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"IN THE HANDS OF INTELLIGENT MEN THE BALLOT IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CLUB."

This Was the Keypoint at Last Saturday's Great Mass Meeting to Condemn Police Outrages at Union Square.

Reactionary Newspapers Continual Silly Talk About "Police Preventing Riot," But the People Are Learning to Know What Such Statements Really Mean—Socialist Party Declares Its Determination to Maintain the Rights of Assemblage and Discussion—Ringing Speeches Full of Defiance to Lawlessness in High Places Are Roundly Applauded—Attempt at Suppression Brings Us Recruits—Hillquit's Address Printed in Full.

"Police Hold Socialists in Check."
"Police Prevent Bomb-Throwing at Grand Central Palace."

These were headlines in two New York evening papers last Thursday, referring to the mass meeting held under the auspices of the Socialist Party to denounce the conduct of the authorities at Union Square a week before and to proclaim the intention of the Socialists of New York to uphold the right of public assemblage to discuss the grievances of labor. The press estimated the attendance at from 4,000 to 5,000. Certainly it would have been far greater had not large numbers of people been apprehensive that Bingham and Schmittberger would again order the clubs into play and create a riot.

Of course the Socialists gathered with the intention of exploding bombs in their own midst—that, as is well known to all readers of the yellow press and the capitalist press of other hues, is their favorite amusement. But out of consideration for the numerous uninformed men and the still more numerous detectives scattered thru the hall, some of whom might otherwise have been hurt, the bombs were not set off. It is well understood that whenever there is a riot it is because the Socialists "incited" it, and when there is no riot it is because the police "prevented" it.

James G. Kanely called the meeting to order in the name of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and introduced Algernon Lee as chairman.

After briefly stating the occasion and purpose of the meeting, warning the audience that a great number of plain-clothes spies were present and that it was possible that some of them might try to create a disturbance, and requesting each person who was there in good faith to constitute himself a committee of one to keep himself in order should such an event occur, the chairman proceeded to introduce the speakers—Morris Hillquit, Joshua Wanhope, and Thomas J. Lewis.

Comrade Hillquit's speech is printed in this issue of the New York Socialist and Comrade Wanhope's will be given next week.

A Union Square Recruit.

After the first speech, the chairman introduced Mr. Henry Frank—who, he said, "we shall henceforth have the pleasure of calling Comrade Henry Frank, since the events of last Saturday have determined him to join the Socialist Party"—to read a poem on which he had written on the occasion of Secretary Taft's famous answer, "God knows; I don't," to an unemployed workman's question.

Police Make Socialists.

Wanhope began by expressing his appreciation of the service of the police in driving into the Socialist ranks great numbers of men who otherwise might long hesitate to join us. No matter, he said, whatever the capitalists and their agents do, they help the Socialist movement along. They cannot understand it and all their methods of opposition fail. Now they try police suppression, then they try the conspiracy of silence, then try patronizing and insidious misrepresentation, then, finding themselves at a loss, they go back to the club. But all their efforts react against them.

The spies in the hall pricked up their ears when he said: "Go ahead, gentlemen. Suppress our Socialist papers if you can. And then, as long as there is a garret or a cellar in New York that will shelter a printer and a font of type, we will show you an underground press that will outdo that of Russia."

A Timely Suggestion.

Comrade Lewis brought down the house with the suggestion that the statue of Liberty with her torch be taken down from Bedloe's Island and in its place be set up a colossal figure of the latest savior of society, Inspector Schmittberger, with uplifted club—bigger than the Constitution.

Resolutions Adopted.

After introducing Lewis the chairman suddenly set in on us towards the end of last year, the workingmen were naturally the first to suffer for the recklessness and mismanagement of the ruling classes. In this city tens of thousands of workingmen's families soon found themselves at the brink of starvation, but no effort was made on

failed to take the slightest cognizance of the sufferings of many thousand families caused by the industrial crisis, which was the direct result of capitalist incapacity in the management of our industrial system;

"When, instead of providing for the willing hands of the unemployed such new municipal work as is much needed, they even stopped work already authorized and under way, such as the work on our school buildings, preferring instead to quibble and quarrel among themselves for points of political vantage;

"When, after long and patient waiting, a conference of the unemployed was organized to urge action by our municipal and state authorities, and a public meeting in Union Square was called by the conference for the purpose of discussing the grievances of the unemployed;

"The Police Commissioner, obviously with the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, in disregard of constitutional guarantees and in imitation of Cossack methods, forbade the holding of that meeting and constituted Inspector Schmittberger of Lexow committee fame as 'savior of society,' for which part his official record as grafter, corruptionist, and informer seems to qualify him. Said Schmittberger then, in command of a large force of police, both mounted and on foot, assumed the position that the policeman's club is above the constitution, and directed the brutal dispersion of the peaceably assembled multitude of men, women and children.

"In view of the foregoing facts admitted by all fair-minded people, this meeting called by the Socialist Party of New York at Grand Central Palace, April 4, declares:

"We condemn the municipal authorities for their wilful and culpable inactivity in the face of a grave state of unemployment affecting hundreds of thousands of the working population;

"We accuse the Mayor, his Police Commissioner, Bingham, and Inspector Schmittberger of gross violation of the sacred right of free speech, holding them responsible at the bar of public opinion, while reserving our right to take such legal proceedings as we may deem advisable;

"We declare our firm purpose to continue to struggle for the rights of the people to assemble peaceably and to discuss their grievances, at the same time emphatically disapproving of any act of violence by individuals, whether such individuals wear civilian dress or police uniforms;

"We urge our fellow citizens, and particularly those of the working class, to join and support the Socialist Party, the only organized political party which, year in and year out, in struggle and stress, stands for the interests of the working class, for the maintenance and enlargement of its political rights and for its final emancipation from the system of wage slavery."

HILLQUIT'S ADDRESS.

If There Was an Unlawful Assembly in Union Square on March 28, It Was the Assembly of Police, He Declares.

At the Grand Central Palace last Saturday afternoon, Morris Hillquit spoke as follows:

"The unfortunate events of last Saturday have engendered much hysteria in our daily press, our police department and in a considerable portion of our public at large. We, Socialists, are not given to hysteria, and we have called this meeting not in order to give vent to excitement or to indulge in declamations, but because we feel that we owe it to ourselves, our voters and sympathizers as well as to our opponents and the public at large, to explain our connection with the misadvised Union Square demonstration, and to define our views on the occurrences on that memorable occasion.

The Industrial Crisis.

"When the pending industrial crisis suddenly set in on us towards the end of last year, the workingmen were naturally the first to suffer for the recklessness and mismanagement of the ruling classes. In this city tens of thousands of workingmen's families soon found themselves at the brink of starvation, but no effort was made on

the part of our city authorities, our big hearted philanthropists, our churches, our social reformers or even the conservative trade unions, to relieve the distress of the unemployed by any radical and substantial measures. On the contrary, the city abandoned many public works previously contemplated, and the large employers of labor continued shutting up their factories.

The Unemployed Conference.

"It was then that a number of the more progressive labor organizations decided to take up their own cause, and to inaugurate a movement for the relief of the unemployed workers. The 'Unemployed Conference' was thus organized, and it was organized upon the initiative of the Socialist Party as its quite natural—the Republicans and Democrats could not well be expected to undertake the task of aiding the workers.

"The Unemployed Conference" soon united over one hundred organizations with a total membership of many thousands. Its main object was to awaken in the city and state government and in the minds of the citizens at large a sense of their duty towards the workers forced out of work and out of bread, and that object could only be accomplished by an appeal to the public. The Unemployed Conference resolved to organize an impressive demonstration at Union Square, to demand of the city administration and the state legislature that they relieve the involuntary idleness of the workmen by undertaking useful public works and otherwise, and to explain to their fellow members of this democracy the justice of their demands.

"They went about this undertaking in a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner. They applied to the proper authorities for a permit, they consented to meet in the street, where no permit is required, and they invoked the court for the protection of their rights. All in vain. A permit was first granted, then, they were sent from one city department to the other, and the courts denied them the relief asked for. The proposed meeting was arbitrarily and unreasonably prohibited. The prohibition came too late to enable the men in charge of the arrangements to call the meeting off effectively. Several thousands of workmen assembled at the fixed time in the vicinity of Union Square. It was an earnest but peaceable and orderly crowd; not even the most bitter opponents of Socialist and labor claim that it was riotous or unruly, or that it made any attempt to hold the proposed meeting by force. But all newspaper accounts and accounts of eyewitnesses agree that the large police force gathered at Union Square was rough and brutal in handling the assembled multitude from the start.

The Bomb and the Clubs.

"Suddenly something unexpected and terrible happened: a bomb exploded in Union Square with a fearful detonation, killing an innocent bystander and crippling the alleged perpetrator of the outrage. For some moments the assembled masses, including the police, remained in terror stricken stupor, then chaos and madness broke loose. The bystanders turned and ran, and the police, according to all newspaper accounts, pursued them, rode into them, clubbed them and assaulted them—assaulted them without discrimination, without sense and justification. Now, we have but little to say about the incident of the bomb explosion. We, Socialists, condemn such mad and ruthless acts as strongly and emphatically as anybody. If the act was committed, as is claimed, by an anarchist, it was the act of an irresponsible person, rendered desperate and mad by police repression. It is not our affair. It is an affair between the uniformed and ununiformed anarchists, for which we assume no responsibility. The bomb explosion came in very convenient for the police, as an excuse for its inexcusable conduct in the entire affair.

Law and Constitution.

"But we will not permit the issue to be clouded by it. The police had arbitrarily oppressed a contemplated meeting of orderly citizens for a peaceful purpose before any bomb had exploded; it had maltreated men and women who were committing no crime, before the explosion, and it clubbed citizens who stood in no con-

nection direct or indirect with the bomb thrower, after the explosion.

"These are the important facts of the case. This is the issue. And I am going to say a few words on it.

"I hold that the people who assembled at Union Square on Saturday last were lawfully there. And at the risk of being considered simple minded and old fashioned, I base my contention on the constitution of this state, Article 1, Sec. 9, which still provides: 'No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof.'

"Our 'wise' contemporary, the New York 'Sun' recently discovered that this constitutional provision does not cover all kinds of meetings, and it has referred us to the Penal Code of this state which by Sec. 451 puts the ban on certain meetings. If you see it in the 'Sun', it is true, but it is not always the whole truth. In this case the 'Sun' editor has omitted to add that the enactment cited contains this specific proviso: 'But this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the peaceable assembling of persons for lawful purposes of protest or petition.'

"The meetings coming within the inhibition of the Penal Code are:

- "1. Such as assemble with intent to commit any unlawful act by force.
- "2. Such as intend to carry out their purpose in a manner to disturb the public peace.
- "3. Such as being assembled, threaten or do an act of violence or lawlessness.

"The workmen who assembled on Saturday last around Union Square did not intend to do an unlawful act by force or otherwise; they did not intend to commit a breach of the public peace, and they were not given a chance to turn their meeting into an unlawful one.

"If there was an unlawful assembly on Union Square on the 28th day of March, it was the large assembly of mounted and unmounted police. That assembly came clearly within the inhibition of the Penal Code. It had gathered with the intent to commit an unlawful act by force, namely: to prevent citizens from the exercise of a constitutional right by clubs. They assembled in a manner to disturb the public peace, by committing a savage assault upon a peaceful public. They violated the Penal Code and they violated the constitution, and they did so openly and defiantly, and cynically proclaimed that the club is mightier than the constitution.

What Schmittberger's Words Mean.

"The club is mightier than the constitution." Consider what that implies. "The club is the symbol of brute force—the constitution symbolizes the majesty of the law. The club stands for fist right and mob rule, the constitution stands for regulated civilized society. The man who puts the club above the constitution declares war on civil institutions and orderly democratic government. If an Italian, Irish or German laborer on arriving at the shores of our country, would avow his belief in this doctrine, that the club is mightier than the constitution, he would be speedily deported as an enemy of organized society and a dangerous anarchist. And yet this doctrine, whether announced by Inspector Schmittberger in these very words or not, was unblushingly hailed by our daily press as a maxim of political wisdom and justice! It was a new Declaration of Independence for the capitalist class. When it comes to those provisions of the constitution of the United States which give to our ruling classes the pretext to defeat the popular will, they defend it as a sacred instrument, but when it comes to those of its provisions which guarantee to the citizens their rights and liberties, the provisions for which the founders of this republic have fought and suffered and died, the modern American capitalists have nothing but cynical derision for them, and it is left to the Socialists, native and foreign born to uphold, defend and fight for these constitutional liberties.

What Socialists Stand For.

"We Socialists believe in a constitution and we believe in law. We do not believe in them as blind idol worshippers, but as rational beings. We do not consider the constitution as the last word of political wisdom and justice and as good for eternity, and we consider much of the present law as iniquitous and oppressive. We strive to bring about an amendment of the constitution and a change of existing laws in conformity with social progress and the needs of the people, but we expect to bring about such changes by the proper channels—by convincing the people of their necessity, and we hold that until properly changed or amended, the constitution and laws of every civilized community are binding on all of its citizens, on the President of the United States as well as on the most humble day laborer, and even on the Police Commissioner of the city of New York. The

New York Conference Meets.

The New York Unemployed Conference met Tuesday night in the Labor Temple and adopted a resolution declaring that the Conference "has no affiliation with any political party and the only object of the Conference is to secure employment for the unemployed."

Three delegates were seated from the People's Institute, and it was decided to print a leaflet to be sent to the trade unions.

—Hell's an open shop, but that isn't much of an argument in its favor.—Union Signal.

Continued from page 1.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE IS OUTLAWED.

Massachusetts Supreme Court Strikes a Blow at Trade Unions.

Holds It Unlawful for Workingmen's Organizations to Go on Strike for the Purpose of Assisting Their Brothers in Other Trades—"Divide and Conquer" Is the Capitalists' Maxim.

BOSTON, April 3.—In a decision handed down to-day, the Massachusetts Supreme Court declares that sympathetic strikes for the purpose of preventing an employer from conducting an "open shop" are illegal.

The court's decision was rendered in the case of nine firms of building contractors in Lynn, who applied for an injunction restraining the Lynn Building Trades Council and several affiliated unions from carrying on a sympathetic strike against the employers over the issue of an "open shop". In the Superior Court a permanent injunction against the unions was issued.

"Divide and Conquer."

"Divide and conquer" is the maxim of the capitalists in dealing with the working class, as it was the maxim of the Romans in dealing with all other peoples. The peoples of the ancient world suffered themselves to be divided in face of the power of Rome, and they were brought separately under the Roman yoke. So long as the capitalists can carry out their policy of dealing separately with the different divisions of the labor movement, they will be able to maintain their power over the whole working class.

The capitalists would like to deal with each individual workman separately, eliminating the union altogether. When they cannot do that, they try to insist on separate agreements for each establishment and for each trade. For the workmen to concede this would be to put themselves at the capitalists' mercy; for on the capitalists' side the different establishments are no longer independent but united by trusts, mergers, "community of interest" agreements, and by employers' associations; nor are the different trades employed by different capitalists, but each corporation in each industry employs men of many trades.

Sympathetic Action

Absolutely Necessary.

The sympathetic strike and the sympathetic boycott are methods of action absolutely necessary to the welfare of the labor movement under existing conditions. It is not sufficient that workmen should be in a position to use the strike and the boycott for the defense of men of their own trade. The trades must stand together. When the carpenters are involved in a struggle with their employers, the bricklayers and iron workers and men of other trades must come to their assistance; and when the bricklayers or iron workers are fighting for the defense or the improvement of their conditions, the carpenters must reciprocate.

Judges Would Paralyze

the Labor Movement.

This solidarity among the trades is what the capitalists dread and what the Massachusetts Supreme Court seeks to destroy by forbidding the sympathetic strike. The learned judges say to the workmen, in effect: "You may use the strike when you have a direct object to gain in your own trade. But you must not strike in support of your brothers of other trades." And the court well knows that, if this rule can be enforced, nearly all strikes in the several trades will be rendered ineffective.

The workmen of Massachusetts will have a chance to reverse this decision of the Supreme Court by voting the Socialist ticket next fall, supporting the only party which recognizes the labor question as a political question of paramount importance in the world to-day and which upholds the solidarity of labor as the basis of future progress.

Enforced Vacation for Miners.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 4.—The Delaware & Hudson Co. to-day closed its iron mines at Lyon Mountain for 20 days at least, throwing out 550 men.

Cotton Mill Wages Reduced.

BOSTON, April 6.—A general reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of New England cotton mill operatives, which was recently decided upon by

SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAIN IN MILWAUKEE.

In Municipal Election Our Vote Grows by 25 per Cent.

Socialist Candidate for Mayor Polls 20,867, Lacking 2,247 of Being Elected—Now Fifteen Socialist Aldermen Instead of Twelve—Vote Increases Well in Chicago Too.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The Socialist Party has increased its vote by 4,084. David Rose, Democrat, defeats our candidate, Emil Seidel, by only 2,247 votes, Seidel getting 20,867.

Victor L. Berger, candidate for Alderman at large, is defeated by less than 500 votes.

We win three new wards, carrying nine.

We elect six Supervisors out of 16; last election, five out of 53.

We double the number of Socialist Justices.

We understand that this gives the Socialist Party 15 out of the 46 seats in the Board of Aldermen. During the last two years we have had 12.

Socialist Vote in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Incomplete police returns give the Socialist Party 16,705 votes, as against 13,429 in the same districts at the last election—a gain of 3,276. Complete and accurate returns of the Socialist vote are always difficult to get here.

RIOTING FOR WORK!

By Jos. E. Cohen.

IN many of the large cities, the unemployed problem is reaching the acute stage.

Hundreds of men gather wherever a score are advertised for, and the little work to be had that dangles before the eyes of the hungry only whets the appetite of the desperate fathers and sons.

Riots are taking place. Race feeling among the workers is being fanned into a flame. And policemen are ordered to be on hand, to club the workers at the first sign of unrest or under any pretext.

It is a bitter fact that confronts us—a fact that menaces the peace and safety of the nation.

The New York "World" estimates that one million men are out of work. THREE MILLION IS NEARER THE MARK.

Before this strange condition, the powers that be stand helpless.

Indifference of Politicians.

The President of the United States gives it no consideration in his special message to Congress.

Presidential aspirants, like Taft and Bryan, confess their inability to deal with the situation.

Republican and Democratic mayors and governors offer no relief.

But whether inspired from Washington or the state capitols or city halls, THE ONLY ATTENTION THE UNEMPLOYED RECEIVE IS THE CLUB OF THE POLICEMAN.

But no question was ever answered by beating in the head of the man who asked it. No people—least of all the American people—are awed into silence by the brutality of the ruling class. And no burning condition—certainly not a widespread unemployment involving millions of men—can be obscured by a reign of police terrorism.

The present lawlessness on the part of the ruling class only directs the attention of the people to the terrible state of affairs. The present lawlessness on the part of the ruling class only serves to emphasize the fact that THE RULING CLASS IS UNABLE TO REMEDY THAT CONDITION.

The Republican and Democratic parties, the parties of the ruling class, do not offer relief.

345,000 Railway Workers

Thrown Out in Six Months.

The Chicago General Managers' Association has gathered statistics showing conditions on 17 representative railways, constituting one-third of the mileage of the United States. The figures show that on April 1 these lines were employing 18 per cent fewer men than on June 30, 1907, and 20 per cent fewer than on Oct. 1.

Assuming, as it is safe to do, that practically the same conditions prevail on other roads, this means that 345,000 railway workers have been discharged or indefinitely laid off during the last six months. Besides this, a large proportion of the remaining 1,400,000 have suffered wage reductions of from 5 to 12 per cent.

What are these workless men to do? "God knows! I don't," says Mr. Taft.

Enforced Vacation for Miners.

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BUT LABOR AND THE PARTY

OF LABOR DO.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY copes with the situation.

It suggests a program for immediate action.

Its program strikes at the root of the problem. ITS PROGRAM IS TO GIVE THE WORKER WORK.

Let the municipalities condemn slums, the festering sores in every city. Let the foul tenements be razed to the ground and a new city rear sphynx-like, out of the ashes of the old. That will give work to tens of thousands—and it will not be charity.

What Can Be Done.

Let the ramshackle school houses erected only to provide graft for contractors, be condemned. Let a new system of schools be erected that furnish physical and intellectual culture in keeping with modern progress.

Let the municipalities exercise the right of eminent domain to appropriate for the public benefit all land in use.

Let all industries of a public nature under the control of the municipal, state or federal authorities, the present dividends turned into pockets of those who do the work.

Abolish the present method of giving out municipal work by contract and franchise, which only fattens illicit machines. Abolish convict labor. Abolish child labor.

These are radical measures—but situation requires them.

It requires more than that.

It requires that at every election soon to be held that the old party because they cannot prevent it, times and because they cannot cope with the unemployed except to condemn them, be deprived of the reins of government.

IT REQUIRES THE ELECTION

OF SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES.

IT REQUIRES THE COMPLETE

VICTORY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

You, unemployed, and you, the working class, the class of the unemployed let this be your answer to the brutality of the master class!

Associated Mill Owners, became

effective to-day in mills employ 60,000 persons. About the same number suffered a like reduction last week. Still further cutting is talked of.

Ten Per Cent Cut in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., April 8.—Not have been posted in several of largest cotton mills that wages will be reduced 10 per cent, commence April 13. The reduction will affect 9,000 employees. It is understood that other cotton mills in the city neighborhood will follow, affecting all about 12,000.

Canadian Workmen Also Suffer

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4.—Railroads in eastern Canada have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment. Construction of new cars has been stopped entirely by most roads, and many cars in need of repairs are laid up at the shops. The Canadian Pacific has laid off 300 men at the shops in Angus, Quebec, and a further reduction is possible. The shops of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles are working on reduced time.

Are the seas policed with navies to

find jobs for starving workers or to find a market for the wealth they produced but cannot buy?

The New York Socialist

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As The Socialist 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 thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

1902 (Presidential) 99,961
1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762
1904 (Presidential) 408,230



A certain type of man, when he finds himself getting the worst of it in a fair fight, hides behind a woman's petticoats and whines about the "lack of chivalry" of anyone who tries to dislodge him and make him face the music.

RIGHT AND LEFT IN THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Miss Malone's letter, printed elsewhere in this paper, giving the reasons for her withdrawal from the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Union, is both interesting and instructive.

There is nothing mysterious about this. There is no magical quality attached to the word Socialism that makes the thing immortal.

WHY SOCIALISM CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

It is perfectly true, as the speakers at Saturday's mass meeting said, that the Socialist movement cannot be suppressed, that such attempts as that executed by Schmittberger the week before, while they may intimidate some and confuse others, provoking them to foolish and futile violence, yet in the long run turn out to be beneficial to the cause of Socialism.

Capitalism, with all its policemen and its soldiers and its hangmen, cannot suppress Socialism, simply because Socialism is the logical expression of the thoughts and feelings which are produced in the minds of wage-workers by the conditions under which they live in a capitalist society.

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Attitudes who are already Socialists or inclined to Socialism are spurred to greater activity by such treatment.

The Union Square police outrage—even when opportunely or designedly supplemented by the bomb outrage—could not by any possibility have killed our movement here nor mortally injured it.

We do not thank Bingham and Schmittberger and their bomb-throwing ally—unconscious or intentional ally, as the case may be—for the service they have done us.

The shooting of one plain clothes officer by another this week under circumstances that reveal what unreasonable bullies some of them are prompts the New York "Tribune" to state that "men who do not know precisely what to do in emergencies are, for all practical purposes, just as bad as Cossacks."

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BOURGEOIS SUFFRAGISTS DON'T WANT THE "RABBLE".

Maud Malone Leaves the "Progressive" Woman's Suffrage Union, and Gives Her Reasons—It Has Become Reactionary and Exclusive.

The following letter from Miss Maud Malone, well known for her activity in the movement for woman suffrage, will be of interest to our readers.

To the Editor:—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to announce my resignation from the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Union and to explain my reasons for such action.

The present policy of the Union is: 1. "To attract a well-dressed crowd, not the rabble"; 2. To exclude from its platform woman suffrage speakers against whom one or two men or women in the Union have a personal prejudice or who stand in the way of their ambition.

When, in April, 1907, the Harlem Equal Rights League voted to start open-air suffrage meetings, it was with the idea that it was a great opportunity to present our cause to men and women who would not come to hear the question debated in public halls or private drawing rooms.

It was in the broadest spirit of democracy that we went out into the streets inviting all passers-by to listen to our arguments, offer their objections or ask questions.

A reviewer in criticizing H. G. Wells' latest work, "New Worlds for Old," finds it sufficient for his purpose to dismiss it with the statement that "it remains removed from practicality an immeasurable distance."

TO YOU, MR. ROBINSON.

Mr. Herman Robinson of the Central Federated Union is at present enjoying the notoriety of the cheap demagog seeking the favor of the capitalist world.

Mr. Robinson states that Socialists "won't recognize the other fellow." You are mistaken, Mr. Robinson. We at least recognize you and we recognize the calibre of one who can say that "Socialists believe in revolution and bullets. I believe in evolution and ballots. That's the difference."

disgust, however, the matter of clothes was the paramount issue in the mind of one of the members of the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Union; speakers and audience were alike condemned as not being up to the required standard, and it was emphatically declared that we must attract a well dressed crowd.

As to the question of the exclusion of certain speakers from our platform: Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson wrote to Mrs. Wells and volunteered to speak at our street meetings before sailing for England; Mrs. Wells objected because it would make the movement in New York too English if Mrs. Sanderson spoke; I laughed at this and insisted on inviting Mrs. Sanderson to address our next meeting.

The movement, to be truly progressive, should recognize no prejudice of race, color, difference in clothes or in creed, whether religious or economic. This continuous contention by reason of petty spite and prejudice was to me not only undemocratic but nauseating.

MAUD MALONE, 231 W. Sixty-ninth street.

men who have no regard for the truth and whose vocation as professional slanderers fits them for the rôle of defending every wrong that afflicts workingmen. And men of that type are found in the labor movement as well as in the capitalist class where we do not expect any better standard of fairness to be observed.

"The Socialists need to learn to give other people a little of the freedom they demand." A worthy demand, but coming from a hero of the capitalist press, it loses what force it might otherwise have.

Unemployed Mass Meeting. An unemployed mass meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Tuesday afternoon, April 14. Thomas J. Lewis will speak in English and Alexander Jonas in German.

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.

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER V.—(Continued.) THE MOMENTUM OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

Astor was now the richest man in America. In 1847 his fortune was estimated at fully \$20,000,000. In all the length and breadth of the United States there was no man whose fortune was within even approachable distance of his.

In 1847 a pamphlet listing the number of rich men in New York was published under the direction of Moses Yale Beach, publisher of the "New York Sun". The contents of this pamphlet are vouched for as strictly accurate. The pamphlet showed that there were at that time perhaps twenty-five men in New York City who were ranked as millionaires.

So, to the last breath, squeezing arrears out of tenants; his mind focused upon those sordid and abject methods which had long since become a religion to him; contemplating the long list of his possessions with the same radiant and supernal exaltation that an anchorite might feel in triumphantly passing from the body into eternal glory, or a poet in closing his eyelids upon the glittering heavens and the entrancing glow of the streaming moonlight;—so, in a final burst of illimitable satisfaction with his money accomplishments, this man's life collapsed.

The passing away now of a man worth a mere million, calls forth but a trifling, passing notice. Yet when Henry Brevoort died in New York City in 1848, his demise was accounted an event in the annals of the day. His property was estimated at a valuation of about \$1,000,000, the chief source of which came from the ownership of eleven acres of land in the heart of the city.

Astor's Towering Wealth.

It can be at once seen in what transcendent degree Astor's wealth towered above that of every other rich man in the United States. His fortune was the colossus of the times. It was a magnet and an object of awe to all wealth-strivers.

The analyst might well be tempted to smile at the puerility of this logic. If Astor was entitled to one-half of the value created by the collective industry of the community, why was he not entitled to all? Why make his artificial division of one-half? Either he had the right to all or to none. But this editorial, for all its defects of reason...

soning, was an unusual expression of newspaper opinion, altho of a single day and was smothered by the general course of that same newspaper in supporting the laws and institutions demanded by the commercial aristocracy.

So the arch multi-millionaire passed away, the wonder and the emulation of the age. His friends, of whom he had a few, deeply mourned him and his bereaved family suffered a deep loss, for, it is related, he was a kind and indulgent husband and father. He left a legacy of \$400,000 for the establishment of the Astor Library; for this and this alone his memory was preserved as that of a philanthropist.

He died the richest man of his day. But vast fortunes could not be heaped up by him and his contemporaries without having their corresponding effect upon the mass of the people.

To be continued.

MAY DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

A general meeting of party members and sympathizers will be held in the Labor Temple, Sunday afternoon, April 19, in the interest of the May Day Fair and Congress of Nations.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Brooklyn will visit the Grocery Clerks' Union and ask for assistance. The Bakers' Union will supply the bread and cake, donate 1,000 bookmarks for souvenirs to be given away at Japanese tea and coffee booth.

Comrades should push sale of tickets and see that the invitation to attend in a body on special nights is read and considered at their meetings; also urge collection of prizes and donations. Carpenters who will assist in putting up booths may send their names to the Manager, N. S. Reichenthal, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met on Friday night last with a voting membership of 40 and several proposed members. The meeting resulted in the election of the following Board of Management: President, L. A. Malkiel; Treasurer, Frank M. Hill; Financial Secretary, J. Gerber; Trustees, J. Gerber, Edward Martin, Warren Atkinson, W. J. Ghent, Geo. M. Marr, Percy Russell, J. Chant Lips.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

The police made a number of raids in St. Petersburg one day last week and arrested over 100 revolutionists.

The government has refused to permit Mrs. Nicholas Tschalkowsky to take her husband from St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, where he has been confined four months and half, to a hospital.

At a recent trial of 22 members of the Social Revolutionary party one, a young girl prisoner, shouted to some comrades who belonged to an artillery brigade: "Comrades, tear off your epaulettes!" which they immediately did and threw in the air.

The Polish Socialist Party recently held a congress at which its program was revised in such a manner that there seems to be no remaining obstacle to its union with the Social Democratic Labor Party.

Finland.

The Finnish Senate has decided to resign, as an outcome of the vote of lack of confidence in it carried on March 28. This vote was the work of the Socialists.

Germany.

For a long time the system of open voting for the Russian Landtag has enabled the ruling class to retaliate against Socialist voters by having them discharged.

France.

Capitalist press reports have, it that a popular reaction is developing

against Socialism and its leaders, especially Jaurès. It is said the reaction has reached the Radical Socialist benches of the Chamber of Deputies, which by a large majority warmly supported the amendment proposed by General Picquart, Minister of War, to the amnesty law excluding from its operation all recalcitrant recruits and deserters from the army.

Italy.

The third Socialist Agricultural Congress of Italy was held at Reggio d'Emilia in March. There were 400 delegates present, representing 100,153 members.

Great Britain.

The organs of the Social Democratic Federation are now devoting considerable space to the question of its future-relation to the Labor Party in view of the latter's adoption of the Socialist resolution at the Hull Congress.

Japan.

K. Nichikawa, one of the editors of the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio, has left that paper and joined the anarchist group.

Cossacks in Rome.

A street disturbance occurred at a funeral of a workman in Rome last week. Troops were called out and barred the procession.

Philippine Agitator Re-elected.

Domador Gomez, the representative of the workers in the Philippine Assembly, has been re-elected to that body after having been expelled.

A Lockout in France.

The lockout affecting 150,000 masons, bricklayers, and allied workmen in the building trades of Paris, France, went into effect last Saturday.

French Capitalists Organize.

The attempt to combine the business men of all France into a non-political protective association, to be known as "The Federation of French Manufacturers and Business Men", is reported to be making progress.

Philadelphia's Unemployed.

The City Council of Philadelphia will be asked this week to appropriate \$50,000 to relieve the distress among the unemployed, according to action taken last Sunday at a meeting of unemployed.

The Grievance Committee of the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen has appointed a committee to protest to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad against the use of engines not in perfect repair.

The Mayor Reburn has announced that he had issued a call for a meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee to consider the problem of relieving distress, delegates at Sunday's meeting expressed the opinion that the relief committee would not appropriate sufficient money to help the majority of unemployed.

NOT MARX, BUT MARR.

The False Quotation Ignorantly Cited by Herman Robinson and by Which He Won Brief Fame in the Capitalist Press.

John Spargo sent a letter to the New York "Times" exposing the falsity of Herman Robinson's alleged quotation from Marx, on which that paper had so warmly congratulated the labor misleader.

The letter in full is as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Times: The editorial in to-day's issue of the New York Times is another indication of the intellectual and moral bankruptcy of the opposition to Socialism in the United States.

Mr. Robinson's only real achievement, however, has been to qualify for membership in the not very exclusive "Ananias Club," founded by that same august patron.

(1) Karl Marx never made the statement attributed to him by Mr. Robinson, nor any even remotely resembling it. He did not write a book upon "Secret Societies in Switzerland," nor upon any similar subject.

(2) The book which Mr. Robinson mentions, which is quite evident, he has never even seen, was written by one HEINRICH MARR. It was published in 1846, and is entitled, "Das junge Deutschland in der Schweiz, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Bewegung von 1845."

This writer Marr not only was never associated in any way with Karl Marx, but he was an ardent and bitter opponent of the ideas and movements with which Karl Marx was identified.

Now, sir, these things are well known to the Socialists. If the Socialists of this country did not know their side of the controversy a great deal better than the opponents of Socialism know their side of the controversy would mean headway.

Next please! Meantime, apologies seem to be due from Mr. Robinson, the "Times" and, possibly also from President Roosevelt. Why not?

JOHN SPARGO.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 3, 1908.

TO AID DUMA MEMBERS.

Secretary Robinson and Treasurer Roman of the Russian-American Social Democratic League acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the fund to relieve the 37 Social Democratic members of the Second Duma whom the Tsar's government has sentenced to imprisonment and exile:

Dr. Chadoff, Dr. Vogel, Dr. Friedmann, Dr. Tilman, Dr. Lipshchitz, Dr. S. Lifschitz, M. Belkowskii, Samarin, E. Jaffe, Mrs. Elina, Miss Meyerovich, A. Balcer, Mrs. Price, B. & S. A. Newman, M. Lindin, Dr. Lewitch, Mrs. Bronoff, Mrs. Salahoroff, Mrs. Zurich, and Dr. B. Cleveland, \$1 each; Dr. Shapiro, Miss S. Schelchitzky, M. H. & B. Bakst, and Morris Rippenbach, Dr. Kraskel, Dr. Dembo and Dr. G. Getzler, N. G. Schelchitzky, M. H. & B. Bakst, and Morris Rippenbach, Dr. Perth Amboy, N. J., \$3 each; John Siutsky, Lieberman, London, \$2 each; Dr. S. D. B. F. of Cleveland, \$2 each; J. J. Hill, C. G. Geller, Slobodin, \$2 each; Dr. Kraskel, Dr. Dembo and Dr. G. Getzler, N. G. Schelchitzky, M. H. & B. Bakst, and Morris Rippenbach, Dr. Perth Amboy, N. J., \$3 each; List 48 per Dr. Bjelkowsky, Cleveland, \$2.50; H. S. D. P., Providence, R. I., \$14.20; Lists 42, 43, 82, 88, coll. from prog. labor organizations, Providence, \$20.80; Brady, Adler & Koch Co., \$25.

Contributions for this fund should be sent to Dr. Maxim Roman, Treasurer, 303 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

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We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends:

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These two books are especially adapted for propaganda purposes and should be extensively used by locals at all meetings.

NIETZSCHE: HUMAN, ALL TOO HUMAN. Powerful, striking—and only 50c.

McGRADY, FATHER, THOS.: THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SOCIALISM. The last words of this noble Socialist writer. Price, pp. 5c.; 100 copies, \$6.00.

MAN OR DOLLAR, WHICH? Paper, 25 cents.

LEWIS, A. M.: EVOLUTION, SOCIAL AND ORGANIC. (Standard Socialist Series). Clothbound, 50 cents.

A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. Illustrated by WALTER CRANE. Printed in two colors. Price, clothbound, 60c.

BEBEL, AUGUST; WOMAN, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. Paper, 40c.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM. Cloth, \$1.

HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Paper, 10c.

MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY': A reply to Mr. Mallock's attack on Socialism. Paper, 10c. 50 copies \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Clothbound, \$1.50.

BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1.

This is one of the most valuable books ever published for students who want to study Socialism. It is a systematic and orderly statement of the whole Marxian system, showing how its various parts are so closely linked that to accept one and reject the other is a logical absurdity.

It is just the book for students who have been misled by the shallow phrase that calls Socialism "only an economic question."

TODD, F. DUNDAS: WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR? Paper, 142 pp., 50 cents.

ECCLES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. Paper, 25c.

HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. Cloth, uniform with Morgan's "Ancient Society," \$1.50.

HYNDMAN: THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. Cloth bound, red cover, postpaid, \$1.20.

KIRKPATRICK: MENTAL DYNAMITE. Guaranteed to bring the light of reason to the thickest numskull. Paper, 5c.; 100 copies, \$2.

STEBER, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. Cloth, \$1.

This book will be especially interesting to those who like books of the "Looking Backward" style.

BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth with portrait, 60c.

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CALL HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, 50c.

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Labor Conference in Chicago. A general call has been issued for an industrial conference in Chicago next Monday when an attempt will be made to unite in an independent organization the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Brewery Workers, Lithographers and Wood Workers' Unions.

Season 1908. BOOKS NOW OPEN Committees cordially invited to visit us.

We will agree with the capitalists of the West who shout "to hell with the Constitution" providing they will send their political parties to the same place.

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. 96—Office and Employment Bureau, 245 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: District (Holland)—231 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II—Chinhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—230 1/2 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—260 1/2 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—325 E. 75th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—Supervision meets every Tuesday at Fulton St. Hall, 151 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB OFFICIANS' UNION, meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 245 241 E. 84th street. Secretary, Herman Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the office, 245 East 84th street. Financial Secretary, Joseph S. 542 E. 150th street, City. Recording Secretary, Arthur Goune, 1952 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Rooms, 221-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor School, 940 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 8. Address correspondence to: Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway. Telephone 5817 or 5818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in the office, 245 East 84th street, New York City. The following committees meet second Thursday in the month: Executive Committee, Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 224 A. Dr. I. American, meets the second and fourth Fridays at 675 Glenmore avenue; Dr. 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 FRANKLIN 59977

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS

National.

W. C. Mills, 743 W. Nineteenth street, Des Moines, has been elected State Secretary of Iowa. John M. Work and J. E. Shank have been re-elected members of the National Committee. The Iowa State Convention held on March 23 was a success in every respect. All previous records in that state were broken by the sale of 1,100 dues stamps during March.

The National Party Referendum proposed by Local Redlands, Cal., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of Dec. 28, has been endorsed by Local Kearney, Grand Island, and Schuyler, Neb.

J. G. Maatla, of Virginia, Minn., has been elected a member of the National Committee, and Guy Williams, 529 Cedar avenue, St. Paul, has been re-elected to the same position.

The National Secretary requests all State Secretaries to make returns for assessment stamps on or before April 15.

The National Committee is now voting upon Motion 17, 18 and 19, providing first, for the re-adoption of the National Platform of 1904; second, for a collection to be taken under the direction of the State Committees to pay the mileage expenses of delegates to the National Convention; third, for the printing of the entire history of the Nebraska controversy. The vote on Motion No. 17, which provides for the printing of a leaflet showing injunctions and court decisions against organized labor during the past two years was adopted; voting yes, 26; no, 7; not voting, 21.

The National Executive Committee is considering the following questions: The moving of the National Headquarters to the Chicago Daily Socialist building; the question of raising funds by voluntary subscriptions to aid the State Organizations of Minnesota and South Dakota in their contest against the primary law; whether Local Honolulu, Hawaii, shall be appointed a delegate to the National Convention; and shall arrangements be made for the taking of a stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention.

The amounts received at the National Office for dues for the three months of this year were as follows: January, \$1,881; February, \$2,178.55; March, \$2,175.55. This represents a membership of 40,912 as against 29,270, the average membership for the year 1907.

National Organizers are working as follows: G. Bertelli (Italian), Illinois and Indiana; Stanley J. Clark in Arkansas; Louis Gouillon (French), in Connecticut; George H. Goebel, in New Jersey; Gertrude H. Hunt, in Michigan; C. F. Heckenberg, in Wyoming; George R. Kirkpatrick, in Indiana and Illinois; Arthur Morrow Lewis, in Maryland and West Virginia; John M. Work, in Idaho.

The financial report of National Secretary Bannan for March shows receipts of \$8,620.25 and expenditures of \$2,330.55 and a balance on hand of \$5,289.70. The dues from organized states were \$2,061.21, unorganized states, \$115.05. Dues received from organized states were as follows:

- Alabama, \$10.50; Arkansas, \$40; California, \$110; Colorado, \$40; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$9; Idaho, \$47.10; Illinois, \$115; Indiana, \$61.50; Iowa, \$100; Kansas, \$80; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$40; Maine, \$11; Maryland, \$12.50; Massachusetts, \$15; Michigan, \$41.50; Minnesota, \$25.49; Missouri, \$10; Montana, \$20.75; New Hampshire, \$16; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$7.50; Ohio, \$105; Oklahoma, \$10; Oregon, \$81.50; Pennsylvania, \$132.50; Rhode Island, \$8; South Dakota, \$15.50; Tennessee, \$6; Texas, \$78.50; Utah, \$20; Washington, \$65.50; West Virginia, \$16; Wisconsin, \$115.10; Wyoming, \$20.70.

Unorganized states: \$10; Georgia, \$2; Alaska, \$3.40; Delaware, \$1.50; Nevada, \$10.33; New Mexico, \$12.45; North Carolina, \$18.10; Virginia, \$60; members at large, \$13.50.

Massachusetts. The Worcester Socialist Club has adopted resolutions favoring unity of the Socialist Party and the S. L. P., and thru the National Office will ask for a referendum vote.

Pennsylvania. Lapsed locals at Grove City, Sharpsville and Greenville, all in Mercer County, have been revived. State Organizer Kennedy has been doing good work in the county.

Allegheny County. Seven branches reporting for March show 34 new members, 11 suspended or withdrawn, 217 in good standing and 277 enrolled. The delegates to the State Convention are instructed to urge endorsement of J. W. Clayton for Vice-President by the State Convention. The police would not allow Comrade Kirkpatrick to speak for the Jewish branch, claiming that no permit had been issued. New Castle will arrange a picnic on August 8 or 29, and will try to have the candidate for President speak.

Philadelphia. The Local will request the National Convention to devise ways and means to defray all the expenses of National Delegates for the future. Financial Secretary reports a donation from the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Fund, No. 72, \$5. Total receipts for week—\$30.81. A debate will be held at Labor Lyceum Hall, Sunday, April 20, 8 p. m., between Comrades Ed. Moore and Haines D. Albright. Subject: "Resolved, That the Reformation of the Tax Laws Will Be of Greater Benefit to the Common People Than Socialism."

The Fieldman-Perrin Debate will be held at Broad Street Theatre May 2, 8 p. m. Leonard D. Abbott will deliver two lectures at Logan Hall for the Socialist Literary Society. The first lecture will be held on April 11. Subject: "Wm. Morris, Socialist and Artist." The second will be held on the 18th. Subject: "Maxim Gorky, Socialist and Artist."

Comrades are requested to settle for tickets for the Lewis meeting as soon as possible. Send all money to Morton Bohn, Financial Secretary. A new circular has been issued. All comrades and comrades wishing any for distribution can have same by calling at headquarters.

New York State. Locals should settle for assessment stamps at once. Locals should sell as many assessment stamps as possible. Send all assessment stamps and remittances to the Financial Secretary, U. Solomon, 229 East Eighty-fourth street.

Only a few locals have returned individual membership records. The State Office can not forward these records to Chicago unless the other locals send them. A complete membership record should be obtained. Copies are made for the State Office, and locals will help both the State

and National Offices in having a complete membership record. Communications show that New York will be the choice for the State Convention, and the large hall of the Labor Temple will be secured for this purpose. The Convention will be held on July 4 and 5, and in all probability will be one of the largest ever held. The official call for the election of the delegates will soon be issued, the representation being one delegate for every county and an additional delegate for every 50 members in good standing or majority fraction.

George H. Goebel will speak as follows during May: May 4, Utica; May 5, Rome; May 6, Auburn; May 7, Ithaca; May 8, Cortland.

New York City. The General Committee will meet on Saturday, April 11, at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The picnic committee will meet on Friday, April 17, at the Organizer's office. All comrades who desire to assist in the preliminary work are urged to attend. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 6, 19 applications were referred to the General Committee. The Yorkville Agitation Committee will arrange an unemployed mass meeting for Wednesday afternoon, April 15, in the Labor Temple; also a joint meeting of members for Sunday evening, April 19, in the same place. The Organizer reported a collection at the Grand Central Palace meeting of \$96.58; 3,000 copies of The Socialist were distributed at the same meeting; 10,000 picnic tickets were ordered sent to party and other organizations. The Organizer will call for contributions to defray expenses of delegates to the National Convention. The National Assessment stamps are to cover the railroad fare only. Sub-divisions are urged to settle for assessment stamps as soon as possible. The funds must be sent to the National Secretary so that the fare of delegates may be paid. Partial settlements may be made, and cash on hand should be turned over to the Organizer at once. The "Socialist Party Unity League of New York" has been organized to promote unity between the Socialist Party and the S. L. P. The officers are H. Brody, Recording Secretary, and Comrade Markov, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

Kings County. At the annual meeting of the Parkside Church of Brooklyn six Socialist trustees were chosen without opposition. Five of the six are members of the 18th A. D. branch of the party to which the pastor, Rev. John D. Long, D. D., also belongs. The board consists of nine members. Of the three old members who hold over, one, although not yet a party member, is actively connected with the Parkside Christian Socialist Fellowship, another is a party sympathizer, and the ninth member, although still holding office has moved out of the city. The Lecture Committee of Local Kings announces a special lecture by George Willis Cooke of Boston at the People's Forum, on April 19.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—C. Easton Williams, "If Free Love, How Then About the Children?" MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 61 Madison street, 8 p. m.—Edward D. Abbott, "Ernest Howard Crosby." CITY A. D., 203 E. Third street, 8 p. m.—Debate, Subject: "Resolved, That Christianity Can Accomplish the Industrial Freedom of the Working Class." Affirmative, Mr. W. Jackson, Negative, I. Seckin. 20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Robert Hunter, "Labor's Power in Politics."

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

EBLING'S CASINO, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue, 3 p. m.—Mass Meeting of Protest Against anti-labor decisions of the courts. Speakers: Jos. Wanhope, Edward Cassidy, Victor Burr and other Socialists. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 253 Eighth avenue, 5:30 p. m.—Henry L. Sloboidin, "The Crisis." 115 W. Seventy-ninth street, 11 a. m.—Henry Frank, "How Jesus Would Feed Five Thousand Today." EDWIN THOMAS, ALLIANCE, 106 W. 107th Washington avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Rosa Laddon, "The Modern Drama." DEBATING SOCIETY, Hand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 3 p. m.—Subject: "Resolved, That Corporations are Beneficial to the Community." HALEY SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.—B. H. Williams, "Industrial Unions."

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

ALL SOULS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Ocean and Bishops avenues, 8 p. m.—Edmond Kelly and W. W. Passage, "Socialism." SUNDAY, APRIL 12. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Mrs. M. Coglan Fitzpatrick, "Women in the Great Transition." PLATINUM FREE FORUM, 1100 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Benzer, "The Socialists." PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long, "Comparative Values." UNITARIAN HALL, Fourth avenue and Baker-third street, 8 p. m.—Rev. H. S. Baker, "The Right to Work."

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

TURN HALL, Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, 8 p. m.—Elizabeth Irvine, "What the Young People Can Do for Socialism." F. A. B. U. S. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Avenue D and E, Eighteenth street, 8 p. m.—Rev. W. D. P. Bias, "Socialism."

NEWARK.

MONDAY, APRIL 13. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Miss Rosa Laddon, "The Social Impulse in the Modern Drama." ELIZABETH. FRIDAY, APRIL 10. LEONHARD'S HALL, 709 Elizabeth avenue, 8 p. m.—William Madley, "Why Socialists Organize."

BOSTON.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12. LABOR LYCEUM, 600 Washington street, 8 p. m.—E. H. Clement, "Municipal Theatre."

PHILADELPHIA.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12. LABOR LYCEUM, Sixth and Brown streets, 8 p. m.—English, and German speakers. "Addit Suffrage." ROBERT HUNTER'S LECTURE. The 20th A. D. desires to call special attention to the lecture to be given by Robert Hunter at 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, Friday evening, April 10. Comrade Hunter will speak on "Labor's Power in Politics." He will speak of European conditions which he has had an opportunity to investigate. Send a dollar for five copies for next month.

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HILLOUT.

Continued on page 4.

police man's uniform does not exempt him from the operation of the law, and the sooner our police recognize this, the better will the community fare.

A Fruitless and Silly Task.

"And in conclusion I want to say in behalf of the Socialist Party to the police, the press and to all the forces of reaction which seem to consider the unfortunate incident on Union Square as a good pretext for a campaign of slander and violence against the Socialist movement, that they have undertaken a fruitless and silly task. The \$100,000 which the Police Commissioner has applied for to enable his sleuths to spy on the Socialist Party would be put to better use if expended on watching the secret deals of the Democratic and Republican machines, the barter in public offices, franchises and legislation. The Socialists have no secrets in their ranks. Their meetings are always public and open, and they invite everybody to them, and even police officers have been known to have learned something at them.

"The Socialist movement will not be deterred by such silly measures. The Socialists will not be provoked into any acts of indiscretion, violence or disorder—they have a weapon mightier than the bomb and mightier than the club—the weapon of a good and just cause.

"The Socialists will not be intimidated by police persecution or press denunciations—they know their rights as men and citizens, and they know how to uphold them.

"The Socialists will not be suppressed or exterminated. They are a tough, long lived lot. They have grown and thrived under the fiercest persecutions in Germany, France, Austria, and other countries, and they will grow and prosper under the era of persecution now apparently sought to be inaugurated here.

"These persecutions are merely evidence of the fact that the Socialist movement is becoming a power in the United States.

"Our answer to the outrages of last Saturday will be given on next election day, and it will be louder and more powerful and effective than the mad detonation of the bomb on Union Square."

The following comrades have taken boxes: Dr. and Mrs. Berlin, John J. Oyle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lichtshten, W. J. Ghent, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Robert Raphael, William Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Splinder, Charles Redding, George B. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hillquit, Mr. and Mrs. U. Solomon. A few boxes remain unsold, and those desiring seats should order at once.

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Brooklyn Protest Conference. The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn has issued a report covering its work for two years. The report shows total receipts from donations, collections, etc., of \$3,241.46. Of this amount \$180.70 was expended in agitation and \$2,515 was sent to the Western Federation of Miners, leaving a balance on hand of \$45.70. The conference will on May 15, decide whether it shall continue or dissolve and all affiliated organizations are requested to inform the Secretary, Lily Schneppe, 773 Hart street, Brooklyn, of their wishes in the matter.

Haywood's Chicago Meetings. William D. Haywood has been speaking to crowded union and mass meetings in Chicago for the past week, the Chicago Federation of Labor also tendering him a great reception last Sunday afternoon. All meetings have been great successes and Haywood has made a profound impression on his listeners and created an influence that will live. Assistant Chief of Police Schuetter assigned plain clothes men to most of the meetings, but "bombs" failed to materialize and the brave squads marched untrifled back to their stalls.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Our Benefic.

Arthur Morrow Lewis will lecture at Murray Hill Lyceum for the benefit of The New York Socialist on Tuesday, April 28. His subject will be "Socialism and Science." Comrade Lewis has had immense audiences in Chicago. All our readers should go to the lecture, not only because it will aid The Socialist, but because they will listen to a remarkably lucid exposition of the relation of Socialism and science.

The following comrades have taken boxes: Dr. and Mrs. Berlin, John J. Oyle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenheimer, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lichtshten, W. J. Ghent, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Robert Raphael, William Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Splinder, Charles Redding, George B. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hillquit, Mr. and Mrs. U. Solomon. A few boxes remain unsold, and those desiring seats should order at once.

BROOKLYN UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE ACTS.

The Unemployed Conference of Brooklyn will hold a great mass meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby avenue for Friday, April 17, at 8 p. m. The speakers will be announced later.

The Conference has also acted on the police outrages committed in Union Square and on the attitude of the Central Federated Union regarding a permit for the demonstration. The first resolution affirms that "the police officials and their charge were solely and wholly responsible for any disturbances, created by their tyrannical and autocratic methods adopted in dispersing the mass of peaceable people assembled." They also "demand a thorough investigation of the outrages committed, and those that are guilty should be punished, thereby avoiding such occurrences in the future."

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