

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1891

Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious. Only in its triumphs can you triumph.—Stats Plat form Socialist Party of New York.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property is the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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THE EMPIRE AND THE REPUBLIC.

American Supreme Court Says Boycott by Workers Is "Criminal Conspiracy"; German Supreme Court Says It Is "Justified Self-Protection."

Why Do Judges Treat Workers with More Respect in German Empire Than in American Republic? Because There the Workers Vote for the Party of Their Class, While Here Most of Them Still Follow Capitalist Misleaders.

The latest decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have declared the boycott illegal, have tried to strike from the hands of the working class organizations a weapon which is absolutely indispensable to them in their struggles for the welfare of their class.

When the highest judicial tribunal of our republic disarms the workers in this manner, when the same action applied by workers against capitalists is declared criminal conspiracy, which is used by capitalists against workers is calmly regarded as legal—if all this, as we have said, takes place in the republic, what is to be said in this respect of the monarchies and despotisms of Europe?

It is very timely that just recently in the empire of Kaiser Wilhelm a case of boycott was taken to the Supreme Court. In Mühlhausen, in Elsass, the workmen had declared a boycott against two landlords who were not willing to place their halls at the disposal of the Socialists. The boycott was effective and the landlords turned to the courts. The Supreme Court judge at Colmar refused the appeal. In his decision he declared explicitly: "The landlords are not legally bound to grant the use of the halls, but the members of the party, on the other hand, are not bound to further the material interests of the landlord, when by the refusal of the halls they are opposed to the interests of the party. If under such circumstances a party or a political association boycotts a land-

lord in order to force him to comply with their desires, this constitutes no attack upon good morals, but an act of justified self-protection."

An imperial judge in the German Empire declares the boycott "an act of justified self-protection" of the workers. The Republican Supreme Court of the United States sees in it a "criminal conspiracy," which shall be paid for with the property not only of the union, but of every member of the union.

Where, then, is the boasted American freedom for the workers of America? In the monarchy the weapons which economic development gives into the hands of the working class are recognized by law, their use granted. In the republic they are struck from its hands also by the law, and their use declared a crime.

This would seem to be the act of a monarchy, if the workers of America themselves were not to blame. In the German Empire we see the working class united in a great party which protects their interests and which here and there receives consideration even from the courts. In America the workers do not even know that they have special interests to preserve on the political field. They run after their old political gods, are therefore politically powerless as workers and are treated accordingly with contempt.

There is good ground for the workers being treated in step-mother fashion by the republic than the monarchy.—Editorial in New Yorker Volkszeitung.

"INTENDED ONLY FOR PARTICULAR APPLICATION."

"The Penrose bill makes eight printed lines, but like dynamite, it was powerful in small quantities."

"It proposed to vest the postmaster general with an absolute power of censorship."

"Of course, it wasn't intended that this absolute power should be used in an absolute way. THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL WAS OCCASIONED BY THE LURID UTTERANCES OF A SOCIALIST ORGAN IN A WESTERN STATE, AND WHILE IT WAS TO BE A GENERAL LAW IT WAS INTENDED ONLY FOR PARTICULAR APPLICATION."

The foregoing passage was not written by a Socialist, nor for publication in a Socialist paper.

It is part of a special dispatch sent on March 13 from Washington, D. C., to the Dallas, Tex., "News," by a well informed press correspondent.

It was intended to reassure the Democratic South, to explain to them that the Roosevelt Administration, representing the Republican party of property, did not intend to use the power of censorship against the Democratic party of property, but only against the Socialist party of labor.

It was, no doubt, a perfectly sincere statement of the intentions of the Administration.

"HARRY WILL NOT HANG."—MRS. ORCHARD.

The "Statesman" of Boise, Idaho, prints a number of significant interviews in the sentence of death passed on Harry Orchard. Former Governor Peabody and Pinkerton McFarland agree with Judge Wood that Orchard told the truth. General Bulkeley Wells also agrees but thinks it necessary to state that he does not believe "that the action of Judge Wood was in accordance with any prearranged plan or that it was the result of a promise of clemency made to get Orchard to confess."

General Sherman Bell made the remarkable statement that "Orchard will never hang." Ida Toney, Orchard's second wife, who knows of his connection with the Pinkertons before the murder of Steenberg, is positive in her conviction that he will never ascend the gallows. She says: "The many sentences Harry to be hanged a hundred times, but you cannot make me believe they will ever hang him. He knows too much for the authorities of Idaho to put him in the grave. Harry's sentence will be commuted; they cannot afford to hang him, at least if they ever expect to push these other cases."

Even the "Statesman" admits that prominent attorneys of Boise were amazed by Judge Wood's recommendation for commutation, saying they had never heard of such an action by a presiding judge before. Taking the statement of Sherman Bell and Orchard's wife and the remarkable

recommendation for commutation made by Judge Wood, it now remains for the pardoning power to confirm the belief that Orchard bought his life by making his "confession."

Pettibone at Death's Door.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 24.—George A. Pettibone is lying at the point of death in this city, where he has been since his acquittal on the fictitious charge of complicity in the Steenberg murder. His condition is directly traceable to the hardships of his long and unjust imprisonment. His friend and fellow sufferer, Charles H. Meyer, arrived here yesterday.

Socialist Women.

At the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Women's Society the various branches made reports showing increase of membership and general activity. Several had held meetings for the advocacy of woman suffrage, and several donations had been made for the "Daily Call" and for the unemployed agitation. Branches 13 and 22 of Philadelphia were instructed to aid in building up Branch 28 of Camden.

The Reward of the Idler.

The landlords of England take £250,000,000 a year in the shape of ground rents; that is to say, for no services rendered of any kind whatever.

This is the real unemployed problem, calling loudly for solution—how to get rid of the unemployed who do nothing and get paid for doing it.—Briehans Worker.

INJUNCTION IS PERMANENT.

Lower Court Sustained in the Bucks Stove Case.

Second Decision in Famous Injunction Proceedings Places Labor Unions in Peril—Blind Leaders of the Blind.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has made permanent the temporary injunction of Justice Gould against the American Federation of Labor in the Bucks Stove and Range Co. case.

The Federation's counsel immediately noted an appeal to the District Court of Appeals. The decision bars the Federation from in any manner calling the attention of the public to the Bucks Co., or its business or products, and also bars the Federation from placing the company on the "unfair list," or from stating that the company's products should not be purchased, either in Missouri or anywhere else.

This second decision is a good indication of what may be the result of appeals to higher courts. There is a higher court than even the Supreme Court to which the Federation can appeal and where it can win if the membership would force its blind or timid leaders to act. These decisions should be followed by mass meetings in every important organized city in the United States, mass meetings protesting against the rulings and giving notice that the next Congress would have to seat a strong group representing the working class independent of all capitalist parties and having for its aim the overthrow of capitalist rule in industry and politics.

But the best counsel that President Gompers sees fit to give while the masters are disarming his men, is to state that "labor is in no mood to be trifled with." What else are the courts and the militant capitalist press doing now? Papers like the New York "Sun" sneer at the ridiculous and ineffective opposition that the Federation leaders present. If these papers regard such methods as a joke, what hope is there for the mass of workers who see the structure of trade unionism, that cost more than a century to build, tattered in ruin about them?

The crisis in the labor movement requires better service than what the workers are receiving from their agents now. What a pitiful spectacle in the midst of such great opportunities to teach the ruling powers a lesson! The only papers that seem to rise to the needs of the hour are a few influential journals like the Toledo "Union Leader," the "Cleveland Citizen," the Wheeling "Majority" and a few of lesser note. May their tribe increase.

GERSHUNI DEAD.

Russian Revolutionary Leader Dies in Switzerland—General Meeting in New York Testifies to the Love and Honor in Which He Was Held.

Grigor Gershuni, the Russian Revolutionary, died in Zurich last week. He was forty years old and one of the most daring of the heroic men and women who are fighting the blood-stained Nicholas and his advisers.

In 1906, with the assistance of several comrades, he made his escape from Siberia by hiding in a cask supposed to contain pickled cabbage. His comrades took him from the cask and he was smuggled into Japanese territory, whence he sailed for San Francisco. Several weeks later he came to New York City, and many mass meetings were held at which he spoke.

Gershuni was one of the most active and influential members of the Social Revolutionary Party, and was regarded with the greatest admiration and love by his associates in the movement. His death was immediately caused by a chill, but was indirectly the result of the hardships which he suffered during his imprisonment in the Schlüsselberg fortress and while in the quicksilver mines at Akatui, Siberia.

A memorial meeting in honor of Gershuni was held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, last Sunday. After 4,000 persons had been crowded into the hall, at least 1,500 were turned from the doors—and this notwithstanding an admission fee was charged to cover expenses.

Dr. Schitlovsky of the Social Revolutionists presided and representatives of a large number of Socialist organizations spoke on Gershuni's work and on the needs of the great cause to which he had devoted his life.

The Struggle for Work.

Fifty men applied for a job in Cleveland, Monday. They were so desperate with hunger and want that they fought for first place at the factory gate. The police came and clubbed right and left. One man was killed and several seriously hurt.

THE WORKERS' OPPORTUNITY.

By James Oneal.

Those who talk of "independent labor politics" and have in mind merely the endorsement of men running on capitalist tickets, are unfit to meet the needs of the working class.

This proposition is merely the old policy of begging that has made the union movement of this country a theme for jest and ridicule by the workers of other countries. It concedes that there is nothing wrong with the old parties, but that an "honest man", endorsed here and there, will check the ruin that faces labor organizations to-day. It is like urging an honest man to associate with a criminal band with the object of purifying it.

Besides that, the acceptance of a nomination from capitalist parties commits the candidate to the general policy of these parties. Their policy is to represent and protect property interests. Capital is supreme. It is judge, jury and executioner and it absorbs its power from the votes of misled and misinformed workmen.

Controlling one party is the Ryan group that exploits thousands of white slaves here and murders the blacks of the Congo. Controlling the other is Morgan, whose empire stretches to the nitrate fields of Chile, where thousands were slaughtered with machine guns last December. And both groups work in harmony so that both parties shall represent the most powerful class of labor sweaters the world has ever seen. Can a "good man"—that is, good enough for workmen—serve such a class and the wage slave too?

The time has come for a new deal for the workmen of America. Old and discredited policies of begging and

fraternizing with those who live on the toll of ill-paid labor and who would crush labor if they could, must be abandoned. No temporizing, no retreat, no compromise, but advance of the workers to the control of public power in the interest of progress and of civilization.

The Socialist Party answers every demand of the working class and is available as the organization through which public power can be obtained and used for that class. It has proven its right to claim the support and confidence of the working class by its persistent opposition to every wrong and outrage committed against them.

The Socialist Party does not beg, it never has, it never will. Cowards do not join it, traitors shun it and tyrants curse it. It affords a refuge for the worker with a heart, brain and conscience, who is weary and sick of old methods that do no good, and who is ready for the next great struggle that will release his class from the toll, penury and want that is his portion to-day.

Socialism should have no terrors for such a worker, for, as a Canadian priest once said, "the movement of the working class for emancipation by any other name than Socialism, would be just as terrible to the ruling class."

The time is ripe and rotten ripe for change. The next few months will show whether the workers are equal to the demands of the hour, or whether their sleep is to continue till other blows have driven them into Socialist politics, there to stay until they master all public offices and overthrow the class despotism that rules to-day.

POSTERITY'S VERDICT.

The conspiracy that had for its object the lynching of three members of the Western Federation of Miners and incidentally cowing the rest of the working class, had its culmination last week when Judge Fremont Wood, in Caldwell, Idaho, sentenced the miserable scoundrel Orchard to death. The words of Judge Wood in passing sentence justifies the contention of workmen that the kidnapping and trial was a conspiracy. The following statement of the Judge made to Orchard should be remembered:

"I am more than satisfied that the defendant now at the bar of this court awaiting final sentence has not only acted in good faith in making the disclosures that he did, but that he also testified fully and fairly to the whole truth, withholding nothing that was material and declaring nothing which had not actually taken place."

Orchard, the Truth Teller.

This is the final word of the judge who presided at the trial. After months of search by detectives and gun-men for evidence; after governors and generals had testified for the prosecution; after all of the capitalist powers in the West had been used against the defendants at the trial, and a verdict of acquittal had been given by twelve men, Judge Wood virtually rejects that verdict and accepts the word of the arch-criminal as the truth. The man who killed men without remorse and left a wife in want; the man who left havoc wherever he went, is accepted as a man of truth as against scores of men and women who contradicted his every statement.

So be it Judge Wood, and all the rest of you who asked for the life of three men on the word of such a monster. You are well met. Fit associates to meet and juggle with human life as tho it was of no more consequence than dice. If the rope stran-

gles Orchard or if he is caged for the remainder of his life, makes little difference to the men whose cause he sought to throttle. The disposition of his carcass is of little concern to them.

What the working class has learned from this great episode in the class struggle in America is that dishonor, lynch law and brute force have been raised to the dignity of a "profession" by the capitalists of the West. Their professions—or "legality" and "law and order"—are the lip-promises that seek to cover their real designs. They have no use for and will not observe the legal forms of their class rule when they desire to crush their victims. The statement of Judge Wood to Orchard gives the support of the court to that view.

Posteriority's Verdict.

So ends the last chapter of conspiracy that roused the working class of this country as it was never roused before. In some respects it will bear the same relation to this country that the Paris Commune does to France. It will always serve the working class with an historic incident to point to in its struggles for emancipation, and as an example of what the capitalist class is capable of when its profit lust is challenged.

As for the chief actors in the drama we can rest assured that posterity will assign them their proper places in history. The historian living in the free society of the future will sum up the acts of the governors, judges, Pinkertons, gamblers, gun men, capitalists and courts and class them with all other enemies of progress and mankind. And by that same token will he also chronicle the struggles of the miners of the West and the persecution of their leaders as the sacrifices that humanity have always generously paid in the interest of progress and a higher and better civilization.

BRIEF HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Philanthropy is charity plus publicity.—Life.

A Post is a weak obstruction to bar the progress of a Socialist avalanche.

The dinner pails once carried in Republican parades by workmen are now used to can them.

The conservatism of Hearst is the "plunderbund" taming a reformer.

An "esteemed contemporary" states that many workers join the Socialist Party "who never heard of the S. L. P." Alas Horatio, it is true!

When the working class unite for Socialism, Bryan will have to sell his cross and crown of thorns for junk.

The class struggle is a reality and the Supreme Court is doing its best to confirm it.

Instead of remembering the Maine, try to remember the bull pens and court decisions which after all are the main questions anyway.

A thinking workman is more dangerous than bombs. That's why an anarchist scare is nursed by the capitalist press and Socialist meetings are opposed by the police.

UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION IN UNION SQUARE MARCH 28.

At the meeting of the Unemployed Conference Tuesday night final arrangements were completed for the demonstration in Union Square on Saturday, March 28, at 2 p. m. One thousand thousand cards advertising the meeting will be distributed by a special committee of fifteen and by the affiliated organizations and there is no reason why thousands should not assemble on the day of the demonstration. Trucks will be secured through the teamsters' union for speakers' stands.

The committee to see the Park Commissioner reported that that official was uncertain about his power to grant a permit, but he was notified the demonstration would take place as announced. The Police Department and the Bureau of Highways will also be notified. The Executive Committee will select the chairman for each truck.

Indignation was expressed by a number of delegates that an officer of the central Federated Union had written the Park Commissioner urging that a permit be not granted. Delegate Stodeler's charge that this was done was

challenged, but he stated that the shameful letter could be seen in the office of the Park Commissioner by any one wishing to investigate. It was decided that all the delegates to the conference who are not to speak shall constitute themselves an order committee. They are urged to assemble at the corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue at 1 p. m. and organize to keep order among the great crowd that is expected to assemble.

The magnitude and success of the demonstration depends on the extent to which the workers are informed of it. Thousands of men are tramping the streets, many of them members of organizations affiliated with the Conference. The advertising announcing the demonstration should reach these as well as those who glut the bread-lines and the cheap hotels. They will come if notified and the next few days should witness a wide distribution of advertising and all organizations meeting in the meantime should impress on members the necessity of attending the demonstration.

ON TO UNION SQUARE, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, AT 2 P. M.

CAPITALISTS RESTRICTING PRODUCTION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Mar. 20.—Notices were posted at the Fall River Iron Works and the American Printing Co. to-day, that these plants would be closed all next week, and until four weeks' curtailment had been completed, would be operated alternate weeks only. They employ 5,750 hands.

WHY SOCIALISM GROWS IN ENGLAND.

The Worker has received the following verbatim copy of a letter written from London, England, by a working-man aged 73 years, a conservative in politics, to his son in Yonkers, who is a Socialist. The conditions which are here graphically described first hand by a sufferer from those conditions, explains why the Socialist movement is gaining such headway in England, despite the efforts of its opponents to check its progress:

"Dear Son—What is happening in London and this country? You know that for years I worked for brewers in London, Windsor, Oxford, etc. Now more than half of these places have been closed down and done away with and in the place of the old ones, new places with plasters of glazed brick or tiles so that there is no marbling and the facias is a marine color with white glaze letters, factory made. So how are we old ones to get on?"

"In to-day's 'Chronicle' it states that in Park Lane and Hyde Park the millionaires cannot sell the property, mansions, flats or houses. In fact, the brewers are bankrupt, and when I was in the hospital the lunatics were nearly all publicans (ex-saloonkeepers) and Jews. The streets are empty and deserted and there are hardly any passengers on the street-cars.

"The railways are so slack they are in a fix and even the tubes (subways) are lowering their fares. There is no trade and tens of thousands of all classes are in the newspapers as bankrupt."

"I have had only bread and lard for days, no sugar or milk, all my tools in pawn and some run out. I never go out after dark. I stop in and have nothing left to bring in one penny. The thing I miss most is the newspaper, for which I owe sixpence. The people in the house are just as bad off and lead me such a life for what I owe them."

"To-night I sold an old coat for a penny in order to get bread. In today's paper, Feb. 27, it is reported that scores are taking their lives for it is cruel the way they use you in any of the hospitals or workhouses. So if things came to the worst there would be no one to trouble to send you a line to say the last. I have tried, but fate is against me. Your heart-broken Father."

This letter is from a typical English mechanic, one who has taken prizes for his work at exhibitions. Now he is left penniless in his old age, having a charity which degrades those who are forced to accept it. It is for such as these that the Labor Party of England is demanding old-age pensions paid out of the national wealth, which this old man and his fellow workers have produced. Such a letter ought to stir every Socialist to end a system which breeds such misery.

MAY-DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Plans for the "Daily Call" Fair are rapidly being completed and it should prove a great success. Many comrades are giving all their spare time to the work, as they realize the value of a daily spokesman of the working class in the coming national campaign. New York, the largest city in the Western Hemisphere, more than any other, should have a daily paper that will fight the battles of workmen and represent the working Socialist Party. One of the most interesting and interesting u. trac-

tions will be a series of tableaux representing various features of the fair. A registration bureau for the different trades will be provided and organizations will be invited in a body. The General Committee will be requested not to arrange any meetings on May Day near the Labor Temple as a celebration will be held on that day in that building.

Over 30,000 tickets have been sent out and the distribution committee will do its utmost to dispose of them. Sunday, May 3, will be New Jersey Day and a large delegation is expected. A Bureau of Contests will be established, and a suggestion was made for providing the Fair with a German Burgomaster, which if details can be worked out, will afford a great deal of amusement to the thousands of visitors. This feature may be announced later.

Florence Margolies has been added to the Booth Committee and Mr. Danish to the Distribution Committee. The disbanded Woman's Socialist League thru Comrade Margolies' contribution its balance of \$3.95 to the Fair. The Bohemian Branch, Socialist Party, has also sent delegates.

The Social Democratic Society, Br. 3, took 100 tickets and three books; Frauen Verein, Bronx, 100 tickets, 2 books, one booth and sent a delegate; S. D. Fund, Stapleton, donated \$5 and S. P. Frauen Verein, Elizabeth, Br. 6, \$5. The Butchers' Union will have a lunch counter. Branch 5, S. D. W. S., took 50 tickets and will send 25 tickets to Long Island City Branch.

Many donations of prizes and articles are being received and more are solicited. Those so far received cover a wide variety and it is expected that the Fair will be well supplied in this respect.

Comrades who have pledged money for the "Daily Call" and who owe on pledges, are requested to send the remainder to the Financial Secretary, Julius Gerber, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Money is needed if the paper is to appear on May 1.

Members of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association are requested to come to either the office of the organizer of Local New York, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street or the office of the organizer of Local Kings County, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum or the office of the "Volkszeitung", 15 Spruce street, Manhattan, to sign papers authorizing the association to issue bonds. It is important that the comrades attend to this at once.

As the date draws near for the publication of the "Daily Call", the interest in the Fair increases. This is as it should be as the opportunity for a great working class daily has been created by the development in the capitalist world of the past two years. The Chicago Socialists have established a daily and did so with no better equipment and no better opportunity than the New York Socialists have. Let us do likewise.

A Giant in Chains.

The labor conference of national unions that met in Washington last week, at the call of President Gompers decided to present a memorial protesting against the inaction of Congress in the matter of legislation in the interest of organized labor and setting forth its demands. The memorial will call attention to the recent injunction decisions of the Supreme Court against and ask that the Sherman anti-trust law be so amended as to afford relief. At the same time the whole present aim of the Republican leaders is to make up a "harmony" scheme with the administration and arrange a clean "record" for the present session of Congress with which to go before the country in the approaching campaign. But Roosevelt declines to legalize the boycott and now 2,000,000 union men are paralyzed with inactivity. The giant crows in his chains. When will he rise and break them?

—Send a dollar for five copies for six months.

THE WORKER.

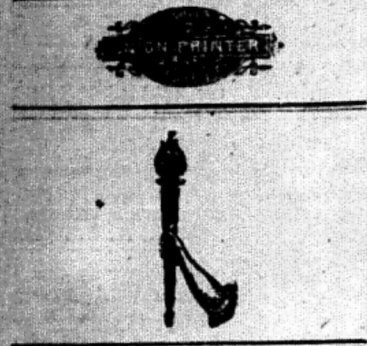
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TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$1.00. Six months .50. Three months .25. Single copies .05.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

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

1904 (Presidential) 90,661. 1904 (State and Congressional) 228,762. 1904 (Presidential) 408,830.



AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

In view of the results of the recent general vote of the party members of this state on the question submitted to them with regard to The Worker, and in view also of the present financial condition and prospects of the paper, the State Committee has decided on certain important steps which, it believes, will render The Worker at once a lighter burden upon the party and a more valuable agent in its work.

The comrades, by this referendum, declared that the State Committee should continue in direct control of the publication of the paper. They rejected the proposition to raise the subscription price to \$1 a year—a measure which would have made it self-supporting with even less than its present circulation, but which would probably have rendered it more difficult to increase the circulation; in so voting, with the statement of facts before them, they expressed an evident will to bear any unavoidable deficit for the present rather than to limit the possible field of usefulness of the paper.

Of its financial condition, the readers of the paper are already informed. The deficit has, of late, averaged between \$90 and \$100 a week. Up to the present time this deficit has been covered by donations from individuals, appropriations by Socialist bodies, proceeds of entertainments given for the purpose, etc. Obviously, however, this could not be continued indefinitely. We have been passing thru what is always the worst season of the year for Socialist papers—the season when party activity is at the lowest ebb and also when working people have the least money to spare; and the hard times have made the latter difficulty doubly great this year.

Comrades, let us hear no more of a deficit, but only of a steady increase of circulation by at least 100 a week from now on, so that all the regular funds of the party may be used for its other propaganda and campaign work.

THE SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

The international character of the Socialist movement is forcibly brought home sometimes when one is permitted to read some of our foreign exchanges. An article or an editorial appearing in The Worker will sometimes return after months from a journey over a good portion of the globe or perhaps even circle it. Far-off Australia will frequently read of some shameful form of exploitation or outrage taken from Socialist publications in this country, and the resentment felt by workers here is reciprocated there.

mailing, and postage. The State Committee has not deemed it advisable to make any reduction in the editorial staff; it believes that the services of two editors will be as much needed for the smaller paper as for the larger one, inasmuch as there will be the need for more careful selection and condensation of matter. Nor is there any room for reduction in the expenses of the business management. By the reduction in size, assuming the income from circulation and advertising to be neither increased nor diminished, the deficit will be cut down to somewhere between \$30 and \$40 a week; and the State Committee will count upon comrades, and especially those of the state of New York, to provide it with the means to cover this deficit until, by the earnest efforts which it expects them to make, the circulation shall have been brought up to the point where the deficit will disappear.

A necessary accompaniment of the reduction of size is the elimination of a large proportion of the party news and other matter of a similar character. It is hoped that local and branch secretaries will continue to send in news as before, and that they will recognize the necessity of the editors culling those portions that seem of most general interest and importance and presenting them in the most condensed form. A stricter limit than heretofore will have to be placed upon controversial communications, tho the State Committee recognizes that at times these are very important and must be given space. Other changes in the contents of the paper, or in amount of space awarded to various sorts of matter, will be observed, in all of which it will be the aim of the editors to carry out the instruction of the State Committee and make the four pages as useful for purposes of propaganda as possible.

Beginning next week—that is, with the first number of the next volume—the paper will appear under a new name—it will be no longer The Worker, but The New York Socialist.

Comrades and friends, the State Committee calls upon you to co-operate with it to the fullest extent in wiping out the deficit which will still for a time be incurred in the publication of your paper. To make it completely self-supporting, it must, in its reduced form, have a paid circulation of about 25,000. At present it has only about half that number. If you will see to it that the list is increased by one hundred 50-cent subscriptions each week—that is, if the number of renewals and new subscriptions exceeds the number of expirations by one hundred a week, there will be no current deficit; and we shall march at a tolerably rapid pace toward the point where we can say that the paper is on a really sound basis—where its circulation could even become stationary without causing a deficit to appear. The State Committee believes that you can, and hopes that you will, do even more than this. It hopes that every local or branch will consider itself responsible for a certain portion of the work. The important thing is that not a week should be missed. Let each local or branch have an agent or a small active committee in charge of the work, who must report results at every regular meeting. Let a supply of paid-subscription cards be bought for cash at once, these cards sold as rapidly as possible, and the returns regularly used for replenishing the stock. Let this plan be followed up systematically, and let all the members do their best to keep the committee busy ordering more cards for them. It is continuous work of this sort that will count, much more than occasional spasmodic efforts and occasional donations to cover a deficit.

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The international character of the Socialist movement is forcibly brought home sometimes when one is permitted to read some of our foreign exchanges. An article or an editorial appearing in The Worker will sometimes return after months from a journey over a good portion of the globe or perhaps even circle it. Far-off Australia will frequently read of some shameful form of exploitation or outrage taken from Socialist publications in this country, and the resentment felt by workers here is reciprocated there.

world into one common movement for their emancipation. The "Mysoore Standard", published at Bangalore City, India, tho an Indian Nationalist organ, comes near following that policy that sees in the working class the power that will usher in a brighter future for that famine-cursed country. It is not averse to reproducing from Socialist journals and in a recent number The Worker spoke of the starving natives thru the columns of the "Standard".

Still more interesting is the fact that "Izwl Labantu" (The Voice of the People), an organ of the natives of East London, South Africa, reproduced from the columns of The Worker a series of articles on the International Socialist Congress, and the proceedings of the Congress were thus made known to a people that only a few generations ago emerged from the primeval forests only to be enslaved by white exploiters and "civilized" with whiskey, opium and other blessings of "Her Majesty's Most Christian Government".

So Socialist thought circles the earth and carries its message of revolution to the most remote peoples of the globe. As capitalism advances with its factory bells and spreads over the earth it calls into existence the modern wage working class by making land and machinery the property of a class. It thus gives us a class with "nothing to lose but its chains", and one which Socialism appeals to. When the capitalist class exports its "civilization" to backward countries it also invites the movement that urges the workers on to the seizure of power to put an end to that "civilization".

A blow struck in America is heard in India, Australia, South Africa and other parts of the world and lends encouragement to the millions who watch and work and wait for the hour of their liberation to strike. And the frequent exchange of opinion brings all the workers to a better understanding and makes the world movement more certain of final victory.

Surely this unity of purpose extending all over the earth shall not die. It will live and grow until the last parliament and legislative body is controlled by the working class, and a commonwealth of land and capital is established in all countries throuth the world!

Four of the Pennsylvania capitol grafters have been convicted, three of them having held positions of honor and power by the voters of the state. They proved to be common thieves with the uncommon lack of the thief's ability to conceal their crimes. Judging from the disclosures of the last three or four years nearly every other state government is infested with the same type of grafters and an honest investigation would reveal a state of rottenness that would challenge comparison. Political graft has industrial plunder for its basis and Democrats and Republicans are alike in that they represent the class that profits by both these forms of loot.

The more that is known of the killing of Averch by Police Chief Shipley of Chicago, the more does it appear that a wanton murder was committed. The dead boy's sister openly charges Shipley with murder and states that her brother never carried a gun and had no money to buy one. Friends of the boy now assert that he only wanted Shipley to sign some sort of a passport to go to Iowa. Since the Haymarket tragedy Chicago police officials have had a record of brutality and if one of them should stretch hemp the rest will understand that workingmen are not mad dogs to be shot on sight. The "anarchist" bubble has already been pricked and if the investigation is thro it may yet show that Shipley's version of the tragedy is false in every respect.

Mr. Roosevelt may have "chosen to outrage both the law and the courts" as the New York "Sun" claims, but that paper does not include in the indictment Roosevelt's attitude in the Moyer-Haywood-Petibone kidnaping expedition. In fact the "Sun" was cheek by jowl with Roosevelt in that affair and assisted in inflaming a lynch spirit against the leaders of the Western Federation. If it cannot stand for the shifty Washington politician now it is because that gentleman executes so many somersaults that he keeps his masters busy explaining and apologizing for his antics.

DO "WE" NEED A BIG NAVY.

A reader asks for our opinion on the question whether or not the United States needs a large navy. The answer must depend entirely upon what is meant by the words "the United States". If by those words we mean to designate the masses of the people who live in this country, those who work on the land and in the mines and mills and factories and on the railroads, those who produce the wealth of the country, those whose labor feeds and clothes and houses the nation and supplies all its wants—if these tens of millions of producers constitute "the United States", then the United States has assuredly no need for a big navy.

The workers of this country have no quarrel with the British or the Germans or the Japanese or any other people of the earth. Their interests are not hostile to the interests of the workers in other lands. They have nothing to gain by war or the threat of war. To send battleships and cruisers under the Stars and Stripes to sink other ships and bombard cities under some other flag, or to send them to terrify others with the menace of such an attack, can be of no possible advantage to the people who till the soil and grind the flour and dig the coal and build the houses in this country. On the contrary, it can only be morally and materially injurious to them. They have no need for navies and armies.

But the words "the United States" may be used and often are used in another sense. They are often used to designate the possessing and ruling class among the people of this country—the men who own the land and mines and mills and factories and railroads, who own the products created by the labor of the tens of millions of workers, who control the opportunity for those tens of millions to work and live, who make huge profits out of the ownership of the means by which the others feed and clothe and house the nation, and who, under the forms of a republic, actually govern the nation for their own greater profit and glory. If this is what we mean, if, when we speak of "the United States", we are speaking of the dominant class in this country, then the United States undoubtedly needs a big and ever a bigger navy.

These capitalists realize their profits by the sale of the products of the workers' labor. They need a market, and an ever increasing market, for the profitable sale of the goods that their workers produce for them in ever greater quantities. The home market is not enough. They must have foreign markets besides. They must compete with the capitalists of Great Britain, of Germany, of other countries, to sell their goods in the world-market. And so the government of each nation, dominated by the capitalist class of that nation, is used as a commercial agency to push the sale of its own capitalists' goods in competition with those offered for sale by the capitalists of other nations. In the service of their respective capitalist constituencies, the various governments are always in open or covert conflict over questions of commercial opportunities and advantages—to regulate import and export tariffs, to open the ports of this or that less developed country to the commerce of the capitalist nations, to extort from such industrially backward nations grants of land, mining rights, railroad franchises, or subsidies to capitalist corporations of this or that industrially developed country, to force them to borrow money at exorbitant rates and mortgage the resources of the people to European or American financial syndicates, or even to conquer them and appropriate their territory and govern their people for the benefit of the manufacturers and merchants and bankers of the Western world. Part of the time this mutual struggle among the capitalists of the more "civilized" or industrially developed countries for the advantage in the exploiting of Asia and Africa and South America is carried on by diplomacy—that is, by bargaining and intrigue among their official representatives; from time to time it breaks out in open war; and the threat of war is always back of diplomatic negotiations, the ability to make war is always the argument which the diplomatist uses in a more or less polite and indirect way.

Such questions of capitalist profit were back of the war between the United States and Spain, back of the war between Great Britain and the Boers, back of the military expedition of the European and American forces in China, back of the war between Russia and Japan, and of all the other wars and rumors of wars in recent times; and the same cause—to be definite, the rivalry between Japanese capitalists and American and European capitalists for the opportunity to exploit China and Korea and Manchuria—is back of all the talk about "strained relations" between this country and Japan, which, within the

last year or two, has been used as a pretext for demanding an increase of the American navy. Neither the Japanese workers nor the American workers have anything to gain by mutual slaughter. But the Japanese capitalists and the American capitalists may have a great deal to gain at any moment by setting the workers of the two countries to shooting and drowning each other.

Besides the general interest of the capitalists, which thus leads to wars and necessitates the keeping up of armies and navies, there are various special interests involved. Thus there are the shipbuilding firms, the manufacturers of armor plate and of cannon, and so forth; there are the contractors who supply food and clothing for the soldiers and sailors; and there is the very considerable circle of those who want well paid places in the military and naval service for their sons and nephews and their hangers-on. In general, the parasitic classes—the capitalists as a whole, who are parasites upon the workers, and all the various parasites upon the capitalists besides—have an interest in war part of the time and in the maintenance of preparations for war all the time.

In the United States to-day, and in every other civilized country to-day, there are, just as Aristotle said there were in the slave-holding communities of his time "two nations—the nation of the rich and the nation of the poor". One "United States", that of the owners, needs the navy; the other "United States", that of the workers, does not.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

H. R. LEVOWITZ.—The substance of the resolutions adopted by the Illinois Mine Workers was reported in The Worker of March 14. While the resolutions do not mention Socialist political action, the reports indicate that both sides to the debate recognized them as Socialist resolutions.

W. H. J. Barre.—Your request has been referred to the Manager.

J. H. S.—I. Don't believe all that the capitalist papers report of Haywood's speeches. Some of those reports have a good deal of cayenne and tobacco added to make them "hot stuff" for a public that is supposed to hanker after sensations. 2. We believe you are quite right in saying that "we are getting into Russian methods, but there's no use of our hurrying this funeral." While we must defend our rights in the matter of press, public meetings, free speech, organization, etc., it is certainly a mistake for us to "go around with a chip on our shoulder" daring anybody to interfere with us.

Edward Ellis Carr, Editor of the "Christian Socialist", complains of the injustice which he thinks The Worker has done to him and to that paper in our comment, published in this column in the issue of Feb. 29. He desires an apology from us for our "deliberate transformation of his harmless expression 'this message almost makes one wish that Roosevelt would yet consent to be President again' into the unwarranted and injurious statement that 'The Editor of the 'Christian Socialist' has deprived of the opportunity of voting for Roosevelt.'" We protest that there was here no "deliberate transformation." We quoted the original exactly and afterwards restated in our own words what it seemed to us to mean. We are still quite unable to see any essential difference between the two statements. We are quite willing to accept the explanation that we have misunderstood the purport of the expression used, and regret that we cannot understand how any Socialist-Christian or otherwise qualified—can wish, or come anywhere near wishing, that Roosevelt should for another four years wield the dangerous powers which he has wielded with such demoralizing effect for six years past.

The Socialist Theater

Julius Hopp, Manager. 15-17 E. Third St., near Third Ave. THREE PERFORMANCES. With a cast of professional actors, including Miss Mariel Hope, late with Arnold Daly. Friday, March 27, 8:15 P.M. Saturday, March 28, 10:30 A.M. Saturday, March 28, 2:30 P.M. Three One-Act Social Dramas: "THE MORAL DEMAND." A Satire by Otto Erich Hartleben. "THEIR DAUGHTERS." A Satire on Society by André Tridon. "THE DOLLS." by Julius Hopp. ADMISSION: Evening and Matinee, 25c. and 50c. Morning: Children 10c., Adults 25c.

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If you present this coupon at the box office, The Worker will receive 50 per cent. of the proceeds. Do not fail to cut this out and go to these performances. Five copies of The Worker weekly for six months, \$1.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

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

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

CHAPTER V. THE MOMENTUM OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

It was at this identical time, in the panic of 1837, that Astor was phenomenally active in profiting from despair. "He added immensely to his riches," wrote a contemporaneous narrator, "by purchases of State stocks, bonds and mortgages in the financial crises of 1836-37. He was a willing purchaser of mortgages from needy holders at less than their face; and when they became due, he foreclosed on them, and purchased the mortgaged property at the ruinous prices which ranged at that time."

If his seven per cent was not paid at the exact time, he inflexibly made use of every provision of the law and foreclosed mortgages. A persistent violator of the laws in the fur regions in the West, he, at the same time, called upon the courts in the East to enforce the laws in his behalf. The courts quickly responded. To lot after lot, property after property, he took full title. The anguish of families, the sorrow and suffering of the community, the blank despair and ruination which drove many to beggary and prostitution; others to suicide, all had no other effect upon him than to make him more eagerly energetic in availing himself of the misfortunes and the tragedies of others.

Now was observable the operation of the centripetal principle which applied to every recurring panic, namely, that panics are but the easy means by which the very rich are enabled to get possession of more and more of the general produce and property. The number of petty landowners was much thinned out by the panic of 1837 and the ranks of independent business men greatly reduced; a considerable part of both was forced down into the army of wage-workers.

Landlordism and Slums.

Within a few years after the panic of 1837 Astor's wealth multiplied to an enormous extent. Business revived, values increased. It was now that immigration began to pour in heavily. In 1843 sixty thousand immigrants entered the port of New York. Four years later the number was 120,000 a year. Soon it rose to 300,000 a year; and from that time on kept on ever increasing. A large portion of these immigrants remained in New York City. Land was in demand as never before; fast and faster the city grew. Vacant lots of a few years before became congested with packed humanity; landlordism and slums flourished side by side, the one as a development of the other. The outlying farm, rocky and swamp lands of the New York City of 1812, with its 100,000 population became the thickly settled metropolis of 1840, with 317,712 inhabitants and the well-nigh half million population of 1850. Hard as the laborer might work, he was generally impoverished for the reason that successively rents were raised and he had to yield up more and more of his labor for the simple privilege of occupying an ugly and cramped habitation.

Once having fastened his hold upon the land, Astor never sold it. From the first he adopted the plan, since religiously followed for the most part, by his descendants, of leaving the land for a given number of years, usually twenty-one. Large tracts of land in the heart of the city he let lie unimproved for years while the city fast grew up all around them and enormously increased their value. He often refused to build, altho there was intense pressure for land and buildings. His policy was to wait craftily until the time when those whom necessity drove to use his land should come to him as supplicants and accept his own terms. For a considerable time no one cared to take his land on lease at his onerous terms. But, finally, such was the growth of population and business that his land was indispensable and it was taken on leaseholds. Astor's exactions for leaseholds were extraordinarily burdensome. But he would make no concessions. The lessee was required to erect his dwelling or business place at his own expense and during the period of the twenty-one years of the lease, he not only had to pay rent in the form of giving over to Astor five or six per cent of the value of the land, but was responsible for all taxes, repairs and all other charges. When the ground lease expired the buildings became Astor's absolute property. The middleman landlord, speculative lessee or trading tenant who leased Astor's land and put up tenements or buildings necessarily had to recoup himself for the high tribute that he had to pay to Astor. He did this either by charging the worker exorbitant rents or demanding excessive profits for his wares; in both of which cases the producers had finally to foot the bill.

Evolution of Assessments.

The whole machinery of the law Astor, in common with all other landlords, used ruthlessly in enforcing his rights as landlord or as lessor or lessee. Not a single instance has come down of any act of mercy on Astor's part in extending the time of tenants in arrears. Whether sickness was in the tenant's family or not, however dire its situation might be, out it was summarily thrown into the streets, with its belongings, if it failed in the slightest in its obligations. While he was availing himself of the rigors of the law to oust tenants in arrears, he was constantly violating the law in evading assessments. But this practice was not, by any means, peculiar to Astor. Practically the whole propertied class did it, not merely once, but so continually that year after year official reports adverted to the fact. An Aldermanic report on taxation in 1846 showed that thirty million dollars worth of assessable property escaped taxation every year and that no bona fide efforts were made by the officials to remedy this state of affairs. The state of morality among the propertied classes—those classes which demanded such harsh laws for the punishment of vagrants and poor criminals—is clearly revealed by this report made by a committee of the Board of Aldermen in 1847: "For several years past, the evasion of taxation on the part of those engaged in the business of the city, and enjoying the protection of the municipal government and its great public improvements, has engaged the attention of the city authorities, called forth reports of committees and passed application to the Legislature for relief, but the demands of justice and the dictates of sound policy have hitherto been entirely unheeded. Necessarily they were unheeded, for the very obvious reason that it was this same class which controlled government and which distorted the powers of government in either calling for the drastic enforcement of laws which worked for its interest, or for the partial or entire immunity from other laws which militated against its interest and profit. The report continued: "Our rich merchants and heavy capitalists find excuses to remove their families to nearby points and to evade all taxation whatever, except for the premises that they occupy. MORE THAN 2,000 FIRM ENJOYED IN BUSINESS in New York, whose capital is invested and used in New York, and with an aggregate personal property of \$30,000,000, thus escape taxation." Debrauding a Fine Art. The committee pointed out that at the taxable rate of 1 per cent the city was, in this way, being cheated out of the sum of \$225,000 or \$300,000 a year. These 2,000 firms who every year defrauded the city were the eminently respectable and influential merchants of the city; most of them were devout church members, many were directors or members of charitable societies to relieve the poor; and all of them, with vast pretensions of superior character and ability, joined in opposing any movement of the working classes for better conditions and in denouncing those movements as hostile to the security of property and as dangerous to the welfare of society. Each of these 2,000 firms year after year defrauded the city out of \$150 annually in that one item alone, not to mention other frauds. Yet not once was the law invoked against them. The taxation that they shirked fell upon the working class in addition to all those other myriad forms of indirect taxation which the workers finally had to bear. Yet, as we have noted before, if a poor man or woman stole property of the value of \$25 or over, conviction carried with it a long term in prison for grand larceny. In every city—in Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New Orleans and every other place—the same, or nearly the same, conditions prevailed. The rich evaded taxation; and if in the process it was necessary to perjure themselves, they committed perjury with alacrity. Astor was far from being an exception. He was but an illustrious type of the whole of his class. Doc. No. 24, Proceedings of the Board of the City of New York, Vol. xlix. The Merchant's Bank, for instance, was assessed in 1833 at \$6,000; it had cost that sum twenty years before and in 1833 was worth three times as much. Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Vol. xlix, Doc. No. 18. To be continued. Have Americans Lost Habit of Thinking for Themselves? To the Editor of The Worker.—In these days when methods of controlling the greed of corporations, resulting in increasing loss of precious lives, are being gravely considered by flamboyant politicians; it is very instructive to consider the utility of efforts already made with that end in view. Take, for example, the case of Captain Van Schick, which is now exciting sympathy. With his living, and the possibility of getting another opportunity to make a living, depending upon his silence regarding the lack of proper equipment of the vessel he commanded, when the fatality occurred which sacrificed hundreds of lives, he alone is punished, while the inspectors representing government control, go scot free. Can any one imagine such a condition of affairs under complete public ownership, with private interests eliminated? When utilities are owned by the people and operated for use, not profit, we can abolish all risks that can be foreseen, which means practically all. Senator Knox "points with pride" in a recent speech, to the laws requiring safety devices on the railroad as a sign of progress under government control, but neglected to quote the PROGRESSIVE number of killed and injured victims of a "good" train. Socialists see the lessons of events daily reported in the press, but why is it that others do not make logical deductions therefrom? Americans are not deficient in rationality. Can it be that they have acquired a habit of letting their "leaders" think for them? If so, who will they awake and assert their mental independence?

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

Maria Spiridonova, who was exiled for life to Siberia two years ago for killing Luzhnevsky, Chief of Police at Tamboff, has escaped from prison, and is on one of the Australian islands.

Dr. Karavalev, a member of the Group of Toll in the second Duma, was shot to death by two men in his home at Ekaterinoslav last week. He had been threatened with death by the Tsar's Black Hundreds who no doubt, are responsible for the murder.

The nervous tension in a land where no human being is safe must be something frightful. Suicides have become the events of everyday life. In St. Petersburg alone there were 66 in January, 1908, and 26 during the first week in February. In one single day—that of February 8—there were no less than eight in different parts of the city. More than half of these victims were young men and women between the ages of 16 and 23 years.

Germany.

The Socialists of Berlin celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the Revolution of 1848 last Wednesday. All the police were on duty, while the city's garrison of 10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery were confined to barracks under arms. Thousands of Socialists and trade unionists marched early in the morning to the Friedrichshain Cemetery, where they placed wreaths on the graves of 500 victims of the street fighting of 1848.

In the afternoon 36 mass meetings were held and what few disorders occurred were evidently provoked by the police. Processions of men and women, sometimes numbering 2,000, paraded and sang revolutionary songs. The capitalist press here, as usual, distorted the news of the celebration and announced it as a semi-anarchist affair.

Great Britain.

The London organizer of the Social Democratic Federation, E. C. Fairchild, writes The Worker elaborating on the note appearing in our issue of Feb. 22. He states that from June to September 1,132 meetings were held in the open-air. From November to March they held not less than twenty indoor lectures every Sunday. During the past twelve months the membership of the party in London has increased 75 per cent, and the sales of literature and the amount of money taken in collections have been greater than at any corresponding period. On the coldest Saturday afternoon of the year 21,000 signatures were obtained in the streets of London to a petition calling on the County Council to meet its obligations towards the children by providing food.

They are training speakers for the summer campaign, which will eclipse anything ever before undertaken by a political party in England. Every Sunday will witness 130 open-air meetings, and the average will be 250 per week. Special literature written in the simplest language is being prepared. In the past London has been the despair of the Socialist organizations.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Our comrade Henri Polak of Amsterdam, secretary of the Diamond Workers' International Union, writes that there is great distress among the diamond workers in that city, some 5,000 of whom have been out of work for several months, as a result of the industrial and financial depression in the United States, which, in good times, is the greatest diamond-buying country in the world. Similar conditions prevail in Antwerp and other centers of the diamond industry.

The Australian Farm and Bush Workers' Union is spreading rapidly in the farming districts of New South Wales, and everywhere the organizers are meeting with great success in enrolling new members.

The dental mechanics, of whom there are about a thousand in New York City, will organize under a charter issued by the American Federation of Labor.

A "riot" is supposed to have taken place in the miners' strike at Fairbanks, Alaska, last week. It is reported that Tom Steffensen, organizer and leader of the Western Federation; W. E. Priesley, editor of the miners' paper, and Frank Cullen, secretary of the local union, were arrested and sent to jail in default of \$5,000 bail each.

French Lockout Imminent.

A lockout of 200,000 men in the building trades of Paris, France, is imminent. M. Soule, president of the Building Employers' Union, states that unless the workmen reduced their demands a lockout would follow, and the sole result of the negotiations between the delegates of the workmen and of the masters so far is that a strike on one side is just as much welcomed as a lockout on the other. The men declare that in two years the cost of living in Paris has risen 80 per cent, and they demand 30 per cent increase in wages, a uniform working day of nine hours, and that they shall not be

Before many years are over it will be the grave of the capitalist parties. For the first time in the history of the University of Glasgow there will be a Socialist candidate for the Lord Rectorship. Kler Hardie, M. P., has been asked to stand and oppose Lord Curzon. Announcement of this was made at a public meeting of Socialist students last week.

Switzerland.

The governing powers of the Swiss Republic will soon receive an appeal from prominent French Socialists urging that Bromar Vassilier, the Russian Revolutionist, be not turned over to the Tsar's hangmen. Vassilier shot the head of the police department of Pensa in January, 1906, a man who tortured and killed hundreds of peasants. It is hoped that Switzerland will remain true to her democratic traditions and refuse the request of the Tsar.

France.

The French Radicals are unhappy. Their government has allowed financiers to urge them on to send an army to Morocco, and altho they continue to urge that it is only a "sort of a" war, the Moors do not appear to take this view of the case. Jaures has gained in influence and power by the extent to which his prophecies on this point are being day by day fulfilled. Some days ago he delivered a splendid speech in the Chamber, advocating a Graduated Income-tax, and setting forth the Socialist view of the question. "Socialists," said he, "don't want to make a country poor. We are the heirs to whom this wealth must descend, and we don't want to impoverish our estate. As soon as I have the time I shall submit to Parliament my scheme of the future state, but meantime I repeat that the Socialist community will be rich enough to enable us to get rid of poverty and unemployment."—London Labor Leader.

Australia.

Tom Mann's recent propaganda lectures at Broken Hill has provoked a controversy between "Barrier Truth", organ of the Labor Party, and "The Flame", organ of the Socialist Party, both being published at Broken Hill. Each contends that Mann's position is in accord with its own policy and both seem able to quote something in favor of their divergent views. It is certain, however, that as Mann has repeatedly criticized the Labor Party thru his own paper, "The Socialist" of Melbourne, he is in thoro accord with his own party the declining to go to extremes in antagonizing the Labor Party.

Canada.

The three Socialists in the British Columbia Parliament are carrying on a strenuous battle for labor bills against great odds. The two capitalist parties unite almost to a man against the measures introduced by the Socialists. The latest bill adopted over the protest of our comrades is one appropriating money to stimulate immigration and to increase the efficiency of the militia.

obliged to work with non-union workmen. Viviani, the Minister of Labor, has offered his mediation, but it has been refused by both parties, on the ground that it would tend to evenen the situation.

At the annual conference of New South Wales school teachers in Sydney, Acting Inspector Blumer related an instance of a little girl, scarcely eight years of age, who had to milk thirteen cows, then walk four miles to school. When school finished she had to walk the four miles back home, and again milk the thirteen cows. Who will say that is not slavery?

The 3,500 union employees in the St. Louis breweries are on strike. The call for the strike was issued by officials of the International United Brewery Workers after a fruitless conference with representatives of the breweries. The brewers now say they will institute an open shop.

Strikes of the Hebrew actors are on at the Thalia Theater, Manhattan, and the Lyric Theater, Siegel street, Brooklyn, because, the strikers say, Manager Mintz of these theaters, would not pay them wages owing to them by a former manager.

The striking tailors of Ithaca, N. Y., have lost a strike that began last fall. The men go back under the old conditions.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, organizer of the Women's Trade Union League, told the members of the Central Federated Union last Sunday, there are between five million and six million working women in the United States, and she says the league is not going to cease its efforts until it organizes them all.

The March number of the "Pattern Makers' Journal" contains four articles in defense of Socialism and an editorial dealing with the anti-labor decisions of the Supreme Court, calls attention to the method employed by

British trade unionists, to meet similar attacks.

Another miners' strike is on in Alaska. Douglas Island Local 109; Western Federation of Miners' a general strike was called, and notices were sent out ordering union men and union sympathizers to stay away from the mines.

The Pennsylvania and the Reading railway companies have found a wage cut "inevitable" and it probably will be made on April 1 and not later than May 1. It would be appropriate to give the reduction on All Fool's Day.

St. Louis Unionists Sue.

The Beer Drivers' and Stabblers' Union of St. Louis have brought suit against eleven St. Louis and two East St. Louis breweries for \$1,100,000 damages. The unions declare the contract provided for the employment of only union labor, for arbitration, and for a fixed wage scale, but that the breweries discharged all the 525 members of the union. The damages are based on the probable earnings of the discharged men during the life of the contract.

This suit will be watched with great interest and it is a ten-to-one shot that the court will decide against the plaintiffs. The capitalist does not make the law to enmesh himself, but to convict and jail those who think so.

The Virginia "Unionist" says that the bricklayers of Norfolk, Va., have voluntarily reduced their wages from \$6 to \$5 per day until the financial panic has ceased. Some green goods man ought to be able to make a rich strike in Norfolk.

The statement is made that it will not be practicable for the war and navy departments to enforce a requirement that contracts for supplies be restricted to those bidders who shall comply with the eight-hour law, as desired by labor organizations. The grafters "need the money".

PARIS JURY ACQUITS THE ANTIMILITARISTS.

The twelve antimilitarists who were brought to trial in Paris last month have been acquitted. "Le Socialisme", while by no means approving all the tactics of the antimilitarists and "direct-actionists", rejoices in the outcome of the trial. In the issue of March 1 William Bracke, Secretary of the Socialist Party, has an article on the subject which seems worthy of reproduction. He says:

"The Parisian jury has acquitted the twelve men—out of seventy-six arrested—who had been picked out for prosecution under the charge of "inciting the military to disobedience" on account of the placard "The Government of Assassins" issued in the name of the Committee of the General Confederation of Labor. "We have every reason to rejoice in the result. Not only because the prosecution involved several comrades of the Socialist Party, among others Jean Martin; not only because the verdict is a good slap in the face of the Government; but also and above all because it adds one more to the proofs already given that the Socialist propaganda is not in vain. "It will be observed that such cases have come before rural juries, before urban juries, and before juries in the capital; in all these recent years, they have all refused to say: 'Yes, the workman transformed into a soldier owes implicit obedience, even to the point of shooting his brothers.' "At Paris, as in the provinces, the members of the jury—mostly small bourgeois—have, on the contrary, by successive acquittals, declared that the "national" army does not exist for the purpose of protecting capitalist property—that is to say, maintaining the right of unlimited exploitation—by piercing French breasts with rifle balls. "It is no longer the Socialists alone, it is no longer the workmen alone, who cry out to the soldiers in time of strike: 'Do not fire!'"

"The clamor which the bourgeois press of all shades has made over the trial adds to our reasons for congratulating ourselves. "The manner in which the prosecution has been conducted shows the purpose of the Government in which MM. Clemenceau, Briand, and Viviani sit of attacking the labor organizations thru their representatives. "Semhat [Socialist Deputy], from the tribune of the Chamber, has, with his quiet but biting eloquence, taken up the words in which the Ministry has avowed for the present and announced for the future the intention of striking at the "leaders" and selecting among the offenders those who should be prosecuted. He has pointed out that, not only have the Socialists always cried out to the workmen in the army that 'To fire upon strikers, is a crime,' but members of the Permanent Commission of the Socialist Party and Socialist Deputies have also signed a placard still more significant than the one on which this prosecution was based.

"And what was thus said at the Palais Bourbon [the Parliament House] has also been said at the Palais de Justice [i. e. in the courtroom]. By Martin, first, who said to the jurors: 'If there is any guilt, I am doubly guilty, for I have signed both placards, that of the Confederation and that of the Party.' And by the lawyers for the defense, Lafont, Bonzon, and especially Albert Willim, whose powerful plea will not soon be forgotten. "All, both within and without the

courtroom, contributed to the victorious acquittal. "And it is indeed a victory. For if, in the class battle, the militants must face danger, it is desirable that they be preserved for new battles by the force of public opinion. Condemnation is never desirable; it is not enough to attack the enemy; it is necessary to defeat him. The twelve have understood this, and their courageous attitude well illustrates the saying of Lavroff: 'The success of the revolutionist consists in always rising his neck but never getting hanged' at

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Work.

Across the roofs, the drifting smoke, Athwart the sky, Huge forms of blackened chimney shafts— Like phantoms lie. Night closes down. The lights die out Within the mill; The voices of the tolling looms Are mute and still. But slowly, slowly in the dark The smoke rolls on, Inconceivable as the bells That speak the morn. Susan Sharp Adams in Boston Transcript.

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION, No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 211 E. 11th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: District I (Holmen)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; District II (Hudson)—315 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; District III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; District IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; District V—2050 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; District VI—225 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of Revision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 19 a. m. at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th Street. Secretary, Hermann Wender, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. P. O. Box 121, Secretary, Joe Maeller, 542 E. 150th Street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1962 Anthony Avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Monday evenings, Assembly Room, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth Street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m. at Labor Lyceum, 840 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. at the office, 620 Broadway, R. 704. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 6817 or 3515 Worth.

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

BROOKLYN, 224 A. D. Dr. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore Avenue; Dr. 2 (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: 82979 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee: WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, Bible House, Room 62, Astor Place, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS

National. The National Office last week chartered two new locals in New Mexico, two in Nebraska, one in North Carolina, and one in Alaska.

Local Passaic Co., N. J., seeks to initiate a referendum for acceptance of the S. L. P. platform for a national unity conference.

Local Cook Co., Ill., has taken charge of preparations for the national convention, organized through the Hall and chosen a committee to make all arrangements.

National Committee. King of Michigan moves that the present national platform be reported to the convention for re-consideration.

Work of Iowa suggests an amendment of constitution so as to abolish present National Committee and National Executive Committee and substitute a National Executive Committee of 11 members elected by general vote in 11 districts, each comprising several states.

Clark of Texas moves that locals be asked to make donations in addition to paying assessments so as to be sure to have enough to pay mileage for all delegates.

Vanderporten moves that the whole history of the Nebraska controversy be reported.

The National Committee has adopted by a vote of 26 to 11, with 27 abstaining, Culp's motion to amend the resolution of the N. E. C. "in so far as that resolution applies to laborers coming from outside countries or others hereafter in economic development."

National Organizer Brewer is working in Oklahoma, Chase in Maryland, Clark in Arkansas, Goebel in Connecticut and Rhode Island, Heckenberg in Wyoming, Kirkpatrick in Pennsylvania, Lewis in Minnesota, Jova, and Illinois, Wilkins in Pennsylvania and Maryland, Berrelli in Illinois, and Gozzioni (France) in New England.

LECTURE CALENDAR

New York City. FRIDAY, MARCH 27. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 200 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Robert C. Mason, "Is Marriage a Business or a Moral Institution?"

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth Avenue, 8 p. m.—Joseph F. McGrath, "Why I Renounced the Roman Catholic Religion and Priesthood."

YONKERS. William Mallory will lecture at 12 N. Broadway, Sunday, March 29, at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Aims and Methods of the Socialist Party."

New York City. The Harlem Agitation Committee will arrange a lecture for the benefit of The Worker on April 28. Arthur Morrow Lewis of Chicago will be the main speaker.

Connecticut. George H. Goebel will be sent to the following places to organize: New London, Williamantic, Middletown, Winsted, Seymour, and Stamford.

New Jersey. Congressman Lenke, who has been attacking Socialism, was challenged to debate by the Second Ward Branch of Hudson County. Lenke gracefully declined.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. Ed. Moore, Jos. Cohen, E. H. Davies, Sam Clark, George Cohen, Simon Lisher, J. J. McKeivry, S. Knobel, Sam Seder, and Chas. Sehl are elected delegates to the state convention.

Wisconsin. The Milwaukee city campaign is on in earnest. Comrade Seidel, our candidate for Mayor, is speaking at noon meetings in the factories as well as at hall meetings in the evening.

Here and There. Local San Francisco sold \$400 worth of literature in the first 10 weeks of the year, and Organizer McDevitt says prospects are better than ever.

New York State. The State Committee has elected Comrades Mrs. Melkiele, Meta Stern, Anna Maley, and H. L. Slobodin to consider holding a state convention of Socialist workers at the time of the state convention.

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