

AN ADVOCATE  
OF WORKING CLASS  
INTERESTS.

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## "ANARCHY CALLING ANARCHY TO ASSIST THE CAPITALISTS AGAINST SOCIALISM".

### That, Says Joshua Wanhope, is What Happened at Union Square on March 28.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT PROTEST MEETING IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

#### "Not the First Time the Capitalist Has Laid His Anarchist Baby on the Socialist Doorstep"— An Old Game, but it Won't Work Any Longer, for People Are Getting Wise—Capitalists Try Many Plans to Check Socialist Progress, but They All Fail in Turn— Capitalism Creates Socialism and Can End it Only by Ending Itself.

We give below a stenographic report of the address made by Joshua Wanhope at the mass meeting held by the Socialist Party of New York City in Grand Central Palace, Saturday afternoon, April 4, to voice the opinions of the party concerning the police outrages at Union Square on March 28. To make clear some allusions, it may be said that Comrade Wanhope was the second speaker, Morris Hillquit having preceded him, so that he had had some time to observe the audience and the army of police on "duty"; also, that after Hillquit's speech, the Rev. Henry Frank had read a poem on Taft's "God knows" utterance and had stated that the conduct of the authorities on March 28 had determined him to join the Socialist Party. Wanhope spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Friends and Comrades:—Since sitting on this platform I have changed my mind—somewhat regarding the outcome of the meeting that was to have been held last Saturday. I am now fairly convinced that the epithet "miscarried" does not apply.

"When I came to Union Square, expecting to speak there, I found that my old friends, the police, had determined to relieve me of the job. I have always been inclined to give the police force due credit for pushing the Socialist propaganda, altho they may not know what they are doing. When I had arrived there, I found that the meeting was in their charge and that they had determined to demonstrate to the unemployed of New York that we, the Socialists of the city, were the only organized body who would dare speak a word in their interest, and the only organized body that dare stand for the right of free assemblage and free speech. The text had already been given out by Chaplain Schmittberger. The club is mightier than the Constitution, and his assistants began preaching it, and preaching it effectively.

"I have always said that the club of the policeman was by no means to be despised as an instrument of Socialist propaganda. You know, that there are some heads so thick that you cannot get an idea into them in the ordinary way. And I take it that at present that is about the most useful function that the policemen of New York perform.

"In the course of twelve or fourteen years of this strenuous work, I have had occasion to observe and comment upon this kind of assistance. I have observed the attitude of the capitalists, who own the police force, towards Socialism; and I may say that I don't quite agree with the chairman that the condition which exists to-day is very critical for us people. We have been thru it so often that we have got used to it, as the owl is said to get used to skinning.

**Stupidity of Capitalists.**  
"You see, what happens is this. In the face of this Socialist movement, which the capitalist does not and cannot understand, he is absolutely powerless to settle upon any decided policy. You have a period in which the aid of the police is called for physical suppression. You have meetings disturbed; you have agitators arrested and brought to the police stations; you have threats of the suppression of the daily press; you have the arrest of men and women who distribute Socialist literature—you have all sorts of annoyances at the hands of the officers of the law.

—and we hear from many places that there are a great many things in Socialism that are to be commended; but on the whole the vast body of Socialists are 'too radical'. The newspapers now and then insert a little bit for and against Socialism. They will always insert the silliest and most inferior paragraphs for Socialism and always the best against it. After a while they see that instead of crushing the infamous thing, it has the same effect as the suppression and as the conspiracy of silence; and after a while this method is dropped, and they do not know any other, they then send the policeman out with his club again.

**Fighting Social Forces.**  
"And what happens? The movement goes on and on, remorselessly and relentlessly to its end. Why? Simply because our capitalist friends can never seem to understand that it is not men or individuals they are fighting, but that they are trying the impossible task of fighting the social forces and economic tendencies of the time. That is the reason that these things fall against Socialism. If there are any capitalists here this afternoon I present them the information free, gratis, and for nothing, if they can understand it.

"Just before I took the platform here you have seen one result of it. This gentleman, Mr. Henry Frank, who is well known as an author and ethical lecturer in New York, has for many months—perhaps many years—been on the verge of joining the Socialist movement. All that was wanted was Inspector Schmittberger and Agitator Silverstein to come along and push him over. And Mr. Frank is not the only one. Within the past week I have received a dozen letters like the one I received from Mr. Frank, saying that these men had been observers of the incidents that occurred on Union Square last Saturday, and they were beginning to think seriously of joining the Socialist movement.

"Gentlemen, that is the way that it always turns out. And you boys in uniform, you go ahead and do your duty. We'll gather them in as you drive them into the fold.

"We had come together to discuss a question that in the minds of most of the people is perhaps more important than the latest prize fight or the Vanderbilt divorce case, the question of unemployment, the question of the condition of three million men in the United States to-day, and another ten million dependent upon them. It is a very important thing, I know, to intrude our woes upon the good people who do not want to see those awful things. In these times the rich man does not want Lazarus lying at the gate, so he invents police to get rid of them; and the trouble is there are too many Lazaruses now and not enough police.

**"Changing Human Nature."**  
"You know that we Socialists are supposed not to know anything of that wonderful mystery that has been revealed to capitalists and capitalists' apologists alone; that is what they call 'human nature'. We are always supposed to misunderstand what that thing is; they are the only people that know and have the right to say what it is. And yet, they imagine that human nature is so constituted that you can starve twelve or fifteen millions of them and they will lie down and die without making any noise. Maybe they ought to do that. Maybe that is what our civilization requires of them; but unfortunately people are not constructed on that principle. Indeed, I imagine to get them to do that you would have to change human nature. And you cannot do that.

"As I say, the meeting at Union Square was called to discuss that question, and thru the intervention of our friends the police, it is being discussed by fifty times more people than would ever have heard of it had the Union Square meeting been allowed.

as long as we can, and we are so built that all of us continually try to preserve our lives and the lives of those dependent upon us. And when anything steps between us and the satisfaction of this desire to live, it means that whether the good people or respectable people like it or not, they are going to hear from us.

"That meeting was in no sense a meeting with the intention of discussing Socialist theories. We were there to discuss the immediate measures that should be taken to relieve the desperate condition of millions of people in the city of New York. The speakers were there to try to bring the authorities of this city, the men who own New York, to see that it was their duty a duty that was forced upon them, to see that millions of their fellows did not perish thru want and hunger; that it was the duty of organized society to provide these men work that they might feed themselves and their starving wives and children. And the answer was the club of the policeman.

**Why They Hate Us.**  
"Now, I want to point out one thing to you, and I want all of you that are not Socialists to listen: That intention of the Socialist speakers, the duty of the state and city to provide work for the unemployed, is going thru anyhow. Gentlemen, you have got to come to it. I know why you hate it. You hate it because we Socialists were the first people to say that you would do that, and that is the only way you could get out of it, and you are going to do it. You may hate the theory of Socialism that says that organized society, thru the state, should take charge of the men who are unemployed, of the women and children who are starving; but in spite of your theories, you have got to do it, and we won't thank you for it.

"The people into whose hands we have given the city of New York, the people who control the banks, the exchanges, the railroads, the transportation, the merchandise in the stores, the whole financial and commercial life of the city—they understand that they cannot afford to allow the Socialists to stand in the position of pointing out the things that economic evolution itself will force upon them. As long as they could they would allow you to die of hunger; they would expect you to lie in your cheap lodgings, in your rented rooms, in your filthy tenements, without a crust of bread in the house and die there rather than come out and come between the wind and their nobility. But you are not going to do it!

**Capitalist Rule a Failure**  
"They have made a failure of society. Since men first got together and instituted government, the failure of our capitalist system of industry is the most papable and patent of any that history records. We have given into the hands of the capitalist class more power than all the Tsars, the monarchs, and the potentates of Europe or the world ever used. We have given them the country with its resources; we have given them the cattle upon a thousand hills, the thousands of square miles of forests, the immeasurable treasures of minerals that lie in the bosom of the earth, and they are not able to fill that miserable tin dinner bucket and keep it full. And let me say that we are going to have a change, whether they like it or not.

"I do not stand here in the attitude of apology. We are the only party that has a definite, concrete, and thoro program, that says to the capitalist class: 'You have mismanaged society. Our starving bodies, the wretched bodies of our wives and children, suffering with the pangs of hunger—there they stand before you, the proofs of your mismanagement and incompetence, and we are going to have the world whether you like it or not.'

**Our Defiance.**  
"It does not matter much to us what they do; the movement grows and grows. Behind it stand those irresistible economic forces that have impelled society, and they are not going to halt at the nod or beck of any capitalist on the face of the earth. With us is the whole flowing tide of economic evolution, and we may be swept from the earth individually, but a thousand

## PHILADELPHIA POLICE RULE.

### Officers Forcibly Dissolve Two Hall Meetings Last Sunday.

Socialist Speakers Arrested and Released and a Student is Brutally Assaulted—Socialists Preparing for Another Struggle for Free Speech.

Upon orders "from the front," two Socialist Party meetings were prevented in Philadelphia last Sunday. The first at Auditorium Hall was stopped by a platoon of police not permitting the hall to be opened. The second, at the Southwark Labor Lyceum, was fairly started when the lieutenant and his squad filed in.

Sam Sadler, who was opening the meeting, was ordered to stop, but did so only when he was placed under arrest. Charles P. Gildea, the speaker, refused to leave the platform until he was placed under arrest. John J. McKelvey then took the platform to tell the audience not to leave the hall unless arrested. "Mac" was cut short by being arrested. Jos. E. Cohen jumped on the platform to make an announcement, but was roughly jerked down by two policemen.

The police then started to drive the people out. One policeman snatched a university student in the face, while another policeman threw a man down the stairs. When the hall was cleared, it was found that the memory of the police was so poor that they had forgotten to arrest Comrades Sadler, Gildea, and McKelvey.

The crowd stood about the entrance of the hall. Cries of "Keep your hands in your pockets, the police are going thru the crowd," were heard. This incident referred to the fact that four of Philadelphia's "finest" were recently sent to jail for robbing the stores on their beats.

The idea was suggested to hold an open-air meeting. Rubin Satin, a nineteen-year-old New Jersey rebel, procured a soap box and began to speak. "My father fought for this country," he said. "I am willing to fight for it. I love this country"—but that was as far as he got. Two burly policemen pointed upon the gritty little Socialist and hurried him to the patrol. The charge "breach of the peace" was preferred against him for having the temerity to announce his love for this country.

The Campaign Committee then in session, promptly took the matter up. Local Philadelphia will fight for free speech until the battle is won.

## THE RESULT IN CHICAGO.

### Socialist Vote Increases by 24 Per cent While Total Vote is Reduced by 25 Per cent.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Incomplete returns give the Socialist Party 16,705 votes in the aldermanic elections, as against 13,429 last year. This is a gain of something over 24 per cent. The total vote for all parties is about 25 per cent less than last year. Our vote increased in 27 wards and fell off in eight.

Hearst's Independence League, for which the Hearst papers were claiming 40,000 votes, actually polled 14,928.

**Socialist Vote in Jamestown.**  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 10.—E. J. Squier, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 328 votes. Our other candidates ranged from 310 to 340. This is more than 10 per cent of the total. The old parties fused on Mayor and City Clerk. On other officers we ran second, beating the Democrats.

## Mayor Thinks He Can

**Stem Tide of Socialism.**  
JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 10.—When the Socialists announced their intention to hold open-air meetings at the corner of the City Park, Mayor Wilson issued a ukase forbidding them to do so, but giving conditional permission for them to hold meetings at the foot of Main street. Republican politician Blake announced his intention to hold a meeting at the corner of the City Park, and the Mayor did not say a word. The Johnstown "Democrat," tho it has no sympathy with Socialism, came out with a vigorous editorial denouncing this arbitrary discrimination. State Organizer Kennedy spoke this week, firing the first gun in what will be a lively campaign. A local has been formed with 15 members.

## This Will Help Make

**Them Love Capitalism.**  
MEADVILLE, Pa., April 14.—All shop work in the Erie workshops, except light repairs, has been suspended until May 1. This throws 5,000 men out of work and saves \$10,000 a day to the company.

## OUR VOTE IN MILWAUKEE.

### Socialists Now Have Over One-Third of Total.

Socialist Vote Very Solid—We Carry Nine Wards Out of Twenty-Three, Democrats Carry Eight, and Republicans Six—More Socialists Elected to Minor Offices in the County.

MILWAUKEE, April 11.—The result of the mayoralty election held here last Tuesday is as follows:  
Rose, Dem. .... 23,014  
Seidel, Soc. .... 20,907  
Pringle, Rep. .... 18,349  
At the last election the Socialist candidate had 16,784. We have thus gained over 24 per cent; and we have now nearly 34 per cent of the total vote.

**The Solid Vote.**  
Our vote is very solid. For Comptroller we have 20,258; for Treasurer, 19,137; for Aldermen-at-large, from 19,974 to 21,543.

The greater part of our gain was made in the wards inhabited chiefly by working people.

## Our Aldermen.

The New York Socialist erred in its interpretation of the result so far as concerns the Board of Aldermen, thru overlooking the fact that the system has been changed since the last election. In 1906 we carried six wards and elected 12 Aldermen, as then the Board consisted of two men from each of the 23 wards. Under the new system there is one Alderman elected from each ward and 12 at large; the party that elects the Mayor is, of course, pretty sure to elect all the Aldermen-at-large. This time we have carried nine wards instead of six, and thus we have nine Aldermen out of 35, instead of 12 out of 46, as before.

Our Aldermen elected are: Henry Ries of the Ninth Ward; Wm. Koch, Tenth; E. T. Meims, Eleventh; Max Grass, Twelfth; Louis A. Arnold, Seventeenth; Jacob Rummel, Nineteenth; August Strehlow, Twentieth; Chas. L. Welley, Twenty-first; and John Hassmann, Twenty-second. Of these, Koch, Arnold, Rummel, and Welley are new men in the Board.

The new Board will consist of 20 Democrats, nine Socialists, and six Republicans.

## Other Socialists Elected.

In the County Board we have increased our representation. Formerly there were 53 Supervisors and the Socialists had four. In the new Board there are 16, of whom we have six—Frank Boness, Geo. Mensing, Jas. Sheehan, Geo. Moerschel, Arthur Urbank, and Chas. E. Jeske.

We have now four Justices of the Peace, instead of two—Rich. Elsner, Rich. A. Beyer, Carl P. Dietz, and John C. Cramer.

We have three Constables, instead of two—Geo. Kirchner, Herman Kantz, and E. Bunclikowsky. In the Italian quarter and still more among the Poles, gross frauds were used to strengthen the Democratic vote. A short time before election some ignorant Polish lads attempted a robbery and committed a murder in the attempt. The Polish papers reported that they were Socialists and the Polish priests took up the cry. It was absolutely false, so devoid of foundation that the English capitalist dailies refused to print it even as a rumor, but it had its effect among the more ignorant of the Poles.

## IN SMALLER CITIES.

**Municipal Elections in Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin Show Socialist Gains.**

CANTON, Ill., April 9.—The Socialist vote ranges about 250, a gain of 100 per cent.

FREEPORT, Ill., April 9.—Our straight vote is 85; last time, 55.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., April 9.—The Socialist Party has entered the field for the first time in this little place and polled 27 votes.

ALBION, Mich., April 8.—The Socialist vote increases from 44 to 125.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 9.—The Socialist vote increases from 212 to 298.

MANTOWOC, Wis., April 10.—The Socialist vote is largely increased, but our aldermanic candidates are defeated. One came within 12 and another within four votes of election. Our total vote is 777.

TWO HARBORS, Wis., April 10.—We have elected Fred Althen as Assessor, with 583 votes and Ernest Thiede as Supervisor in the Third Ward with 100 votes to 71.

The Republicans denounced the Democratic panic and the Democrats now denounce the Republican panic. The working class should smite them both.

## ANARCHY TRIUMPHANT IN BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT.

"When compared with the suppression of Anarchy, every other question sinks into insignificance. The Anarchist is the enemy of humanity, the enemy of all mankind, and his is a deeper degree of criminality than any other."  
—President Roosevelt, Message to Congress, April 9.

When the President talks about "suppressing Anarchy," he it well understood, he is thinking only of the suppression of that movement which, regarding government as the agent of capitalist misrule, seeks to do away with capitalism by doing away with government. He does not have in mind Schmittberger, Shipley, Sherman Bell, nor himself.

Anarchism—the sort that the President means—seems to us grossly erroneous in theory and impossible in practise. All we wish it is the full freedom of expression which, we are well convinced, would soon put an end to its existence or, at least, reduce its influence to a negligible minimum. With all its absurdities, it has thrived under attempted repression and will thrive the more if its advocates are more fiercely persecuted.

The knowledge of this fact is for us, as opponents of Anarchism in theory and of Anarchy in practise, sufficient to make us oppose all repressive measures. Perhaps President Roosevelt knows the fact as well as we, and has his reasons for wishing to cultivate the unprofitable Anarchism which is so useful as a stalking-horse for the profitable Anarchy which he supports.

"Every other question sinks into insignificance."

In all the years that Anarchism has been known in this country, one solitary murder has been more or less clearly traced to its influence—the murder of President McKinley by Leon Czolgosz.

Over 2,000 workmen are now killed in the coal mines every year. The number is increasing every year. The highest authorities declare that most of these fatalities would be averted if the mine owners were compelled to take proper measures for ventilation, etc., and prevented from hiring cheap and incompetent labor. But the question of saving coal miners' lives "sinks into insignificance", because this slaughter is very profitable to the mine owners.

Over 3,000 railway workers are now killed every year at their work. The number is increasing. Most of these fatalities would be averted if the railway companies were compelled to use the best life-protecting devices and to hire enough men so that none would be overworked. But the question of saving railway workers' lives "sinks into insignificance", because this slaughter is very profitable to the railway stockholders and bondholders.

Tens of thousands of poor people die of tuberculosis every year, and the number is increasing. The highest authorities tell us that tuberculosis would soon be stamped out if the ill ventilated, ill drained, ill lighted, and overcrowded tenements were done away with—and that it can never be stamped out while they remain. But this question "sinks into insignificance", because such tenements are vastly profitable to the propertied class.

Tens of thousands of babies of the working class die every year because of the poverty of their parents, which makes it impossible for them to have the pure air and wholesome food and tender care that their little bodies need. But this question, too, "sinks into insignificance". They are only workmen's babies. If they grew up, under existing conditions, they would be poor and discontented and might become undesirable citizens. "The weaklings must go". Let them die. There is no danger of a shortage in the labor market.

Some millions of workmen are now being denied the opportunity to earn even a poor living by hard and useful labor, because the "administrative ability" of the capitalist class has

brought things to such a condition that it pays the masters of industry better to keep these men idle and hungry than to let them work. Every day brings us news of men and women dying of starvation, of others killing themselves in despair, of others driven by want to crime or to prostitution, of others in ever greater numbers going insane. And week by week the capitalists go on discharging thousands of men, cutting down the wages of tens of thousands still at work, and adding to the prices of food and other necessities of life.

The following are typical headlines from recent issues of daily newspapers:

- "Three Thousand Men Fight for 400 Jobs—Police Called Out".
- "Laborers Fight Pitched Battle in Seeking Employment".
- "Bread Lines Growing Longer".
- "Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded".
- "Vagrancy on the Increase".
- "Crime on the Increase".
- "Frequent Increase of Insanity".
- "Out of Work Three Months, Shot Himself".
- "Price of Meat Again Climbs Up".
- And the solution which the authorities have to offer for the problems here raised is presented in these other headlines:
- "Gatling Guns for Strikers".
- "Stamp Out Anarchy, Says the President".
- "Bingham \$100,000 for Secret Service".
- "Roosevelt Wants Army Raised to 100,000, at Least".

The industrial depression, coming on top of a period of so-called prosperity which meant an unexampled increase in the cost of living and an unexampled increase in the intensity of labor performed by the working class, with the result of a bare living for the workers and unexampled profits for the capitalists—the industrial depression, coming on top of this, has brought the United States to the verge of a crisis that threatens the dissolution of all the bonds of civilized society.

On the one hand are a few capitalists, enjoying power and leisure and luxury, and grown arrogant and arbitrary to the point of madness.

On the other hand are many millions of working people, used to toil and poverty, long accustomed to submit, but now driven almost to the point of desperation.

Between are other millions who know that something is seriously wrong; who are not yet positively suffering, and so can calmly counsel moderation to the sufferers; who nevertheless know that they too may soon go down into the abyss; but who do not understand what it all means, and so stand hesitating, and comforting themselves with empty phrases in the face of danger.

Anarchy? There is nothing but Anarchy triumphant in the corporation offices where well fed directors meet and coolly issue decrees closing the doors of the factories against the workers, only offering a part of them the alternative of working harder than ever for less wages than before. And there is nothing but Anarchy triumphant in the city halls, in the court rooms, in the state houses, in the Capitol at Washington, and, above all, in the White House, where well fed politicians coolly issue decrees to exclude workmen's newspapers from the mails, to forbid workmen to meet and discuss their condition or present their grievances, to hire more spies to incite them to violence and hire more policemen and soldiers to club them when they murmur and shoot them if they resent the club.

The men who meet hunger with clubs, who offer bayonets as a specific for unemployment, who bring gatling guns to enforce reductions of wages, who resort to the prison cell and the gallows as means of dealing with well grounded popular discontent—these men, and pre-eminent among them him who occupies the highest office in the nation and, instead of curbing their violence, leads in the orgy of violence—of these, above all other Anarchists, it may truly be said, "They are the enemies of all mankind and theirs is a deeper degree of criminality than any other."



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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.



FOR MAY DAY

Our next issue will have six pages instead of four, giving about one extra page of reading matter, which will be devoted to articles especially appropriate for May Day propaganda.

Police Commissioner Bingham wishes about forty of his captains would die. If only Mr. Commissioner would try the effect of setting a good example!

It is said that the smallest locomotive in the world weighs twelve grains and three drops of water fill its boiler.

"CAPITAL AND LABOR"

Secretary of War Taft, in a recent speech before the Railway Conductors of Chicago, said:

"There is no denying the fact that we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between labor and capital, hoping and trusting that it will be settled peacefully."

The spectacle of labor attacking a bridge, a machine, or a box car would certainly be interesting, but our guess is that however stupid the Tafts may think workmen are, the latter will not struggle with inanimate objects.

WILL THE NEW LAW PROVE CONSTITUTIONAL?

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the course of the debate on the Railway Employers' Liability Bill, which was passed by the Senate to-day as it came from the House, three Senators expressed their belief that the bill as drawn will not stand the test of the Supreme Court.

Under our peculiar form of government, as it has now developed, the law is not what the elected legislative bodies enact, but what the appointed judges subsequently declare.

be declared constitutional and valid or unconstitutional and void, with equal consistency, according as any five out of the nine Supreme Court Justices chose to decide.

There are several stages in the development of labor legislation in this country. The first may be summed up as briefly as the description of the snakes of Ireland—"There are no snakes in Ireland."

In the next stage labor bills are introduced and discussed in the legislative bodies, but not enacted into law. They are debated, in order that some of the legislators—especially in districts where the labor movement is growing strong and aggressive—may have an opportunity to speak in favor of them and so establish a good reputation among their workingmen constituents.

Then comes a third stage, when the labor movement has grown still stronger and more aggressive and spread to all parts of the country and invaded the political field and begun to draw voters away from both the old parties.

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will not be maintained and executed in good faith.

There is a fourth stage we have yet to reach—the stage in which the judges will have at least as much wholesome respect for the will of the working-class voters as the members of the lower house of Congress now have, and will find it prudent to uphold the labor laws that Congress finds it prudent to enact.

There is just one way to bring us to that stage. The fact that the Socialists quadrupled their vote, brought it from 100,000 up to 400,000, in the four years from 1900 to 1904, inspiring the fear that they will make another great gain in 1908, is the sole reason for the President now recommending and the Congress now enacting some considerable labor laws.

Through the mouth of one of their number, the Justices of the Supreme Court recently announced that they would "stand between the Constitution and government by the mob."

Senator Dolliver's prediction agrees with his hopes and the hopes of his class. It agrees with our fears and the fears of our class.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

A Washington press dispatch which, for some reason known to their editors, none of the English papers in New York City have used, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, April 13.—Postmaster General Meyer is formulating a rule of admission to the mails at second-class rates publications printed in languages other than English.

"Third Assistant Postmaster General Lawshe has been investigating Socialist and Anarchistic publications, the majority of which are printed in foreign languages.

The Postmaster General intends to vigorously enforce his ruling that no paper which advocates violence or opposition to organized government shall be admitted to the mails, and to make this effectual it will be necessary to regularly scan the papers under suspicion.

"THE NEW REGULATION WILL BE SO WORDED AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH REPUTABLE PUBLICATIONS PRINTED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND NOT ISSUED FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SOCIALISTIC DOCTRINES."

The effect of such a ruling, if enforced, would be to put a practically killing burden of expense upon all the papers affected. Even such daily papers as the German "Volkszeitung" and the Jewish "Forward" would be hit hard.

The statement that most of the "Socialistic and Anarchistic" publications are printed in foreign languages is not true; but a large number of them are, as is necessary in a country having such a mixed population.

It is significant of the reckless arbitrariness now prevailing in high quarters that it is unblushingly announced by the department that the new rule is not intended for general application,

but is aimed only against such papers as the administration may choose to consider "undesirable."

If this rule is promulgated, it will of course be necessary for the party to come to the support of its German, Jewish, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Italian, and other foreign papers, to make a test of the legality of the rule and, if necessary, carry it to the highest courts, thus bringing the autocratic methods of the Roosevelt administration before the public mind for reprobation by all who believe in common fairness and lawful government.

Wisconsin has a law, enacted last year under the pressure of the Socialists in the Legislature, making eight hours the legal maximum workday for railway telegraphers.

Acquisitiveness was his most marked characteristic. Even before his father's death he had amassed a fortune of his own by land speculations and banking connections, and he had inherited \$500,000 from his uncle Henry, a butcher on the Bowery.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

J. B. GAY.—Address 60 Cooper Square, New York.

E. J. HIGGINS.—"The Theory of Human Progression," by Patrick Edward Dove, is the work from which it was alleged by some that Henry George borrowed his ideas.

J. H. S.—Glad to give you the information. Yes, the article by Louis B. Boudin which appeared in the "International Socialist Review" for February had been offered to The Worker and not accepted.

Every state committee, every local and branch, and every individual comrade should make it a point of honor to see that the assessment of 25 cents for each party member to cover the railway fares of delegates to the national convention is paid promptly and in full.

It was a common saying of him "when he paid out a cent he wanted a cent in return;" and as to his abject meannesses we forbear relating the many stories of him.

This corruption was not one which existed despite him and his class and one which was therefore accepted grudgingly as an irremediable evil.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

An advertisement, "Wanted, motor-men and conductors, experienced, for out of town; non-union; apply 311 W. Fifty-ninth street, after 8 a. m.," which appeared in Monday morning's papers brought out such a crowd of the unemployed that police help had to be called to keep the men in line.

The statement that most of the "Socialistic and Anarchistic" publications are printed in foreign languages is not true; but a large number of them are, as is necessary in a country having such a mixed population.

It is significant of the reckless arbitrariness now prevailing in high quarters that it is unblushingly announced by the department that the new rule is not intended for general application,

THE 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.

CHAPTER VI. THE PROPULSION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

At the time of his father's death, William B. Astor, the chief heir of John Jacob Astor's twenty million dollars, was fifty-six years old. A tall, ponderous man, his eyes were small, contracted, with a rather vacuous look, and his face was sluggish and unimpressible.

Acquisitiveness was his most marked characteristic. Even before his father's death he had amassed a fortune of his own by land speculations and banking connections, and he had inherited \$500,000 from his uncle Henry, a butcher on the Bowery.

William B. Astor's Parsimony.

He lived in what was considered a fine mansion on Lafayette place, adjoining the Astor Library. The sideboards were heaped with gold plate, and polyglot servants in livery stood obediently by at all times to respond to his merest nod.

Inverted Society.

Society—and this is a truth which held equally strong of succeeding decades—was inconspicuously inverted. In saying this, the fact should not be ignored that the capitalist, as applied to the man who ran a factory or other enterprise, was an indigenous factor in that period, even though the money or inventions by which he was able to do this, were often obtained by fraud.

Yet, viewing society as a whole and measuring the results by the standards and ideas then prevailing, it was undoubtedly true that those who did the world's real services were the lowly, despoiled and much discriminated against masses of mankind.

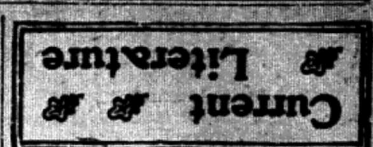
It was a common saying of him "when he paid out a cent he wanted a cent in return;" and as to his abject meannesses we forbear relating the many stories of him.

This corruption was not one which existed despite him and his class and one which was therefore accepted grudgingly as an irremediable evil.

The Purchase of Laws.

Publicly they might pretend a proper and ostentatious horror of corruption. Secretly, however, they quickly dispensed with what were to them idle droppings of political cant.

Matthew Hale Smith in "Sunshine and Shadow in New York," 1907.



"Weism: The Religion of Humanity" (Wishare Book Co.) is a well printed little pamphlet by Captain W. E. P. French of the United States Army—a Socialist, altho an army officer. An "Innovation" in verse, a "Creed of Collectivism," "The Humanist's Prayer" in verse, "The Religion of Humanity," "Communist Commandments," "The Sacraments of Socialism," and "Hymns of Humanism"—from the titles of these divisions the reader will divine the nature of the little work—a sort of prayerbook, or breviary for those who think of Socialism rather as a religion than as a purely secular movement.

The police found copies of Frederick Krafft's play, "Shoot to Kill," on the literature stand at a Socialist lecture hall in Brooklyn, and carried them off to the station house for "investigation."

The second number of the "Russko-Amerikansky Robotny" (Russian-American Worker) appears this week. It is a valuable paper for propaganda among Russian-speaking working people.

Mr. Chiozza Money, the well known English economist, writing in the London "Daily News," reviews Mr. Mallock's "Critical Examination of Socialism" in a manner that leaves little to the credit of that rather pompous work.

The root-error of Mr. Mallock's work is in his failure to recognize the fact that the modern Socialist not only recognizes that directive ability is "labor," but that he is able to state with absolute accuracy that when, under modern conditions, the reward of directive ability is included as part of the national income is drawn purely as rent and interest that the underpayment of "labor" is almost as clearly marked as the neglect of the payment of directive ability in the calculation of labor's share.

It also seems to us that Mr. Mallock fails to take note of the fact that, while it is perfectly true that the great progress of mankind is due to a few individuals in each generation, those individuals are not mere "directors," but inventors, which is a very different thing.

air of importance it radiated tone, command and prestige.

But, such was the destructive, infernal character of competitive warfare, that even this class was continually in the throes of convulsive struggles. Each had to fight, not merely to get the wealth of others, but to keep what he already possessed.



INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia. An instance of the cruelty of the Tsar's butchers and hangmen is given in the "Memoirs" of Prince Ourousoff, recently published. A Jewish criminal was sentenced to be hung. After the execution the governor was told that the man's big black beard had protected him against the cord, and that he would recover consciousness. "Bury him before he recovers consciousness," the governor replied, and the man was consigned to a living tomb.

Germany. The German "radicals" in the Reichstag have again shown their capitalist character. They have voted for a clause in the proposed "Law of Associations" that will prevent youths under 18 from joining a political organization. The clause is directed against the young Socialist organizations.

Austria. An attempt has been made to take the life of Comrade Pernstorfer, a popular member of the Socialist Party and a member of the Reichsrath. It is believed that the attempt was made by a madman. In view of the fact that the capitalist press is ever ready to charge Socialists with such attacks, London "Justice" asks whether the press "will demand a special law against the bourgeois reactionary parties now?"

Italy. "Il Grido del Popolo," a Socialist organ in Turin, has been obliged to suspend. The paper lost about \$24,000 in five months. The movement suffers quite a loss as Turin is in the heart of one of the industrial districts of Italy.

Greece. Up to a few months ago Socialism had scarcely taken root in Greece. Now this country of ancient learning is falling into line with the rest of the world. Socialist organizations have been founded in many cities, and in one case—that of Patras—there are now 500 members.

Great Britain. The annual conference of the Social Democratic Federation will take place

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The Unemployed Conference seated Comrade Runtin of the 26th A. D. and I. Rosenblum of Machinists' Lodge, No. 402, on Tuesday night, and rejected the credentials of five delegates of the May Day Conference which had been provisionally accepted at a previous meeting. Comrades Garland and Lee of the West Side were seated provisionally pending arrival of their credentials. The resolution adopted at the meeting on April 7, declaring the Conference had no affiliation with any political party, was rescinded.

Delegates De Fremery, Zinn, Loria, Kensby and Lichtenberg were elected a committee to collect material on the question of unemployment. The Executive Committee has ordered that the statement of the Conference on the Union Square demonstration and unemployment be printed and it will probably be ready for distribution within a week. The executive committee was also instructed to bring in a full report at the next meeting to be held in the Labor Temple, Tuesday, April 21, at 8 p. m. All delegates are urged to attend this meeting as it will be an important one.

MAY DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The "Daily Call" Fair Conference will make a full report of its plans for the fair at a general meeting in the Labor Temple, Sunday, April 19, at 3 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend.

All persons donating small prizes should send them to the "Daily Call" Fair Conference, Room 15, Labor Temple, New York City; Labor Lyceum, Room 5, Brooklyn; manager's residence, 288 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn; New Jersey S. P. Headquarters. Retain large prizes until a wagon is sent. Comrades should push the sale of tickets and the collections of prizes. Foreign speaking comrades who can help in the Congress of Nations will communicate at once with the manager at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. This is the last notice to those who wish to help in the entertainment feature. Address the Secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, as the program will be closed on April 19. Piano and Organ Workers' Union will exhibit union made pianos for use of the fair.

The distribution committee has sent out 65,000 admission tickets to various organizations. The manager has secured two barrels of candy for the children on Children's Day, Saturday afternoon, May 2. The proposition of the Swiss Automatic Machine Co. at 40 per cent of sales was accepted. A committee will visit the Sick and Death Benefit societies. The Hungarian Singing Society will sing in their national costume.

The Congress of Nations on Monday night, May 4, will present the following nationalities in costumes: America, by Columbia and Uncle Sam; England, by John Bull; German peasant; Russian autocrat; Italian huckster; negro minstrel; Chinese laundryman; French soldier; Flying Dutchman; Spanish bull-fighter; Indian happy hunter; Hungarian hustler; Bavarian teetotaler; Irishman, wit and humorist; Father Knickerbocker, Lord Mayor of the "Doings".

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Comrades Minami, Nagaoka, Imari, Hayashi and Yamamoto, all mine workers of Japan, charged with rioting in a strike, were acquitted by the court of appeals, but the Public Prosecutor has appealed their case to the Cassation Court.

A Child Slave Market. A child slave market exists in the frontier provinces of Austria, Switzerland and Germany. Economic conditions force parents to sell their children in slavery. Last week girls were bought for seven months for \$12.50 and boys brought the princely sum of \$20. The children were ranged early in the morning in the market place, and all day long a crowd of farmers inspected them as if they were so many pigs or cattle, felt the muscles of their arms, poked them in the ribs to learn if they were fat or lean, meantime loudly discussing their merits or condemning their physical faults. The terms of the contracts are harsh, providing that the children, regardless of sex, may work at "cattle herding, housework, stable and stall cleaning, nursing children, feeding cattle, running errands and whatever else the master may require them to do."

It has been decided by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America to strike on June 1. As there is no grievance against the Postal Telegraph Co. there will be no strike against the Postal.

President Lewis is quoted as saying that 150,000 miners in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania will resume work this week. All contracts between the United Mine Workers and the operators, with the possible exception of Illinois, he said, would be signed by May 1.

Mass meetings will be held all over the country next Sunday by labor organizations to protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts. The action is taken in response to a request of the A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor, at its last convention, designated the second Sunday in May as "Labor's Memorial Sunday", and unions in various parts of the country are considering the matter of observing the same.

Fully fifty thousand workmen in the various branches of the building trades were locked out last week in southern Germany, Hesse-Nassau, part of the Rhine provinces, and in several North German cities because of the failure of the negotiations between the builders and the painters to reach a basis of hours and wages.

The governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the legislature a law creating a labor bureau. The hod-carriers of San Juan have organized and the railroad workers and street car employes have unions under way.

The Socialist Party does not promise anything. It only shows the workers how to take everything they want instead of being promised little and not getting that.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

The new Board of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has organized. J. Chant Lipes was re-elected secretary of the Board and the Association. The Board will meet once each week. The secretary has received numerous encouraging letters in behalf of the "Daily Call" from outlying points. Reading, Pa., sends an order for 50 subscriptions and promises 500. New Haven and Hartford, Conn., send good reports, and Massachusetts is enthusiastic. New York state reports from various points show great interest in the "Daily Call".

A Jobless Man Relieved.

A Brooklyn man cast a brick thru a window and waited for a policeman to arrest him and take him to dinner. Of course the man was hungry and did not expect to be rewarded with a meal at the Waldorf-Astoria. He doesn't know how to eat without working and ate his dinner behind a steel cage that the city provides for men who have not learned that art. In destroying property he forced the authorities to provide for the wants of one unemployed man. He might just as well eat with friends without the stigma of crime. If work was provided for the unemployed instead of police and jails as now.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FIVE LECTURES ON EVOLUTION AND COLLECTIVISM By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE - AT - THE RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth Street, FREE ADMISSION. SUNDAY, April 19, 11 a. m.—"Is Evolution Opposed to Socialism?" TUESDAY, April 21, 8 p. m.—"The Possibility of Securing Social Progress." THURSDAY, April 23, 8 p. m.—"Struggle for Existence and Competition as Social Forces." SATURDAY, April 25, 8 p. m.—"Social Variation, Individualism and Genius." SUNDAY, April 26, 11 a. m.—"The Supremacy of the Social Ideal."

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IN VIEW OF THE Bomb Thrown in Union Square ROBERT HUNTER'S NEW BOOK "SOCIALISTS AT WORK"

IS PUBLISHED AT A VERY OPPORTUNE MOMENT. This book, Mr. Hunter's best work, laying down, as it does, in his unequalled, forceful language, the methods by which Socialists accomplish their ends, and being, as it is, the result of his trip around the earth for the study of the methods of work in use in the different countries, deserves an even larger circulation than his justly famous book "Poverty".

Price: \$1.20 By Mail: 12cts. extra. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

JUST PUBLISHED: THE IRON HEEL By JACK LONDON.

PRICE ONLY \$1.08. THE GREATEST THING OF ITS KIND EVER WRITTEN JACK LONDON'S MASTERPIECE. ORDER AT ONCE FROM SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

TAKE NOTICE! The Socialist Literature Company was organized nearly ten years ago by the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association. Its management is exclusively in the hands of members of the Socialist Party. The profits, according to its charter, must be and are applied solely to the BENEFIT OF THE ASSOCIATION AND POSITIVELY EXCLUDES PERSONAL ENRICHMENT. The Socialist Literature Co. should therefore receive the enthusiastic support of every party member.

Brooklyn Unemployed Meeting. An unemployed mass meeting has been arranged by the Brooklyn Unemployed Conference in the Labor Lyceum, 649 Willoughby avenue, for Friday evening, April 17. The speakers will be Jos. Wanhope, Chas. S. Vanderporten and Edward Dawson. Comrades should give wide publicity to the meeting and assure a success. Short Time and Reduced Wages. PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 11.—The 2,500 workers in the Coats thread mills here and at Central Falls will be permitted to work only five days a week, because of "overproduction." LUDLOW, MASS., April 11.—The mill owners have announced a 6 per cent reduction of wages for thread and yarn workers. Further reductions may follow. RALEIGH, N. H., April 11.—A 5 per cent wage cut has been ordered by the Durham Hosiery Co., affecting 1,100 persons.

DENTISTS.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. - DENTIST - All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of S. P. Phone: 3967-19th.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 80th St. Open evenings.

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DR. M. RASNICK'S, DENTAL OFFICE. 188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St. NEW YORK. Telephone 4168 Orchard.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C Cor. Sixth St. NEW YORK. PHYSICIANS

DR. M. GIRSDANSKY, 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street. NEW YORK.

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

DR. JAMES BERNSTEIN, 1361 46th St., BROOKLYN N.Y.

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

Klein's Hall and Restaurant. 206-208 E. Eighty-sixth St. nr. 3rd Ave. Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen. Music every evening by celebrated Gypsy Band.

Sulzer's Westchester Park. SEASON 1908. BOOKS NOW OPEN. Committees cordially invited to visit us.

W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24, Harlem. The members will please take notice that a general meeting will be held on Sunday, April 27, at 9 a. m. sharp, in the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth Street. Order of business set in Bulletin. Fine for not attending, 25 cents.

ERNEST RAMM, Fin. Sec'y of the I. O. O. F. 120 E. 80th St., New York.

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 (Hoboken)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—310 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—213 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—310 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—310 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulstich's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m. CARL RAMM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th St. Secretary, Herman Wendler, address as above. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LODGE NO. 1476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. Financial Secretary, Joe Macator, 542 E. 150th Street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony Avenue, Bronx. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNIONS meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East 147th Street. LABOR SECRETARIAT—Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Inc. In New York: Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Kew-Forest, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m., in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City. BROOKLYN, 221 A. D. Br. 1 (American) meets the second and fourth Friday, at 675 Glenmore Avenue, Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore Avenue. LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769-1 FRANKLIN 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 SHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterb - Kass' fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMENS Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States 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 and membership composed of 243 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 \$9.00 for 4 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruptions. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$25.00 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of a sick member and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the first class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$10.00. 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 in the existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City. WORKMENS Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 20,000. Municipal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth Street. Office hours: daily, Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 8 to 10 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St. For initiation and increase and changes of addresses, notification only. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y. Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J. New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. Luzerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal. Cleveland, O. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorcacerts."



ANARCHY.

Continued from page 1.

will step up into our places to carry on the progress which society must go through in the future, the transformation of individual ownership of the earth and its contents to the collective property of all the people.

You may stop the right of public meetings which never was more than a phrase to you anyhow—and we will swamp this old town with literature. If you try to dam the tide of social evolution, with your police clubs, the water is going to find another outlet, and it is going to overflow.

Capitalist Anarchy. This is not the first time that the capitalist has laid his Anarchist baby on the Socialist doorstep and tried to make people believe that it was ours. It is an old game, but it won't work any longer; because the people are getting wise to it.

I want to tell you what happened in Union Square. It was anarchy calling anarchy to the assistance of the capitalists against the Socialist movement. You put the Police Department of this city into the hands of such men as have it now, and adopt that policy towards a meeting as was adopted in Union Square, and forty-nine times out of fifty your Silverstein will come along with his five-cent bomb.

They cannot ignore the paternity of that abortion upon us. For years and years it has been recognized by thinking people all the world over, and has only been denied by the ignorant and dishonest, that where Socialism grows and thrives anarchy dies. Upon every theoretical position the Anarchist and the Socialist are at daggers drawn.

No Rest Till We Win. We make no such rapid and vacuous excuse. We say to the workman that God may know what you are going to do, but we know also, and we are going to tell you—and we are going to tell you if the police force were multiplied by fifty.

Party News. National. The State Secretary of California reports: "The membership for March was 2,398. California intends to hold its place at the head of the column for percentage of votes cast."

ed by the Slavic comrades, unattached to the party, and of which Comrade Petrich of Chicago acted as secretary. The organization was composed of 12 locals in different parts of the country and known as the "South Slavonic Socialist Association".

National Committee. A meeting of the National Committee to state secretaries, who shall issue them to the various local and branches, for members who for some good reason, are unable to pay dues.

Massachusetts. A meeting to organize a Workers' Press Conference will be held Sunday, April 19, at 908 Cambridge street, E. Cambridge, at 3 p. m.

New Jersey. The Socialist Club of Hudson County is erecting a new building on land which it has purchased at Thorne street and the Boulevard, Jersey City. Pending its completion party headquarters are at Gansberg's Hall, 197 Congress street.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. D. K. Young will speak for the Panama Beneficial Society at 608 Girard avenue, April 22, at 3 p. m. Admission free.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Allegheny County will have 16 delegates to the state convention. Open-air meetings will soon be held and speakers are being selected.

New York State. The financial report of the State Committee for March shows receipts of \$252.20 (dues, \$232.50; The Worker's Sustaining Fund, \$19.70; assessment, \$18.75; balance from Feb., \$247.54); expenses of \$489.09 (national dues, \$150; Sustaining Fund, \$277.75; rent, postage, stationery, express, sundries, \$41.04); balance, April 1, \$188.60.

New York City. The General Committee met Saturday, April 11. Thirty-seven applications were received. R. C. Jones and F. Wiele were selected from the 13th and 15th A. D. and Julia Weinberg from the 20th A. D.

Newark. MONDAY, APRIL 20. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Dr. A. P. Pirih, "How to Live Forever".

passed; That Saturday, April 18, be named as special session for consideration of by-laws; that question of establishing a Naturalization Bureau be referred to a general party meeting to discuss questions that may come up before the national convention.

The Young People's Socialist League meets every Saturday evening at 203 E. Third street, at 8 p. m. Young men and women Socialists are urged to join.

The West Side Agitation Committee will have a house party at their headquarters, 385 Eighth avenue, on Saturday, April 18, 8 p. m. Admission free.

The Executive Committee met April 13 and referred nine applications to the General Committee. The Yorkville Agitation Committee will try to place The Socialist on newstands. The Organizer's report for March shows receipts of \$509.35, subdivided as follows:

The Central Committee met April 11 and decided that the by-laws be revised and to request the national convention to induce all unaffiliated organizations to join the party.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, APRIL 17. 26TH A. D., 8-9 P. M.—One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Mrs. Clara Ruge, "Criteria in the Debating Contest."

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, APRIL 19. PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and First street, 8 p. m.—Henry Carless, "Importance of an Employer's Liability Act."

Jersey City. FRIDAY, APRIL 17. PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and First street, 8 p. m.—Henry Carless, "Importance of an Employer's Liability Act."

Philadelphia. SATURDAY, APRIL 18. LOGAN HALL, 1205 Arch street, 8 p. m.—Leonard D. Abbott, "Maxim Gorky, Socialist and Artist."

"SOCIALISM AND SCIENCE." ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS OF CHICAGO Will Lecture on the Above Subject at MURRAY HILL LYCEUM 34th St., between Third and Lexington Aves. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 8 P. M. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "NEW YORK SOCIALIST."

DEBATE. PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN. of Columbia University AND MORRIS HILLQUIT, "Resolved, That Socialism is Desirable, Practicable and Inevitable." COOPER UNION WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 8 P. M. JOHN SPARGO WILL PRESIDE.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The Lewis Lecture. The comrades in New York and vicinity will give Arthur Morrow Lewis an enthusiastic welcome on his first visit to New York.

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The Workers. Clara Schachter of New York sends four subs and suggests a canvass for subscriptions from the retailers with whom our readers trade.

Meeting in Long Island City. In spite of the fact that 161 voters enrolled as Socialists and 200 Socialist voters were cast in the 1st A. D. of Long Island City, no party organization exists there.

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