganized state, and therefore deprived of every vestige of self-protection. Boys and girls of tenderest age were mercilessly ground into dollars; their young life's blood dyed deep the fabrics which brought Field riches. In this dehumanizing business Field was only doing what the entire commercial aristocracy the world over was doing.

How extraordinarily profitable the business of Marshall Field & Co. was (and is) may be seen in the fact that shares in it (it became an incorporated stock company) were worth \$1,000 each. At his death Marshall Field owned 3,400 of these shares which the executors of his estate valued at \$3,400,000. That the exploitation of labor, the sale of sweatshop and adulterated goods, and many other forms of oppression or fraud were a consecutive and integral part of his business methods is undeniable. But other factors, distinctly under the ban of the law, afford an additional explanation of how he was able to undersell petty competitors, situated even at a distance. What all of these factors were is not a matter of public knowledge. At least one of them came to light when, on December 4, 1907, D. R. Anthony, a representative in Congress from Kansas, supplied evidence to Postmaster-General Meyer that the house of Marshall Field & Co. had enjoyed, and still had, the privilege of secret discriminatory express rates in the shipment of goods. This charge, if sustained, was a clear violation of the law; but these violations by the great properties interests are common, and entail, at the worst, no other penalty than a nominal fine.

Thus Did His Money Come.

From such sources came the money with which he became a large landowner, for it should not be overlooked that he not only owned great stretches of real estate in Chicago and was constantly buying more, but he owned \$8,000,000 worth in New York City, which he bought when it had already acquired a steep value. Furthermore, he owned land in many other places.

Also from the sources enumerated came the money with which he and his associates debauched politics, and bribed common councils and legislatures to present them with public franchises for street and elevated railways, gas, telephone and electric light projects—franchises intrinsically worth incalculable sums (5). With the money squeezed out (6) of his legions of poverty-stricken employees and out of his rent-racked tenants he became an industrial monarch. The inventory of his estates filed in court by his executors revealed that he owned stocks and bonds in about one hundred and fifty corporations. This itemized list shows that he owned many millions of bonds and stocks in railroads with the construction, and operations of which he had nothing to do. The history of practically all of them reeks with thefts of public and private money; corruption of common councils, of legislatures, Congress and of administrative officials; land grabbing, fraud, illegal transactions, violence, and oppression not only of their immediate workers, but of the entire population (7). He owned—to give a few instances—\$1,500,000 of Baltimore and Ohio stock; \$600,000 of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; \$1,560,000 of Chicago and Northwestern, and tens of millions more of the stock or bonds of about fifteen other railroads.

He also owned an immense assortment of the stocks of a large number of trusts. The affairs of these trusts have been shown in court, at some time or other, as overflowing with fraud, the most glaring oppressions, and violations of law. He had \$450,000 in stock of the Corn Products

(5) For detailed particulars see Part IV. of this work comprising "Great Fortunes from Public Franchises."

(6) "Squeezed out." This may be objected to as an extravagant expression. Bulletin 57 of the United States Census of Manufactures shows that while wage-earners produced an average value of \$9.11 a day each, they get in daily wages an average of \$1.59. The difference between these amounts—\$7.52—is what the capitalist appropriates.

(7) The acts here summarized are narrated specifically in Part III, "Great Fortunes from Railroads."

Company (the Glucose Trust); \$370,000 of the stock of the notorious Harvester Trust, which charges the farmer \$75 for a machine that costs \$16 in all to make and market, and which holds a great part of the farming population bound hand and foot; \$350,000 of Blacuit Trust stock; \$200,000 of American Tin Can Company (Tin Can Trust) stock; and large amounts of stock in other trusts. All of these stocks and bonds Field owned outright; he made it a rule never to buy a share of stock on margin or for speculative purposes. All told, he owned more than \$55,000,000 in stocks and bonds.

A very considerable part of these were securities of Chicago surface and elevated railway, gas, electric light and telephone companies. In the corruption attending the securing of the franchises of these corporations he was a direct principal. The narrative of this part of his fortune, however, more pertinently belongs to subsequent chapters of this work.

(To be continued.)

UNIONS COMBINE FORCES.

At a recent convention in Lancaster an amalgamation was effected between the A. F. of L. International Union of Freight Handlers, Baggage-men and Freight Clerks and the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight and Baggage-men of America, which has maintained an independent existence. The amalgamated union will belong to the A. F. of L.

The present headquarters office of the brotherhood at Lancaster will be retained as an Eastern office of the union, the general international headquarters remaining at Chicago, the office city of the union.

A New England office in Boston and a special New England organizer will be established. P. J. Flannery, of Chicago, who was the president of the A. F. of L. union, was elected general president of the consolidated organization. Some months ago at a conference between the general executive boards of both organizations a proposed amalgamation plan was agreed upon and was submitted to the various locals.—Dubuque Labor Leader.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The battling hosts of other times
Which tried the party's skill in
In choosing what
Would please the lot
This year are hushed and still.

The delegations which before
Had each a favorite son
No longer shout
And march about
Because there is but One

Hushed are the voices of the West
Whose wild, cyclonic call
Rose everywhere
And filled the air
With glory and with gail.

North, South and East are like the
West—
All quiet as the tomb;
None leads the way
Into the fray
To win or lose its boom.

The favorite son is out of it,
Each State has dropped its pride
And meekly stands
With outstretched hands
To take the cut-and-dried.

The noisy bands, if there at all,
Which one time blew the show,
Play but one tune,
This month of June,
And play it soft and low.

Hushed is the great convention hall,
The silence almost cloy
The listening ear
Which waits to hear
The One and Only Noise.
—W. J. Lampton, in The World

A HEAVENLY GIFT.

Some navvies in a railway carriage were once in lead conversation, swearing boisterously the while. One of them was especially fluent. "My friend," said another passenger in shocked tones, "where did you learn to use such language?" "Learn!" cried the navvy. "You can't learn it, gov-nor. It's a gift, that's wot it is."—Dundee Advertiser.

If the Socialist movement did not loom big with promise, and did not its wondrous seven-hued bow arch in glory the lowering thunder-belching clouds that have so long hung like a pall and a gloom over the race of men, I, as did Abraham of old, would lead the laughing-eyed toddling boy to the sacrificial block.—Bruce Rogers.

(3) See the work, "If Christ Came to Chicago."

SOCIALIST PAP

JONES—A TRUE STORY.

By BEN HANFORD.

In May, 1904, **PUL** in Trinidad, Colo., center of the lignite coal region. For a long time the miners had been on strike. Their demands were for the enforcement of the eight-hour clause of the Colorado State Constitution, more air and better ventilation of the mines, abolition of the pluck-me company stores, payment of wages in money instead of checks, and the amelioration of other wrongs which have followed the miners in all the coal camps of the United States.

Inasmuch as the miners demanded that the eight-hour mandates of the constitution be enforced for their benefit, they were at once declared to be in rebellion, the militia were ordered out, and Trinidad was placed under martial law. Of the strikers, some were beaten, killed, jailed, bullied or deported. There was no outrage known to savage or civilized man that were not visited on the defenceless miners of Trinidad by the mine owners' detectives, deputy sheriffs or militia. In these outrages the mine owners were at all times aided, abetted and protected by Governor Peabody—good friend of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. Do not forget the latter, Mr. Workman. You have a right and a duty to hold him responsible for his friends.

It was not a sufficient vindication of the majesty of the law and the power of the "good people" of Trinidad to deport men strikers and sympathizers. One day—late one night, rather—old, white-haired Mother Jones was taken from her bedroom in the hotel, placed in front of fixed bayonets, marched to a train, and taken to the Territory of Arizona.

During my stay in Trinidad I met one of its leading citizens, a lawyer. Discussing the strike, I asked him if he did not think the mine owners might have limited their war to a fight on the men, and inquired if he did not regard it as pretty low down use the militia to attack and deport a white-haired old woman like Mother Jones. At mention of the name of Mother Jones the fellow's face turned fire red with excitement, and he swelled up like a poisoned pup.

"Mother Jones!" said he. "Mother Jones! We ought to have deported her long before we did. Well, what did Mother Jones do?" I inquired as gently as I could. "What did she do?" howled the lawyer. "What didn't she do?"

"Well just mention what she did," said I. "What did she do? She—she talked!" he answered, and he was livid with anger.

"Do you mean to say that you would take an old woman in the 60's and run her out of the state because she talked?"

"By G—d, you ought to have heard what she said!" he replied. "And those d—d miners believed every word."

"What did she say?" I questioned. "She said everything. She deserved to be deported."

"Well, now, what was the very worst thing she said? What did she say that was not true?"

"She—she said that 'Labor produces all wealth.' I heard her myself—right out in the street there, in front of this very hotel—and a whole army of these d—d miners heard her, and believed her."

"Is that the worst she said? Did you deport Mother Jones because she said that 'Labor produced all wealth?'"

"No—not entirely," said Mr. Lawyer. "She said other things—and worse. She said 'Labor should have all it produces.'"

"Do you deny that 'Labor produces all wealth?' and that 'Labor should have all it produces?'"

"Deny it? Certainly I deny it. Everybody knows it isn't so."

"And so you deported Mother Jones for saying what everybody knows isn't so?"

"Well, d—m her, she made them think it was so!"

"It seems to me," said I, "that you might have found ways to lessen Mother Jones' influence over the miners much more effectually than that of running her out of the state."

"How?" he asked, anxiously. "How? What else could we do? We had to get rid of her somehow."

"You are a lawyer?" I questioned. "Yes."

"A college graduate?" "Yes."

"Accustomed to addressing judges, juries—able to make a public speech before your fellow citizens in a creditable way, doubtless?"

"Well, me friends say so," he admitted, most genially.

"Then," said I, "let us look at it this way: We'll just suppose that old Mother Jones is out on that street corner now, and that she is telling a lot of miners that 'Labor produces all wealth.' Now, you know that is not true. You know that labor does not produce all wealth. You are a man of learning. More—you are a man of trained mind. Better still—you are familiar with the forum; it is a habit with you to reach the reason of a judge, to rouse the emotions of a jury. Now, then, if Mother Jones was out in the street to-night, telling people that 'Labor produces all wealth,' it would be absolutely foolish for you to deport her. There is a much better way than that—a way in which you can destroy her influence absolutely. Besides, it's legal—and as a leader of the bar, of course you know that deporting women for talking out loud isn't legal—that is, not strictly."

"Well? Well? What is that way?"

"Simplest thing in the world. Can't see how you overlooked it. Here you are: Mother Jones out there on an old soap box to-night. She's a stranger in Trinidad—you are well known. She has no education—while you, you belong to a learned profession. She has no standing here—you are a leading, a distinguished citizen. Mother Jones goes on with her speech. She says 'Labor produces all wealth.' With your own ears you hear her say so. You know it's false. But you don't need to deport her for that. I can tell you a way by which you can beat her game to a frazzle. Just you—"

"What?" What is that way?" said Mr. Lawyer, in breathless interest.

"Easiest thing ever was. To-night Mother Jones says 'Labor produces all wealth.' You know better. So tomorrow night, on that same corner, YOU speak to the people. You tell them that the statement by Mother Jones that 'Labor produces all wealth' is not so. It is a lie. You not only tell the people it is not so. You prove it. You explain to them just how wealth is produced. You show them just what it is that does produce wealth, and how it is NOT labor. See? There you are. No soldiers, no deputy sheriffs. No need to deport Mother Jones. She'd just have to leave town her own self."

"Oh, what's the use? If I was to make a speech out on that street corner no one would come to hear me. Besides, it wouldn't make any difference if they did. Everybody knows me around here. Nobody'd believe anything I said."

Why should he not appeal to the police, the bad men, the thieves, thugs and militia? How else can his side win? Can they win that way?

That is another story.

men and women workers through our streets, the number of child victims is very greatly increased. What are we going to do about it?

"In Bradford, England, they have recently adopted the act which permits local school authorities to feed their pupils. More than eight hundred children are being fed daily (they feed only the poor and necessitous, practically the starving), and, I am informed, the results are astonishing. Children learn when they are fed who cannot learn when they are hungry."

"Aristotle knew that more than two thousand years ago. The anthropologists have taught us that races and individuals alike reach the highest point of mental energy and moral vigor when the maximum of physical development is reached. Darwin showed that in his 'Descent of Man'; common everyday experience proves it. It is of small use to waste our time and resources 'educating' children who perish while we teach."

"The proposal of Professor Fisher and others that a Federal Bureau of Public Health be established, with its chief in the cabinet, is a good one. There is hardly a more urgent need to-day than attention to the national physical welfare. But in the meantime, at once, it seems to me to be the duty of our local governing bodies to take up the question of feeding the school children."

**ESTABLISHED 1884.
NINETEENTH WARD
BANK**

57th St. and Third Ave.
72nd St. and Third Ave.
86th St. and Second Ave.
34th St. and Third Ave.
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, Pres.
This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent. paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

**BISHOP CREEK
AT A BARGAIN.
BLACK CANYON**

AT 50 CENTS A SHARE.
FRED. R. JONES & CO.,
78-80 Broad Street, New York.
Dime Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

**WORKINGMEN'S
FURNITURE FIRE
INSURANCE.**

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.
BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 W. Longfellow Ave. For initiation and increases and changes of addresses notification only.
Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, Portchester, N. Y., Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Luzerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, Toledo, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see 'Vorwaerts.'

NOVELTIES.
STORES, CANVASSERS, STREET MEN.
We manufacture
Campaign Buttons and novelties of all kinds.
Paper Sun Flowers.
Paper Rosettes.
Cans, Pennants,
Mexican Spiders,
Confetti, Tickers,
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.

BISHOP CREEK

GOLD MINE'S STOCK, both Treasury and Pooled, is BOUGHT, SOLD and TRADED in by us on terms very advantageous to the INVESTOR. We furnish frequent reports FREE of the progress of this mine. We also handle stocks of British Guiana, Matterhorn, Girard Mfg. Co., "Q. S.," etc., and offer splendid low-priced mine-prospects at RAWHIDE, TONOPAH and NOME, ALASKA. We offer only such stocks the properties back of which are, more or less, controlled by SOCIALISTS. Rates per share vary from ten cents upward. Send for free copy of "GOLD DUST."
SOCIALIST MINE AGENCY, Dpt.
841 N. 53rd Ave., Chicago.

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 No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—316 E. 68th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—325 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th St. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, 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, 243 East 84th St. Financial Secretary, Joe Maeller, 542 E. 150th St. City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony Ave., Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Link's Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth St.

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 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

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

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 SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

BISHOP CREEK.

We can offer at a bargain: Bishop Creek Gold, Bishop Creek Extension, British Guiana Gold, Black Canyon Gold.
We will be pleased to send you a copy of the June number of Profit and Loss containing a complete description of the various mines around Bishop, including Bishop Creek, Black Canyon and others. Our monthly market letter free for the asking.
FRED. J. MOWRY,
78-80 Broad St., N. Y. City.

D. SIRELSON.
Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver,
Glass and Oil Cloth
SIGNS,

Banners and Transparencies. Gliding on Glass a Specialty.
104 E. HOUSTON ST.,
Send postal and I will call.

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, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-SOUFRONT'S
137 WEST 97th STREET.

Preparation for regents and colleges thru superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly.
Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; introduction into poetics, logic, philosophy.
Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers.
185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

**STUDY AT THE
MULCASTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL,**
67 Second Ave. cor. Fourth St.

It represents a new chapter in the History of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. It builds up your FUTURE! We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as: COLUMBIA, CORNELL, YALE, etc.; CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; to speak and write CORRECTLY AND IDIOMATICALLY. Very liberal terms.

MILLIONS OF CHILDREN SUFFER POVERTY.

The current number of The Independent contains a powerful article on "The Physical Condition of Our School Children," by John Spargo, author of "The Bitter Cry of the Children," and other works.
He writes that while he had estimated at 2,000,000 the number of school children in the United States who are "victims of poverty which denies them common necessities, particularly adequate nourishment," the recent investigation of the Committee on the Physical Welfare of School Children shows that his figures were too small. If the conditions in New York are typical, there must be something like 12,000,000 school children in the United States suffering from physical defects, a very large proportion of which are directly or indirectly due to poverty. He says in part:
"If the 1,400 children observed and examined by the committee are to be taken as typical of school children throughout the United States there must be something like the following conditions:

"Suffering from malnutrition, 1,248,000
Suffering from enlarged glands 5,460,000
Suffering from bad teeth 8,988,000
Suffering from defective breathing 7,092,000
"Some of the children suffer, of course, from more than one defect; some, indeed, from all four. It is impossible to separate them accurately, but the figures cited are terribly significant. I confess that I cannot comprehend the attitude of mind which can remain passive in face of these awful figures. How is it possible for any human being to remain indifferent to the fact that the investigations made go to show that there are probably 41,600 children in New York City, victims of a disease produced in the vast majority of cases by lack of food, victims of terrible starvation similar to that which annually claims so many victims in India? How can we ignore that awful total of 1,248,000 such victims in the nation?
"At the present time, when the tide of poverty is rising higher than ever, when great armies of unemployed

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

By J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

The prices of meat have gone up three to seven cents a pound within the last two weeks, and the butchers say that the price is going still higher. What does it mean?

If there had been a lack of fodder on the Western ranges this spring the cattle would have been thin and scrawny, and many would have died, and thus there would be a scarcity of beef; but no such condition has existed. From every source we hear of the immensity of the crops, and when grain grows abundantly fodder grows abundantly, too.

If there had been a great "freeze" last winter on the ranges, cattle would have died by the thousands, and from this cause there would be a scarcity of meat this summer, and some consequent semblance of reason for a raise in the prices. But last winter was a notably "open one." The cattle neither died of exposure, nor was their food supply buried from them under several feet of snow.

Apparently No Excuse for It.

If a great catastrophe had occurred destroying the main lines of transportation between West and East, a shortage of meat in the Eastern markets would similarly occur. But there was no such catastrophe. On the contrary, and relatively speaking, the transportation facilities have been greater than usual. Every important railroad in the country has been crying out that its freight cars have been idle for lack of freight to carry.

Nor have the costs of transportation risen sufficiently to account for this sudden increase in the price of meat. Few roads, if any, have raised wages within the past six months. On the contrary, some roads have reduced wages. On the whole, the wage scales on our railroads have not materially changed within this period.

The price of coal is another element which enters into the cost of transporting freight. But everywhere throughout the Western states the price of coal has dropped greatly within the past twelve months. A year ago the poorest grades of coal were selling throughout our cattle states for from fifteen to twenty dollars per ton, whereas during the past few months better grades have been costing from seven to ten, or twelve dollars.

Costs No More to Raise Cattle.

Nor has the cost of tending cattle on the Western plains materially altered within the past year, or within the past ten years, for that matter. The labor cost of tending cattle is usually trifling. Usually the cattle roam at large over the hills and valleys, each "bunch" selecting its own range, and keeping within the bounds of that range of its own volition. Once or twice a year there is a "roundup." A dozen or two men will roundup a thousand cattle in a few days and deliver them to the railroad for transportation. The wages of vaqueros, as the Spaniards called them, or of "buckeroos," as the cowboys are known in the far West to-day, have changed but little of late. (Forty or fifty years ago such wages were much higher than at present.) But even if these wages had doubled it would have

added little to the actual cost of producing a pound of meat. An increased wage on the ranges would be chargeable against so very many thousands of pounds of meat, that the portion of the increase chargeable to each single pound would be hardly appreciable.

Look where we may it is difficult to find a rational cause for the enormous increase in the cost of meat to the consumer, that has taken place recently, an increase that within the past few weeks has amounted to more than 25 per cent. It costs on the average, in New York and vicinity, one dollar and a quarter to-day to buy the meat that a dollar would have bought two weeks ago.

Retail Men Blame Trust.

If no rational cause for this astounding increase in the cost of an important food can be found, what other cause or causes, perhaps wholly irrational or unjustified, may there be? The retail butchers, with notable agreement, lay the blame upon the so-called "trust," that is to say, against the six big packing firms that effectually control the bulk of the meat business of this country.

Who are the men, composing the "meat trust," who say to the people of the United States: "Pay us a quarter as much again for your meat as you paid two weeks ago, or go without it?" We find, on examination, that they are chiefly men of great wealth, living in most instances in luxury, and sometimes in splendor. Men whose wealth has been accumulated, in large part at least, by just such holdups as they appear to be perpetrating at present; men who seem to prefer that the great bulk of the people should suffer hunger and want, and that many of them should die needlessly, than that the increasing accumulation of unearned profits by the trust shareholders should be checked or hindered.

Our Federal census shows that the average income of the American employee, whether he receive a wage or a salary, is less than \$350 per annum, less than \$1 per day on the average, upon which wage the worker must support himself and such others as are dependent upon him.

The average American worker lives constantly in poverty or on its verge. Despite all that unions have done to raise wages, such vast numbers of workers are as yet unorganized, and steady work the year round is so unusual, that the average wage received the year round barely supports life. When industrial disturbances, however, caused, throw thousands out of employment, as at present, semi-starvation becomes widespread, and becomes increasingly terrible in proportion as food is withheld from the people for a higher and ever higher price.

To Corner Meat Supply Is to Murder.

I do not know the secrets of the "beef trust." I do not know what individuals are responsible for the wickedness underlying in part, at least, the present tremendous increase in the price of food at a time when the people are in exceptional need; but I do say this, that any man who deliberately participates with others in cornering the nation's food and withholding it from the people for a monopoly price, until ill-nourished or starving people take sick and die, that such a man is as much a murderer, in fact if not in law, as is the highwayman who in cold blood, shoots down a helpless victim.

THE FACTORY CHILDREN'S CRY.

By HARRY MANN.

Children with lips that are smileless,
What are you doing up yonder—
Up on the floors that are groaning—
As if a volcano were under;
Up in the din of the threadmill,
Where fumes of the factory
smother—
When you should be chasing the sun-
shine.
Or clasping the bosom of mother?
Steady the whirr of the millwheel,
Heavy the throb of the engine,
Churning the souls of the children
Into the foam of the mill-trench!
Children, with faces of sadness,
Tell me why look you so weary!
Are you pale with the hunger for
gladness?
Is your young life so hopeless and
dreary!

Far from the meadow and wildwood;
Never the sunrise beholding;
Robbed of the roses of childhood,
Ere yet they had opened their fold-
ing!
Steady the whirr of the millwheel,
Heavy the throb of the engine,
Churning the souls of the children
Into the foam of the mill-trench!
The warblers of air are winking
With music toward the sky,
And the beautiful world is singing
The Creator's melody;
But clear above all uprising
To Him who dwells on high—
'Tis feeble, but He is listening,
Is the factory children's cry!
Steady the whirr of the millwheel,
Heavy the throb of the engine,
Churning the souls of the children
Into the foam of the mill-trench!

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

By ANNA A. MALEY.

By laws and constitutions man established his ownership—not of people, but of the things with which they must produce their bread. In the task of bread production, they spend the greater part of their time and energy. In industry, the field of the world's

dominant activity, the bread lord controls men as well as women, but the woman more severely. She is a better slave. She has carried heavier burdens in the upward journey and has, therefore, not come so far. She has not yet arrived at the ballot box.

Does woman control in the home? She has no voice in fixing the wages of labor, that is, in determining the income of the home which she keeps. A woman who controls a New York flat as absolutely as she may, has a very limited sphere of influence. The child is not educated in the home—food and clothing are not produced there, and the trusty gun does not hang ready to the hand of the defender; education, production and defense, activities once comprised in the home, have moved out. They have become socialized, they are the functions of the people as a people and not of individuals or of families.

Has the woman a home to control? Ask the Hall Room Boys, ask the bread-bakers, the soldiers, the sailors, the frontiersmen. Where are the women who might be keeping homes for these? They are in industry.

The truth is, the machine took many jobs from many men. It lessened the demand for men, and it took the economic value out of the work of motherhood. Of the virile mother of old was said, "Strength and honor are her clothing and she shall

rejoice in time to come." She was the strong mother of strong men. But that was before the days of derricks. The world had large use for men and it therefore had large use for mothers.

Those who control our political institutions, control also our industrial, our military and our educational institutions. The activities in connection with defense, production and education have moved out of the home. The woman, divorced from political privilege, is divorced from all control in the vital processes of the life of her day. Our men, possessed of political privilege, are lining up to strike a mighty blow for the ownership of their means of life. They have fought for and won free speech, freedom in matters religious, and popular education. They are beginning to believe in popular bread.

If woman believes in the equal right of all to an opportunity to earn bread, she may not buy so at the ballot box, where talk indeed counts. We are led to hear her protest against her enforced silence. It is good that she should hate her deprivation because it is a survival of a regime of hateful tyranny.

And now the people's temple is building—the temple of free bread—the great theatre in which the debauched, the despised, the betrayed common people shall come at last to star. The walls of the people's house are of ballots and she, too, would build. She who has been the world's servant pleads still to serve. She brings her gift. Do you forbid it on your altar?

Private control of bread must go. It is the citadel of that tyranny which has ever laid its hand most heavily upon the weakest.

Give us the ballot. It is the weapon of to-day. Without it we cannot fight potently on the field where age-long wrong must meet its death.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Readers of The Socialist: You are taking The Socialist because you have begun to THINK. You are no longer content to swallow the political children's fairy tales—dished out to you by the supporters of the "too old parties."

KEEP ON THINKING!

To assist yourself in this you need some Socialist books. The Wilshire Book Company carries the most complete line of Socialist books in the country. Nearly one thousand titles are listed and DESCRIBED in our new catalog, "The Question of the Hour," which will be sent free.

But as a special INTRODUCTORY OFFER we announce

21 Socialist Booklets for 25 Cents.

"A Socialist Library and Propaganda Outfit for a Quarter!" (At retail worth several times this amount.)

- "Why Workingmen Should be Socialists," Gaylord Wilshire.
- "The Significance of The Trusts," Gaylord Wilshire.
- "Wilshire-Seligman Debate."
- "Hop Lee and the Pelican," Gaylord Wilshire.
- "The Tramp," Jack London.
- "Wilshire-Carver Debate."
- "Why Save Men's Souls," Gaylord Wilshire.
- "A, B, C of Socialism," H. P. Moyer.
- "Easy Lessons in Socialism," W. H. Leffingwell.
- "Socialism a Religion," Gaylord Wilshire.
- "My Master, the Machine," E. O. Ackley.
- "Socialism, The Hope of the World," Eugene Wood.
- "The Haywood-Moyer Outrage," Jos. Wanhope.
- "That Blessed Word Regulation," Charles Edward Russell.
- "The World's Castaways," Jno. H. McMahon.
- "An Appeal to Women," Mrs. Gaylord Wilshire.
- "The Division of Wealth," A Lecture, Jos. Wanhope.
- "Markets and Misery," Upton Sinclair.

This set forms a complete pocket library on Socialism, which every active Socialist should possess, both for his own use and to circulate among his friends.

In addition to the above we will include the following illustrated leaflets:

- "A TIP FOR THE JOBLESS MAN," by Jos. Wanhope, the greatest propaganda leaflet for times of depression ever written.
- "THE DANCE OF DEATH," by H. H. Kearns, a striking propaganda leaflet which anyone will read; and also
- "CALAMITIES AND JOBS," by James M. Kelly, which explains why, under the present economic system, the things that should benefit mankind like great crops, and increased power to produce, often mean "hard times," and great calamities often make "good" times for at least a few.


Think of the work for Socialism you can do with a supply of ammunition like this! And also of the enjoyment you will get from the pamphlets you yourself have not yet read.

Send in your order at once and get this big supply of literature by return mail.


ORDER TO-DAY.

Wilshire Book Co.

Clearing House for all Socialist Literature.



NEW YORK,
200 William Street.



CHICAGO,
180 Washington Street.

SOCIALIST PARTY IN CUBA GROWING

HAVANA, June 27.—The Socialist party in Cuba is about 4,000 strong. Considering that it was organized only a little over a year ago, this is "going some." Senor Cendoya, the organizer, was appointed strike leader in the great strike of cigar makers here last winter. The party started with only eight members. They now publish a weekly paper, "El Socialista." Although only two months old, it has a circulation of 5,000. G. W.

NEW YORK STATE.

The dates to be covered by M. W. Wilkins on his tour under the direction of the state committee, are as follows: July 6, Newburgh; 7, Catskill; 8, Albany; 9, Watervliet; 10, Troy; 11, Glens Falls; 12, Sandy Hill; 13, Schenectady; 14, Johnstown; 15, Gloversville; 16, Ilion; 17, Herkimer; 18, Frankfort; 19-20, Utica; 21, Clinton; 22, Rome; 23, Oneida; 24, Canastota; 25, Syracuse; 26-27, Auburn; 28, Seneca Falls; 29, Geneva; 30, Canadigua; 31 and August 1, Rochester; 2, Batavia; 3, 4 and 5, Buffalo.

Clinton H. Pierce, one of the pioneer organizers sent out by the National Secretary, is assigned to speak in this State from July 6 to Aug. 12. He will go mainly through unorganized territory, as follows: July 6-7, Schoharie; 8-9, Cobleskill; 10-11, Oneonta; 12-13, Cooperstown; 14-15, Sidney; 16-17, Norwich; 18-19-20-21, Binghamton; 22-23, Owego; 24-25-26-27, Elmira; 28-29, Hornell; 30-31, Belmont; Aug. 1-2, Friendship; 3-4, Mt. Morris; 5-6, Warsaw; 7-8, Attica; 9-10, Ellicottville; 11-12, Dunkirk.

Tours are now in preparation for Phil Callery of Missouri and Chas. Vanderporten of Brooklyn. Comrade Callery will work during the month of August and will be sent mainly through central counties. Comrade Vanderporten will work from July 15 to August 15, and will devote one week in Long Island City and three weeks to Suffolk and Nassau Counties.

Local Rochester has elected the following officers: Organizer, H. E. Steiner; Recording Secretary, H. W. Clyde; Financial Secretary, J. Scott; Literature Agent, John Hobson; Treasurer, John Schmidt.

Local Watertown's new officers are: Organizer, J. H. Marshall; Recording Secretary, R. P. Sorrow; Financial Secretary, James Hawkins; Treasurer, James Munson; Literature Agent, Chas. Morris.

A special meeting of the State Committee to pass on the report to the State Convention will take place on Tuesday, June 30, at headquarters.

The financial report of the State Committee for May is as follows: Receipts—Dues, \$316.90; application for charter, 80c.; sustaining fund (R. W. Weeks, \$10; Brooklyn Conference, \$6.71; Harlem Agitation Committee, \$74.50); \$901.21; Grand Trunk Railroad, \$40.25; National Assessment Stamps, \$435.995; balance, April 30, \$193.70; total, \$1,078.81. Expenses—Dues, \$150; Assessment Stamps, \$500; Sustaining Fund, \$267; Aug. Klenke, \$16; expenses convention delegate, \$40; stationery, \$2.80; postage, \$11; rent, \$10; sundries, \$4.35; total, \$1,001.15. Balance, June 1st, \$77.66.

The State Committee received for the Sustaining Fund of The Worker from June, 1907, to date, the sum of \$3,015.52 and covered for the same period a deficit of \$3,787.51.

ASK FUNDS TO FIGHT FREE SPEECH CASE.

Local Colorado Springs has issued an appeal for funds to carry on the defense of six comrades now under arrest for speaking on the streets. The authorities are willing to drop the prosecution if the Socialists will concede the point of asking for permits and will use such street corners as the authorities choose to permit. The local feels that to concede this would be to surrender and will fight to the core. Contributions may be sent to Walker E. Smith, 112 North Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs.

LOCAL BOSTON'S OFFICERS.

Local Boston has elected officers as follows: Cor. Sec., John F. Molloy; Rec. Sec., Harold Westall; Fin. Sec., John J. McEtrick; Literature Agent, Samuel Zorn; Executive Comm., Chas. Fuller, Geo. Roewer, Geo. Roswer, Jr., Dr. M. J. Konikow, Thomas F. McGarrity, Chas. V. Cullen, Thomas Nickolson; Campaign Comm., Sam Zorn, Geo. G. Cutting, Patrick Mahoney, David Taylor, Jacob Heartie, Chas. Claus; Auditing Comm., Joseph P. Laas, Max Jacob, William Handrahan; Grievance Comm., Theodore Curtis, Winslow Rouse, Sam Pavlo, Chas. Lawler, Henry Friedman; Press Comm., John Klawa, Geo. Roewer, Jr., M. J. Konikow.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

The Wisconsin State Convention of the Social Democratic Party was held June 13 and 14 in Milwaukee. It was the largest and most satisfactory State convention we have ever held.

Comrade Brown, who is making a lecture tour of the State, is leaving behind him a trail of new branches.

T. E. Soger is on a tour of the State among the Finns.

The branches are showing great activity in putting up tickets. In spite of the primary law, which is a good deal of a hindrance to our comrades in weakly organized localities, we shall have tickets in the field in many points where Social Democrats were never nominated before.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United State of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, 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 \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 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 above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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.

CLINTON HALL,
151-153 Clinton Street, New York.
Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Weddings. Meeting Rooms open from May 1.
Banquet Rooms, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

"Ethical Dentistry at Popular Prices."
DR. ANNA MERCY
SURGEON DENTIST
150 W. HOUSTON ST., NEW YORK CITY

DR. M. RASNICK'S
DENTAL OFFICE
188-190 CLINTON STREET,
Cor. Division St.
NEW YORK

Telephone, 431 Orchard.
DR. CHARLES CHESS
SURGEON-DENTIST
33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor. 34 Street

Telephone 4168 Orchard.
DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM,
DENTIST
86 AVENUE C
Cor. Sixth St. NEW YORK

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.,
corner Lexington Ave.
DENTIST
All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of E. P. Phone: 3967-79th.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST.
121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings.

DR. H. SHAPIRO,
SURGEON DENTIST
36 E. THIRD STREET.
One House from Second Avenue.
Phone 1700 Orchard.

DR. J. KADIN
DENTIST.
110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

DR. S. BERLIN,
DENTIST
22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.
TEL. NO. 54) L. HARLEM.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE,
DENTIST.
243 East 86th St., New York
Phone, 3036-79th St.

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
Mail them to the below address and we will give you a \$8.00
CLOCK FREE.
COLUMBIA TEA.
193 DIVISION ST., N. Y.
LEAFLETS FOR NEW YORK.

Branches of Local New York are reminded that the organizer has on hand a large supply of "A Tip for the Jobless Man," and "Why Aren't You a Socialist," both suitable leaflets for distribution at meetings. They cost \$1 a thousand.

LABOR SECRETARIAT
Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.
320 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE: 88799) FRANKLIN

BUY YOUR HAT OF
L. FLASHENBERG.
THE UNION HATTER
202 Delancey St., New York
Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge.

Phone, 3153 Orchard.
OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW
FINE STATIONERY,
Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.
65 RIVINGTON STREET.
Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

Klein's Hall and Restaurant.
208-208 E. Eighty-sixth St. nr. 3rd Ave
Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen. Music every evening by celebrated Gypsy Band.

High-Class Eye-Glasses and Spectacles fitted at moderate prices. Kodaks and supplies always on hand.
M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue
Betw. 75th and 76th Sts.

S. SCHREIBER,
UNION POWER PRINTER.
Best Facilities for Finest Work.
161-63 BROOME ST.
Telephone 526 Orchard.

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ,
275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone, 1632 Orchard.

GEORGE OBERDORFER,
PHARMACIST.
PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.
2393 EIGHTH AVENUE,
NEAR 128th STREET.

W I N E S **L I Q U O R S**
I. GOLDBERG,
4 STORES
171 EAST BROADWAY
HOUSTON,
Corner Clinton St.
FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 115th St.
BROOKLYN:
PITKIN,
Corner Rockaway St.

LAWYERS.
ROBERT JABLONOWSKI,
Counsellor-at-Law
302 BROADWAY, ROOM 1202-1203.
Telephone 45 and 90 Worth.
Residence 124 E. 86th St., nr. Lexington av.

The 23d A. D. has elected Harry Barna organizer, Harry D. Smith, financial secretary and treasurer, and Wm. Dinger, Jr., secretary.

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street.

Sound, Conservative, Accommodating.

The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.

RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00

Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

Branches:

Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York.
Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn.
Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

SUCCESSFUL MEN OF THE DAY.

By WILLIAM STONEBRIDGE.

A hardworking and ambitious country storekeeper, after half a lifetime of self-denial and toil came to New York with \$30,000 and started a business.

With remarkable enterprise and ability, with fair treatment of his customers, etc., he built up a business in twenty years or so, worth, it is estimated, about ten million dollars.

His old employes, who had been with him from the start, he treated magnificently; his head bookkeepers, department managers, salesmen, etc., received from \$1,000 to \$15,000.

Send Son to Best College, Etc.

His son was sent to the best colleges of this country and of Europe and received the best education that money can afford. The father departed for the land of rest and the son inherited his interest in the business and became the leading partner.

The business was incorporated. The stock, buildings, etc., were estimated at \$100,000, and the customers who actual-

ly made the business, etc., were considered as assets worth \$5,000,000.

Five million dollars' worth of stock was issued, 5 per cent first preferred, 6 per cent second preferred, and common; the first preferred was guaranteed by a fund set aside for that purpose.

Son Never in Building Even.

The son, who has never seen the cellar nor roof of the building, received \$5,000,000 in preferred stock, and was elected president of the company at a salary of \$50,000 per year, while employes' salaries were reduced to from \$500 to \$1,500.

When in town he reaches his office at 11 and leaves at 2, after signing checks, statements, reports, etc., that some one had filled out for him. He spends three months of the year in Florida, Newport, etc., and another three months in Europe.

He dominates and corrupts politics and swears off his taxes. But is called a "merchant prince." A pillar of society. A self-made man. One of the successful men of the day.

A SONG OF BROTHERHOOD.

(LOOKING FORWARD.)

BY WALTER HURT.

The blessings of a brighter day bloom from a perished past,
And glad and golden is the way that leads us on at last
Into the asphodelian lands where fadeless flowers are spread
To greet our feet, by hallowed hands of our remembered dead.

The faith that once was in eclipse, wrapped by the clouds of wrong,
Has felt the touch of loving lips that thrill with tender song,
Till it has risen to redeem the race from its despair
And realize that splendid dream of our unanswered prayers.

Where once the fields were drenched with red beneath the blackest night,
Now greenest grasses grow instead, and lilies blossom white;
And like a vibrant silver bell now rings the robin's note
Where once the battle-song of hell belched from the cannon's throat.

The only chains are links of love, where once were prison bars,
And garlands placed the wounds above have hidden all their scars.
We lightly climb life's sunny slopes, where naught the music mars
That lifts the heart to higher hopes and sets it 'mong the stars.

Our feet have found the solid rock of broader brotherhood;
Our souls have safely met the shock, and all its woes withstood;
The newer birth is ours at last, and nothing now remains
To point us to the poignant past—its passions and its pains.

The darkness of the years is gone, the shadows hurry by,
While fingers of a damask dawn spread beauty on the sky.
On haloed heights a rarer glow shall crown the heart's demands,
And love's sweet springs shall fairer flow from out life's bitter lands.

KNOW THE TRUTH

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Some time ago, Mr. Bryan spoke before 200 editors on "Know the Truth." "No great evil could exist for one year," he said, "if editors were not hired to CHLOROFORM the public."

The editorial page of to-day, he said, was often owned by corporations, and the editorials were written, NOT by editors, but by corporation magistrates.

Of all the criticisms Mr. Bryan has made against the existing order, no other is equal to this one.

Newspapers can exercise a tremendous power for evil. They can corrupt, twist, prejudice men's minds.

A lie in a newspaper is equal to many million liars, because the lie it prints will be read by millions.

Some papers in this country are all lies. News is twisted and distorted. Ploccers of the public are praised and exalted; friends of the public are maligned and destroyed.

Lars love liars as thieves love thieves, and the biggest liar and the biggest thief are backed by lying and thieving newspapers.

"Know the truth." Is anything more vital or important? But HOW shall we know the truth?

Mr. Bryan advises editors to ostracise the editor who lies or who sells his columns to public thieves.

Ostracise? Mr. Bryan was talking to 200 wage-workers, many of whom MUST LIE to get bread for their families.

Mr. Bryan tells these workers to banish, to ostracise, to exile their bosses!

Exile their bosses! Now this is a pretty difficult undertaking. When the editorial wage-worker makes common cause with all other wage-workers it may be possible for them to banish their bosses.

But to-day they are unorganized, and if editors attempted to ostracise their bosses they would SIMPLY OSTRACISE THEMSELVES into unemployment and starvation.

But, Mr. Bryan, it is NOT the editors who can most effectively ostracise corporation-owned and controlled newspapers. It is the buyers of these newspapers. They can if they wish banish these penny agents of thieving corporations.

It is because such newspapers are read, and only for that reason, that they exert any influence whatever.

The ordinary newspaper is run TO MAKE A PROFIT, NOT TO TELL THE TRUTH, and their profits come from the multitude of wage-workers in this country who support the very persons who are trying to chloroform them and pick their pockets.

I know one paper that has ostracised those bankers, traction thieves and politicians who own most of our daily papers.

It is published by workmen to FIND OUT THE TRUTH AND TO PRINT THE TRUTH. It is supported by the pennies of a few thousand intelligent, earnest workmen. It will have one great difficulty to face, and that is the indifference of those workmen who prefer to give their pennies to thieving, lying newspapers instead of building up a paper of their own with no other interest than to tell the truth.

SWITCHMEN FOR DEBS.

(From Journal of the Switchmen's Union.)

Debs has done more than any one living mortal to advance the cause of organized labor. For a quarter of a century he has been in the thickest of the fray and at no time or place did he ever falter for one moment in his duty as he saw it. It was Debs, more than Sargent, Hannahan or any other man connected with the Locomotive Firemen, that made the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers what it is to-day. It was Debs who organized the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, now the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. And, Mr. Switchman, do you know that Debs lent all his aid and energy in organizing the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association? This being true, don't you think he is a very near relation of ours?

Don't you, yes, al union men, feel as though we owed a debt of gratitude to the man who was ever ready and willing to fight for our cause?

We hear you say yes, a thousand times, yes!

Ben Hanford, the running-mate of our incomparable Gene, is a life-long union man, and at this very moment carries a paid-up card in Typographical Union ("Big Six") in New York City.

President Gompers and executive officers of the American Federation of Labor tell us to vote for our "Friends." The history of the Republican party and the Democratic party proves they are both inimical to the interests of organized labor.

What, then, are we to understand by Mr. Gompers' advice?

Are we to understand that we must go to the camps of our enemies seeking friends?

Certainly we are not such a silly lot of asses.

Here we have Debs and Hanford, two bona fide union men, who have struggled with us all their lives, men who have lain in the trenches with us; men who were always first to answer the bugle call to arms when our rights were assailed, and, above all, men whom all the gold of the Rockefeller's, Morgans' and Vanderbilts could not buy.

Now, then, Mr. Switchman, what are you going to do next November? Are you going to the polls dressed from head to foot in union-made clothing with a SCAB ballot in your hand for Injunction Bill Taft?

Or are you going to cast a UNION ballot for UNION men?

Remember this, you have been getting exactly what you voted for, although you didn't want it.

Vote for what you want, and if you don't get it, keep voting until you do get it, and you will never throw your vote away.

The only time you throw your vote away is when you vote for something you don't want.

A vote for Justice and Liberty is never thrown away.

SOME REALLY "VITAL" STATISTICS.

By DR. M. J. KONIKOW.

The Massachusetts Labor Bulletin, an official publication issued by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts, contains in its May issue a highly interesting article, entitled "The State of Employment in the Organized Industries, April 1, 1908."

The following figures and tables are taken from this article to illustrate the extent of the inroads the panic has made in organized trades:

TABLE I.

Localities.	Percentage Idleness.
State as a Whole.....	15.79
Boston.....	14.44
Lawrence.....	25.06
Worcester.....	9.77
Brockton.....	10.94
Lynn.....	4.94
New Bedford.....	43.54
Other Cities and Towns.....	26.54

TABLE II.

Percentages of idlers in different Industries:	
Building and Stone Working.....	22.97
Clothing.....	8.91
Food, Liquors and Tobacco.....	11.00
Leather and Rubber Goods.....	15.00
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding.....	13.47
Printing and Publishing.....	9.60
Textiles.....	39.15
Transportation.....	10.14
Woolen Manufacturers.....	23.31

TABLE III.

Percentage of idlers in some occupations:	
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.....	23.50
Carpenters.....	63.14
Quarry Workers.....	32.39
Cap Makers.....	75.90
Garment Workers.....	32.56
Machinists.....	24.94

TABLE IV.

Causes of idleness:	
Lack of Work.....	85.67
Lack of Material.....	4.47
Weather.....	1.27
Strikes or Lockouts.....	2.78
Disability.....	5.34
Other Causes.....	0.05

One Sixth Out of Work.

Now Table I. shows us that organized labor of Massachusetts has nearly 16 per cent. of jobless men, or about one-sixth of their total number. As the panic is not confined to Massachusetts alone, we must assume the same conditions prevailing in the rest of the States. Taking in round numbers the figure of organized labor in United States at 3,000,000, we find that half a million of them are out of work.

If such a condition of idleness confronts organized labor, what then is the fate of unorganized labor under the same panicky conditions? Organized workmen, by reason of their organizations, would be the last to be affected by the panic, while the unorganized were the first to fall victims of the reckless capitalistic mismanagement. Unfortunately, we have not exact figures of the number idle among the unorganized, but it is safe to assume that the percentage of unemployed among them is much greater than among organized labor. As the unorganized outnumber the organized

at least five to one, you can readily imagine the size of the army of the unemployed throughout the United States.

As to the cause of idleness, Table IV. speaks with unmistakable clearness. It says that out of every hundred idle men, 85 are idle simply because they cannot find work. This seems to be a remarkable admission of impotence by the upholders of the present capitalistic system of society.

CONCENTRATED CONTROL OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

How intermembership in directorates and stock ownership has developed and centralized control may be explained as follows:

Nine men control the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

These nine, with four others, control also the directorates of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Norfolk & Western.

These thirteen, with six others, add control of the New York Central & Hudson River and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

These nineteen, with five others, control also the Chicago & North-western.

These twenty-four, with one other, control also the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

These twenty-five, with two others, control also the Reading system.

These twenty-seven, with three others, control also the Erie.

These thirty, with five others, control also the Southern.

These thirty-five, with two others, control also the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

These thirty-seven, with two others, control also the Lehigh Valley.

These thirty-nine, with four others, control also the Great Northern.

These forty-three, with five others, control also the Northern Pacific.

These forty-eight, with two others, control also the Union Pacific.

These fifty, with one other, control also the Southern Pacific.

These fifty-one, with six others, control also the Rock Island.

The above is based on data published by the interstate commerce commission.

ENGLISH UNION PROGRESSES.

At the biennial conference of the English Boot and Shoe Operatives at Rushden on June 8, the report congratulated the members on an increase in numbers from 24,813 to 31,473, on the establishment of an out-of-work fund, that the principle of indoor workshops in East London was being generally observed, and that the funds had increased by \$80,000 in two years.

THE ISLE OF LOST DREAMS.

There is an isle beyond our ken,
Haunted by dreams of weary men.
Gray hopes enshadow it with wings,
Weary with burdens of old things;
There the insatiate water-springs
Rise with the tears of all who weep;
And deep within it—deep, oh, deep!
The futile voice of sorrow sings.
There, evermore,
Till time be o'er,
Sad, oh, so sad! The dreams of men
Drift through the isle beyond our ken.
—William Sharp.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

POLITICAL.

Both Senator La Follette and Senator Foraker have now sent messages of loyalty to Candidate Taft. The Ohioan expressed congratulations and wished for success, though fearing his action would be "unwelcome or misunderstood." Taft in reply assured him that the note gave great pleasure. What the Wisconsin radical said is worth quoting in full, as follows: "While the platform is disappointing in some fundamental provisions and omissions, and I shall claim the right to say so, I congratulate you most sincerely, and, in the faith that you are more nearly in accord with the great body of Republican voters than the platform, I shall do all in my power to insure your election."

That Candidate Taft is still wedded to the Roosevelt policies may be judged from the article he has written in the current Collier's. In it he says it remained for Roosevelt "to prove how the people will respond to a strong and true leadership when the hour has come for great reforms," and that "the policies which he inaugurated must be continued and developed." Later, referring to this, Taft adds: "They are right and they are the policies of the people. For that reason his successor may well disregard any charge of lack of originality if he does not make an entirely new program of his own."

The twenty-six delegates selected by the Georgia Democratic convention to go to Denver were uninstructed, and it is asserted that they will oppose the nomination of Bryan, as the unit rule has been adopted. In spite of this the Bryan managers now claim that they have two-thirds of the delegates to the national convention pledged for their man.

Gaylord Wilshire, in a leading editorial for the July issue of Wilshire's Magazine, makes the following prediction: "Wilshire is not afraid of being on the record of predicting that nothing but a great war coming within the next five years can save the present capitalist system. It's a matter of no particular economic importance as to which nations fight or what they fight about, or who wins. The main thing is that they spend money enough to create demand enough to set the wheels of industry spinning and relieve the world from the menace of bankrupt capitalists and unemployed workmen. . . . It may be up to him (Taft) as President to decide whether America shall employ itself by fighting Japan or by organizing the Co-operative Commonwealth."

John Wesley Gaines, the fiery Democratic congressman from Tennessee, has been defeated at the primaries by J. W. Byrnes, a Nashville lawyer. Governor Patterson appeared to have beaten Carmack for the governorship. This means a victory for local option as opposed to prohibition.

Congressman Kitchin, of North Carolina, has been named by the Democrats for governor of that state.

EXECUTIVE.

During the recent army maneuvers at Pine Plain, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of War Oliver gave out the information that a plan had been perfected by means of which the various state militia and the regulars were to be amalgamated into a standing army of 250,000 men ready to answer the call of the President. Oliver said the word militia was now a misnomer, and that the state troops are in reality United States volunteers. In the event of any trouble the state organizations will become active units of the regular army absolutely under the control of the federal government.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has recently completed the establishment of bureaus of information at several important European ports, especially at Naples, Marseilles and Havre, where the investigation of the records of suspicious aliens may be undertaken quietly. Lists of such persons have begun to come to the immigration authorities in this country.

One of the last important acts of Secretary of War Taft before his retirement, July 1, was to order Gen.

Meyer to scatter troops along the Mexican border in Texas to aid the marshals in enforcing neutrality against the Mexican revolutionaries now in arms against the government of Diaz.

The end of the fiscal year, June 30, found the national treasury with a deficit of over \$60,000,000, which has been exceeded only twice since the Civil War. The customs have fallen off about \$46,000,000 and the internal revenue \$19,000,000.

LEGAL AND CRIMINAL.

Harry Thaw, murderer of Stanford White, has now begun his fight for a jury trial to test his sanity. Pending this appeal he was remanded to the Poughkeepsie jail after Judge Dowling had ruled that he should go back to the institution for insane criminals at Matteawan. Dowling bluntly remarked that the only reason Thaw sought a removal from Matteawan was that he might be where he could get special favors.

Twenty-seven officers and members of Typographical Union No. 6 were summoned into court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in failing to obey the order against interference with the Butterick Publishing Company.

That Mayor McClellan, of New York city, was legally elected in 1905 with the decreased plurality of 2,965 is the verdict of the recount jury, under instructions from Justice Lambert. The motion for a new trial was denied.

FOREIGN.

Both the Senate and the Deputies of France have passed the electoral reform law, the object of which is to provide complete secrecy of voting.

The International Congress of Women at Amsterdam, Holland, ended a week of sessions on the 20th. Decided progress was reported in all the principal nations except the United States, which was well represented, however, by a group of able women recognized as leaders in the world movement, including the Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Catt and Ida Husted Harper. The militant suffragettes of England were not formally recognized or represented in the congress. After a heated discussion the congress rejected the proposal to form an alliance with the Socialists. The question of general or limited suffrage was left to the judgment of the different countries represented.

The Russian Senate has decided that hereafter members of the Constitutional Democratic party shall be debarred from all offices under the Zemstvos and other civil institutions.

By the narrow margin of three the Clemenceau ministry was sustained in the French Chamber on the bill authorizing the State to purchase the Western Railway. This will add 5,000 kilometers to the government system, making a total of 9,000 kilometers.

The great Pan-Anglican Congress at London, embracing 8,000 delegates from all the various branches of the Church of England in many climes and countries, came to an end Wednesday with a service in St. Paul's at which the 200 bishops present made the offerings of their dioceses. They laid on the altar vouchers for sums aggregating \$1,666,040. The most important feature of the sessions centered around the subject of the relation of the church to the prevailing evils of society to-day. Most of the speakers emphasized the necessity of the church taking an active part in removing the industrial evils tending toward Socialism. Others openly advocated Socialism as the duty of the church.

In its latest test the great airship constructed by Count Zeppelin, of Dresden, Germany, was maneuvered in the air continuously for six and three-quarter hours, with an average speed of thirty-four miles an hour.

The Mexican Government met the outbreak of so-called raiders along the northern border by sending a strong force of soldiers to the scene. When pressed close the raiders fled across the Rio Grande only to be ar-

rested by American officers. Later came reports that the rebellion was spreading and that several important towns had been captured.

The elections in Panama are said to be progressing in an orderly manner and Obaldia, the anti-government candidate, is in the lead.

In his effort to restore peace the Shah of Persia has declared a general amnesty for all accused of political activities.

INDUSTRIAL.

The Detroit News says that 1,750 vessels are now idle on the Great Lakes and that 14,000 marine laborers are unemployed. This is 40 per cent. of the lake tonnage.

Architects for the Equitable Life have filed plans for a building to be 909 feet high, on the site of its present home. The new building will have 62 stories.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897, died at his home in Princeton, N. J., June 24, just as he was thought to be recovering from a long and critical illness. The doctors in attendance say that for many years Mr. Cleveland had suffered from gastro-intestinal disturbances and had long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys. Mrs. Cleveland was with her husband at the end, but the children were away at the summer home in New Hampshire. The funeral was held at the home Friday and the body interred in the Princeton cemetery. Messages of condolence poured in upon Mrs. Cleveland by the hundreds from distinguished citizens, including one from President Roosevelt, who issued a proclamation to the people eulogizing the character and service of the ex-President and ordering full military and naval honors on the day of the funeral and public flags at half mast for thirty days. At the same time the President changed his plan of attending the Yale-Harvard boat races in order to attend the funeral.

The fact that John D. Rockefeller, custodian of the greatest fortune in America and sharing with President Roosevelt the distinction of being one of the most discussed characters of our time, has begun writing the story of his life as a serial feature for the World's Work magazine, is widely noticed by the press. In explanation of his self-inspired task Mr. Rockefeller says: "I have come to see that if my family and friends want some records of things which may shed light on matters that have been somewhat discussed, it is right that I should yield to their advice, and in this informal way go over again some of the events which have made life interesting to me."

William B. Leeds, formerly president of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the man who rose from a position as conductor to the possession of a fortune of \$40,000,000, made largely in the development of the tin plate industry, which was taken over by the Steel Trust, died at Paris after a long illness, June 23. He was 47 years old.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has completed the four-year course at Harvard in three years, and has made known his intention of going to work with his hands as a miner.

DOOLEY ON THE OPEN SHOP.

"What is all this talk that's in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know," said Mr. Dooley. "Ra-ally, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. Shure, 'tis star-tarred 'rich patriots as Dave Parry, Fred Job an' President El-yut of Har-rvard t' burst up th' labor unions. They are afraid, Hinnessey, that th' la-labor unions will over-run this grand an' glorious country of ours, an' there wud be no wan left t' organize into citizens' alliances an' business men's associashuns. An' so they boost th' open shop. What is th' open shop? Shure, 'tis a shop where they keep th' dure open t' accommodate th' consthant stream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. Tis like this, Hinnessey—suppose wan of these free-born Amerycan citizens Dave M. tills us about is wurkin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another free-born son-of-a-gun, an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I cud handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Shure, sez th' boss, an' th' wan-dollar man gets th' merry jinglin' can an' goes out into th' cold, cold wurld."

LOCAL NEW YORK.

The General Committee met Saturday, June 27, at 241 East Eighty-fourth street. Comrade Paulitsch was elected chairman.

Forty-four applications for membership were acted on. Permission was given to H. J. Jantzer to join the 25th and 27th A. D. and to Joseph H. Joyce to join the 17th.

Invitation was extended by the Socialist Band for their picnic July 4 at Schutzen Park, Williamsbridge, and it was voted to take \$10 worth of tickets, to be paid for from the treasury.

Comrade Fieldman's request that his compensation be increased to \$25 a week was not granted.

Recommendations of the Executive Committee meetings of June 15 and 27 concurred in. Grievance Committee recommended that charges against U. Solomon be dismissed; concurred in.

The Acting State Secretary reported for the State Committee, and the following motions were carried: That the State Committee be requested to look into the matter of deciding the responsible editorship of The Socialist, also as to the propaganda character of the paper; also that the State Committee be instructed to take steps to see that The Socialist shall not be a repetition of The Call; also protesting against the proposed increase in price from 5 cents to \$1, as in violation of the recent referendum vote; also that the State Committee be instructed to see that a certain space in the paper is provided for party news and announcements.

Protest was made against the action of the State Committee in transferring The Socialist to the control of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association as being a violation of the referendum.

IT'S FREE

SOCIALISTS!

SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG OF BOOKS & PAMPHLETS YOU WANT

1000 TITLES!

ANY SOCIALIST BOOK OR PAMPHLET YOU WANT

Wilshire Book Co.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SEND TO DAY

The Question of the Hour

AN OLD-FASHIONED LOVE SONG.

By Marie Hemstreet.

He doth not render up his page to every curious mind,
Nor strew the flowers of his thought to every passing wind.
And yet to me my Love hath been most excellently kind.

No twice-told love-tales doth he tell, no vows assail mine ear,
He only bids me creep into his heart, so near, so near,
That well I know I am to him most exquisitely dear.

And when with eventide he comes, the long day's work well done,
The silver sail of silence bears us on—and on—and on—
And love and life are pledged anew—for life and love are one.

—The Outlook

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST

Published for the Socialist Party of the State of New York by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published every Saturday. Office and place of business, 6 Park Place, New York. L. A. Malkiel, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; J. Chantapes, secretary.

Telephones 2947 and 2948 Cortland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single.	Bundles.
One year.....\$1.00	5 a week, one year.....\$3.00
Six months.....50 cents	10 a week, one year.....5.50
Single Copy.....2 cents	25 a week, one year.....13.25

Subscriptions, individual or for bundles, are payable in advance. Canadian and foreign postage 1 cent per copy extra. Make all checks payable to The New York Socialist.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second class mail matter.



NEW YORK, JULY 4, 1908.

25 CENTS FOR GETTING ONE SUB.

For simply bringing The Socialist to the attention of one person who wants to get in touch with Socialism and securing his or her yearly subscription any person may retain 25 cents from the price, remitting the 75 cents balance with name and address on slip of paper.

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE!

From the date of this issue of The Socialist the price of a single subscription to new subscribers is to be \$1.00; but this does not mean that the present subscribers will be asked to renew at that figure. In view of the loyal support given by this "old guard" of The Worker and New York Socialist it has been decided to give all present subscribers the privilege of renewing at the same rate as formerly by offering to send The Socialist two years for \$1.00.

Acknowledgment of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

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

A CAPITALIST DOCTRINE.

By CLYDE J. WRIGHT.

There is a sort of wierd humor in the capitalists' charge, that to believe in socialism is to believe in the doctrine of "free love."

Passing without comment the fact that Socialism is strictly a political issue and not a love affair; upon second thought, the above charge suggests more than passing notice.

The "Free Love" charge is always spoken of by the defenders of capitalism in the sense of a protest; and since they protest against the doctrine of free love, regardless of what particular school of ethics support the doctrine, or whether or not any sect supports the doctrine, the fact that advocates of capitalism enter a protest admits of no other interpretation than that the capitalistic system of government is in support of some kind of a doctrine that is the opposite of "free love."

Since they hesitate to name their particular love doctrine, really now, we are forced to contract the word "free" with the word "slave," and, for want of a better, name their doctrine "enslaved love."

Superficially, the foregoing might pass as simply word jugglery, but by careful thinking and the seeming sarcasm disappears as the painful truth becomes more and more revealed.

Does CAPITALISM REALLY SUPPORT A DOCTRINE OF "ENSLAVED LOVE?"

Of course, we observe that "enslaved love" is a contradiction of terms, but perhaps no more so than the capitalistic system itself.

Miss A— rides in Capitalist B—'s automobile; she occupies furnished apartments and Capitalist B— pays the rent, she drinks champagne with Capitalist B— because it might displease him if she refused, in which event he might go with his dollars and buy "enslaved love" of another,

and then Miss A— would be out of a job.

According to the doctrine of "free love," Miss A— loved Mr. C—; but Mr. C— was a poor boy who lost his job because CAPITALIST B— OWNED HIS JOB, AND FIRED HIM; therefore, Mr. C— became a down-and-out. According to the doctrine of "enslaved love," Miss A— loves (Note our apologies for the word) Capitalist B—'s dollars, for which she sells her individuality and bows, a slave, before the shrine of the dollar god.

Of course, when a working class produce the living, the conveniences and the luxuries of a capitalist and the capitalist has nothing to do but debauch, it is entirely reasonable that the capitalist should support a doctrine of "enslaved love."

Continuing among the so-called "High-ups," in their conjugal community of "enslaved lovers" mix-ups we are reminded of the Dutchman's joke. Hans said: "Schneider comes over du see my wife and I goes over du see Schneider's wife; vosn't dot a shoke on Schneider?"

Some poor mother's daughter goes to the shows, but the man that paid for the tickets usually demands interest on his investment.

These, many of them, are the birds of gilded cages that pine for their mates.

Then comes the long line of the underpaid army of capitalism's moral bargain counter, that seek to add the price of a few comforts to their four dollars per week—enslaved lovers, yoked to a tyrant that knows no more about love than the system that makes him master of an honest girl's misfortune.

"They pay for their pleasures with their liberties;" they pluck their daily bread from a tree of vice that sucks its nourishment from the very fountain-head of our great and glorious republic.

And yet they say that Socialism would destroy the home,

THE HUMAN SCRAP HEAP.

By Graham Romeyn Taylor, in Philadelphia Ledger.

"Regular B. & O. No. 6, the right main," shouted Switchtender Griffin through the telephone. It was a verification of the order he had received and the little shanty by the side of the track seemed almost to burst with the volume of his tones. Any-one who spends twelve hours of the twenty-four in a railroad switching yard must accustom his voice to a never-ending contest with a bedlam of whistles, bells and rushing steam. Jamming the receiver on its hook and opening the little door, Griffin bent his six-foot frame through the opening. His lantern swung from the stump of his right arm, which had just enough of an elbow to make a hook for it. Successive bars of yellow light at every slant and angle came from one ETAOINSHRDM:;sbk ghted in the darkness as the reflection came from one track or another in the tangle. He picked his way across them and stopped to throw the switch. Scarcely had he straightened up when out of the night rushed "No. 6." It clattered past the shanty, thundered over the high iron bridge and then like a spent skyrocket, it could be seen slowly bending its stream of light around the curve before the last straight stretch into the white glare of the trainshed.

Aware of Responsibility.

"You see," said Griffin, as he shoved the door shut and gave the stove the only housekeeping attention which the shanty demanded of him, "there's two o' them mains. One's the right main and the other's the wrong main. They're the two tracks across the bridge. The right main goin' toward the depot is the wrong one comin' out. But sometimes, if the right one is blockaded, we have to send the trains in or out by the wrong main." "Suppose," said I, "another train was coming out on its right main at the same time you might be sending B. & O. No. 6 in its wrong main. Wouldn't something happen?" "Sure. They'd clean it up with ambulances, and you'd hear the kids yelling 'extry.' That's just the thing we've got to look out for." His frankness was a relief. It showed me one thing certainly, that Griffin

was keenly aware of his responsibility. In fact, I felt a sense of assurance in discovering Griffin's motto nailed to the wall beside a Sunday supplement picture. There was an element of dead certainty about its strong language. It read, 'Live every day so that you can look and d—n man in the face and tell him 'Go to h—ll,' a vigorous way, to be sure, of saying: "Be sure you are right," but one, nevertheless, that gave you a comfortable sense of double riveted security, with error not even among the possibilities.

"Lot of Hot Air."

"Job important? Well, you can size it up for yourself. The magazines have had a big lot of hot air about the engineer. All their railroad yarns tell about the trainload of passengers whose safety rests with the man in the cab. What in heaven's name would he do. I'd like to know, if we fellers didn't keep the switches right? Guess the lives of the trainloads depend on the man in the shanty, too."

I was not in a mood to dispute the statement, as Griffin caught sight of a light in the distance, which rapidly swelled to a full moon. "Great Western, No. 3," he was hollering through the phone. "All right, Tom; the wrong main for her," and it seemed as if he had scarcely gone outside of the shanty when the full moon, backed up by eight tons of pounding iron and clouds of choking steam, rushed by, trailing half a dozen sleepers that looked like one elongated car.

"Human Scrap Heap."

"Sure, we're the human scrap heap in this business. There's about as many of us maimed as able bodied. Look down that row of white lights to the right of the nearest track. Each one of 'em has a shanty and a switch tender. There's me and Bill Williams—his my day partner—in this shanty, both of us lacking a right arm. Dave, in the next shanty, he's got no left hand. Next feller's all sound. But the two after him—neither of them can count on'ren about six all told on his fingers. Out of twenty in this yard there are seven maimed, and among the 700 or thereabout in the city I expect there's between a third and a half handicapped. Dunno how you would find out for sure."

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS

He.

His horses' tails are docked. His terriers' ears clipped, or their tails curtailed at the behest of foolish fashion. Sometimes he doth feast on pate-de-fois gras; at other times On bodied live lobsters. To amass his wealth The stunted children, prematurely aged, Toil through the night in his Southern cotton mills. They strive and sweater in his glass factories, They grind from steel the flying dust of death— But he is all compassion. Lo! he joins The anti-vivisection agitation.

She.

Above her towering hat there floats a cloud Of feathers, torn from out the quivering fish Of a live bird; and underneath its rim Nestles a wreath made by a little child Robbed of its youth and play. Her stylish coat Was sew'd by sweater's slaves, who, late at night, While she was sleeping, trod the foot-machines In field air for a starvation wage. But lo! her heart is tender. She has joined The anti-vivisection agitation. —E. M. G., in Times.

FORCED TO ACCEPT WAGE REDUCTION.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association ended their wage conference yesterday. The workers accepted a reduction of 5 per cent. for the tin plate workers, which includes heaters, rollers and finishers, doing the most skilled work. The sheet workers, doing practically the same class of work, accepted a reduction of 2 1/2 per cent.

THE STORM'S REPLY.

By ALBERT MEYER.

"Paper, sir, paper?" Her voice was drowned By the sound of hurrying feet. "Paper—" "Could none in that crowd be found Who would buy, that she might eat? She shrank from the merciless storm in fright. Back from the rain-pelted crowd; Her haggard face showed pale in the light. Pale as the corpse in its shroud. "Paper, sir, paper?" Such was her sigh. Which meant, "I'm need of bread." But few could hear that in her cry; So they passed by her aged head. They passed her by—her thin gray hair Was moist with the raindrops' spray With weary eyes, all dimmed with care She picked her tottering way. The hard, wet pavement gleamed in the light Streaming from crowded stores. But the lady shoppers o'erlooked her plight As they stepped to their carriage doors. I watched her as she threaded her way Through the rough unthinking throng. I asked, "Does her misery not pay For the ease of the rich and the strong?" I asked of the Storm—than Man more just. Since it neither thinks nor wills— If the thrifty poor ought eat of the crust While the rich in plenty swills. I asked, "Is it right that one man's need Must be another's bread? Meet the Many in hunger toll and bleed For the Few who go o'erfed? "What doth he drain, who drinketh wine, From the poor, without drink nor food?" But the voice of the Storm was louder than mine, As it moaned, "He drains their blood."