

# THE SOCIALIST

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## THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

### OUR CANDIDATES:

For President . . . . . **EUGENE V. DEBS**  
 For Vice-President . . . . . **BENJAMIN HANFORD**  
 For Governor of New York, . . . . . **JOSHUA WANHOPE**

### GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

1888 .....	2,068	1896 .....	26,564
1892 .....	21,157	1900 .....	96,961
1904 .....	408,330		

**LOOKS LIKE A LOAF,  
 BUT  
 IT'S ONLY A STONE.**

tions, after all his efforts. A number of other labor leaders, whose amour propre is not so directly involved, have frankly admitted that the Democratic plank is not appreciably better than that adopted by the Republicans, that, even if there were any assurance of its being lived up to in the event of Democratic victory, yet the most essential points in "labor's bill of rights" would still be withheld.

The plank declares for trial by jury in cases of "indirect" contempt of court. The weakness of this is that it is left to the courts themselves to determine which acts of alleged contempt are "indirect" and which are "direct" and therefore to be punished, as now, at the discretion of the judge.

Another paragraph reads: "We favor the eight-hour day on all government work." It would be hard to find a politician of either party, no matter how subservient to capitalist interests, who would not cheerfully subscribe to this. Anyone can "favor" things which, when it comes to action, he has no intention of putting into effect. The convention carefully refrained from definitely PLEDGING the Democratic party to the enactment of a law which would establish the eight-hour limit on all work done by or FOR the government. Anything short of that is empty talk.

There is a declaration that "the courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties"—which is absolutely false, so far as the working class is concerned—and pledging the Democratic party to "maintain their dignity"—THAT SAME JUDICIAL DIGNITY WHICH IS SO DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF TAFT AND VAN CLEAVE AND WHICH IS AND LONG HAS BEEN THE CLOAK FOR USURPTION AND INIQUITY.

There is the pledge to establish a separate Department of Labor—but no assurance that it shall be administered any more in the interest of the workers than the existing Department of Commerce and Labor has been.

There is the pledge to enact a Federal Employers' Liability Law—"SO FAR AS THE FEDERAL JURISDICTION EXTENDS." The convention apparently assumed that the workingmen would be too thoughtless to recognize that those qualifying words nullify the whole pledge—FOR IT IS JUST ON THE POINT OF THE LIMITATIONS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION THAT THE SUPREME COURT WIPED OUT THE ERDMAN LAW LAST WINTER AND WILL DO IT AGAIN. And the Democratic party has too high a respect for "judicial dignity" to think of promising a reversal of that decision.

And then there is the declaration, in vague and general terms, that working people ought to have the right to organize for the improvement of their conditions and that labor unions ought not to

be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade: That, too, the Republicans are willing enough to concede in the same general terms, well knowing that, so long as "judicial dignity" is maintained, it will be only a pious wish and the courts will continue to hand down decisions against labor.

Much more important than all these, are the things that the Denver convention has not pledged the Democratic party to.

It has NOT pledged itself to the most vital point asked for by the Federation in the matter of injunctions—the requirement THAT NOTICE BE GIVEN BEFORE AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED.

And it has NOT pledged itself to the establishment of the right of workmen to use the BOYCOTT—a method of action which is absolutely necessary to the effectiveness of the unions and which the Republican and Democratic judges have united in declaring unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment as well as by civil damages.

In the name of Organized Labor, President Gompers has gone to both conventions and asked for bread, and by each he has been given a stone. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT AT DENVER THE POLITICIANS TOOK THE TROUBLE TO PAINT THE STONE SO THAT IT LOOKS A LITTLE BIT LIKE A LOAF. WILL THE WORKING CLASS SWALLOW IT?

"Property Causes Dissension Between Mother and Son." Nothing very new in that headline. Property has caused most of the dissension since this world began.

### POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

The fight now being waged by the Socialists in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and numerous other cities of the Union for the right to hold meetings on the streets without dictation or interference by the police is not a new thing, nor is it likely to come to an end very soon. During all the years of the party's existence we have been fighting in defense of this right, now in one place and now in another, always winning our battles by sheer daring and persistence, yet always having to recommence them and fight them all over again and again.

If anyone thinks the Socialists enjoy getting arrested and defending themselves in the police courts, he is much mistaken. Our party is strong enough in facts and logic not to need any factitious martyrdom to lend it glamor in the public eye or make it interesting for our own members. While we know that police persecution does, in the long run, react in our favor, attracting attention and rousing sympathy for our cause, yet we would willingly dispense with the nightstick and the patrol wagon if we could.

So long, however, as the authorities continue their brutal and stupid attempts at repression, it is necessary for the Socialists to continue their steadfast resistance. The pretense that the police are actuated by a desire to maintain order and prevent interference with traffic is too thin to deserve a moment's consideration. The Salvation Army, the Volunteers, the Mormons, and all sorts of religious enthusiasts are permitted to hold meetings on the streets without disturbance. So are a host of patent-medicine fakirs, and vendors of picture post cards and penny trinkets. And when either of the old parties wishes to hold a street meeting or a parade, with all the accompaniments of noise and fireworks which serve those parties in lieu of argument, we never hear of its being interfered with, even though the other party happens to be in control of the police powers. We should decidedly object, of course, even to a general and impartial prohibition of open-air meetings and parades. But when it is a matter of systematic discrimination against Socialist meetings and



in favor of all other sorts, we have no choice but to resist by all means at our disposal.

In all probability the fight will have to go on for some years yet, until we have succeeded in seating at least a considerable minority of Socialists in most of the city councils and state legislatures of the land. Meanwhile, it might be worth while for the national organization of the party to take some steps for making the fight more aggressive as well as more systematic than it has yet been. We have the law and the facts on our side. In the police courts, law and evidence count for much less than the whim of the particular Dogberry on the bench or the tip he has received from the local boss. The higher courts, however, though by no means models of even-handed justice, necessarily pay a little more respect to fundamental principles of common and statute law. There is a strong chance that, if certain of the more outrageous cases of police lawlessness were taken up seriously and pushed with energy and discretion, substantial damages might be recovered from the responsible officials. Half a dozen such verdicts obtained in the higher courts, would do more than anything else to inspire the police authorities with respect for our rights and to secure us from future annoyance.

Before proceeding to nominations at Denver they turned back the hands of the clock. There was a singular appropriateness in the act. That is just what the Democratic party is always trying to do, to turn the course of history backward, to return to the days of small production and competition, instead of going forward to Socialism.

A Republican vote is a vote to keep things as they are. A Democratic vote is a vote in favor of trying to go back to the past—and failing in the attempt. A Socialist vote is a vote for the future. Which way do you turn your hopes?

#### GOMPERS WOULD TAKE KARL MARX INTO PARTNERSHIP.

It is significant in more ways than one that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor should have thought it advisable, as shown by the current issue of the Federationist, to spend the good money of the Federation in publishing a pamphlet by A. Schlesinger entitled "Gomperism and Socialists." The pamphlet in question consists chiefly of extracts from private letters written by Karl Marx to Schlesinger, in which the latter is urged to support Gompers and assist in every movement that will result in working-class action, either industrial or political.

We need say nothing of the fact that a few extracts from letters, torn from their context, can hardly be assumed to represent truly the exact views of the writer. But when, besides, those letters are more than a quarter of a century old, it will probably occur to every thoughtful reader that they are not very pertinent as an endorsement of the policies pursued by Mr. Gompers to-day.

When those letters were written, Mr. Gompers was young in the labor movement, and the American Federation itself was in its infancy. Karl Marx wisely counseled that both the man and the organization be given an opportunity to show what they were good for, that they be given help and counsel in the hope that they would develop in the manner most useful to the working class. If the organization has made good only in a very small degree and the man not at all, it is hardly permissible at this late day to bring out Marx' words of twenty-five years ago and flourish them before the world as an authoritative Socialist endorsement what Mr. Gompers and the Federation now are. Such an attempt is significant, in the first place, of the profound effect which present-day Socialist criticism of the Gompers policies is having within the ranks of the Federation itself.

It is significant in another way. Ten years ago, or even five years ago, it seemed expedient to President Gompers and the other conservative leaders in the trade-union movement to oppose Socialism openly, to disclaim the relation which actually exists and in the nature of things must exist between the economic and the political wings of the labor movement, to pretend that unionism was a bulwark against Socialism. To claim Karl Marx, the Socialist, as a sponsor for himself and his policies, would then have seemed to President Gompers the limit of indiscretion. And so it would have been, indeed.

But times have changed. Socialism is beginning to be a word to conjure with in labor circles, and Mr. Gompers is quite ready to do the trick, to put forth the claim that he represents real simon-pure Marxian Socialism on the industrial field, and that it is the Socialists themselves who are going counter to Marx' ideas.

In a word, having discovered that Socialism is becoming popular, spite of all his efforts, Mr. Gompers is trying to take Marx into partnership and trade on his name. Unfortunately for him, though

Marx is dead, Socialism is very much alive. It is not just a word, to be used by anyone who chooses to claim it. It is a vital force, in the minds and hearts of great masses of men, who do not blindly follow the words of a generation past, but observe and judge the facts before their eyes.

President Gompers and the other conservative leaders will not succeed in their attempt to mask futile policies under an honored name. They will have to change the policies or give way to men who will.

The New York World rejoices in the fact that the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Denver last week is more conservative than those on which Mr. Bryan ran in 1896 and 1900. It is especially pleased with the backward step taken in the matter of injunctions, this year's plank expressly declaring the Democracy's confidence in what is called "the integrity of the courts." The World is quite right as to its facts. Unfortunately, a lot of workingmen have such short memories that they will imagine that the Democratic party has really grown more radical, instead of having retrogressed.

An enthusiastic, if not over judicious, reader, informing us of his intention to vote for Bryan "this time," tells us what a good world this will be if only the Peerless One triumphs, and winds up: "And from such a world God will fend off the comets with His strong right arm and the angels will exult over it in heaven." Maybe. But what we are more concerned about just now is, who will fend off the hard times that heretofore have come with such distressing regularity under Republican and Democratic administrations alike?

#### TEACH THEM TO RISE WITH, NOT ABOVE, THEIR OWN CLASS.

Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, praises the European conditions under which "boys are expected to stay in the class where they begin" and finds fault with American educational methods because they encourage the children of the poor to "move out of their class and do a more intellectual kind of work than their fathers." Teachers, librarians, and settlement workers have sharply taken issue with him, and they are quite right in so doing.

Dr. Draper says the American system leads children into mischief and encourages people to undertake things for which they are not fitted. He would like a hereditary aristocracy of culture, with a few trained for intellectual work and intellectual pleasures and the masses taught to be content as hewers of wood and drawers of water. If he were consistent, the Commissioner would frankly advocate going back to a state of chattel slavery, under which his barbarous ideals might have some chance of being realized.

Granted that there is more crime in this country than in almost any other. Granted that crime and vice and suicide and insanity are on the increase. Granted that our political and industrial life is marked by anarchic inefficiency worse, perhaps, than that of any country of Western Europe. These things can hardly be denied. But it is a big jump in the dark to conclude that the cause for these evils is the educational system which encourages children to seek better conditions of life and higher intellectual interests than their fathers enjoyed.

Change is the law of life. Contentment means inertia, paralysis, death. Whatever discontent prevails, wherever masses of people are striving for change, it is a sign that the community is alive and growing. If great evils become manifest in the process, that is because of conditions which fetter its growth.

Some of Dr. Draper's critics, however, are only a little nearer the right view than he. They are conservative, while he is reactionary. They see only the good in the present system, while he sees only the evil. One of them says: "Don't discourage the ambitious child. Tell him to rise as far above his father's class as he can. There is no danger of his rising unless he is fit to rise."

Suppose you take a growing boy and rivet iron bands tight around his head and body and limbs. Pain and sickness will result. What are we to do to relieve him?

Dr. Draper would say: "The boy's growth is the cause of the trouble. Put him on short rations and give him some deadening drugs to stunt his growth, and then he will be all right."

The critic whom we have quoted would say: "There is really nothing the matter. Stimulate the boy's growth all you can. If he is robust enough, the expansion of his frame will burst the iron bands in time. If not, that proves that he was not fit to grow."

We Socialists say: "Strengthen the boy and promote his growth, by all means. But above all, teach and help him to tear off the iron bands so that he may have room to grow in comfort and in health." Which, being interpreted, means: Stop telling the child to "rise



as far ABOVE his father's class as he can." Instead, tell him to strive with all his might to rise WITH his father's class. Teach him and help him, not to rise ALONE by CLIMBING ON OTHER MEN'S SHOULDERS, but to give and take a helping hand in the upward march of his class, so that ALL may rise in manly comradeship.

Mr. Taft is a broad-beamed and short-legged individual—not just the best model for a circus performer. Yet he manages to ride two horses very well. Through the "Industrial Headquarters" established by his campaign managers at Chicago, he issues a statement that "Mr. Taft considers that the injunction as it has generally been used in labor cases is repugnant to our American sense of fairness," and a Republican organ publishes the report of his sympathy with the unions under the caption, "Taft Ignores Platform." So much to catch the labor vote. Then, to take the curse off in the eyes of the capitalists, Mr. Taft in propria persona smiles a genial smile and says: "Of course you can't expect me to comment upon the utterances of an advocate of mine."

Explain to your wife that the reason you wish her not to buy any patterns or magazines published by the Butterick Company is that the Buttericks are fighting the eight-hour day, and that every victory gained for the eight-hour day means a benefit to the whole working class.

Now Capital and Labor are going to be brothers—for at least four months.

Some people are afraid—or profess to be afraid—that the advent of Socialism would result in an increase of corruption. They observe that the public departments are to-day honey-combed with graft, and they argue that, as Socialism would mean an extension of the functions of government, it would inevitably increase the opportunities for official dishonesty.

These critics forget (what all careful students of public affairs have observed, and what Lincoln Steffens, for instance, has made very plain) that PUBLIC CORRUPTION HAS ITS ROOTS IN PRIVATE BUSINESS—that it is just at the point where public officials come in contact with private capitalistic interests that graft takes place.

Take the fire department as an example. If there is any department to-day that comes near to the Socialist ideal, it is this. In the fidelity and courage which rightly make the firemen popular heroes we see the effect of that ideal of public service which will be the mainspring to activity in the Co-operative Commonwealth. The firemen are not paid in proportion to the amount of property they save or the number of lives they rescue from the flames. Their pay goes on just the same, whether there are many fires or few. Nor is any system of bounties or piece-work wage or sliding scale found necessary to incite them to do their best whenever their services are needed. The "INCENTIVE OF GAIN" which the capitalist apologists tell us is necessary to keep men keyed up to the needful point of alertness and activity, is NOTABLY ABSENT in the fire department; and no other department does such admirable work.

But occasionally even the fire department gets dragged into the mud of graft exposures. And when does this happen?

Is it that men in the service take advantage of the many opportunities offered them for pocketing valuables exposed to view in the houses which they enter in the course of duty? To the honor of the firemen be it said (and to the honor of human nature, for the firemen are just average men) this very seldom happens.

No. When dishonesty in the fire department is exposed, it is almost invariably the dishonesty of certain higher officials—men drawn from the business classes, not from the working class—who are coming in contact with private profit-making business in the purchase of hose and other supplies. An example of this has just been brought to light in New York. Through collusion between high officials of the department and good, conservative, respectable business men—JUST THE SORT OF GENTLEMEN WHO SOLEMNLY WARN THE PUBLIC AGAINST THE DANGERS OF SOCIALISM—the city has been paying for rotten hose, which burst under any but the slightest strain and not only endangered property, but on more than one occasion sent brave firemen to a horrible death.

In so far as the fire department is socialistic, it commands the respect of all. Just where it comes under the influence of capitalist business, it reeks with fraud—and fraud which, in its consequences, spells murder.

Which do you think is the reasonable thing to do—turn over

the fire department to private enterprise, to be run for profit, like the railways and factories? Or go on and socialize the top of it just as we have socialized the bottom?

And if the socialistic element in the fire department brings out everything that is good in human nature, and the capitalistic element in it brings out everything that is greedy and false and cruel, how about socializing the other departments? And how about going on and applying the same rule to the mills and mines and railroads?

Stuyvesant Fish has his good points, one of which is a certain measure of truthfulness. Along with the Socialists, he predicted the present hard times a year or two before they arrived; and now he refuses to join in the campaign chorus of prosperity predictions. Just before sailing for Europe, Saturday, he said: "There has been no marked improvement in the underlying conditions, and I do not expect a recovery in business for some months to come." We may also credit him with a degree of wit. When asked if the demand for capital was not increasing, he answered: "Yes—by charity organizations."

To hear Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan talk, one would suppose that campaign-fund publicity was a brand-new thing invented by one or the other of them in this year of grace 1908. Yet the Socialist party has been practising it for years before either of the old-party leaders ever thought of it.

"Half a loaf is better than no bread," certainly. But those who are content to beg for a half-loaf will be lucky if they get now and then a dry crust; while those who boldly demand the whole loaf that belongs to them will get the half now and the whole in the near future.

The label of the Bakers' Union ought to be on every loaf of bread that comes into your house. Tell your wife so.

## INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

From the earliest dawn of history the soul of man has aspired to independence and liberty. The desire was not born with the sires of '76, nor first expressed in the Declaration of Independence, since ages before that poets had sung of the sweet flower of liberty, and brave men had given their lives to secure independence from tyrant and king. Leonidas dying at Thermopylae, Judas Maccabeus marshaling the Jews against the encroachments of the Romans, Charles Martel hammering the invading Saracens from Europe, Joan of Arc battling for her native king, Huguenots and Puritans fleeing to America from the restraints that surrounded them, all had visions of independence and liberty, as they saw them, that glorified to them the future and transfigured them before the eyes of men.

But, after all, it was only a partial vision these men and women had. They were hampered, as we are, by environment; their aims were not full, their work was not perfect. The Grecian who was ready to repel a Persian tyrant would accept an Alexander; the Maid of Orleans, chafing for freedom from foreign domination, saw in her sweet virgin visions nothing better than the rulership of a French king in France; the Puritan who sought on the shores of New England "freedom to worship God" was ready to drive a Roger Williams or Anne Hutchinson from his community; and even the signers of the Declaration of Independence suppressed the paragraph which demanded liberty for the negro.

Their very expressions, the very words they used, to voice the aspiration that burned within them, were circumscribed and inadequate. For countless centuries the world looked forward to liberty and independence as the acme of its hopes, and both were inadequate, because they failed to take into consideration the great social life which is at the base of all advancement.

The man who would be independent cannot be social. He must go to the wilderness and live and die unto himself, building his own house, tilling his own field, making his own clothing, providing his own amusements. If he should specialize his effort, and if he should

look toward his fellowman, he ceases to be independent; for upon one he becomes dependent for his shoes, another for the cloth in his coat, another for the salt that seasons his food, and upon an army of men and women for the articles that supply him with comfort and variety.

If he would have liberty he must not be restrained. The civil law restricting him in the use of land, the unwritten social law prescribing what is fit and decent and the moral law suggesting that he restrain certain propensities he may have, are all limits to his liberty. It is only as he abrogates all these, throws aside the claims of society and the suggestions of sentiment and humanity, doing only as his whim or notion may dictate, that he can have perfect liberty.

But of late years there has grown up a higher conception of things, a more clear seeing idealism, which demands neither the independence of the pioneer and ascetic nor the liberty of the anarchist or voluptuary. Instead of independence it speaks of interdependence; instead of liberty it seeks for freedom.

Interdependence is the order of organization, the law of society and commerce. It is not servile, but it serves. While independence limits one to his own talent and capacity, interdependence brings to his touch the talents and capacity of all men, the wide world over. Whether in iron machinery or in social life, interdependence assembles parts and uses them in beautiful harmony, to the accomplishment of grand results. Independence clothed the world in skins; interdependence has robed it in silks and fabrics of textures and tints that delight the eye. Independence ate meat burned on coals and bread made from cracked corn; interdependence searches the world for delicious and wholesome foods, and serves them temptingly in every home. Independence lived in the cave, the hollow tree, the wigwag on the tent; interdependence builds the modern cottage and the palace of glass.

Then, liberty has grown into a higher feeling for freedom. There is liberty in the wood, far from society; but there is freedom of motion in well-regulated association. The perfect machine, moving in rhythm, is so jointed and attached part to part, that there is no liberty for any; yet with what splendid freedom it moves, frictionless and logically, working out its marvelous design!

This is the highest destiny of man, the perfection of evolution from the solitary life of Eden to the higher social life of the Kingdom of Heaven.



### THE INJUNCTION QUESTION.

By **RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL.**

Many well-meaning persons regard the present cry for restrictions upon the issuing of labor injunctions as a blind and groundless attack upon the courts. That the subject should be discussed with such bitterness seems to them quite unaccountable. Others, with slightly better knowledge, suppose that the whole agitation arises from a few isolated and sensational cases of abuse.

The better informed can recall instances in which some over-zealous judge has issued an order restraining the men from walking through the streets, from holding public meetings, or from giving financial relief to the families of those on strike. Such injunctions as these—prohibiting lawful acts—have been pretty generally condemned. But the thing little understood, outside the labor movement itself, is the way in which *injunctive to the men on strike may be worked, even where the injunction seeks to restrain them only from acts of unlawful violence and intimidation.*

In the first instance, the restraining order is granted by the court after having heard one side only, the theory being that it is an extreme remedy made necessary to prevent a threatened destruction of life or property. It is usually addressed to the officers of the union by name and personally served upon them; but it also applies, in general terms, to all members of the union and all sympathizers.

At the time when the order issues, the usual situation is this: The strikers have pickets stationed in the streets approaching the factory, for the purpose of explaining the strike to any who may seek work there. This picketing, be it observed, has been held by the courts to be lawful so long as persuasion only is resorted to and there is no violence or intimidation. And violence and intimidation are, of course, punishable under the criminal law, whether an injunction is in force or not. The employers, on the other hand, have usually secured a few strike-breakers to take the places of the men, have appealed to the police for protection, and have employed detectives to watch the strikers and report cases of violence, intimidation or breach of the injunction order.

Now with the men, the strike is a most serious thing. *To win or lose involves the very livelihood of their families.* No doubt the more hot-headed may be tempted to violence. The detectives and strike-breakers, on the other hand, are mostly reckless men, and they know that their work will be judged by its result. It is their business to break the strike, and when an injunction has once been issued, they are under temptation to perjure themselves in order to prove a violation.

In the absence of an injunction the men are deterred from violence or intimidation, and the strike-breakers are deterred from violence or perjury by the provisions of the criminal law; but the moment an injunction is obtained, the strikers feel that they are put in an unfair and unequal position. They fear to do lawful picketing. They know that if an unfounded charge should be brought against one of them for alleged acts of violence in disregard of the injunction, *he would be deprived of the safeguards which are thrown about other persons who are accused of crime.* He would be brought before the judge by whom the order was issued, charged not with a crime, but with a "contempt of court." His case would be heard by the judge only. The ancient right to trial by jury would be denied him, even though the act charged is such as to come within the penal code. The rule of criminal law that the accused must be proved guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt" would not apply to him. He could be convicted and sent to jail by a mere preponderance of evidence such as is required to obtain a money judgment.

These, in substance, are the grievances complained of by the leaders of organized labor. They regard the use of strike injunctions as a recent and dangerous development of the summary powers of the courts.

Where the injunction forbids acts which are otherwise lawful, the judge, they say, is exercising essentially a legislative function, as his order is law so long as it stands.

Where acts are forbidden which are

already crimes under the penal statutes, a situation is created wherein the men on strike are discriminated from the rest of the community into a little class by themselves, so that if charged with these crimes they are deprived of those safeguards against unjust imprisonment which have been jealously guarded for centuries and which our constitutions are supposed to guarantee to all citizens.

### A BARGAIN.

By **CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.**

Said the Slumchild to the Wise—  
To the people of place and power  
Who govern and guide the hour,  
To the people who write and teach,  
Ruling our thought and speech,  
And all the Captains and Kings  
Who command the making of things—  
"Give me the good ye know,  
That I, the Child, may grow!  
Light, for the whole day long,  
Food that is pure and strong,  
Housing and clothing fair,  
Clear water and clean air,  
Teaching from day to day,  
And room—for a child to play!"

Then the Wise made answer cold:  
"These things are not given, but sold,  
They shall be yours to-day  
If you can pay."

"Pay!" said the Child, "Pay you?  
What can I do?  
Only in years' slow length  
Shall I have strength.  
I have not power nor skill,  
Wisdom nor wit nor will—  
What service weak and wild  
Can you ask of a little child?"

But the Wise made answer cold:  
"Goods must be bought and sold;  
You shall have nothing here  
Without paying—paying dear!"  
And the Rulers turned away.  
But the Child cried on them: "Stay!  
Wait! I will pay!"

"For the foulness where I live,  
Fifth in return I give,  
For the greed that withholds my right,  
Greed that shall shake your might,  
For the sins I live in and learn,  
Plentiful sin I return.  
For my lack in home and school,  
Ignorance comes to rule.  
From where I sicken and die,  
Disease in your homes shall lie,  
My all uncounted death  
Shall choke your children's breath,  
Degenerate—crippled—base—  
I degrade the human race;  
And the people you have made—  
These shall make you afraid!"

"I ask no more. I take  
The terms you make;  
And steadily, day by day,  
I will pay."

### GOOD PROGRESS IN AUSTRIA.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

VIENNA, July 2.—The report of the Austrian labor union commission for 1907 just published here shows a good increase in membership and in financial strength during the past year. In this city there are 125,626 union members, or about 40 per cent. of all those employed industrially. The receipts of the unions have risen from \$1,396,474 in 1906 to \$1,624,152 in 1907, and last year's strike fund consisted of \$650,000. The following table gives the membership by years and sexes since the commencement of systematic organization:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1892.....	44,390	2,216	46,606
1896.....	95,221	3,448	98,669
1899.....	113,778	5,556	119,334
1901.....	113,672	5,378	119,050
1902.....	129,290	5,888	135,178
1903.....	145,146	5,919	151,065
1904.....	176,066	13,055	189,121
1905.....	284,697	28,402	323,099
1906.....	406,080	42,190	448,270
1907.....	454,693	46,406	501,099

### GOOD REASON WHY.

"If that trolley company was to blame for the accident, why don't Si's widdler sue for damages?" "Wa-al, ye see, Si was so well known that the jury would likely decide that she was indebted to the company."—Judge.

### A SUGGESTIVE CONFERENCE.

By **BANNISTER MERWIN.**

Sociological conferences are thick as wild strawberries nowadays, but the conference held at Sagamore on Cape Cod July 1 to 3 presented some special features. In the first place it was summoned by leaders of evangelical churches. In the second, it was chiefly occupied in listening to Socialists. To hear John Spargo, Robert Hunter and other comrades, preaching ardently and effectively to the ministers, was a very joyful sound. And the third interesting point was that the ministers liked it. As one press report says: "There were many Christians at this conference and many Socialists; also, strange to say, a number of people who claimed to be both." Indeed, a surprising number of the ministers were Socialists already, although of course there were some who professed the Socialist ideal while holding themselves unable to accept the Socialist program. We must give them time.

The trade unions had their innings first. John Mitchell had sent a paper, full, as one comrade remarked, of Rooseveltian platitudes. It gazed into the future, and in farthest reach of audacious prophecy of the time when labor troubles should be ended, beheld the world still divided into antagonistic classes, preserved, however, in stable harmony by the magic of the trade agreement. The first to challenge this glowing millennium was a distinguished Unitarian minister from Boston, the Rev. Charles Dole, heir of the best traditions of Emerson and individualism. Mr. Dole was deeply pained at the un-American language of the paper. Trade agreements between classes? In the first place, all organization savors of tyranny; in the second, the assumption of classes with divergent interests is inconsistent with democracy; let us emphatically reassert that all men are equal, all men are free; let us cease to mention class antagonism; then they will stop of their own accord. So pleaded the Past.

Comrade Hunter sprang to his feet, and it was piquant to hear him accept the very phrases of the last speaker. He, too, refused to present as the goal for effort this organized neutrality, this segregation of men into two opposing camps, artificially kept at peace. But here he parted company with Mr. Dole, for it was not in him to ignore facts. The class war was on, and no dignified idealistic ostriches could bury their heads in the sands of noble sentiments much longer. It was on—but it was not the end. And in burning words he pointed us to the way of escape, the direct, practical, Socialist way, leading to no cold Utopia of trade agreements between a servile and a ruling class, but to the abolition of classes, the federation of the world. So here were the social

ideals of our country summed up for us; Mr. Dole, faithful champion of the dream of our forefathers, averting his eyes from all facts that give that dream the lie; Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who presented his paper, presenting a *modus vivendi*; Mr. Hunter dreaming the old dream, but with a new power, the achievement of our outraged American ideals through the application of the democratic principle to the organization of industry—that is, the full Socialist program.

The next morning, after the reading of a clever paper on trade unions by Dean Hodges of Cambridge, the Rev. Mr. Stelzle spoke well on the church and the workingman. But again the Socialists got in their word with a stirring speech from Mr. Hunter. And in the evening John Spargo, the leader of the Socialist group at Sagamore, moved all present by his deeply felt discourse on Socialism as the liberator of the spiritual nature.

The chief address the next morning was by Prof. Emily G. Balch of Wellesley College. Miss Balch, who shared all the best traditions of her hearers, and on whom the light of Socialist faith has broken from the same quarter from which it is likely to break on them, spoke with a gentle clarity that all found most persuasive; and as she told the story how she realized suddenly one night that she had crossed the line, and belonged among the Socialists, more than one listener was probably moved to question himself whether he, too, had not crossed that line and might not owe avowed allegiance to the Socialist movement.

The church had her innings on the last evening, through the address of the Rev. Leighton Williams, of Amity church, New York. Largely sympathetic with Socialism, Mr. Williams yet emphasized his conviction that the church already counted for much in the reform movement, and pleaded that the advance of Socialism must be accompanied by a constant deepening and purification of the interior life, if it were not to work disaster. It seemed a pity that most of the Socialist contingent did not stay for the last evening. They had been lovingly and courteously listened to; to listen in turn would have been gracious.

For, of course, there were misunderstandings at Sagamore. The ministers were afraid that the Socialists ignored the relation of each individual man to God; to hear the Socialists you would never have suspected that the historic church had ever inaugurated a single effort to enlighten men or to heal them, or that the church to-day took the faintest interest in any form of social betterment. According to some of the clergy, the Socialists would be quite content if every man had a full dinner-pail.

## SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

In order to introduce Labor's New Daily to Socialists and union men all over the country, the following exceptional opportunity is offered for a limited time to readers of The Socialist:

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**IS IT TO BE A CAESAR?**

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We have had muckrakers exposing the political corruption of big business. We have had investigating committees revealing the frenzied finance of big business. We have had scientists exposing the adulteration of food by big business. We have had stockholders' committees probing the affairs of big business, to find their own agents looting the treasuries. We have had electoral reform committees revealing big business paying the bills of infamous electoral crooks. We have had governmental commissions printing volumes on mining disasters, railway wrecks—the murder of men, women and children for the profit of big business. We have had tenement house commissions, child-labor commissions, poor law commissions, unemployed commissions, all exposing the thousand cesspools that lie under the structure of big business. Of all muck, none is the equal of that muck which exists within the embrace of big business. Yet all past exposures are nothing compared with those made during the recent Conference of Governors at the White House. James J. Hill spoke of it as "a directors' meeting of the great political and economic corporation known as the United States of America, the stockholders of which are the eighty-seven millions of people." Our lachrymose Jim then proceeded to tell us that OUR common heritage was being plundered. OUR forests turned into gold, OUR coal exhausted, OUR iron and other ores ripped from their beds, and OUR country generally pillaged and devastated. He did not mention for whose profit. But he warned us with tears in his eyes to take thought for the future, when this country may be like a ruined

city, sacked and abandoned by thieving invaders. He tells us the time WILL come when some of the hungry, destitute, and half-crazed "stockholders" may rise in revolt. He fears then that either civilization or liberty will perish, and that some Caesar or Napoleon MUST seize the reins of government with a strong hand or the republic will be FEARFULLY PLUNDERED AND LAID WASTE. This is what Jim said. He said it before the President, who is supposed to represent the stockholders. He said it before John Mitchell, who was supposed to represent the stockholders. And they applauded Jim! Now, just consider one moment. One of the most powerful men in this country tells us that our country is being plundered and laid to waste NOW by the few. He tells us that this robbery is producing millions of destitute, half-crazed people. And then he adds that when the present-day spoliation is complete there may be a terrible, bloody revolution. When that time comes, Mr. Hill says, the few robbers will need some Caesar or Napoleon to protect them from an enraged people. I am not surprised that Mr. Hill and his friends should be looking forward to a Caesar or Napoleon, but it does surprise one that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell should have listened to his words without protest. Mr. Hill represents the few who plunder. We had supposed that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell represented the many who had been plundered. Yet, to these representatives of ours Mr. Hill says substantially: "This old Democracy, which has enabled us to steal everything in sight, should be relegated to the past. We need now a Caesar or a Napoleon to protect us from those whom we have robbed."

claim to be considered is, that every day and week they sow new crops of ruin with their venal types, which are the dragons' teeth of yore, in everything but sharpness; aidings and abettings of every bad inclination in the popular mind, and artful suppressions of all its good influences; such things as these, and, in a word, Dishonest Faction in its most depraved and most unblushing form, stand out from every corner of the crowded hall. "It is the game of these men and of their profligate organs to make the strife of politics so fierce and brutal and so destructive of all self-respect in worthy men, that sensitive and delicate-minded persons shall be kept aloof and they, and such as they, be felt to battle out their selfish views unchecked. And thus this lowest of all scrambling fights goes on, and they who in other countries would, from their intelligence and station, most aspire to make the laws, do here recoil the farthest from that degradation."

**HONOR AMONG THIEVES.**

"The nerviest individual that ever I encountered," says Senator Mason, of Illinois, "was a chap that dashed into an accommodation train running from Chicago to Evansville on an occasion when I was occupying a seat near the door. "Just before this person appeared in my car the other passenger or two and myself had heard a yelling in the train shed, in the confusion of which we heard some one shout 'Stop thief!' "Well, when this person did scamper into my car he looked about for an instant with every appearance of a hunted animal. Then he dived under my seat, exclaiming: " 'Sir, I rely upon your honor!' "—Amalgamated Journal.

**A SENSIBLE SOCIALIST.**

"I am a Socialist, a revolutionary Socialist, yet place before me champagne, turtle soup, turbot, partridge and Peach of Melba, and I shall prefer it to bread, cheese, onions, and a pint of fourpenny. I am a Bohemian by temperament. I love good food. I love good dress. I love a beautiful dwelling. I love good music, good wine, good cigars, good English, and soft beds. My attitude toward life is that of the Grecian hedonist, with a dash of the ethics of Epicurus. I should enjoy to-night's supper better if I knew that every other human being had a supper to enjoy."—Victor Grayson, Socialist member of the British Parliament.

**NORTH CAROLINA NOMINATES.**

The Socialist Party of North Carolina, at their state convention, held on July 6, nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. A. Transou; lieutenant-governor, F. A. Dorset; secretary of state, George F. Wilson; auditor, E. L. Barkley; treasurer, E. B. Wells; attorney-general, Dr. J. W. Summers; insurance commissioner, W. J. Newton; commissioner of labor and printing, R. J. Smothers, and commissioner of agriculture, P. E. Burke.

**A CONFIDENCE CREED.**

By ELLIS O. JONES.

(To be recited with fingers crossed.)  
I believe that everything is all right.  
I believe that all rascality has been discovered and duly punished.  
I believe that poverty has been eliminated, and that every one is happy, receiving plenty of money for doing nothing.  
I believe our wonderful banking system is more wonderful than ever; that it has been chastened, and that it is now what it was not a few months ago.  
I believe that there is no longer any graft in public life, thus throwing the muck-raker out of a job, and that office-holders no longer think of aught but their constituents.  
I believe in Congress and in the Senate, and especially I believe in their safe and conservative determination not to do anything until after the Presidential election in 1920.  
I believe that Wall Street is the front of all morality, and I believe not only that the prices of stocks are as high, if not higher, than they were a year ago, but that it is impossible for them to go any lower.  
I believe that, if any trouble ever does happen, which is impossible, it will be entirely the fault of depositors who foolishly prefer currency and safe deposit boxes to cashier's checks and sixty-day notices.  
I believe in one President, and in the Secretary of the Treasury who sitteth on his right hand, and in the Secretary of War, who sitteth on the left hand, whence they shall come with plenty of money when the banks get hard up.  
I believe that everything will always be all right.

**Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse fuer 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 \$4.00 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 invite to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

**DICKENS' TESTIMONY.**

By JAMES O'NEAL.

The solicitude of the capitalist press for the judiciary of this country is touching indeed. The attempt of Samuel Gompers to secure a promise from the Republican party to restrict the powers of the courts in issuing injunctions against striking workmen called forth a united protest from the press. It is held that the courts are free from partisan bias or class control, and attacks on or criticisms of these august bodies are little short of treason. This in the face of the history of these bodies, with their record of shameless decisions to answer for. We are expected to forget the infamous Dred Scott decision that placed the black worker on the same plane with cattle and other forms of property. We are expected to forget the more recent decisions that make outlaws of both black and white workmen who employ organized effort for common interests. We are expected to forget every infamy and reverence every wrong, whether perpetrated by court or legislature. In view of this defense of class government it is well to recall what the great Charles Dickens wrote of the United States Government when he had an opportunity to investigate it sixty-six years ago. Surely Dickens, who in 1842 was at the top of English literature, and whose great heart went out to the poor and lowly, and who punctured bourgeois shams as few writers have, is entitled to be heard. And if he could pen the following lines in 1842, what would he say if he were permitted to observe a single day's session of Congress today? The following is taken from his "American Notes": "Did I see in this public body (Congress) an assemblage of men, bound together in the sacred names of Liberty and Freedom, and so asserting the chaste dignity of those twin goddesses, in all their discussions, as to exalt at once the Eternal Principles to

which their names are given, and their own character, and the character of their countrymen, in the admiring eyes of the whole world? "It was not a month since this same body had sat calmly by and heard a man, one of themselves, with oaths which beggars in their drink reject, threaten to cut another's throat from ear to ear. There he sat among them; not crushed by their general feeling of the assembly, but as good a man as any. "There was but a week to come, and another of that body, for doing his duty to those who sent him there; for claiming in a republic the Liberty and Freedom of expressing their sentiments, and making known their prayer; would be tried, found guilty, and have strong censure passed upon him by the rest. His was a grave offense indeed; for years before he had risen up and said, 'A gang of male and female slaves for sale, warranted to breed like cattle; linked to each other by iron fetters, are passing now along the open street beneath the windows of your Temple of Equality! Look! But there are many kinds of hunters engaged in the Pursuit of Happiness, and they go rapidly armed. It is the Inalienable Right of some among them to take the field after their Happiness equipped with cat and cart-whip, stocks and iron collar, and to shout their view halloo! (always in praise of Liberty) to the music of clanking chains and bloody stripes. "Where sat the many legislators of course threats of words and blows such as coal-masters deal upon each other when they forget their breeding? On every side. Every session had its anecdotes of that kind, and the actors were all there. "Did I recognize in this assembly a body of men who, applying themselves in a new world to correct some of the falsehoods and views of the old, purified the avenues to Public Life, paved the dirty ways to Place and Power, debated and made laws for the Common Good, and had no party but their Country? "I saw in them the wheels that move the meanest perversion of virtuous Political Machinery that the worst tools ever wrought. Despicable trickery at elections; underhanded tamperings with public officers; cowardly attacks upon opponents, with scurrilous newspapers for shields, and hired pens for daggers; shameful trucklings to mercenary knaves, whose



A GOOD SEASON AHEAD.



## 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.)

#### CHAPETR X (Continued).

#### FURTHER VISTAS OF THE FIELD FORTUNE.

##### III.

If Field's revenue was so proportionately large from this one property—the Pullman works—it is evident that his total revenue from the large array of properties which he owned or of which he held bonds or stock was very great.

##### One Man's Income.

It is probable that in the latter years of his life his annual net income was at the very least \$5,000,000. This is an extremely conservative estimate. More likely it reached \$10,000,000 a year. Computing the sum upon which the average of his workers had to live (to make a very liberal allowance) at \$800 a year, this sum of \$5,000,000 flowing in to him every year, without in the slightest trenching upon his principal, was equal to the entire amount that 6,250 of his employees earned by the skill of their brains and hands, and upon which they had to support themselves and their families.

Here, then, was one individual who appropriated to his use as much as six thousand men and more who laboriously performed service to the community. For that \$5,000,000 a year Field had nothing to do in return except to worry over the personal or business uses to which his surplus revenues should be put; like a true industrial monarch he relieved himself of superfluous cares by hiring the ability to supervise and manage his properties for him.

Such an avalanche of riches tumbled in upon him that, perforce, like the Astors, the Goelets and other multi-millionaires, he was put constantly to the terrible extremity of seeking new fields for investment. Luxuriously living as he did, it would have required a superior inventive capacity to have dissipated his full income. But, judging his life by that of some other multi-millionaires, he lived modestly. Of medium height and rather spare figure, he was of rather unobtrusive appearance. In his last years his hair and mustache were white. His eyes were gray and cold; his expression one of cruel determination and blandly assertive selfishness. His eulogists, however—Adams, for instance—have glowingly portrayed him as "generous, philanthropic and public-spirited."

##### "A Model of Business Integrity."

In fact, this was a point descanted upon with extraordinary emphasis during Field's lifetime and following his demise that, (to use the stock phrase which with wearying ceaselessness went the rounds of the press), he was "a business man of the best type." From this exceptional commentary it can be seen what was the current and rooted opinion of the character of business men in general. Field's rigorous exploitation of his tens of thousands of workers in his stores, in his Pullman factories, and elsewhere, was not a hermetically sealed secret; but this exploitation, no matter to what savage extremes to which it was carried, was an ordinary routine of prevailing business methods (5).

Of the virtual enslavement of the worker; of the robbing him of what he produced; of the drastic laws enforced against him; of the debasement of men, women and children—

(5) Sweeping as this statement may impress the uninitiated, it is entirely within the facts. As one of many indisputable confirmations it is only necessary to refer to the extended debate over child labor in the United States Senate on January 23, 28, and 29, 1907, in which it was conclusively shown that more than half a million children under fifteen years of age were employed in factories, mines and sweatshops. It was also brought out how the owners of these properties bitterly resisted the passage or enforcement of restrictive laws.

of all of these the organs of public expression, the politicians and the clergy, with few exceptions, said nothing.

Everywhere, except in obscure quarters of despised workmen's meetings, or in the writings or speeches of a few intellectual protesters, the dictum was proclaimed and distilled that conditions were just and good. In a thousand disingenuous ways, backed by nimble sophistry, the whole ruling class, with its clouds of retainers, turned out either an increasing flood of praise of these conditions, or masses of misinforming matter which tended to reconcile or blind the victim to his pitiful drudgery. The masters of industry, who reaped fabulous riches from these conditions, were covered with slavish adulation, and were represented in flowery, grandiloquent phrases as indispensable men, without whom the industrial systems of the country could not be carried on. Nay, even more: while being plundered and ever anew plundered of the fruits of their labor, the workers were told, (as they are increasingly being told), that they should honor the magnates and be thankful to them for providing work.

##### He Steals Millions in Taxes.

Marshall Field, as we said, was heralded far and wide as an unusually honest business man, the implication being that every cent of his fortune was made fairly and squarely. Those fawners to wealth, and they were many, who persisted in acclaiming his business methods as proper and honorable, were grievously at a loss for an explanation when his will was probated, and it was found that even under the existing laws, favorable as they were to wealth, he had been nothing more than a common perjurer and a cheat. It was too true, alas! This man "of strict probity" had to be catalogued with the rest of his class.

For many years he had insisted on paying taxes on personal property on a valuation of not more than \$2,500,000; and the pious old shopkeeper had repeatedly threatened, in case the board of assessors should raise his assessment, that he would forthwith bundle off his domicile from Chicago, and reside in a place where assessors refrain from too much curiosity as to one's belongings. But lo! when the schedule of his property was filed in court, it was disclosed that for many years he had owned at least \$17,500,000 of taxable personal property subject to the laws of the State of Illinois. Thus was another idol cruelly shattered; for the aforesaid fawners had never tired of exulting elaborately upon the theme of Field's success, and how it was due to his absolute integrity and pure, undefiled character.

##### Estate Forced to Compromise.

At another time the facts of his thefts of taxes might have been suppressed or toned down. But at this particular juncture Chicago happened to have a certain corporation counsel who, while mildly infected with conventional views, was not a truckler to wealth. Suit was brought in behalf of the city for recovery of \$1,730,000 back taxes. So clear was the case that the trustees of Field's estate decided to compromise. On March 2, 1908, they delivered to John R. Thompson, treasurer of Cook County, a check for one million dollars. If the compound interest for the whole series of years during which Field cheated in taxation were added to the \$1,730,000, it would probably be found that the total amount of his frauds reached fully three million dollars.

The chorus of astonishment that ascended when these facts were divulged was an edifying display. He who did not know that the entire propertied class made a regular profession of perjury and fraud in order to cheat the public treasury out of taxes, was either deliciously innocent or singularly uninformed. Year after year a host of municipal and State officials throughout the United States issued reports showing this widespread condition. Yet aside from

their verbose complainings, which served political purpose in giving an air of official vigilance, the authorities did nothing.

##### Perjury and Cheating Common.

As a matter of fact, the cheating of taxes by the Pullman Company had been a public scandal for many years. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois in 1894-96, frequently referred to it in his speeches and public papers. Field then not only personally cheated the public treasury out of millions, but also the corporations which he controlled did likewise. The propertied class everywhere did the same. The unusually thorough report of the Illinois Labor Bureau of 1904 demonstrated how the most valuable land and buildings in Chicago were assessed at the merest fraction of their true value—the costliest commercial buildings at about one-tenth, and the richest residences at about one-fourteenth of their actual value. As for personal property it contributed a negligible amount in taxes. (6)

The reports of the tax committee of the Boston Executive Business Association in 1891 estimated that two billion dollars of property in Boston escaped taxation, and that the public treasury was cheated out of about \$17,000,000 in taxes every year. As for New York City, we have seen how the Astors, the Schermerhorns, the Goelets—the whole aggregate of the propertied class—systematically defrauded in taxes for many decades. It is estimated that in New York City at present not less than five billion dollars of property, real and personal, entirely evades taxation.

Spahr, after an exhaustive investigation in the United States, concluded more than a decade ago that, "the wealthy class pay less than one-tenth of the indirect taxes, the well-to-do less than one-quarter, and the relatively poorer classes more than two-thirds." (7) What Spahr omitted was this highly important qualification: When the rich do pay. Tenants of the property owners must pay their rent on time or suffer eviction, but the capitalists are allowed to take their own leisure time in paying such portion of their taxes as remains after the bulk of the tax list has been perjured away. Thus in a report he made public on February 28, 1908, Comptroller Metz, of New York City, pointed out that the huge amount of \$102,834,227, was due the city in uncollected taxes, much of which amount ran several decades back. Of this sum \$29,816,513 was owed on real estate, on which the taxes were a direct lien.

The beauties of law as made and enforced by the property interests, are herein illustriously exemplified. A poor tenant can be instantly dispossessed, whether sick or in destitution, for non-payment of rent; the landowner is allowed by officials who represent, and defer to him and his class, to owe large amounts in taxes for long periods, and not a move is taken to dispossess him.

(6) Eighth Biennial Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1894.

(7) The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States: 143.

(To be Continued.)

#### SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Socialist Sunday School Teachers' Association was recently formed in this city by twenty-one teachers representing nine Socialist Sunday Schools, with 800 children, of Greater New York. Committees were elected to formulate courses of study for the kindergarten, intermediate and advanced classes, which will be gladly furnished to any Socialist Sunday School when completed. All teachers are requested to send the number of children attending their schools and to address all communications to M. M. Schaenen, secretary, 1239 Thirty-seventh street, Brooklyn.

#### SOCIALISTS AT ASBURY PARK.

Socialists who will visit Ocean Grove or Asbury Park, N. J., during this summer are requested to call on Comrade Joe Vet, 718 Mattison avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J., and leave their names and addresses. A Socialist will thus be able to meet the other comrades who are in town. Comrade Vet would be pleased to hear from any speaker who is coming that way.

## AIM BLACKLIST AT RAILWAY UNIONS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered its employees to quit their unions if they wish to retain their jobs. The following is a copy of the order the company has recently sent to all of its superintendents:

"It is expected that employees of the Pennsylvania Railway system outside of the classified service should not be connected with labor organizations, such as the following: National Union of Railway Trackmen, Order of Railway Clerks of America, Brotherhood Railroad Freight and Baggage-men, National Car Inspectors and Car Repairers' Association of America, International Association of Machinists, which includes the boiler-makers.

"It is ordered that superintendents will through their organization inform themselves concerning such employees in these various classes as may be members of these unions, and remove at the earliest possible moment the leaders in our employ; and that they will follow this up with the removal of all other employees, members of the above named unions, that have not severed their connection with the unions.

"This is altogether proper under recent rulings of the Court; and it is thought that the present is an opportune time to clean out these unions, so far as our own system is concerned. While it should be done in a discreet way, that will involve no publicity, yet it is strictly enjoined that it be effective."

No comment is necessary.

## THE ARM AND TORCH.

By GEORGE VAIL WILLIAMS.

The Flambeau of Progress is lifted on high  
To shine as a beacon in Liberty's sky.  
'Tis the hand of the toiler that holdeth the light  
That shall vanquish the darkness of Tyranny's night.

O labor, your limbs they are hardy and strong,  
Then why do you suffer oppression so long?  
Arise! for the ages are calling to you:  
"Ye are many! and lo! your oppressors are few."

Oh, list to me, downtrodden children of toil,  
Just one simple thing your oppressors will foil:  
March straight to the polls in a phalanx of might,  
And vote 'neath the hand that upholdeth the light.

Then the slave, in his hut with rejoicing shall hear;  
And the king in his palace shall tremble with fear;  
And the Kingdom of Error shall fall in a night,  
'Neath a blow from the hand that upholdeth the Light.

Then plenty shall smile on the plains of the West,  
And the vales of the East shall be happy and blest;  
And the North and the Southland their hands shall unite  
To roll back the darkness of Slavery's night.

Rich harvests shall wave in their billows of gold;  
And woman no more shall be purchased and sold;  
And the land of our sires in reality be  
The home of the brave and the land of the free.

Then the star-spangled banner no lie shall proclaim,  
As it floats in the zephyr in Liberty's name.  
When its glorious stripes and its starry folds wave  
O'er a nation that knows not a lord nor a slave.



**SOCIALIST WOMEN AND THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.**

By ANITA C. BLOCK.

(An address delivered at the first New York State Conference of Socialist Women, July 4 and 5, 1908.)

"Why must Socialist women work for woman suffrage from the Socialist point of view? Why do you not join hands with the rest of the suffragists and work for your common cause together? You are all working for the same thing—the right of woman to the ballot." Such are a few of the questions and arguments constantly hurled at us Socialist women by the bourgeois suffragists who do not understand our position. And we must be able to tell them clearly and concisely why it is that we cannot pitch our tent in their camp.

At first blush it seems quite the truth that we are all working for the same thing—the right of woman to the ballot. But this mere getting the right to vote is for us Socialist women not the whole truth, only part of the truth. For we carry the proposition further and say: "We are only concerned with the abstract right of woman to the ballot, but we are even more concerned with what the ballot could mean to the vast majority of women to-day—what the economic significance is and must be of their having the right to vote."

And this is where our path branches off from the main road of suffrage agitation. To us the woman question is merely a part of a whole—a part of the world-wide economic question, and when we agitate for suffrage we feel it our sacred duty to show that woman suffrage is merely an important tool needed for the completion of our great work in its entirety—that it is only one of the means the end to which is the establishment of Socialism! For the general suffrage movement the gaining of the ballot means primarily a battle won in the abstract causes of justice and decency, and only secondarily a weapon with which to fight certain isolated evil phenomena like child-labor, sweat-shop labor, or intemperance. But we Socialists have long ago cast aside abstract propositions; we are wrestling hard with a big concrete: the economic or class struggle, and we want the ballot for women because it is the only weapon with which the proletarian woman can fight her way from the veritable beast of burden she is to-day to the free and glorious human being it is her every right to be!

So you see we place ourselves in conflict with our bourgeois sister suffragists from the very start, since our fundamental ideas are different. For example: a prominent woman suffragist of this city asked me to speak under the auspices of a well-known suffrage organization. Knowing me to be a Socialist she considered it necessary to instruct me on a few points before permitting me to speak from her forum. She wrote: Of course you realize that the sex distinction to-day is a far deeper and more fundamental thing than any class distinction. . . . Also that the fight for suffrage is not a political fight and has nothing to do with either the Republican or Democratic parties." To which I replied: "I must emphatically contradict your statement that to-day the sex distinction is a keener one than the class distinction. Surely there is far less difference between a male and female wage-worker toiling side by side, day after day, in a factory, than between that same female wage-worker and a lady of Fifth Avenue whirling down to Tiffany's in her automobile!" Again I said: "You are right; woman suffrage ought to have nothing to do with either the Republican or Democratic parties, for certainly they have never shown the slightest inclination

to have anything to do with woman-suffrage. But there is another party, the Socialist party, which, very decidedly, has something to do with woman suffrage, for it occupies a plank in the party's platform, and the party has pledged itself to "direct its earnest efforts toward the speedy realization of woman's demands." To this letter I have never received a reply, nor have I been again requested to speak before this suffrage organization.

How, then, can we appear under the banner of the bourgeois suffragists when we differ in our starting-point, in our very terms of argument? At the annual hearing of the bill for equal suffrage before the legislature at Albany last February, Comrade Hillquit stated that the demand for equal suffrage was one of the immediate demands of the Socialist party, and quite obviously, one of the principles of general economic freedom and equality embraced in practical, scientific Socialism. Whereupon a woman, in a speech following his, angrily declared that she regretted there had been any mention of a political party; that women suffragists did not want to be affiliated in their cause with any party, and that the cause of the enfranchisement of women was greater than all parties!

So you see once more how we stand. We have proven mathematically that what they consider the whole we consider but a part, and what we consider the whole, they don't even consider a part, simply refuse to consider it at all.

Now there is another point which is always coming up—perhaps the most obnoxious of all to the Socialist woman working for the suffrage. It is the question of the expediency of supporting a limited suffrage bill—a bill that will act as a stepping-stone to universal suffrage by giving it first to the women who own property. That such a bill is utterly intolerable to Socialists need scarcely be mentioned. To add to those already members of the privileged class, as another privilege, what is merely every woman's right, seems ten thousand times more unjust to Socialists than not passing any suffrage bill at all. If a limited suffrage bill were to be passed it ought to limit the right to vote to the working woman. She who does not even own herself, her own body, not to speak of owning property, ought to be placed in such a position, at least, that she could, by securing proper legislation for herself, begin to catch up with her privileged sisters. Shall the type of woman who said to Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson while she was here: "Why should I worry about the right to vote? I have everything in the world I wish for!"—shall this type of woman receive as an undesired additional privilege what would soon prove to be the very breath of life to the working woman? And do you suppose that after the property-owning women had won their right to vote, they would work with the same vigor and enthusiasm to obtain that right for the rest of womankind as they had employed to get it for themselves? No, comrades, the workingwomen would only have a harder struggle than ever, because the legislatures would not only feel that a goodly sop had already been thrown to the suffrage movement, but that it would be altogether too dangerous to the capitalistic system to give the workingmen the vote! I might say here that I personally did not consider this matter of the limited suffrage bill such a vital one, as I did not think the best type of woman suffragist favored it, till, however, I myself heard Mrs. Florence Kelley, so well-known for her factory work and

fight against child labor, advocate the measure, saying: "It is excellent for an entering wedge." This settled any lingering doubt I might still have had as to the possibility of our working hand in hand with the bourgeois suffragists. We may both be working for the same thing, but it is from a different point of view and for a radically different purpose—just as our National Socialist Convention put a temperance plank in our platform without thereby affiliating itself in any way with the Prohibition party.

As far as our joining our bourgeois sisters for agitation purposes is concerned, whether in street meetings or big indoor meetings, we can have only one attitude. We can only say: "If I speak, it must be as a Socialist, on behalf of the exploited workingwomen, my great proletarian sisterhood." If this is granted unconditionally, we speak, if not, then we shall have to reach audiences in another way, through our own arduous and concerted endeavor. At any rate one thing is absolutely certain: if we do not wish to see the cause of the workingwoman betrayed—in fact, if we merely wish to have her cause pleaded and her interests protected—we must fight for her vote not as suffragists, but as Socialists.

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**LABOR DIRECTORY.**

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

**CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT UNION No. 90**—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1 (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—316 E. 6th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11—Clubhouse, W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 E. 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, 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 Maclier, 542 E. 150th St. City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony Ave., Bronx.

**UNITED JOURNEYMEN 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.

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Privilege is non-partizan. All the interests ask is to control the organizations of both parties. Then, no matter which side wins, the people lose. Privilege is willing to let Bryan have the nomination this time. It will cut him and trade him at the polls, and meanwhile keep control of the organization.—Brand Whitlock, writing from the Democratic convention hall in Denver.



**CAPITALISM'S CONFESSION.**

By BEN HANFORD.

The strong man fights fair. He relies on his strength to win.  
 The man with a righteous cause fights fair. He relies on his Cause to win.  
 The brave man fights fair. He would rather lose with honor than win with honor lost.  
 Cowards, weaklings, men with a cause unjust—such men are ever ready to foul if hard pressed in a fight. The blow below the belt, the dagger in the back, the venomous arrow, the poisoned well, slander, lies—foul fighting. These are the weapons of the man with a craven heart, the man who fears.  
**FEAR**—the most terrible thing in the world. All this world's realities of wrong for all time do not total such an awful sum as FEAR. Truly the man who fears is possessed of the devil. His life is a burning, living death beside which death itself is an angel of grace on a cloud of peace. Fear is a most prolific mother. Fear breeds greater Fear. Fear marches like the black plague, only faster. In all the world there are no wells so high or thick that Fear cannot scale them or raise them. Earth has no rock-bound citadel that Fear cannot enter. Man can make no door that Fear cannot open. In a city of a million souls, if there be but one man who fears, all are in danger. One may calculate, measure, limit, the power and action of enemies, fools, scoundrels. None can forecast the actions of the man who fears. Fire, fever, clubs, swords, wars—there is no known limit to the evil power of those who fear. Their enemies, their friends, themselves—all are endangered by those who fear.  
 Wherever there is a capitalist who grasps a part of the meaning of Socialism, there is a capitalist who fears. He thinks that shrewdness is wisdom and that force is power, and, moved by the lever of Fear, he first tries to fight philosophy with sophistry, and to oppose science with cunning. Worst of in the test by argument, his Fear grows greater. Then his craven heart comes to the

relief of his crafty mind—they are always together. Craft tells him he CANNOT win by reason. Cowardice tells him he MAY win by force. Fear eats him like an acid.  
 He cannot meet the arguments of Mother Jones. Bring on the militia. Deport the old woman. He confesses his weakness.  
 He cannot answer the Socialist speaker on the street corner. "Police!" "Arrest him. Stop these agitators." He confesses his cause is unjust.  
 The unemployed parade. "Police!" cries the Capitalist in a paroxysm of FEAR. "Club them!" "Arrest them! Disperse them!" Confession of cowardice. He dares not even look at the main prop of his prosperity.  
 Confession. Confession. Confession.  
 Confession of Wrong.  
 Confession of Weakness.  
 Confession of Cowardice.  
 Every anti-labor injunction, every suppression of the rights of free speech and a free press, every foul and unjust decision against labor by capitalist courts, every deportation of union men, every call for militia—all are Confession. The Capitalist's Confession that in opposing Socialism he cannot win by argument, but may by force. Confession that he cannot win by fair means, but may by foul. Confession that Fear—peace-destroying, death-dealing Fear—is gnawing his heart like cancer. In madness, the man who fears destroys himself.  
 Socialists, as the Capitalist fears, so shall we hope. He will deal us some terrible blows—foul blows, blows in the dark, blows in the back. We shall have to stand punishment, more than once we shall leave our dead and wounded on the field. We shall lose some battles, but we shall not lose the war. As the Revolutionary patriots lost their Lexington and their Bunker Hill, so may we. But, like them, we will win our Saratoga and our Yorktown—and we will dictate the terms of peace.  
 The Man Who fears has been a power for evil, but his sun shall set on the day when he meets the man who hopes.

**THE GREAT AND ONLY.**

By K. D.

Who was it snatched our Country from King George's cruel hand  
 And set it up to be for us a free and Land,  
 Thus giving to the Monarchists a fitting Reprimand?  
 Teddy Roosevelt!  
 All hail, Roosevelt!

Who was it killed the Indians that scalped the helpless Whites,  
 And gave us Law and Order so that we'd sleep well o' nights,  
 And made the Constitution for to give us all our Rights?  
 Teddy Roosevelt,  
 Father Roosevelt!

Who was it fought our Civil War, and licked on land and sea  
 That rebel crew, and thereby made the Negro bondman free,  
 Then educated him to be as good as you and me?  
 Teddy Roosevelt!  
 All praise Roosevelt!

Who was it gave us bumper Crops, and made the prices high,  
 And crushed the wicked Trusts that tried to crush the smaller Fry,  
 And saved us from Calamity when Banks' accounts were why?  
 Teddy Roosevelt!  
 Fearless Roosevelt!

Who saved the Earth from Bloody War, the Race from Suicide;  
 Who knows the Guilt of the accused before the man is tried,  
 Who is the Noble President to whom so many lied?  
 Teddy Roosevelt!  
 Exalted Roosevelt!

Who was it loved the Workingman, and filled his Dinner-pail;  
 Who saves the Farmer from great Loss by keeping off the Hail;  
 Whose Virtues, Courage, Wisdom, Strength, we've never known to fail?  
 Teddy Roosevelt!  
 Our Own Roosevelt!

L'ENVOI.

Tell with the Socialists!  
 Hurrah for Roosevelt!

**OKLAHOMA WELCOMES DEBS.**

On July 4 Eugene V. Debs addressed a crowd of five thousand persons at Coal-gate, Okla., and the next day twelve hundred paid admission to hear him lecture. Oklahoma promises to do great things this year.

**THE GREAT UNREST.**

By PETER E. BURROWES.

The mandate to human life is this: "Keep moving. Let no power or authority on earth bind you to standing still!"  
 There is no final battle, no conflict that is decisive. True life is but to continue actively and rightly the best doings of yesterday.  
 When you are in the cities, behold the rush of yesterday's life through the throbbing life of to-day. Even so, to-morrow's shall be an unbreakable and unrelenting continuation of the antecedent—a field order for another to-morrow. When you go to the forest, hear the rustling movement of the leaves, the sighing and singing, the sounds of pursuit, of disappointment, of capture, of going away, the merriment and laughter of the little, and the great peals of the moving thunder. On the mountains also, as from great towers, behold the world's unrest. Go out to the sea and listen to the roar of its restlessness. In vain the rock-bound coasts rebuke it and force it back, for it will on again and never will it cease.  
 As the winds buffet the blind mountain, as the rocky coasts foam the sea, the winds are turned in new directions and the waters are forced to find new outlets to freedom.  
 So in human society, conservatism drives back, but necessity drives on, and out of the impassable obstinacy of kings and all other masters the living masses are compelled to better ways.  
 To-day we can hear the restless roar of the human sea, the wail of its poverty, the threat of its many pains, the groan of its wrongs innumerable, spelling together the heart-cry of man—Socialism.

**SOCIALIST SPEAKER ARRESTED.**

August Klenke, while speaking at an outdoor meeting, was arrested and held for trial on \$25.00 bonds. The Buffalo Socialists will put up a strong fight against this attack of free speech.

**FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

National Committeeman John Spargo has moved not to concur in the plan of the national executive committee in so far as it provides that Socialist papers publishing the call for campaign funds and acknowledging receipts for it may keep for themselves half of the proceeds.  
 The party in Colorado has elected Thomas L. Buie and Guy E. Miller as national committeeman, and Lewis F. Floaten as state secretary.  
 Jasper McLevy, of Bridgeport, has been elected national committeeman for Connecticut.  
 The national secretary asks that all state secretaries having Scandinavian connections for the publication of special leaflets such locals will make arrangements for addresses by A. C. Meyer, of Copenhagen, a Socialist member of the Danish Parliament. He will arrive in New York about August 1 and will spend about a month in this country.  
 The national executive committee met at headquarters on July 10 and 11. National Committeeman Berger, of Wisconsin, moves that no further motions for the publication of special leaflets be entertained, in order that the N. E. C. may carry out a consistent plan in the matter.  
 Charters have been issued to new locals in unorganized states and territories, as follows: Jackson, Miss., with 10 members; Waynesville, N. C., 7; Springer, N. M., 6; Mogollon, N. M., 6; Aztec, N. M., 9; Goldfield, Nev. (Finnish), 14; Yerington, Nev., 5; Smelter, Nev., 5; Long Pine, Neb., 7; Comstock, Neb., 6.  
 Twenty-eight national organizers are now in the field.

**CENTRAL LABOR BODY GREET'S SOCIALIST PARTY.**

The Central labor body of Little Rock, Ark., has adopted the following resolution:  
 "Whereas, The Socialist party, though powerless as to legislative function, have as individuals and as a party, both with their means and their press, uniformly supported the aspirations and contentions of organized labor for better wages and conditions of service; therefore, be it  
 "Resolved, That this body express a vote of thanks to and confidence in the disinterested loyalty of that party to the cause of labor as against the oppression of organized capital, and that the secretary of this body be and hereby is instructed to communicate the contents of this resolution, in writing, to Local Little Rock and Local Argenta and through these bodies to the National Secretary of their party for such use as they may desire."  
 The party won't long be "powerless as to legislation" if the workingmen live up to the spirit of this utterance.

**GOOD WORK IN WISCONSIN.**

The Wisconsin record has been broken. Never before in one week have so many applications been signed for charters of Socialist locals. Chipewau Falls, Bloomington, Weyerhaeuser, Albertville, Boscobel and Redgranite have sent in their applications. Add to this that every mail brings new members-at-large, and it will be seen that Wisconsin is in good shape for a live campaign. Organizers are reporting large and enthusiastic meetings at all points. Harvey Dec Brown, candidate for Governor, is holding magnificent hall meetings, in spite of the warm weather.

**IN SAN FRANCISCO.**

Local San Francisco reports twenty-eight propaganda meetings and eight business meetings in June; average attendance at propaganda meetings, over 250; literature sold, \$430; average membership for month, 300; new members admitted, 35; applications pending, 10.

**PARTY DIRECTORY.**

- National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago.  
 Secretary to International Bureau—Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York.  
**STATE SECRETARIES.**  
 Alabama—Thos. Freeman, Fairhope.  
 Arizona—J. G. Kroon, Box 510, Globe.  
 Arkansas—W. R. Snow, Huntington.  
 California—H. C. Tuck, 523 17th street, Oakland.  
 Colorado—A. H. Floaten, 1026 Broadway, Denver.  
 Connecticut—Samuel Ely Bardsley, Shelton.  
 Florida—Henry L. Drake, Box 1033, St. Petersburg.  
 Idaho—T. J. Coonrod, Emmett.  
 Illinois—Jas. S. Smith, 180 Washington street, Chicago.  
 Indiana—May M. Strickland, 2332 Pearl street, Anderson, Ind.  
 Iowa—W. C. Hills, 743 W. 19th, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Kansas—J. E. Snyder, Girard.  
 Kentucky—Frank H. Streine, 327 W. 10th street, Newport.  
 Louisiana—Geo. F. Weller, 1022 Orange street, New Orleans.  
 Maine—W. E. Peisey, 198 Lisbon street, Lewiston.  
 Maryland—H. C. Lewis, 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.  
 Massachusetts—Jas. F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston.  
 Michigan—G. H. Lockwood, 1018 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo.  
 Minnesota—J. E. Nash, 45 So. 4th street, Minneapolis.  
 Missouri—Otto Pauls, 212 So. 4th street, St. Louis.  
 Montana—Jas. D. Graham, Box 908, Helena.  
 New Hampshire—W. H. Wilkins, Box 521, Claremont.  
 New Jersey—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange.  
 New York—U. Solomon (acting), 239 E. 84th street, New York.  
 North Dakota—Arthur Bassett, Fargo.  
 Ohio—John G. Willert, 3469 W. 54th street, Cleveland.  
 Oklahoma—Otto F. Branstetter, Norman.  
 Oregon—Thos. A. Sladden, 309 Davis street, Portland.  
 Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringler, 628 Walnut street, Reading.  
 Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster street, Olneyville.  
 South Dakota—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.  
 Tennessee—H. G. Terlisner, 1085 Indiana street, Memphis.  
 Texas—W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin street, Tyler.  
 Utah—Jos. MacLachlan, First National Bank Bldg., Ogden.  
 Vermont—Alfred M. Henry, 4 Mt. Vernon Pl., Barre, Vt.  
 Washington—Richard Kruger, 2305 1/2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma.  
 West Virginia—Geo. B. Kline, McMechen.  
 Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, 344 6th street, Milwaukee.  
 Wyoming—C. F. Hackenberg, Box 94, Kammerer.

**SOCIALIST VICTORY IN SWISS ELECTION.**

The elections of the Cantonal Legislature at Basel, Switzerland, have ended in a victory for the Socialists. Before the election the Grand Council consisted of 51 Radicals, 38 Socialists, 30 Conservatives and 11 Catholics. Now 43 Socialists, 41 Radicals, 23 Conservatives, and 18 Catholics will attend to the internal affairs of the canton.  
 An interesting point about this election was that it was conducted on a particular system of proportional representation. Cumulative voting is one of the features of this Swiss scheme.

**WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.**

The Socialists of West Virginia held their convention July 4 and nominated a full state ticket, with Harold W. Houston of Parkersburg for governor. They also named a full congressional ticket, a full delegation of electors and twelve state senators out of a possible fifteen, an increase of 50 per cent, over 1906.



# SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN. THE ADAMS TRIAL.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The national executive committee of the Socialist party are arranging to have a special train for the whirlwind tour of the Socialist standard bearer, Eugene V. Debs. The train will comprise a sleeper, coach and a baggage car to carry campaign literature. It will be decorated with Socialist banners and emblems.

Several prominent Socialist speakers will accompany Debs, besides a literature agent, who will have charge of the distribution of leaflets and books in each city visited. The train will make 240 stops, 60 of which will be over night and 180 for one hour each, when speeches will be made from the train. The tour will embrace practically the whole country and will cover 10,500 miles.

Campaign activity is in full blast in the national office of the Socialist party. Speakers are being sent out continuously and arrangements for new work are being made without the least abatement. Communications from all parts of the United States are pouring in and each one is full of optimism regarding the campaign.

Demands for both Debs and Hanford are being received daily. Every state and local is anxious for a visit from either or both of them. The following tentative itinerary for Debs has been arranged:

- Sunday, August 30.—Chicago, Ill.
- Monday, August 31.—Indianapolis, Ind.
- Tuesday, September 1.—Terre Haute, Ind.
- Wednesday, September 2.—Davenport, Ia.
- Thursday, September 3.—Des Moines, Ia. or Ottumwa.
- Friday, September 4.—En route.
- Saturday, September 5.—Kansas City, Kan.
- Sunday, September 6.—Kansas City, Mo.
- Monday, September 7.—St. Louis, Mo.
- Tuesday, September 8.—Colorado.
- Wednesday, September 9.—Colorado.
- Thursday, September 10.—Utah.
- Enter California, southern route.
- Friday, September 11.—California.
- Saturday, September 12.—California.
- Sunday, September 13.—California.
- Monday, September 14.—California.
- Tuesday, September 15.—En route.
- Wednesday, September 16.—Portland, Ore.
- Thursday, September 17.—Seattle, Wash.
- Friday, September 18.—Butte Mont.
- Saturday, September 19.—Butte, Mont.
- Sunday, September 20.—En route.
- Monday, September 21.—Leadwood, S. D.
- Tuesday, September 22.—En route.
- Wednesday, September 23.—Minneapolis, Minn.
- Thursday, September 24.—Duluth, Minn.
- Friday, September 25.—Hancock, Mich.
- Saturday, September 26.—En route.
- Sunday, September 27.—Detroit, Mich.
- Monday, September 28.—Toledo, O.
- Tuesday, September 29.—Cleveland, O.
- Wednesday, September 30.—Erie, Pa.
- Thursday, October 1.—Buffalo, N. Y.
- Friday, October 2.—Rochester, N. Y.
- Saturday, October 3.—Syracuse, N. Y.
- Sunday, October 4.—New York City.
- Monday, October 5.—Hartford, Conn.
- Tuesday, October 6.—New Haven, Conn.
- Wednesday, October 7.—Providence, R. I.
- Thursday, October 8.—Boston, Mass.
- Friday, October 9.—Massachusetts.
- Saturday, October 10.—Massachusetts.
- Sunday, October 11.—New Hampshire.
- Monday, October 12.—Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Tuesday, October 13.—Newark, N. J.
- Wednesday, October 14.—New Jersey.
- Thursday, October 15.—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Friday, October 16.—Baltimore, Md.
- Saturday, October 17.—Scranton, Wilkes-Barre or Hazelton, Pa.
- Sunday, October 18.—Wheeling, W. Va.
- Monday, October 19.—Cincinnati, O.
- Tuesday, October 20.—Louisville, Ky.
- Wednesday, October 21.—Illinois.
- Thursday, October 22.—Illinois.
- Friday, October 23.—Wisconsin.
- Saturday, October 24.—Wisconsin.
- Sunday, October 25.—Wisconsin.
- Monday, October 26.—Illinois.
- Tuesday, October 27.—Illinois.

Both candidates will start from Chicago and finish up in some point in Illinois. The outline is tentative only and additional dates will be inserted whenever necessary.

Some additional speakers have been sent out during the last week, among them being J. G. Phelps Stokes, who will tour an extensive part of the Western states.

### IT WAS NON-UNION.

A man who was opposed to trade unionism, went into a butcher's shop and called for a calf's head.

While the proprietor went to the rear of his shop his customer happened to observe the shop card. When the butcher returned with the calf's head he was asked if it was a union head, and answered in the affirmative. Whereupon the customer stated that he did not want that one, but one that was non-union.

The butcher took it back to the rear of his shop, and in a few minutes returned and said: "There's a non-union head, sir."

"It's the same head," said the customer.

"But I've taken its brains out," said the butcher.—Brisbane Worker.

### GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., July 14.

—The tiny court room of Judge Shackleford's court was overwrought yesterday when the notorious Pinkerton leader, James McPartland, took the stand as the leading witness for the State in the trial of the miner, Steve Adams, for the alleged murder of the mining superintendent, Arthur Collins. Long before 6 A. M. the crowd had gathered at the court house and when the court opened every place was occupied.

McPartland's testimony was supposed to prove that Adams' famous "confession," in which the miner was said to have acknowledged the murder of Collins, was genuine and not forced from him by threats or coercion, but the Pinkerton made a miserable mess of it, as ex-Judge Hilton, the leading lawyer for Adams, got him badly tangled up in his statements, and after a long discussion Judge Shackleford decided that the wonderful "confession" had been obtained in such a suspicious manner that it could not be called a confession, but rather a "forced acquiescence."

This is a severe blow to the prosecution, as the State depended principally upon McPartland's help in the effort being made to hang Adams, and the fact that his statement is not considered reliable by the presiding judge is sure to have a marked effect upon the jury. During the cross-examination Counsel Hilton asked McPartland if he did not remember that Adams had, while in jail, asked the turnkey to notify Lawyer Nugent, a counsel for the Western Federation of Miners, that he (Adams) was being forced to sign a fake confession, and the Pinkerton replied: "I heard about it, but do not know if it was true."

"What is it that you do not know?" "I do not know if Nugent told the truth."

"Do not forget," said Hilton, with emphasis, "that Mr. Nugent is a respectable man and no Pinkerton."

Ex-Adjutant General Buckley Wells was also put on the witness stand for the State and described how Adams had confessed to him and several others that he had murdered Collins, and had even shown them the very spot where the deed took place. Upon cross-examination, however, Wells involved himself in several contradictions, and his evidence cannot be considered as very damaging.

Several other minor witnesses for the prosecution were heard, and, after a lively argument between Hilton and Esteb for the defense and District Attorney Selig and Congressman Hogg for the State over the admissibility of McPartland's fake confession which resulted as above stated, court was adjourned to be resumed today.

### MURPHY AND BRYAN.

Comrades, comrades, ever since we got wise, Sharing each other's dough-bags, sharing each other's "pies." And when the pies are opened and the coin begins to clink, There will be a hot old clamor in the boodle skating rink.

"Comrades, comrades," Murphy is heard to say, "Divvy with all the jobs you can; I'll divvy the votes that day." And in the dark and gloaming as the Denver lights grow dim, Bill Bryan casts a wink at Murph', and Murphy winks at him.

Comrades, comrades, birds of a kindred feather, Somebody said in the past, I think, that they always flocked together. So if Bill J. should land the chair and claim it as his own,

It will not take a Secr to see who squats behind the throne. —W. L. Larned, in Globe.

### AN APPRECIATION.

We are glad to call favorable attention to the new paper in the interest of the worker—the New York Evening Call. Many local unions in New York have endorsed the paper, and it is certain that it will aid the cause of the toiler.—The Trackman.

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A COMMON CASE.

"How did you like my talk last night?" asked the beginner in the lecture field. "Well," replied the candid critic, "you didn't take advantage of your many opportunities." "I didn't?" "No, you had a number of opportunities to quit before you did."—Philadelphia Press.

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**A NOBLE WOMAN'S SPLENDID VISION.**

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was eighty-nine years old last May. At this advanced age she is still as full of enthusiasm for liberty and progress as she was in the days of the struggle against chattel slavery sixty years ago. She recently gave the following account of a "vision" she said she had seen:

"One night recently I experienced a sudden awakening. I had a vision of a new era which is to dawn for mankind and in which men and women are battling equally, unitedly, for the uplifting and emancipation of the race from evil.

"I saw men and women of every clime working like bees to unwrap the evils of society and to discover the whole web of vice and misery, and to apply the remedies, and also to find the influence that should best counteract evil and its attending suffering.

"There seemed to be a new, a glorious, ever permeating light, the glory of which I cannot attempt to put in human words—the light of the new-

born hope and sympathy blazing. The sources of this light was born of human endeavor, immortal purpose of countless thousands of men and women who were equally doing their part in the world-wide battle with evil, and whose energy was banded to tear the mask from error, crime, superstition, greed and to discover and apply the remedy.

"I saw the men and the women standing side by side, shoulder to shoulder, a common, lofty and indomitable purpose lighting every face with a glory not of this earth. All were advancing with one end in view, one foe to trample, one everlasting good to gain.

"And then I saw the victory. All of evil was gone from the earth. Misery was blotted out. Mankind was emancipated and ready to march forward in a new era of human understanding in encompassing sympathy and ever-present help. The era of perfect love, of peace passing understanding."

**MOYER SEES NO HOPE IN DENVER PLATFORM.**

DENVER, July 16.—President Charles H. Moyer, in his annual report and address to the Western Federation of Miners, in annual convention here, uses this language in referring to the political situation:

"There has just adjourned in this city a national convention of one of the old political parties. Before the committees of the convention there appeared labor representatives praying that there might be incorporated in the Democratic platform an anti-injunction plank. Their prayer, as I am informed, was granted, and it is now for the voters of the United States to decide whether or not this party should be placed in power.

"Mr. Mitchell is quoted as being particularly gratified at having included in the plank the right of the workers to organize. When we remember that Federal judges by their interpretation of the laws have vested supreme power in the Executive of a State, and that no court would inquire into his acts, and when, as Mr. Mitchell says, the Supreme Court of the land has so construed the laws of the land as to make it a crime for labor to organize, what have we to hope for by placing further laws on the statute books?"

**LONGSHOREMEN DEMAND ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW.**

ERIE, Pa., July 14.—The sixteenth annual convention of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association began here yesterday.

In his annual address President Daniel J. Keefe condemned the recent use of injunction powers by the courts and laid stress on the necessity of labor getting legislation to limit injunction by Federal courts in labor disputes and also jury trials in cases of contempt of court. He defended the boycott, local option, legislation against child labor, and urged affiliation with central bodies and state federations for mutual protection.

**BEN HANFORD IS ILL IN CHICAGO.**

CHICAGO, July 15.—Ben Hanford, Socialist candidate for Vice President, has been ill for the past three weeks at Wesley Hospital in Chicago, where he is receiving the best care. His early recovery is hoped for. This sickness, which is due to stomach trouble, has delayed his weekly press letter as well as interfered with his speaking in the campaign. It is hoped that before the close of the present political battle he will be able to appear in public.

**DEBS LED THE POLL.**

It is interesting and significant to know the political views of the employees of reactionary newspapers. A straw vote taken last week among the Brooklyn Eagle printers on Presidential candidates had the following result:

Bryan	19
Taft	25
Debs	30

The Eagle has not considered this victory of Socialism in its office among the items "fit to print."

**PHILADELPHIA NOTES.**

The Campaign Committee adopted the following resolution, which was endorsed by Local Philadelphia:

"Whereas, Numerous misunderstandings have arisen between the Jewish Agitation Bureau, composed of the different Jewish branches in Philadelphia, and the Campaign Committee of Local Philadelphia, over the scheduling and conducting of meetings, with the result that a great deal of unnecessary trouble has been caused and comrades have been unable to procure ball for those arrested; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this Campaign Committee, that on and after Sunday, July 19, we, the Campaign Committee of Local Philadelphia, will only deal with said Jewish branches in their capacity as component parts of Local Philadelphia, that the scheduling and conducting of meetings as well as the attending to those arrested must be the function of this committee; and, further be it

"Resolved, That in view of the fact that the campaigns are conducted along political lines, we recommend to the Jewish Branches that they withdraw from the National Jewish Agitation Bureau and devote their energies to aid Local Philadelphia; and, further be it

"Resolved, That the Campaign Committee will expect the moneys collected at these meetings as we have been receiving from the other meetings held elsewhere in Philadelphia."

Contributions to the Fred. W. Long Fund are as follows:

Previously acknowledged, \$19.70; E. V. Debs, \$5; Jas. MacLochlan, \$1; G. H. Gebhard, 35 cents; E. E. S. revy, 10 cents; G. A. Storck, \$1; R. H. La Monte, \$1; B. F. Kachler, \$1; C. Griele, \$1; W. B. Lloyd, \$1; Inna McIntuff, 50 cents; C. B. and R. T. La Monte, \$10; H. N. Daniels and others, \$1.80; John Spargo and others, \$28.25; Ben Hanford, \$5; Alex. Fraser, \$1; J. W. Hughes, \$1. Total to date, \$78.70.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

The State Committee of the Socialist party have called the State Conference of the Socialist Clubs for Sunday, August 30. The State Convention will meet the following day, August 31. Both meetings will be held in Boston, the hall to be decided later. Representation to State Conference will be based on number of dues stamps purchased during months of May, June and July.

C. C. Hitchcock, of Ware, was appointed a member of Natinal Committee to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Comrade Konikw.

**THE BICAMERAL SYSTEM.**

Nicholas—What bores me is the Duma, my House of Parliament.

Edward—Do as I do—have two houses, and let them fight it out between them, like the Kilkenny cats!—Pasquino (Turin).

**POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.**

"Pa, what is a political leader?"

"A man who is able to see which way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."—Home Herald.

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<b>COLUMBIA</b> Front 2 1/2 Back 1 1/2	<b>WEST POINT</b> Front 1 1/2 Back 1 1/2
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**THE BETTER WAY.**

Workingmen are advised to "vote for capable and honest men who no amount of money can corrupt." But how are they to know who is incorruptible? Can you pick out an absolutely honest and incorruptible one among the politicians you know? Is your judgment infallible in estimating the moral qualities of men? Why not use your best common sense and establish a system of government and industry that would reward honest industry and make corruption impossible?—Nome Industrial Worker.



# IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

## POLITICAL.

Denver, Col., was the centre of the United States last week while the Democratic National Convention carried out the will of William J. Bryan by nominating him a third time for the Presidency on a platform radical enough to suit himself, and including an injunction plank believed to be satisfactory to Samuel Gompers. From the moment the convention opened, Tuesday, with Theodore A. Bell as temporary chairman, the complete sway of the Nebraskan was evident. Bell's speech sounded the keynote of radicalism not to the taste of the Eastern delegations, and by recognizing a Bryan man in preference to Judge Parker of New York got the Bryan brand of Cleveland eulogy before the convention. This was passed, although Parker was allowed to read his resolution. Then the Bryan machine proceeded to run over Guffey, the Pennsylvania oil millionaire, by referring the eligibility of himself and followers to a committee which made short shrift of them. This gave control of the Keystone delegation to Kerr, Bryan's friend. Similarly the contesting New York outsiders, under the lead of McCarren, were turned out in favor of Coler and the Tammany organization. The second day was devoted almost entirely to a record-breaking demonstration of 87 minutes for "the Peerless," the opportunity having been given in a speech by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, telling how the new State had taken Bryan's advice rather than Taft's by 100,000 majority. On Thursday the permanent organization was effected with Congressman Clayton in the chair. Clayton made a fierce attack on Roosevelt.

Owing to the delay in getting the report from the platform committee, Thursday's first session was filled in with oratory, but the night session found the platform complete. It was read by Gov. Haskell, of Oklahoma, and was unanimously adopted by the convention. Prior to its presentation each plank had been wired to Bryan for his approval or suggestion of changes. The principal fight was over the injunction plank, as in the case of the Chicago convention. As finally adopted, it is said to have given entire satisfaction to Gompers and his labor friends. While asserting that "the courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties," it demands a modification of the injunction law so as to provide for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. It declares against treating labor organizations as illegal combinations in restraint of trade, favors the eight-hour day, and promises a general employers' liability law. Other important points of the platform are: denouncing the increase in Federal office holding and the waste and extravagance resulting in the existing deficit; against the use of patronage to secure the nomination of men in high office; for publicity of campaign contributions; "welcoming the belated promise of tariff reform" offered by the Republicans in recognition of the Democratic position; asserting that private monopoly must be prevented by new laws; for enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so as to control the railroads, and demanding the physical valuation of the railroads as the basis of their regulation with fairness; referring to the panic of 1907 as proof of the incompetency of the Republican party; for a national bank guarantee requirement to protect the depositors; for an income tax; against a subsidized marine; for a national labor department and a health bureau; for the popular election of Senators; against Asiatic immigration; for an immediate declaration of the purpose to give independence to the Philippines; a territorial form of government for Porto Rico, and for the protection of our natural resources.

I. J. Dunn, of Omaha, moved the nomination of Bryan, and seconding speeches were made after another great demonstration of applause lasting over an hour. Then Johnson and Gray were presented. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Bryan as follows: Bryan, 821-2; Gray, 591-2; Johnson, 46. Total, 938. The nomination then was made unanimous. At Friday's session John W. Kern, of Indiana, who has twice run a losing race for Governor of his State, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation after Gray had positively declined and other candidates had withdrawn.

In a formal statement to the public Bryan said that, if elected, he would not run for a second term.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, met the special committee of the Populist party at Atlanta and formally accepted the nomination of that party for

the Presidential office. In doing so he took occasion to make a bitter attack upon Bryan as being unworthy of the vote of the South, especially for his friendly attitude toward the dismissed negro soldiers in the Brownsville affair. By the same token, Watson lauded Roosevelt and Taft.

At Hot Springs, Va., the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee, in consultation with Candidate Taft, elected Frank H. Hitchcock as chairman and George R. Sheldon as treasurer of the National committee. Arthur I. Vorys was made manager in Ohio, but responsible direct to Taft. Otherwise Hitchcock is to be the supreme manager of the Taft campaign. It was announced that the New York State Publicity law would be followed by Sheldon in his management of the national campaign contributions. This sets a new pattern.

To the long list of Socialist street speakers who have been thrown into prison by the Los Angeles authorities there has been added four women. They refused to accept bail, and will stay in jail until tried. Already thirty-five men had been jailed, and some were working on the chain gang.

The New York section of the Socialist party has nominated Joshua Wanhope for Governor and Gustave Strelbel for Lieutenant-Governor. The striking feature of the convention was the demand of women for larger recognition in the work of the party organization. The women formed a permanent State organization.

In a paper for Collier's, Candidate Bryan gives his "Conception of the Presidency." He calls attention to the system of checks and balances in our government to show that the power of the President is often overestimated. In his opinion the most important requisite in a President is sympathy with the whole people, "for the masses have no one to represent their claims." Then he must have a knowledge of public questions so as to be able to sift the true from the false and have the moral courage to "stand up against the influences which are brought to bear in favor of special interests." While being committed to certain principles and policies, the President must be prepared to exercise his discretion in many cases. In view of the great responsibilities of the office, Bryan says that the occupant ought "to enter the position without thought or prospect of a second term." Finally by "consecrating himself to the public weal" a President "can make himself secure in the affections of his fellow citizens while he lives and create for himself a permanent place in his nation's history."

In an address at the unveiling of the statue of Captain John Underhill, a Long Island pioneer, at Oyster Bay, July 11, President Roosevelt made a hot denunciation of Socialism in connection with his sermon on citizenship. Referring to the popular opposition to privilege, the President said: "There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us as ideals by certain Socialistic writers, the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose, and to take out whatever he wanted; in other words, this theory that the man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the community, who contributes less than his part to the common good, should take out what is not his, what he has not earned, that he shall rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned, this particular Socialistic ideal would be to enthrone privilege in one of the grossest, crudest, most dishonest, most harmful and most unjust form." He went on to explain that he would do anything he could to bring about "equality of opportunity to render service," but not equality of reward unless there is equality of service.

After visiting Candidate Bryan at Lincoln in company with Kern, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor gave out a statement saying positively that he would take the stump for the Democratic ticket.

Desiring to outdo the Republican candidate in the matter of publicity as to campaign contributions, Candidate Bryan, after meeting the Democratic committeemen, announced that his managers would accept no gifts from large corporations, and none from any one larger than \$10,000. He promised that the names of the contributors would be published before election, except those giving below \$100, whose positions might be en-

dangered by such publicity. Taft's managers contented themselves with voluntary compliance with the New York law, which does not require publication of contributions until after election.

## FOREIGN.

The Income Tax bill, which the French ministry has been pressing before the Chamber of Deputies, has been altered as to its inquisitorial methods, these being voted down so as to put upon the Government the onus of proving its estimate of a given income when questioned by a citizen.

A national referendum in Switzerland on the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absinthe resulted in a majority of 80,000 in favor of the prohibition. This will mean a loss to the Government revenues, as the most famous brands of absinthe are made in Switzerland.

A committee of the House of Commons has reported in favor of changing the hours of the summer work day. The bill proposes that all clocks in the United Kingdom shall on a certain date each spring be advanced eighty minutes from the solar time registered at the meridian of Greenwich. The effect will be to make everybody begin work earlier in the day and get through earlier, thus having more daylight leisure after the day's work is done. In the fall, when the days shorten, the clocks will be set back again at solar time. Both changes would be made in the night when most people are asleep. It is argued for the measure that it will cause a saving of 18 cents a week to the work people for artificial light.

The Conservative ministry of Premier Saionji, of Japan, has retired, and a coalition ministry composed of the elder statesmen and the Liberals under the leadership of Prince Ito, now managing affairs in Korea, is anticipated.

A company is in process of organization at Berlin with a preliminary capital of \$125,000 to establish a line of passenger airships between the capitals of Europe, based upon the recent success of Count Zeppelin's airship. Prof. Schlemman, in an article for the Kreuz Zeitung, hails the event as one of political as well as scientific importance.

Again war stalks abroad in the Central American republics despite the efforts of the United States of Mexico to create a peace court for the settlement of differences. Revolutionists from Salvador have actually opened hostilities by capturing two Honduras towns and have proclaimed a government under former President Bonilla. Nicaragua is said to be preparing to send aid to Honduras.

In the great stadium at Shepherd's Bush, London, July 13, King Edward and a vast throng of people witnessed the opening of the international Olympic games. From the beginning the Americans made a splendid showing. Sheppard won the 1,500 metre race and Flanagan the hammer throw.

## EXECUTIVE.

By direction of the President, Secretary of War Wright has begun an investigation of the charge made by New England manufacturers of clothing that the uniforms of the American army have been made in England, especially the khaki uniforms. Wright said that no such contracts had been let under the direction of Secretary Taft.

In the statement to the press on the reported \$60,000,000 deficit, Secretary Cortelyou says that the deficit is only apparent and due to our antiquated system of bookkeeping, a system which he now proposes to reform. He holds that "considering the ordinary receipts of the Government, there is in reality a surplus." By the present books the proceeds of bonds sold are not counted in the receipts, while the money paid out for the purposes for which the bonds are issued is included in the expenditures.

## INDUSTRIAL.

President Welser, of the Blowers and Gatherers' Mutual Protective Association of Pittsburgh, was quoted, Tuesday, as saying that the country was sold out of glass, and that for the first time in many years glass plants were operating in July. The over-production, which he admits existed last winter, had resulted in so general a shutdown that demand had got ahead of the supply. He expected a 30 to 40 per cent. advance in price

this fall, with a corresponding increase in wages.

The preliminary estimate of the Government Bureau of Statistics concerning this year's crops, issued July 8, shows that there are 1,065,000 more acres planted to corn than last year, and that the condition of the crop on July 1 was 82.8 per cent. of the normal, or just what it was last year at that date. The wheat crop is way ahead of last year's record, and barley is some better. The apple crop also leads July of 1907.

At St. Louis the owners of 6,000 acres of yellow pine land in the Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama met and appointed a permanent committee headed by F. E. Weyerhaeuser, son of the St. Paul lumber trust magnate, to work out the details of a holding company to be capitalized at \$3,000,000. This is to absorb not only the lumber owners but the principal manufacturers as well.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Commissioner of Education Draper, of New York, has stirred up a hornet's nest of hostile criticism by his reported remarks at the New York University Summer School touching on the cherished birthright of the American youth to aspire to the highest conditions of honor and power. After contrasting the condition of boys and girls in foreign countries who are expected to stay in the class in which they are born, with that of American school children, who are taught to regard themselves as the equals of any, Draper continued: "Our educational system, acting upon our national temperaments, often leads children into mischief. It often encourages them to undertake things for which they are not fitted. I think we make a mistake in telling the child that he may be President of the United States. This sentiment is in line with the recent movement in New York and other States to have trade schools added to the public provision for education."

The New York Board of Education has recommended to the Charter Revision Commission that no married woman be employed as a teacher unless her husband was crippled mentally or physically, and that any teacher who gets married shall thereby lose her place.

The report of the special committee in favor of establishing compulsory trade schools in New York City has been adopted by the board. These will be in reality workshops where boys over twelve will have to take practical lessons in some trade. Chairman Coudert of the committee argued that such a course was a good thing for the boy "whether his father is a semi-millionaire or a mechanic." He added: "There is a public sentiment in favor of this industrial training, and if you don't move with it it will move without you."

Helen Keller has opened at Manchester, Mass., the first of what she expects will be a chain of shops for the sale of the handicraft of blind workers. The display includes fine products of loom and various house furnishings.

## SOCIALIST POST-CARDS.

Comrades, send for the Socialist post-cards with pictures of Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President; 12 for 25c, 25 for 40c, 100 for \$1.00, 1,000 for \$5.00 prepaid. Order early. S. S. Ulicki, 305 Omaha Building, Chicago.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A robbing carpenter with shop and a cheap rent would like to meet a comrade who has some small or cheap article that could be put together in shop to fill up his time, or would buy outright some new device. Address N. J. C., Bureau of Exchange, The Socialist, 6 Park Place, N. Y. City.

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# THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST.

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NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1908.

### PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with the wish expressed by an overwhelming vote in the New York state convention of the Socialist party, the subscription price of The Socialist is with this issue the old figure of fifty cents a year, with a corresponding restoration of the old prices for weekly bundles.

It is not expected that a large circulation can be built up for the weekly in the local field covered by The Evening Call, except in so far as it is used by the party for propaganda purposes. It is for the latter purpose that the very low bundle rates are offered. Experience has shown that it is always possible to sell at least a few copies of the paper at every public meeting. Every local or branch that holds street meetings during the summer and hall meetings in the winter—and nearly all locals and branches do—should at once subscribe for a weekly bundle and elect one or two active and faithful comrades whose special duty it shall be to sell the papers at meetings. Many locals which have followed this plan in the past have found it quite practicable to sell fifty or even a hundred copies a week, quickly reimbursing themselves for the initial outlay and after that realizing an appreciable surplus to be used by the organization for other purposes.

### HOW IT IS DONE.

By J. R. McMAHON.

When a poor man can't pay his debts, he is down and out. He starves.

When a capitalist has sucked all the profits out of a railroad and can't pay expenses, he goes to court and has his attorney or other agent appointed as receiver, who will nurse the property back to health at the expense of the public and the employees, and in due season return it safely to the original leech. The august protection of the court enables the receiver to violate franchises, dodge laws, raise rates, eliminate transfers, cheapen service, lower wages and forbid strikes under penalty of imprisonment (as Bill Taft did when Federal judge) and to commit a thousand other deeds not allowed in the ordinary piratical course of business. When there's money in it, the capitalist runs the outfit and howls against paternalistic talk of public ownership. When he has used up and crippled the line, he turns it over to the Government sanitarium. George J. Gould has turned the trick on two of his railroads in Texas and the Middle West, while the Ryan-Belmont gang have done the same with the street car system in New York.

Truly, this is a Government of the people, for the capitalists and by the judges.

### WENTWORTH WILL SPEAK.

The Socialists of Gardner, Turner's Falls, Miller's Falls and Montague, Mass., have arranged for a big meeting at Lake Pleasant on Sunday afternoon, July 19. Franklin H. Wentworth is to be the speaker. Lake Pleasant is a chautauqua resort, and the meeting will be held in the principal auditorium.

### THE SPIRIT OF THE REVOLUTION.

A comrade in a Western state writes to the National Society:

"May organize a local here, at least am going to try, although the difficulties are great, as the distances between neighbors are great. Will visit Cooper, over six miles, and Almond, four miles further on, then at Hennessey, twenty miles the other way and Morrison's, four miles beyond. Will also work out toward Knox and get at more of the boys and talk it over. May get a local and, if we cannot hold meeting, we will at least distribute literature systematically."

### AN INTERNATIONAL OBJECTION.

In Ireland Socialism is an English importation, in England they are convinced it was made in Germany, in Germany it is a scheme of traitors in alliance with the French to disrupt the Empire, in France it is an accursed conspiracy to discredit the army which is destined to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine, in Russia it is an English plot to prevent Russian extension towards Asia, in Asia it is known to have been set on foot by American enemies of Chinese and Japanese industrial progress, and in America it is one of the baneful fruits of unrestricted pauper and criminal immigration.—Spailpin, in 'The Harp.

## WORKMEN DENIED POLITICAL RIGHTS

The District Council of the International Association of Machinists has made public a letter it received from Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in which he rules that laborers and mechanics at navy yards and naval stations will be discharged for political activity in the same manner as employees in the classified service.

The letter was a reply to an inquiry made by the union in behalf of the 300 machinists who are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in regards to notices which had been posted in the shops which prohibited political activity on the part of the employees. The men at first did not believe it was possible that the Government would abridge their political rights, especially when they were not civil service employees. But as the notices read that all employees are included in the order, a letter of inquiry was sent to President Roosevelt.

The following is a copy of the reply which is of great interest to workingmen, both within and without the employ of the Government:

Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1908.

Dear Sir:

The President has referred to this department your letter of June 15th, requesting to be advised as to what constitutes taking up active part in politics in violation of the civil service rules.

By executive order of June 15, 1907, Section 1 of Rule 1 of the Civil Service Rules was amended to read as follows:

"No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Persons who by the provisions of these rules are in the competitive classified civil service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns."

At the request of the Civil Service Commission, the Department, under date of May 14, 1908, issued instructions to the effect that laborers and mechanics at navy yards and naval stations will be subject to discharge for political activity in the same manner as competitive classified employees.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY,

Acting Secretary.

This ruling affects about 2,000 employees in the Brooklyn Navy Yard alone.

### LEARNING EARLY.

Teacher—If you are kind and polite to your playmates, what will be the result?

Scholar—They'll think they can lick me!—Philadelphia Inquirer.



YOU WON'T NEED PETITIONS THERE!

### THE DELUDED MASSES.

The masses are poor, ignorant, disorganized, not knowing the right of mankind upon earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its population; because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses, generation after generation, into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the "law of God." By long training and submission the people everywhere have come to regard the assumption of their rulers and owners as the law of right and common sense, and their own blind instincts, which tell them all men ought to have a plenteous living on this rich planet, as the promptings of evil and disorder.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.