

THE SOCIALIST

NEW YORK

VOL. XVIII.—NO. 26,

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Gompers' Attack on Debs Answered.

By A. M. SIMONS.

Certain definite charges were made by Samuel Gompers against Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist party. These charges were published in the "American Federationist" for September. No proof accompanied them. None ever will be presented, for the charges are absolutely false. The only thing which they prove is the character of Gompers.

Two principal allegations are made in this attack upon Debs.

Gompers' First Charge.

Mr. Gompers says: "He (Debs) organized the American Railway Union and became its president in rivalry to the organization whose official he still was. He worked and plotted for the destruction of the organization of which he was a responsible official."

The Truth of the Matter.

The truth is that when E. V. Debs decided to form the A. R. U. he went before the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and after explaining his plans to them tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer and editor of the official organ, which positions he had held for thirteen years. During this time there had never been a candidate nominated or a vote cast against him. The convention unanimously refused to accept his resignation, although its members thoroughly understood that he was about to undertake the organization of the A. R. U. On the contrary, they unanimously re-elected him. But he felt that he should not hold the office and again tendered his resignation, insisting upon its acceptance. When the convention saw that he was determined to resign it voted unanimously to give him \$2,000 with which to take a vacation. A check for that amount was handed to him, but he refused to accept it and the check remains uncashed to this day.

Furthermore, within the last year a special official invitation to renew his membership has been extended by the B. of L. F. Finally he now has in his possession an official invitation from the governing body of that organization asking him to become the official guest of the B. of L. F. at its next Grand Lodge meeting. The men who have extended this invitation do not agree with him politically, and would not do these things did they consider him a traitor to their organization.

Gompers' Second Charge.

Mr. Gompers says of the A. R. U. strike of 1894: "When a large number of men in the American Railway Union responded to Mr. Debs' call to strike, and many became blacklisted and victimized, he advocated and finally secured the abandonment of the American Railway Union, and thus left his men high and dry without the slightest organized protection."

The Truth of the Matter.

Had this statement been made by an official of the Citizens' Alliance it might be possible to plead ignorance as an excuse. It is but a variation of the frequent charge of the enemies of organized labor that strikes are called by union officials. But Mr. Gompers cannot plead ignorance. He was in an official position during that strike and played a part which he will not care to have recalled. Therefore, he will not dare to deny that when he penned that statement he knew that Debs opposed that strike to the very last and that it was finally decided upon by a unanimous vote of the whole govern-

ing body of the organization. Far from deserting the men, Debs stayed and fought with them even while a President elected by the political party for which Mr. Gompers is now asking the support of organized labor sent Federal troops to shoot down the strikers. Mr. Gompers was at the head of a great labor organization at that time. Let him explain what assistance he gave in this hour of desperate need, when Eugene V. Debs stood fighting for the men who had trusted him until he was imprisoned and his organization disrupted and destroyed. To-day thousands of those old A. R. U. men are fighting and working for the success of the Socialist party. Their action speaks louder than any words as to whether Debs betrayed them in their hour of need.

Gompers' Third Charge.

Mr. Gompers makes another charge. He says:

"When Mr. Debs was secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and editor of its official magazine that organization held one of its conventions in Cincinnati. He had given the order for the convention printing to a concern which had a contest on with the Cincinnati Typographical Union. A committee of Cincinnati Union Printers called upon Mr. Debs to ask him to use the influence of his position to urge the printing company to come to an amicable agreement with the union, or, failing in that, to give the convention printing to a union-house. Did Mr. Debs comply with that request? Not a bit of it. He insulted the committee and told them he wanted nothing to do with them or their union."

The Truth of the Matter.

This statement is a plain malicious lie. No such incident ever took place. No such committee ever came to Debs. No printing was given out by him to any non-union house. Let Mr. Gompers either produce some member of that committee or stand convicted of cowardly malicious lying.

Here are some facts concerning the actions of E. V. Debs in relation to the Typographical Union while he was editing the Journal of the B. of L. F. When he took editorial charge that Journal did not bear the union label. In order to secure the label he re-organized the Typographical Union of Terre Haute, that had fallen into decay, and by so doing placed upon that journal the first union label ever placed upon an organ of any of the Railway Brotherhoods. From the time he took charge of the publications of the B. of L. F., not a single piece of printing of that organization was ever put out that did not bear the union label.

Not only did he re-organize the Typographical Union of Terre Haute, but he has either organized originally, or re-organized every union now existing in Terre Haute, and for years he was invariably placed in charge of every strike called in that city, no matter what unions might be involved.

It would be easy to extend indefinitely the story of the services rendered by E. V. Debs to the cause of organized labor. Hundreds of testimonials might be presented which have been tendered him by various organizations testifying to the success of his efforts in organizing the very unions which are now paying Mr. Gompers' salary. He has been given medals, special endorsements and votes of approval almost without number by local and national bodies, besides, for his services in these directions.

It is not for E. V. Debs to justify his career as a unionist. It is for Mr. Gompers to prove his charges or stand convicted as a wilful falsifier and traducer of one whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of labor.

FORAKER AND HASKELL ARE NOT EXCEPTIONS.

States in the interest of the capitalist class is having at least one good effect: it is bringing about the demonstration of certain very important truths—truths which Socialists have long ago proclaimed, but which the comparative weakness of our press and the general prejudice against Socialism prevented most people from hearing or from believing.

The exposure of Republican Foraker as a paid agent of the Standard Oil Company has been eagerly taken up by the Democratic politicians, in the hope that they could thus distract public attention from their own capitalist associations. The exposure of Democrat Haskell as a paid agent of the Standard Oil Company has been just as eagerly taken up by the Republicans in the hope of thus turning public attention away from their own servility to the capitalist class. But the accident that a rich and ambitious Democrat, who owns daily newspapers with a very large circulation, has failed in his plans to use the Democratic party for his own purposes and has been driven into "independent" politics, has made it impossible for either of the two exposures to be ignored.

It will be hard for either of the old parties to escape the moral consequences of these exposures. President Roosevelt, indeed, is ready enough to throw Foraker overboard, now that Foraker has been "caught with the goods on him," and Candidate Taft is ready to second Roosevelt in this, as in everything else. But it will be hard to convince half-way intelligent voters that Roosevelt and Taft and the rest of the Republican machinists were ignorant of Foraker's Standard Oil connections in the past, and the question will naturally be asked, Why did they, who had such complete control of the party organization, wait for an outsider to expose the malefactor before they repudiated him? Why did not these apostles of "the square deal" and "politics clean as a hound's tooth" not purge their party from such a venal associate before it was literally forced upon them? And that is not all. The Foraker incident will remind people of another incident which Roosevelt and Taft would like to have them forget—of the time when the President of the United States asked E. H. Harriman to meet him in secret conference, when investigation revealed Harriman as a subsidizer of the President's Republican party machine, and when the President then, by half-truths and shifty evasions, tried to make the public believe that it was Harriman who had solicited and he who had refused the secret interview.

Mr. Bryan, too, would undoubtedly be willing enough to throw Haskell overboard—if he could. Unfortunately for him, if there is any throwing overboard to be done, Bryan is a great deal more likely than Haskell to be cast for the role of Jonah. A political party—any political party whatever—is actually ruled by the people who control its material basis, who supply and administer its finances. The Republican politicians can repudiate Foraker, now that he has ceased to be useful, because Foraker, after all, has never been more than one little cog in the national Republican machine. There are men higher up who have more control over the finances of the party than he ever had, and who consequently have the power to remove the worn and useless cog and replace it with a new and serviceable one of the same kind. But on the Democratic side it is different. It is Haskell and his group who dominate the Democratic machine. Bryan, instead of being the boss, as Roosevelt is in the Republican party, is the spokesman put forward to get votes for the machine.

The exposures concerning Foraker and Haskell are just samples of a condition generally prevailing in both the old parties. These two men may be discredited; they might even be driven out of public life; and yet the two parties would remain exactly what they now are—the political organs of the capitalist class, pledged to the maintenance of capitalism and financed and dominated by the capitalists for their own interest.

We repeat, every party is actually ruled by the people who supply and administer its finances. This is true of the Republican and Democratic parties, which are ruled by capitalists—to some extent by different groups of capitalists, but to some extent by the same great capitalists, as the Foraker and Haskell cases prove. The Independence party is ruled by one individual capitalist, because he, Mr. William R. Hearst, supplies and administers its finances; it will remain true to his interests or go to pieces. The Socialist party depends on the rank and file of its members and sympathizers for finan-

"When thieves fall out," says the old proverb, "honest men may get their dues." The rivalry between the Republican and the Democratic groups of politicians for the honor and emoluments involved in the function of governing the people of the United

cial support; its rank and file exact a full and clear accounting as to the source of every dollar and the purpose for which it is spent; and for that reason, if for no other, the Socialist party will continue to be ruled by its rank and file and to serve the interests of the working class for which it exists.

A lot of Great Northern employees gave Jim Hill a grand dinner the other day. It's a comfort to know that Jim isn't going hungry in his old age. But who is giving dinners to the thousands of railroad workers whom Jim has laid off in the last ten months?

"HEROES" OF WAR AND VICTIMS OF TOIL.

"A Death More Noble Than Falling in Battle," is the title of an editorial in Mr. Hearst's "American." We are always glad when we have an opportunity to agree with Mr. Hearst's editors—it happens so seldom. This is one of the rare occasions. "No soldier falling on the field of battle was serving his country more sincerely than Lieutenant Selfridge, the young soldier of a famous fighting family, who was crushed under the wrecked aeroplane," says the "American." To which we heartily say "Amen."

But we would go farther. We would not limit our praise to "young soldiers of famous fighting families," but would extend it to men and women, young and old, of quite plebeian toiling families.

In our judgment—and this is the opinion to which the world will come round, one of these days—no man who enlists and is dressed up in uniform and goes out and tries to kill his fellowmen and gets killed in the attempt deserves half the honor that should be paid to the iron-worker who falls from a bridge or a skyscraper, the coal miner who is crushed under a fall of slate or suffocated by choke-damp, the railway engineer who is burned or mangled in a collision, the house-painter who dies of lead poisoning, or the garment-worker who falls a victim to consumption in a tenement sweatshop.

All these are engaged in a work of production, not in one of destruction and slaughter. These are striving to feed the world and clothe it and protect it from the cold and minister to its needs and comforts, whereas the soldier is hired to shed the blood of men and bring tears into the eyes of women and children.

War numbers its victims and its "heroes" by the thousands; the victims of industry, to whom no one but a Socialist gives the name of hero, are numbered by the millions. It is for these who do useful labor and spend their lives in the upbuilding of the world that we reserve our plaudits, not for those whose task is to kill and maim, but to burn and ravage and destroy.

HE CAN NO LONGER IGNORE SOCIALISM.

Mr. Bryan talked about Socialism when he spoke in New York Friday evening. He could not very well avoid it. Eight years ago, or even four years ago, it was possible for the candidates and orators of the old parties to ignore the existence of the Socialist party, calmly assuming that the Socialists were only a handful of cranks or dreamers, whose ideas did not deserve serious consideration. But all that is changed. The continuous and systematic work of our party organization and our press, together with the natural evolution of capitalism and the conduct of the capitalists themselves, practically demonstrating the futility of makeshift reforms as well as the atrocities of great capitalist rule and so compelling ever greater masses of the people to consider the only movement which proposes to strike at the root of existing evils—all this has made a decided difference between the campaign of 1904 and that of 1908. Just as President Roosevelt was literally forced to take up the cudgels against Socialism in one of his latest messages, so has Mr. Bryan been forced to recognize in his campaign speeches the existence and the growing importance of a party which stands for the working class against big and little capitalists and which carries on its own campaign, without interruption and without compromise, against both of the capitalist parties alike.

Mr. Bryan did NOT take up the questions which John Spargo had publicly put before him and asked him to answer at the Carnegie Hall meeting. He did not try to explain the criminal abuse of the public powers against the organized workers and in the service of the organized capitalists in the good Bryanite Democrat, ^{unseen} ^{everything} Alabama and Mississippi, or the activity of his ^{possible,} ^{acts of malnutri-} treasurer, Mr. Haskell, in the Citizens' Alliance, ^{understanding that} ^{is but an effect,} ^{labor unions issued by Democratic judges in this} ^{completely and} ^{ated when its funda-} ^{our present social and} ^{is completely trans-} ^{He did not DARE to take them up, for} ^{TO RE} ^{ZE THI}

WOULD HAVE BEEN TO ADMIT HIS PARTY'S GUILT AND HIS OWN COMPLICITY IN THAT GUILT.

But we predict that after another four years have gone by, no candidate of either old party will dare to ignore such questions put to him in the name of the Socialist party. By that time we shall have reached the point where silence would be even more disastrous to a capitalist candidate than the laziest defense. We can bide our time.

What Mr. Bryan had to say about Socialism was pretty shallow and pretty trite. He held it up as a bogey to scare the middle classes, to whom he must necessarily direct his appeal. If Republican rule is prolonged, he argued, the result will be to promote the growth of Socialism. In order to avoid Socialism, the little capitalists must throw their votes for Bryan.

Well, let us admit that what Mr. Bryan says is quite true—so far as it goes. Republican rule DOES promote the growth of Socialism. It does so because **REPUBLICAN RULE MEANS CAPITALIST RULE**. But, in order to give the whole truth, it is necessary to add that Democratic rule likewise would promote the growth of Socialism. For **DEMOCRATIC RULE IS ALSO CAPITALIST RULE**.

As for us, we have no choice between them. Whichever of the old parties the capitalists and their dupes vote into power, we know that the capitalists are going to govern the country, that they are going to govern it in their own interest, and that their maladministration of political and industrial affairs is going to intensify the discontent of the working class and of all who sympathize with it, is going to furnish daily object lessons on the antagonism between the interests of capitalist property and those of honest labor, and is thus going to carry on the education of the working people and of all lovers of liberty and fair play and social peace to the point where they will unite to throw off capitalist rule and support the Socialist program in its integrity.

Meanwhile, let us call attention to the lengths to which Mr. Bryan is willing to go in the hope of capturing the office to which he has so long aspired in vain. He has come into what, in his first campaign, he called "the enemy's country." But he has come here this time with an aggressive declaration that he is no longer the dangerous radical he once was, that he is no longer an enemy to the interests which dominate New York (as, indeed, they dominate all the rest of the country), and so eager is he to please the men who, he thinks, can control the electoral vote of the Empire State that, in the name of the Democratic party, he emphatically assures them that **"WE ARE NOT EVEN OPPOSED TO THE EXCHANGE OR THE STOCK MARKET!"**

We thank you, Mr. Bryan, for that frank declaration. Base though the motive was that prompted it, it was the truth, and we thank you for it. We Socialists, who ARE against the Stock Exchange, as we are against ALL the institutions of capitalism, rejoice that you have dropped the mask that has so long half-concealed the truly capitalistic character of yourself and your party.

"Chanler has sold his birthright," says Mr. Hearst, more in sorrow than in anger. Seems to us that W. R. H. is getting things a little mixed. In the commercial transaction that took place at Rochester on Wednesday, Mr. Chanler was a purchaser, not a seller.

CAPITALISM CULTIVATES PROSTITUTION.

Fingy Conners, who will probably be a member of the United States Senate if the Democrats control the next Legislature of the state of New York—and he would be just as bad and no worse than either of the Republican Senators now serving—Fingy Conners being asked if he did not regret his lack of education, replied: "Naw. What do I want education for? I can hire all the brains I need for \$20 a week. It's as cheap as dirt." And Fingy was right. Capitalism makes brains cheap as dirt.

Jay Gould, during the time when he was interested in the Erie Railroad, being asked by a reporter which party he favored, answered: "In a Republican state I'm a Republican; in a Democratic state I'm a Democrat; and I'm for Erie all the time." And he spoke for his class—just a little more frankly than most of them will usually speak.

New York "Herald" last Sunday, among the advertisements, "Wanted," appeared the following:

"Do you think it is worth the trouble to compose pros and cons on anti-Socialism?" "Political questions; prefer an expert on anti-Socialism;" "Answered Senator Borah;" "Refer to Young Debater, 322 Herald." Mr. Mallock, President Eliot, Chancellor Day, and Van Cleave, James Creelman, Theodore Washington Star.

Roosevelt and the rest of the "experts on anti-Socialism," capitalism is the greatest system the world ever saw for developing the intellectual powers of mankind and rewarding the highest grades of ability.

In that little "want ad" in the "Herald" we see the sort of encouragement capitalism gives to genius. Encouragement to write articles and prepare "arguments" on both sides of each live question before the people—except that on the one livest question of Socialism only one side is wanted. In plain words, encouragement to prostitution.

Incidentally, it's dollars to doughnuts that the address "Young Debater" is only a blind, and that it is either the campaign committee of one of the old parties or else one of the great syndicates which supply "literary matter," at so much per square inch, to the newspapers of both old parties, that wants to buy the services of "an expert literary writer" to grind out arguments for and against the tariff, for and against the bank-deposit plan, for and against the colonial policy, for and against the "regulation" of trusts, for and against any fake issue either of the old parties may put forward, for Roosevelt and against Roosevelt, for Bryan and against Bryan, and so on, ad nauseam—but always against Socialism.

And the advertiser will get what he wants, and will get it cheap—"cheap as dirt." For capitalism does not only create an "intellectual proletariat," a body of educated men who must compete with mechanics and laborers for a bare living, but it also, by its systematic subsidizing of the press, the pulpit and the school, deliberately and effectively corrupts a large proportion of the educated men it turns out, so that they are willing to sell their brains for such a price as the market allows, without the slightest regard for the truth or falsehood of the theories or principles they support.

This prostitution of the mind, just like the prostitution of the body, is one of the normal results, one of the practical achievements of the capitalist system. We Socialists, impractical dreamers that we are, regard this sort of thing with disgust. We feel even more contempt for the man who will sell his intellectual powers for the composition of "pros and cons on political questions" to the highest bidder than we feel for the wretched woman who walks the streets and offers her sexual attractions in the market.

Socialism will do away with both sorts of prostitution, by giving everyone a chance to live comfortably and honorably by honest and useful labor. If honesty in men and decency in women are impracticable, then put down Socialism as an impracticable dream.

The steam and electric railroads of the state of New York, outside of New York City, killed 1,187 persons during the last year, and injured 3,196—an increase of 177 killed and 218 injured, over the figures of last year. But let no one use such a gross and offensive word as "murder." It isn't murder; it is just business. To be sure, the railroad companies could have reduced the number of casualties by reducing the working hours of their employees and hiring more watchmen and switchtenders and improving the coupling and signaling equipment. But that would have cost money and reduced dividends and capitalist loot. Until the people are wise enough to vote to own and run the railroads for themselves, they need not expect to have them run with any regard for human life, or for any interest but that of the capitalists' profit.

The capitalist press of America has discovered that the German Socialists are about to split into two or three warring factions. This is the thirty-eighth time the American capitalist press has made that interesting discovery since 1870. Every annual congress of the Social Democracy marks the disruption and downfall of the party—yet, through sheer Dutch stubbornness, the Social Democrats increase their vote at every general election and their members stand together in a solid phalanx in the Reichstag. It is very inconsiderate of them.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler admits that he paid \$15,000, two years ago, for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of New York. Now the party hold-up man says he promised to pay \$20,000 more, and is suing Mr. Chanler to compel payment. The price of the nomination for Governor this year is reported to be \$100,000, of which half has been paid in advance. We hope the machine will see that it gets the balance before Election Day, for it is demoralizing to the dear public to have such cases coming before the courts afterward.

Counting that the Democracy is going to carry New York, Mr. Bryan has signified his desire that Dave Hill be sent back to the United States Senate. But Fingy Conners has other views—and the wise ones will bet on Fingy against the Peerless Leader when it comes to landing Democratic jobs.

THE SLOW STARVATION OF THE MASSES.

By MORRIS KORSHET, M. D.

(From a paper printed in the New York Medical Journal.)

I.

The Burlington report, compiled by a board of educators who investigated the health of the school children in many of our large cities, states that out of 600,000 school children in the city of New York, 465,800 were physically defective. Of this number 230,800 suffered from defective breathing, 187,000 from enlarged glands, and 48,000 from malnutrition. Were this percentage maintained throughout the United States, since rural districts exhibit physical defects similar to those of the urban, it would mean that there are 1,440,000 ill nourished children, 5,615,000 with enlarged glands, and 6,925,000 with defective breathing—a total of 13,980,000 children whose physical defects not only retard their mental development but handicap them in the struggle for existence with those whom the chance of birth favored with vigorous constitutions.

The basis of life is nutrition. All living things require nutriment in some form or other. Food the tissue builder, air the energy supplier, and sunshine that warms and freshens germinating life into full bloom, are the nutritive trio without which all life on this planet would cease. A disturbance in the quantity or quality of any of these elements means a disturbance of life. So long as the human being receives the proper proportion of these substances he remains healthy but the millions of disease-producing bacteria which continually surround him. But let this nutritive equilibrium be deranged and immediately some part of the body weakens; the part, its resistance lessened, becomes fertile soil for the implantation of germ colonies, and thus nutrition is further impaired by the diseases generated.

The Burlington report arranges the physical defects into diseases of the nose, throat, eyes, teeth and glands, but attributes to malnutrition only twelve per cent. of the cases. The actual fact is that malnutrition is the direct cause and the various diseases specified are only symptoms of the poorly nourished condition, just as fever, coated tongue, nose bleed, vomiting and purging are symptoms of typhoid fever. Malnutrition, the gaunt handmaid of poverty, insidiously invades the body of its victim and, breaking down all protective barriers, leaves the body defenseless to the ravages of disease.

II.

Malnutrition does not begin the moment the child starts, without any breakfast, to "creep like a small unwillingly to school." Its beginnings are at conception, when the cells of an overworked and underfed male and female unite; in utero, when the mother, beside the drain of gestation, must perform the arduous labor of a housewife or factory hand; and finally, after birth, when it must feed upon breast milk lacking nutritive qualities or on cows' milk obtained from tuberculous cattle or adulterated and laden with poisonous preservatives.

The symptoms of malnutrition are loss of flesh, delayed dentition, backward muscular development, nervous excitability, poor circulation, and anaemia. Enlargement of the lymphatic glands is common, especially in the neck; the inflammation of the glands may start from a slight cold, but the glands remain enlarged for months after the cold has subsided. The children are seriously affected, often fatally, by all acute diseases, and especially susceptible to acute diseases of the stomach and intestines, the so-called summer complaint. A striking characteristic is their vulnerability; they "take" everything.

The nose, pharynx, and bronchi are easily attacked by acute catarrhal inflammations which invariably become chronic. Thus malnutrition manifests itself locally and generally, and by a process of tissue starvation leaves the system an easy prey to most pathological changes known to medicine.

An extreme and frequently fatal degree of malnutrition, seen in the dispensaries of large cities and especially common in institutions for infants, is termed marasmus. Literally, it means infantile atrophy. The child

simply wastes away, death resulting from some acute disease. Marasmus is essentially a disease of the poor.

(At this point Dr. Korshet discusses at some length the symptoms, causes and effects of marasmus, scurvy, and rickets, three closely related diseases which carry off great numbers of children every year and doom still larger numbers to grow up physically and mentally defective and incapable either of enjoying life or of doing their part in the world's work. All of these diseases, he shows, have their chief causes in the lack of proper nourishment and the lack of pure air and sunlight. They in turn, by weakening the constitution of the sufferer, promote the spread of consumption and other diseases more generally recognized as dire plagues.)

The prolonged use of the proprietary infant foods has so often resulted in scurvy and rickets that there can be no doubt that they were the active cause. Dr. Holt's experience, as indeed that of most intelligent physicians, forces the conclusion that the infant foods, are frequently used by the laity and even the medical profession, are capable of doing and have done much positive harm. They should only be used like drugs in diseased conditions when temporary stimulation of the body is required.

When we consider that the practice of maternal nursing is rapidly diminishing—among the wealthy because of anxiety to preserve their forms and the fear of losing a moment in the quest for pleasure, and among the poor because the mill and factory call the mother to assist in maintaining a semblance of the cherished tradition "home," and that these mothers, rich and poor, find in the proprietary infant foods cheap and convenient substitutes for nursing or cows' milk—we can readily realize the vast amount of physical deterioration that follows in the wake of such helpless, misguided and vicious malfeeling.

The extreme cases of malnutrition are rarely met in private practice because of inability to pay for treatment which must necessarily extend over many months and even years. It is in the dispensaries and hospitals of the slum districts of large cities that the most pitiable cases are seen. Some of them, in all their squalor and rags, present such pathetic pictures of abject poverty as to arrest the attention of physicians and nurses accustomed to such sights and bored by the helpless sameness of them.

In the Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary for Children's Diseases of New York, the records show an average of fifteen hundred cases a month. Through the kindness of Dr. Tunick, in charge of this department, I was permitted during the summer of 1907 to examine three hundred children and to closely question two hundred mothers. The examination into the social conditions and maternal habits of the mothers developed the following facts: Ninety-six lived in three-room flats, sixty-two in four-room flats, and the remaining forty-two in five-room flats. These flats were in tenements in the vicinity of the hospital, and fearfully lacking in light, ventilation, and bath tubs. With few exceptions, the women admitted a lodger or two, some keeping as high as three and four. One woman with a severely rachitic child stated that she lived in five rooms, had seven children, and kept six lodgers. "What can one do," she naively asked, "when the wages of one's husband are only six dollars a week, hardly enough to pay for the food of the family?"

Fully ninety per cent. of these children displayed unmistakable evidences of malnutrition, and, as Dr. Tunick informed me, this percentage was maintained throughout the year. A diagnosis in these cases is hardly necessary. For purposes of convenience, the cases are arranged according to the seasons. In the winter their sufferings are recorded as "colds" and in the summer as "indigestion." These exhibit all degrees of subtlety and intensity, but the possibility of a permanent cure, without a radical change in the food and surroundings, is so remote that they lose even scientific interest.

III.

A physically defective child means a mentally defective child. A child with a half starved, weak body is in

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

By FANNIE HOROVITZ.

Our great Revolutionary War was fought because we had taxation without representation. That history repeats itself seems to be an accepted assertion. What about the women who must abide by the law, without having a voice in the making of it? There will have to be another revolution, although it need not be a bloody one, to do away with taxation without representation, which is exercised over half the community, the mothers and sisters of our lawmakers and law administrators.

This great injustice which so bitterly incited our patriots to revolt seems to have little or no effect on our modern admirers or advocates of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. The strength of a chain is tested by its weakest link. The speed of a marching army is measured by the last man, and so it is in our progress of modern civilization. We cannot expect to reach the goal with half the community, and until the women are recognized as equals, our progress will remain at home.

In our present state of society where woman works hand in hand with man, where she pursues every vocation open to man, she is considered naught in politics, and the universal excuse is, woman's place is at home. How many women are in a position to stay at home? Are they not forced to go to the factories and mills and earn their livelihood? Are not hundreds of women, who are not fortunate enough in simply selling their hands, brains and souls, forced to sell their bodies and honor to keep themselves from starving? How about these women? Have you men, who are ever ready to tell us our place is at home, made any effort to keep us there? If you had there would be no need for this great fight, for then you would have demanded what belongs to you, which is not in the possession of a few.

We are members of society, and as such are entitled to equal rights, irrespective of sex. And what about the women that do stay at home. They surely influence their home and their

children. Should not these women have a voice in the making of laws governing the home and rearing of children? Should not they have a say as to whether their children get an education preparing them for life, or whether they spend their childhood in the factories and mills? Men tell us they can do the thinking for their sisters, daughters and wives.

We shrink with indignation at the thought of our forefathers at one time having married off their sons and daughters without their consent or consultation, and we congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we are permitted to act for ourselves, and yet we do not realize that it is practically the same way the men tell us that they can think and act for us in the promotion of the welfare of the community. Let men bear in mind one thing—that whatever else they may deny, they must and will admit that a mother will do naught to wrong her child, and that no mother will vote to enslave her child.

Wake up, sisters. Wake up.

THE ONLY LIVE SOCIAL FORCE.

Socialism, alone, of the score of political parties and factions in the Empire, has great ideals and aims, and it, alone, is a living and growing force, throbbing with power, with hope, and with faith in its own destiny.—Wolf von Schierbrand, "Germany."

OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.

"Do you believe that the rich are constantly getting richer?"

"I used to," answered the New York tax collector, "until I observed the figures submitted from year to year by some of these multi-millionaires."—Washington Star.

WEDDING NOTES.

The Bride—Just think of it, dearest! Fifty years from yesterday will be our golden anniversary.—Evening Sun.

no condition to perform the arduous tasks of the modern classroom. Physically and mentally defective children mean physically and mentally defective men and women, which in turn means that in one or two generations we will have a nation of physical, mental and moral degenerates. It is high time that we bestir ourselves in behalf of the children if we wish to save our race from the fate of the Graeco-Roman civilizations.

What is the remedy? Unfortunately, medicine has no answer, for it is as blind to the correction of social conditions as are the other professions. Medicine, like law, which punishes the criminal while crime-hatching conditions remain untouched, bends all its knowledge and skill to the suppression of diseases and their symptoms, while social conditions breeding disease are completely overlooked.

It is curious to note that the National Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, under whose auspices the Burlington Commission carried on its investigations, has nothing better to offer the physically defective children than a "toothbrush and a cake of soap for every child"; which means that if the negligent poor will only keep their children's teeth clean and their hands and faces address to delight the aesthetic tastes of certain charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen, their empty stomachs could be entirely forgotten. In short, charitable bureaus and associations for "improving" the poor do everything to soften the shocking features of poverty, but absolutely nothing to remove it entirely.

Conditions make the man, and only secondarily does man react on his conditions. Social conditions to-day deny to the laboring classes an opportunity to procure for themselves and their children proper food and surroundings, with the result that malnutrition swiftly enters to disable and kill. Personal hygiene and compulsory medical treatment may correct certain physical defects, but not until

faulty social conditions are removed will the basic cause of these defects be eliminated. A change in social conditions will not only assure to the working classes an abundance of good food, fresh air and sunshine, thus weeding out the ills of malnutrition, but make of the physician a public officer working for the prevention of disease for the general good in place of an individual business man treating disease as a means of private gain. Then, and only then, will the school child, properly fed, clothed, and housed, be in a fit physical and mental condition to absorb what it is taught.

In the meantime, the vast number of poorly nourished and physically defective children call for immediate ameliorative measures. The city should provide a wholesome free lunch for all school children, and, in cases that require it, shoes and clothing. It should establish numerous public playgrounds and baths with trained gymnastic and hygienic teachers in charge. A system of compulsory callisthenics in the schools, together with periodical medical examinations for the reparation of physical defects, should be instituted. Large tracts of open country outside of the city limits should be set aside as camping grounds for the children during the summer. The city should organize milk depots where properly modified cows' milk could be procured at small cost. It should also establish airy and commodious nurseries, with skilled attendants in charge, where women compelled to work can leave their children. The health board physicians should visit the tenements regularly and instruct mothers in the nursing and feeding of infants and have full powers to remedy sanitary conditions. In short, everything should be done, so far as possible, to obviate the evil effects of malnutrition, but with the understanding that malnutrition itself, standing that and can only be, but an effect, permanently eradicated and permanently cause—of when its fundamental social and economic system is completely transformed.

THE THIRD SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN AUSTRIA.

CLARA ZETKIN, Editor "Die Gleichheit," Germany.

The Austrian women Socialists have held their third conference. They held ten years ago the first conference of this kind for the working women of the German speaking world, and each succeeding conference—they have held at intervals of three years—has been a speaking witness to the growth of revolutionary feeling among the working women of Austria.

The Social-Democratic woman's movement in Austria has always been at once trade union and Socialist in character. Their efforts have always, in harmony with the spirit of the Austrian labor movement generally, been directed to the organization of the women workers, but at the same time they have aimed at making of them Socialists and class-conscious proletarian women, fighting for the emancipation of their class. Their movement has never been one of pure and simple trade unionism.

The fight for universal suffrage, it was, which gave the first opportunity to extend the propaganda of the women comrades from the women workers to the wives of the workers who are not wage-earners, but householders and mothers, and to found political women's organizations, which should become centres of a systematic work of propaganda among the women proletariat equally. Whether they pay their tribute to moloch direct, as workers in a factory, or as wife and mother, they experience the evils which the capitalist exploitation brings to them, their husbands and children. The growth of the movement is to be seen from the figures.

At the first woman's conference 4,000 women were organized and the "Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung" had a circulation of 2,500. In 1903, at the second woman's conference, it was possible to report 11,000 women trade unionists and the "Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung" had a circulation of 3,700. According to the report laid before the third women's conference, the num-

ber of organized women trade unionists was 50,000 and the "Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung" had a circulation of 13,400, besides which an inquiry showed that there were 4,175 women in the political organizations. Of the latter 1,237 are members of the so-called Free Political Woman's Organization, which has made a great start forward since November of last year.

Comrade Popp, who gave the introductory address, emphasized the fact that the founding of separate organizations for women implied no attempt to separate the women from the rest of the party, but was simply a means to the end to make firmer than ever the bonds which bound them to the life of the party, and that not only because of the reactionary law of association which excludes women from political societies, but also in view of the fact that the peculiar conditions under which women are placed and the nature of the female sex have got to be taken into account in the propaganda.

The question of woman's suffrage was treated in a special paper which urged the comrades to make a special agitation in favor of full political rights for all women, on the same lines as are being followed by the German Socialist women.

A debate then followed on the necessity for special measures for the protection of female labor, especially mothers with children, the laundresses, and a heavy indictment was brought against the capitalist system. The press was then discussed and improvements suggested in the existing woman's organ, the Arbeiterinnen-Zeitung. Besides that the comrades declared in favor of a special woman's correspondence that should be sent in to the party press generally, and furnish information and articles for a so-called woman's page or other institutions of that kind. The conference is to be held every two years and in connection with the conference of German speaking Socialists in Austria. The conference received with special enthusiasm messages of greeting and good will from the comrades in other countries, including the United States, England, Switzerland, Poland.—The Socialist Woman.

A PROTEST.

By IDA RAUHL.

I hate the poor and I will destroy them. I will destroy them in revenge, for they have destroyed me. No—the lust of hate will not be satisfied with murder alone, it demands more than murder. They shall kill themselves, and I will be the accomplice of their suicide. They shall disappear from the earth until no trace is left and men will ask, when no longer a sign of them remains to sicken us, "What was poverty?"

The earth and the fulness thereof are mine. This palace of treasures, this garden of delight, this storehouse of thoughts, they are my inheritance. Through endless struggles the centuries have made me ready to accept it. Now I am greedy to claim it, I would enjoy it, I would satisfy my desires, I am hungry for the fruit that has been ripening for me. I stretch out my hands to grasp it, and then—that huge, horrible, black, insidious monster with infinite mouths looms up before me, that demon Poverty glowers at me. It confronts me silent and immovable—it waits helplessly and hopelessly. It does not know that a tree with golden fruit is just beyond it, it only knows it has a thousand mouths, and those mouths are always open—they never close. And now I can no longer see the shining fruit, I see only the mouths gaping wide before me, and my hands reach out to close those startling caverns.

But midway my arms drop listless at my side again. For the thought has flashed upon me, if I close them, what then?—they will open again and again, and my arms will grow tired with the effort, and I shall end still closing those mouths and my fruit will be shining before my eyes and I will never taste it.

No, no, I will not help you, I will not feed you, I want to be rid of you, you are blocking the road, you are keeping me from my inheritance, you must be destroyed, so that I can live. How can I do it? How free myself from your constantly haunting presence, most surely and completely? There is but one way. I will show you that treasure house, that garden of delight, that tree of the golden fruit, and you will writhe and gasp in your efforts to reach it until you strangle yourself and disappear. Then perhaps I can live again, for I hate you.

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

'Tis to work and have such pay
As just keeps life from day to day,
In your limbs, as in a cell,
For the tyrant's use to dwell.

'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.

So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plow and sword and spade,
With or without your own will, bent
To their defence and nourishment.

'Tis to see your children weak
With their mothers pine and peak,
When the winter's winds are bleak—
They are dying whilst I speak.

'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye;

And at length, when you complain,
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over your wives and you.

Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
In vanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which, in sleep, has fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

AS TO PATRIOTISM.

Always remember well that before one's country we ought to prefer humanity. The people have between them the same relations as families among themselves and are subject to the same duties. The human race is essentially one. Perfect order will not exist and the evils which desolate the earth will not entirely disappear until the nations, overturning the unhappy barriers which separate them, become one great and united society.—Lammanais' Le Livre du Peuple.

THEY WILL BE, SOME DAY.

It would be pretty tough on the capitalist politicians if the working-men were really as intelligent as they tell them they are around about election time.—Joshua Wanhope.

CLASS STRUGGLE

DESTROYS ITSELF.

—If we announce that we will remove the present class state, then, in order to meet the objections of our opponents, we must also say that the Social Democracy, while it contends against the class state through the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself. Let the means of production become the possession of the community; then the proletariat is no longer a class—as little as the bourgeoisie; then classes will cease; there will remain only society, a society of equals—true human society, mankind and humanity.

For that reason it has been stated in the plainest manner that we should not substitute one class rule for another. Only malice and thoughtlessness could incidentally put such a wrong construction on our meaning; for, in order to rule, I must have possession in the means of production. Private property in the means of production is preliminary condition for rule, and Socialism removes personal private property in the means of production. Rule and exploitation in every form must be done away with, men become free and equal, not master and servant, but comrades, brothers and sisters.—Wilhelm Liebknecht.

CAPITAL IS SO "TIMID."

"Do you think the Trusts have any right to exist?" "My dear sir," answered Senator Borah, "there is no use in talking about that now. In my opinion the judicious and proper way to handle the Trusts is to avoid doing anything that might irritate them."—Washington Star.



An illustrated Chapter of Political History that never happened.

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 III.

The Great Fortunes from Railroads.
(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER II (Continued).

A NECESSARY CONTRAST.

III (Continued).

Methods of Great Landowners.

While thus the produce of the farmer's labor was virtually confiscated by the different capitalist combinations, the farmers of many States, particularly of the rich agricultural States of the West, were unable to stand up against the encroachments, power, and the fraudulent methods of the great capitalist landowners.

The land frauds in the State of California will serve as an example. Acting under the authority of various measures passed by Congress—measures which have been described—land grabbers succeeded in obtaining possession of an immense area in that State. Perjury, fraudulent surveys and entries, collusion with Government officials—these were a few of the many methods. Jose Llanthour, by collusion with a Mexican Governor, stole about a million acres. Henry Miller, who came to the United States as an immigrant in 1850, is today owner of 14,539,000 acres of the richest land in California and Oregon. It embraces more than 22,500 square miles, a territory three times as large as New Jersey. The stupendous land frauds in all of the Western and Pacific States by which capitalists obtained "an empire of land, timber and mines" will be fully treated subsequently in this work. These land thieves, as was developed in official investigations, had their tools and associates in the Land Commissioner's office and in the Government executive departments, and in both Houses of Congress. The land grabbers did their part in driving the small farmer from the soil. Bailey Millard, who extensively investigated the land frauds in California, after giving full details of the methods, says: "When you have learned these things it is not difficult to understand how one hundred men in the great Sacramento Valley have come to own over 17,000,000 acres, while in the San Joaquin Valley it is no uncommon thing for one man's name to stand for 100,000 acres. This grabbing of large tracts has discouraged immigration to California more than any other single factor. A family living on a small holding in a vast plain, with hardly a house in sight, will in time become a very lonely family indeed, and will in a few years be glad to sell out to the land king whose domain is adjacent. Thousands of small farms have in this way been acquired by the large holders at nominal prices." (7)

Farm Tenantry.

Without dwelling upon all the causative factors—which would involve an extended work in themselves—some significant general results will be pointed out. Notwithstanding the fact that only a few years before the Government had held far more than enough land to have provided every agriculturist with a farm, yet by 1880, a large farm tenant class had already developed. Not less than 1,024,061 of the 4,008,907 farms in the United States were held by renters. One-fourth of all the farms in the United States were cultivated by men who did not own them. Furthermore, and even more impressive, there were 3,323,876 farm laborers composed of men who did not even rent land. Equally significant was the increasing tendency to the operating of large farms by capitalists with the hired labor. Of farms under cultivation, extending from one hundred to five hundred acres, there were nearly a million and a half—1,416,618, to give the exact

number—owned largely by capitalists and cultivated by laborers. (8)

Phillips, who had superior opportunities for getting at the real facts, and whose volume upon the subject issued at the time is well worthy of consideration, thus commented upon the census returns:

"It will thus be seen that of the 7,670,493 persons in our country engaged in agriculture, there are 1,024,601 who pay rent to persons not cultivating the soil; 1,508,828 capitalist or speculating owners, who own the soil and employ laborers; 804,522 of well-to-do farmers who hire part of their work or employ laborers, and 670,944 who may be said to actually cultivate the soil they own; the rest are hired workers."

Phillips goes on to remark:

"Another fact must be borne in mind, that a large number of the 2,984,306 farmers who own land are in debt for it to the money lenders. From the writer's observation it is probable that 40 per cent. of them are so deeply in debt as to pay a rent in interest. This squeezing process is going on at the rate of 8 and 10 per cent. and in most cases can terminate in but one way." (9)

A Dispossessed Nation.

These are the statistics of a Government which, it is known, seeks to make its showing as favorable as possible to the existing regime. They make it clear that a rapid process of the dispossession of the industrial working, the middle and the small farming classes has been going on unceasingly. If the process was so marked in 1900 what must it be now? All of the factors which operated to impoverish the farming population of the United States and turn them into homeless tenants, have been a thousandfold intensified and augmented in the last ten years, beginning with the remarkable formation of hundreds of trusts of 1898. There was a time when farm land in Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, and many other States was considered of high value. But in the last few years an extraordinary sight has been witnessed. Hundreds of thousands of American farmers migrated to the virgin fields of Northwest Canada and settled there—a portentous movement significant of the straits to which the American farmer has been driven.

Abandoned farms in the East are numerous; in New York State alone 16,000 were recently registered. This change will carry with it political changes of an epochal character. Hitherto the farmer has considered himself a sort of capitalist; it not hostile to the industrial working classes, he has been generally apathetic. But now he is being forced to the point of being an absolute dependent himself, and will inevitably align his interests with those of his brothers in the factories and in the shops.

With this contrast of the forces at work which gave empires of public domain to the few, while dispossessing the tens of millions, we will now proceed to a consideration of some of the fortunes based upon railroads.

CHAPTER III.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

I.

The first of the overshadowing fortunes to develop from the ownership and manipulation of railroads was that of Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Havemeyer and other factory owners, whose descendants are now enrolled among the conspicuous multi-millionaires, were still in the embryonic stages when Vanderbilt towered aloft in a class by himself with a fortune of \$105,000,000. In these times of enor-

mous individual accumulations and centralization of wealth, the personal possession of \$105,000,000 does not excite a fraction of the astonished comment that it did at Cornelius Vanderbilt's death in 1877. Accustomed as the present generation is to the sight of billionaires or semi-billionaires, it cannot be expected to show any wonderment at fortunes of lesser proportions.

Ninety Millions in Fifteen Years.

Yet to the people of thirty years ago a round hundred million was something vast and unprecedented. In 1847 millionaires were so infrequent that the very word was significantly italicized. But here was a man who, figuratively speaking, was a hundred millionaires rolled in one. Compared with his wealth the great fortunes of ten or fifteen years before dwindled into bagatelles. During the Civil War a fortune of \$15,000,000 had been looked upon as monumental. Even the huge Astor fortune, so long far outranking all competitors, lost its exceptional distinction and ceased being the sole, unrivalled standard of immense wealth. Nearly a century of fraud was behind the Astor fortune. But the greater part of Cornelius Vanderbilt's wealth was amassed together in his last fifteen years.

This was the amazing, unparalleled feat to his generation. Within fifteen brief years he had possessed himself of more than \$90,000,000. His wealth came rushing in at the rate of \$5,000,000 a year. Such an accomplishment may not impress the people of these years, familiar as they are with the ease with which John D. Rockefeller and other multi-millionaires have long swept in almost fabulous annual revenues. With his yearly income of fully \$80,000,000 or \$85,000,000 (1) Rockefeller can look back and smile with superior disdain at the commotion raised by the contemplation of Cornelius Vanderbilt's \$6,000,000.

Each period to itself, however, Cornelius Vanderbilt was the golden luminary of his time, a magnet of such combined, far-reaching wealth and power as the United States had never known. Indeed, one overruns the line of tautology in distinguishing between wealth and power. The two were then identical not less than now. Wealth was the real power. None knew or boasted of this more than old Vanderbilt when, with advancing age, he became more arrogant and choleric and less and less inclined to smooth down the storms he provoked by his contemptuous flings at the great pliable public.

His Supreme Wealth.

Since wealth meant power, both economic and political, it is not difficult to estimate Vanderbilt's supreme place in his day. Far below him in point of possessions, stretched the 50,000,000 individuals who made up the nation's population. Nearly 10,000,000 were wage laborers, and of the 10,000,000 fully 600,000 were child laborers. The very best paid of skilled workers received in the highest market not more than \$1,040 a year. The usual weekly pay ran from \$12 to \$20 a week; the average pay of unskilled laborers was \$350 a year. More than 7,500,000 persons ploughed and hoed and harvested the farms of the country; comparatively few of them could claim a decent living, and a large proportion were in debt. The incomes of the middle class, including individual employers, business and professional men, tradesmen and small middlemen, ranged from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year. How immeasurably puny they all seemed beside Vanderbilt! He beheld a multitude of many millions struggling fiercely for the dollar that meant livelihood or fortune; those bits of metal or paper which commanded the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life; the antidote of grim poverty and the guarantees of good living; which dictated the services, honorable or often dishonorable, of men, women and children; which bought brains not less than souls, and which put their sordid seal on even the most sacred qualities. Now by these tokens, he had scarcely 105,000,000 of these bits of metal or in some form equivalent to them. Millions of people had none; the hun-

dreds of thousands had a few; the thousands had hundreds of thousands; the few had millions. He had more than any.

Even with all his wealth, great as it was in his day, he would scarcely be worth remembrance were it not that he was the founder of a dynasty of wealth. Therein lies the present endurance of his career.

A Fortune of \$700,000,000.

From \$105,000,000 bequeathed at his death, the Vanderbilt fortune has grown until it now reaches fully \$700,000,000. This is an approximate estimate; the actual amount may be more or less. In 1889 Shearman placed the wealth of Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt, grandsons of the first Cornelius, at \$100,000,000 each, and that of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a brother of those two men, at \$20,000,000. (2) Adding the fortunes of the various other members of the Vanderbilt family, the Vanderbilts then possessed about \$300,000,000. Since that time the population and resources of the United States have vastly increased; wealth in the hold of a few has become more intensely centralized; great fortunes have gone far beyond their already extraordinary boundaries of twenty years ago; the possessions of the Vanderbilts have expanded and swollen in value everywhere. Very probable it is that the combined Vanderbilt fortune reaches fully \$700,000,000.

But the incidental mention of such a mass of money conveys no adequate conception of the power of this family. Nominally it is composed of private citizens with theoretically the same rights and limitations of citizenship held by any other citizen and no more. But this is a fanciful picture. In reality the Vanderbilt family is one of the dynasties of inordinately rich families ruling the United States industrially and politically. Singly it has supreme mastery over many of the railroad and public utility systems and industrial corporations of the United States. In combination with other powerful men or families of wealth it shares the dictatorship of many more corporations. Under the Vanderbilts' direct domination are 21,000 miles of railroad lines, the ownership of which is embodied in \$600,000,000 in stocks and \$700,000,000 in bonds. One member alone, William K. Vanderbilt, is a director of seventy-three transportation and industrial combinations or corporations.

Bonds That Hold.

Behold, in imagination at least, this mass of stocks and bonds. Heaps of paper they seem; dead, inorganic things. A second's blaze will consume any one of them, a few strokes of the fingers tear it into shapeless ribbons. Yet under the institution of law, as it exists, these pieces of paper are endowed with a terrible power of life and death which even enthroned kings do not possess. Those dainty prints with their scrolls and numerals and inscriptions are binding titles to the absolute ownership of a large part of the resources created by the labors of entire peoples.

(2) "Who Owns the United States?"—The Forum Magazine, November, 1889.

(To be continued.)

IF THEY'RE HUNGRY, LET 'EM LOOK AT PICTURES.

There was much surprise at the discovery of an absolutely unknown Hals in the gallery of Lord Talbot de Malahide, but few have grumbled at the price of £25,000 paid for it by the nation.—Evening Post, London Correspondence, Sept. 12.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Three thousand men to-day attempted to make their way into a hospital, which had advertised for a porter at \$4.50 a week and meals. Police had to be called out to keep order.—Morning World, Sept. 11.

THE DAILY HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Workers by the million undergo a process of slow but certain destruction in unsanitary workshops, or in dangerous or unhealthy occupations, many of which are quite unnecessary for the needs of a properly organized community.—Alfred Russel Wallace.

(7) "The West Coast Land Grabbers." Everybody's Magazine, May, 1905.

(8) Tenth Census, Statistics of Agriculture, 23.

(9) Labor, Land Law, 353

(1) The "New York Commercial," an ultra-conservative financial and commercial publication, estimated in January, 1905, his annual income to be \$72,000,000. Obviously it has greatly increased every year.

"FOR WE ARE BROTHERS, YOU AND I."

By **SARDONIOUS.**

Edward Mooney, a burglar, was killed while robbing a house in Philadelphia. The Coroner took occasion to eulogize the dead man who, as a fireman, before he went wrong, had performed many acts of heroism. "In his better days," said Mr. Jermon, "he was upright, honest and brave."

Ye men of Wall Street, stop, draw near
And gather around this burglar's bier,
From his stark lips the truth to hear.

Once he was honest, upright, brave,
Ready to rescue and to save—
Now he shall fill a felon's grave.

O men of Wall Street, while ye hate
The common robber and his fate,
Read this upon his coffin plate:

"Here in my castle I defy
The world and all its bloodhound cry,
And say we are brothers, you and I.

"Ho, for the spoils of business you;
Ho, for the millions not a few
Which never in your pockets grew.

"Kid-gloved the hands which ply your trade—
Jimmies and dynamite gently played
Shall yield results to the unafraid.

"Devil's hoofs and horns for me,
Burglar and thief of low degree,

While you are Captains of Industry.
"That is the verdict which I defy—
Senseless the world and its blood-
hound cry—
For we are brothers, you and I.
"Mine but the crime of being caught—

There's where you, too, would come
to naught,
Were it not for immunity bought.

"Brothers, yes, brothers, until the day
When the robber system shall decay,
And the robber life shall pass away.

"When the path of duty shall be plain,
When an honest man shall so remain,
Untempted e'er by want or gain.

"When the wolves who snarl and grasp
and tear,
With blood-red jaws, for their fellows' share,
Shall only live in the Neverwhere.

"Brothers, yes, brothers by circum-
stance;
You will deny it: well, on with the dance—
Hurry to Wall Street and break your lance.

"Mine now the grave unsanctified;
Yours the swirl of the rising tide;
And, remember, the Deluge is prophesied!"

THE LEGAL DOCTRINE OF ASSUMED RISK.

By **WILLIAM HARD.**

(From an article in Everybody's Magazine for September.)

The steel industry pays for its inevitable iron ore. It pays for its inevitable coke. It pays for its inevitable limestone. But it does not pay for its inevitable accidents. Under the Doctrine of Assumed Risk the burden of inevitable accidents is thrown upon the employee.

And the Doctrine of Assumed Risk, a marvelously comprehensive doctrine, does not stop even at this point. It gives the employee his choice between getting injured and losing his job.

This agreeable dilemma was clearly and bluntly offered to the employee in the case of Dougherty versus the West Superior Iron and Steel Company in Wisconsin.

Dougherty was ordered by his foreman to leave a machine driven by hand-power and to begin working at a machine driven by steam. Dougherty was afraid. He objected. But he was threatened with discharge. In consequence of this threat, he withdrew his objection and started to work. Within two hours after changing from the machine driven by hand-power to the machine driven by steam, Dougherty saw his forearm caught in a rapidly revolving spindle and he felt the bones of his forearm crack.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, an absolutely incorruptible court, and one of the most learned courts in America, considering this case, said:

"If an employee, of full age and ordinary intelligence, upon being required by his employer to perform du-

ties more dangerous or complicated than those of his original hiring, undertakes the same, knowing their dangerous character, although unwillingly, from fear of losing his employment, and is injured by reason of his ignorance and inexperience, he cannot maintain an action therefor against his employer."

I am not attacking the courts. I am not attacking their interpretation of the law of accidents. I am going farther. I am attacking that law itself.

JAPANESE IN BRAZIL.

Consul-General George E. Anderson, reporting from Rio de Janeiro, says that the first lot of Japanese immigrants under the arrangement concluded about nine months ago between the Japanese and Brazilian governments to arrive in Brazil has been landed at Santos for the State of Sao Paulo. Mr. Anderson's details follow:

The party consisted of 781 persons and arrived in the Japanese ship Kasato Maru. Within two days all were distributed among the coffee plantations in the State of Sao Paulo. At the end of the coffee-picking season they will be distributed among several "nucleus colonies," or subsidized communities founded by the government of the State, and it is proposed to devote their labor practically exclusively to rice culture. Further shipments of immigrants are expected regularly until the total will reach well into the thousands under present contract arrangements.—Daily Consular Reports.

ESTABLISHED 1884.
NINETEENTH WARD BANK

57th St. and Third Ave.
72nd St. and Third Ave.
86th St. and Second Ave.
84th St. and Third Ave.
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, Pres.
This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent. paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

BISHOP CREEK
AT A BARGAIN.
BLACK CANYON

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

WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE.

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. For initiation and increases and changes of addresses notification only.

Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, Portchester, N. Y., Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

Luzerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, Toledo, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis.

For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

NOVELTIES.

STORES, CANNASERS, STREET MEN.
We manufacture Campaign Buttons and novelties of all kinds.

Paper Sun Flowers.
Paper Rosettes,
Cans, Pennants,
Mexican Spiders,
Confetti, Ticklers,
Souvenir Postal Cards of all kinds.

Badges and Buttons for celebrations, fairs, carnivals and conventions. A large and special line of Summer Resort Goods.

All the latest novelties. Catalog free.
W. F. MILLER, 158 Park Row, New York.

BISHOP CREEK

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

SOCIALIST MINE AGENCY, Dpt.
841 N. 53rd Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ORGANIZER WANTED.—Westchester County Committee invites applications for position of Special Organizer from Sept. 1 to election day. Wages \$20 weekly, inclusive. Must be a hustler; able to hold open-air meetings; good literature seller; willing to do house to house visiting. No one afraid of hard work of this kind need apply. Address, stating all particulars of experience, etc., L. A. Malkiel, 49 Cornell Avenue, Yonkers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christmas Presents—Elegant buggy whips with name on. First ten inquirers get a \$1 whip free, and free library plan. No conditions whatever. Don't doubt, comrades; write. H. Brigham, Westfield Mass.

IT DEPENDED.

Cora—Doesn't it make you feel nice for people to remark how well you are getting on?
Merrit—Yes; unless they add "they can't understand it."

LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—319 E. 6th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—325 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th St. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

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

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

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

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: **WILLIAM SCHWALZ**, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

HELP WANTED.

Comrades, employ yourselves. Let me explain how fifty men in New York (other towns in proportion) can secure constant, profitable work at home with or without capital. Enclose stamp. H. Brigham, Westfield, Mass.

BUY BISHOP CREEK.

We offer all or any part of 2,000 shares Bishop Creek stock, which is pooled with Mr. Gaylord Wither's of 200 William St., New York City, until April 12, 1909. The certificates are issued by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York City, and are guaranteed by them. We are the sole agents for this stock. We will sell for cash or on instalments, if you desire, and deliver stock as you pay for it. Write us for full particulars, and our circular describing the pooled stock. We handle all the Lawson stocks, National, Yukon (Gold Nevada Utah, Trinity. Tel. 2872 Broad

FRED. J. MOWRY,
78-80 Broad St., N. Y. City.

D. SIRELSON.

Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver,
Glass and Oil Cloth

SIGNS,

Banners and Transparencies. Gliding on Glass a Specialty.

104 E. HOUSTON ST.,

Send postal and I will call.

The Joseph Preparatory School

204 E. BROADWAY

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-SOUFFRONT'S

187 WEST 97th STREET.
Preparation for regents and colleges thru superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly.

Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; introduction into poetics, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

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

STUDY AT THE MULCASTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

87 Second Ave. cor. Fourth St.

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

"WILL HE TRIP AGAIN?"



FOR USE AND NOT FOR PROFIT.

By H. B. SALISBURY.

When all things are produced for use and not for profit what different products we will have. The best is none too good. With all useful service organized co-operatively, artists and artisans all striving to produce the best, then the reign of shoddy, the production of the "cheap and nasty," the substitutes, imitations and frauds will have ended. For us and not for profit—what a revolution!

Think of the jobs it will provide the jobless men for fifty years to come just to renovate Greater New York, for instance.

All land being held as a common heritage, for use and not for profit, its first use would be to provide homes for all the workers who are to transform the great metropolis. Each home the best of its model, set in the midst of lawns and gardens. Each family with a little land for garden, flowers, fruit or vines. Each home built of the best material, of size and design to suit the owner. For each man would be an owner of his home free from rent, interest or speculator's profit, its cost paid by the service he would render the commonwealth. Built of steel and glass and stone and pressed brick, fireproof, waterproof, windproof and cold proof, for only the best of housing and heating and lighting is good enough for the workers who build a commonwealth. Cozy private homes for all who choose them. The best and most modern apartments, with kitchen, laundry and dining rooms arranged for co-operative or individual use, to suit all preferences. Public grocer, butcher, baker and delicatessen, where all are treated alike and only the best is kept. Everything at cost. Public telephone in every home. Orders by 'phone bring prompt delivery of everything through the enlarged postal delivery service. Public theatres, opera, library and lecture or meeting halls in every civic centre.

The landlords of to-day provide free elevators to the forty-fifth story in order that each floor may be equally desirable. The people of a commonwealth would provide the best, quickest and safest transportation free to every part of the Greater City for the same reason, that every part might be equally desirable and the temptation to crowd would be abolished. The vast increase in commonwealth values could not be measured. In every direction the transportation lines would run to the outer limits of Bronx and Queens and Kings and Richmond and beyond. We would annex all Long Island and make one continuous garden of homes from the East River to Montauk Point. Homes for everybody. Jobs for everybody. Plenty for everybody. Such tremendous works to be done and with such organized labor power to carry out the plans and provide for the wants of the working forces, with all the genius of inventors to harness the wave power along the coast and the Niagara of the interior for heat and light and to drive the mighty wheels of industry. Each worker receiving in return for his public service the full value of his work. Only useful work would be desired. The useless callings of stock gambler, swindler, fraud and vice purveyor would yield no returns—no profit. In products or public service each would receive as much as he gave and there would be no lack or no over-production so long as each gave the value he received.

With homes and transportation and public service provided the work would have only begun. But few buildings in New York, comparatively, are fit to remain in a commonwealth. The sefew are surrounded by unsightly or ill adapted buildings that must come down. Every building worth preserving should be surrounded by lawns and flowers or broad walks and open space. There is room enough in Kings, Queens, Richmond, Bronx, Westchester and Nassau. If not, they extend five transportation ten, twenty or thirty miles further in each direction, making the annexed districts just as desirable as the old city for all purposes. Build a Venice on Jamaica Bay, a Rome on the seven hills of Richmond, Paris Boulevard on the plains of Queens, a Berlin in the Bronx and make Manhattan an

island of monumental palaces. Arrange every block and building in harmony with its setting and call on the artists, architects and landscape gardeners of the world for designs.

There is hardly a decent factory building in New York. Tear them all down as fast as they can be replaced with the beautiful, sanitary, modern and more efficient structures of the commonwealth.

Work. Work. Who would be out of work who wished to be useful? With short working hours and double shifts there is work cut out for a century with thousands or millions drafted in from other States to help. Every stroke of the hammer, every turn of a wheel would add to the common wealth of all and the individual wealth of each. Poverty could not exist in such a community, but every child would be born to a heritage no millionaire of to-day can bequeath.

But how will we finance such a commonwealth? Where will the money come from? Money—that subtle agent through which every worker is fleeced of three-fourths of his product. Bless your superstitious soul, that is easy. Man existed before money. Labor produced all wealth. Money is only the yardstick to measure labor's product. We can keep and use the dollar yardstick if we choose. It doesn't matter. Exchange is only a matter of bookkeeping and money is a short method of keeping books. Labor applied to natural resources produces wealth and money is a convenient measure for exchanging it. But every day or hour of service rendered a commonwealth is a draft on the storehouses of accumulated products and that draft will be honored whether in the form of gold, greenback or labor check. The credit of the commonwealth will permit it to issue yardsticks or drafts to pay labor and those labor evidences will buy the products. Exchange is thus secured, which is the only real function of money. With no lack of anything else we will feel no lack of money.

In a commonwealth the necessary services of transportation and exchange are counted in the labor cost of production and every product is to be had or exchanged at cost. Each receives what his service is worth and none can be robbed of that value. Everything the best. The wealth of the mines, the power of the waves, the energy of Niagara and a thousand streams harnessed. The vast productive forces of this richest of countries all organized for use and not for profit. That is Socialism practically applied.

SOCIALISM AT WORK.

By B. C. HAMMOND.

Foreman of factory, to Former Capitalist: Say, comrade, what's your name?

Former Capitalist—My name is Dennis.

F.—What's your trade?
F. C.—I have none.

F.—Have you ever done an honest day's work?

F. C.—Not to my knowledge.

F.—In what capacity do you think you can now be of some practical benefit to society?

F. C.—As I have had no experience in that line, I am not prepared to answer.

F.—I am sorry for you, comrade, but you will have to take your place down at the foot of the line, among the incompetents.

F. C.—But, my position in society—

F.—Excuse me, comrade. Please don't whine. Don't waste your time. Every man stands on his own merits now.

F. C. (realizing his position).—Say, Foreman, what's the pay?

F.—Don't let that worry you. That part is all arranged. You will get a square deal. You will get all the wealth you produce.

F. C. (not enthusiastically).—Oh, I see. (after a moment's hesitation). But how about that scheme of dividing up that I used to hear so much about? I guess I'll take you up on that proposition now.

F.—Great scott! Have you still got that old capitalist delusion in your

nut? You certainly ought to begin to see by this time why Socialists never were so foolish as to advocate such a scheme. You are a worker now, along with the rest of us, and you must take your medicine. It's up to you—work or starve! What do you say? The whistle is blowing. The Co-operative Commonwealth is in motion.

PARTY DIRECTORY.

National Secretary—J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago.

Secretary to International Bureau—Morris Hillquit, 320 Broadway, New York.

STATE SECRETARIES.

Alabama—Thos. Freeman, Fairhope.

Arizona—Genevart Fryer, Globe.

Arkansas—W. R. Snow, Huntington. California—H. C. Tuck, 523 17th street, Oakland.

Colorado—Lewis F. Floaten, 1026 Broadway, Denver.

Connecticut—Samuel Ely Beardsley, Shelton.

Florida—Henry L. Drake, Box 1033, St. Petersburg.

Idaho—T. J. Coonrod, Emmett.

Illinois—J. O. Bentall, 180 Washington street, Chicago.

Indiana—May M. Strickland, 2323 Pearl street, Anderson, Ind.

Iowa—W. C. Hillis, 743 W. 19th, Des Moines, Iowa.

Kansas—J. E. Snyder, Girard.

Kentucky—Frank H. Steins, 327 W. 10th street, Newport.

Louisiana—Geo. F. Weller, 1023 Orange street, New Orleans.

Maine—W. E. Pelsey, 193 Lisbon street, Lewiston.

Maryland—H. C. Lewis, 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Jas. F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston.

Michigan—G. H. Lockwood, 1018 Eggleston avenue, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota—J. E. Nash, 45 So. 4th street, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Otto Pauls, 212 So. 4th street, St. Louis.

Montana—Jas. D. Graham, Box 908, Helena.

New Hampshire—W. H. Wilkins, Box 521, Claremont.

New Jersey—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange.

New York—U. Solomon (acting), 239 E. 84th street, New York.

North Dakota—Arthur Bassett, Fargo.

Ohio—John G. Willert, 3469 W. 54th street, Cleveland.

Oklahoma—Otto F. Branstetter, Norman.

Oregon—Thos. A. Sladden, 309 Davis street, Portland.

Pennsylvania—Robert B. Ringler, 623 Walnut street, Reading.

Rhode Island—Fred Hurst, 1923 Westminster street, Olneyville.

South Dakota—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—H. G. Terlisner, 1085 Indiana street, Memphis.

Texas—W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin street, Tyler.

Utah—Jos. MacLachlan, First National Bank Bldg., Ogden.

Vermont—John Ogg, 69 Maple avenue, Barre.

Washington—Richard Kruger, 2305 1/2 Pacific avenue, Tacoma.

West Virginia—Geo. B. Kline, McMechen.

Wisconsin—E. H. Thomas, 344 6th street, Milwaukee.

Wyoming—C. F. Hackenberg, Box 84, Kammerer.

SOCIAL AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Many critics first set up a straw man which they call "Socialism" and then spend their time in gravely knocking it down. First they define Socialism as the destruction of all private property, and then proceed to attack the huge bureaucracy of their own creation. They point to the existence of hundreds of thousands of small farms and petty industries and demand to know if the State is going to confiscate these and manage them itself. Of course, the Socialists contemplate nothing of the kind.

It is inconceivable that the State will ever attempt to take away the artist's brushes, the small farmer's farm, or the tailor's needle and shears. These are all means of production, it

is true, but so are the housewife's sewing-machine, frying-pan and a hundred other articles of daily use, the socialization of which would be impossible, and too absurd for anything but opera bouffe if it were possible. Tools and other necessities of production which are used by individual owners will, it is certain, never be taken away by the state. Only tools that are so complex as to require associated use, industries in which there is division of labor, and ownership of the necessary agencies of production by others than the producers, will ever be socialized.—John Spargo, in The Socialist.

IT AVERAGES UP.

"Their pay is shockingly small for some of our public officials," said the broad-minded man.

"Yes," answered the cynic; "but it averages up. Some of the public officials are shockingly small for their pay."—Washington Star.

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

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

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 81,397 male and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are varied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

United States History

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

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

JOHN F. KELLY.

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

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Save the coupons. Every coupon has a value. When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell

C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

Mail them to the below address and we will give you a \$8.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA.

193 DIVISION ST., N. Y.

IT'S FREE SOCIALISTS! SEND FOR OUR NEW CATALOG OF BOOKS 1000 TITLES! ANY SOCIALIST BOOK OR PAMPHLET YOU WANT Wiltshire Book Co. NEW YORK AND CHICAGO SEND TO DAY!

"VALUE, PRICE AND PROFIT."

Charles H. Kerr & Co. republish in their Standard Socialist series (cloth, 50 cents) Karl Marx's great little book, "Value, Price and Profit." It is our opinion that, for those who cannot or will not make a careful study of "Capital" itself, but wish to find the main outlines of Marxian economic theory presented in brief compass, none of the several attempted popularizations or abridgments of the larger work serve so well as this summary which the great economist himself prepared for a special occasion. Even this is not a book to be merely read; it must be studied; but that is due, not to any difficulty of the style, which indeed shows Marx at his best, but to the nature of the subject itself. The circumstances under which "Value, Price and Profit" was written are interesting, and it is necessary to bear them in mind when perusing the work. In 1885, when the International Workingmen's Association was still young and had not yet altogether oriented itself, one of its leading English adherents put forth an argument which, when superficially considered, seemed plausible and consistent with Marxian theory, but which Marx saw to be, not only wrong in theory, but pernicious in its effect upon the attitude of the international, should it be adopted, with reference to the general movement of the working class. Weston's argument was, in brief, that the working class could get no advantage from the raising of wages by means of strikes and collective bargaining; because the increase of wages would result in an increase in the prices of commodities, so that the workmen as consumers would simply have to pay back to the capitalists in increased cost of living whatever nominal gains they might win by their strikes as wage-workers. In a paper communicated to the general council of the international, Marx subjected this argument to a destructive analysis, which involved a popular exposition of the fundamental points of economic theory. The careful reader cannot but see, when he has come to the end, that Weston's argument is completely exploded and that Marxian theory, just as well as "common sense" and the instinct of class solidarity, should prompt Socialists to rejoice at every success won by the workmen's unions in their struggles for higher wages. Although written forty-three years ago, "Value, Price and Profit" is still of timely interest even as a controversial work, for the fallacy advocated by Weston arises again and again in our movement; have we not in this country and within the last four years, seen this same mistaken theory set forth as the credo of some who vehemently proclaimed themselves the only truly "revolutionary" Socialists in the movement? And have we not seen it used as a justification for neglecting or even for antagonizing the unions? Our movement as a whole is now too large and too ripe to be seriously misled by such theoretical errors; yet it is important that they be combated whenever they arise, and no one is likely to do this better than Marx did it in the first place. But, aside from this special point, "Value, Price and Profit" is, as we have already said, invaluable as a compendium of the elements of economic theory.

NOTES OF NEW BOOKS

Among the works to be published by the Macmillan Company this fall are "The United States as a World Power," by Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge; "The State and the Farmer," by Professor L. H. Bailey; "The Principles of Anthropology and Sociology in Their Relation to Criminal Procedure," by Maurice Parmelee; "Faust," a new drama by Stephen Phillips and Comyns Carr, which Beerholm Tree is soon to produce in London, and "Wroth," a novel by Agnes and Egerton Castle.

Changers," just published by B. W. Dodge & Co., which has raised such a stir by the unfavorable light it throws upon the steel magnates and other pillars of capitalist society, is the second volume of a trilogy of which "The Metropolis" was the first, and the last will be entitled "The Machine."

The Houghton, Mifflin Company is bringing out Frenssen's "Peter Moor's Journey to Southwest Africa," which gives a lively picture of the horrors of war, and especially of the profitable wars waged by civilized peoples, with all the most improved instruments of murder, against half-naked and badly armed savages.

Three more volumes are to be added to the Foreign Authors' Library, published by the R. E. Lee Company. They are "Old Town Tales," from the Bohemian of Jan Nerreda; "On His Own Soil," from the Croatian of Ksaver Sandor-Gjalski, and "Magdalene," from the Bohemian of J. S. Machar—all translated by Leo Wiener.

James Schouler, the writer on law and biographer of Thomas Jefferson, has collected certain of his lectures at Johns Hopkins, and they will be published by Little, Brown & Co. under the title, "Ideals of the Republic."

Lovers of Arthur Symons will welcome "A Pageant of Elizabethan Poetry," to be published in the near future by H. M. Caldwell & Co.

Among the best of the sixty neat little pamphlets in Kerr's Pocket Library of Socialism are the following: "The Evolution of the Class Struggle," by William H. Noyes; "Packingtown: A story of the Chicago Stock Yards," "The Man Under the Machine," "What the Socialists Would Do If They Won in This City," and "Socialism vs. Anarchy," by A. M. Simons; "Realism in Literature and Art," by Clarence Darrow; "Socialists in French Municipalities," translated from official reports; "The Pride of Intellect," by Franklin H. Wentworth; "An Appeal to the Young," by Peter Kropotkin; "Useful Work vs. Useless Toil," by William Morris; and "From Revolution to Revolution," by George D. Herron. These pamphlets are sold at 5 cents a copy, and still cheaper in quantity.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

When I was a lad I managed to squirm
In an office boy for a brokerage firm;
I cleaned the rug and cuspidor,
And at last bought and sold things on the floor.
I pushed along so successful
That now I am a captain of industry.
I watched the ticker and took a chance,
Now and then on slump or sharp advance;
Things happened somehow to turn my way,
And I bought out the brokerage firm one day—
Then I was the firm and the firm was me,
I'd become a captain of industry.
I watched my chance and gobbled blocks
Or what I knew to be gild-edged stocks—
I gobbled stocks wherever I could
And wrecked roads where it would do me good;
The money came rolling in to me
And so I'm a captain of industry.
I've a marble shack on the avenue
And a brownstone cottage at Newport, too;
I've a splendid yacht and a private car,
And my fame's where my railroads are—
I have pulled the strings so successful
That now I'm a captain of industry.
I have dined where a prince sat down to dine,
And few have wads that are bigger than mine;
I possess two hundred million plunks,
When I travel I take along eighty trunks—
Oh I tell you what, it is great to be
A glorious captain of industry.
—L. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

ATTENTION! Take notice that the Clothing Establishment of
BLUM & CO.
IS NOW LOCATED AT
117 CANAL STREET
OPPOSITE OLD PLACE

LOOK FOR THE LABEL  **WHEN MAKING PURCHASE**

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

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

AD-WRITING.
Make \$25.00 or More a Week—
Learn to write advertising; our unique new method is simple and practical; covers thoroughly every detail of publicity; we will start you in a profitable mail-order business from your own home; no money required; send only ten (10) 2 cent stamps for ten (10) complete lessons, also valuable proof-reader's chart FREE. W. P. Mills, Pres. Ad-Writers' Association, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOCIALIST POST-CARDS.
Comrades, send for the Socialist post-cards with pictures of Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President; 12 for 25c., 25 for 40c., 100 for \$1.00, 1,000 for \$7.00 prepaid. Order early. S. S. Ulerich, 305 Omaha Building, Chicago.

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

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

Telephone, 481 Orchard.
DR. CHARLES CHESSE
SURGEON-DENTIST
88 and 87 Avenue C, Cor. 3d Street

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

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.,
corner Lexington Ave.
DENTIST
All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of S. P. Phone: 3987-79th.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3118 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 84th St. Open evenings.

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

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

DR. S. BERLIN,
DENTIST
22 E. 106th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.
TEL. NO. 641 HARLEM.

LABOR SECRETARIAT
Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.
320 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE: 88799 | FRANKLIN 88977

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

Phone, 3183 Orchard.
OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW
FINE STATIONERY,
Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.
88 RIVINGTON STREET.
Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

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

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

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

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ,
275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Telephone: 1682 Orchard.

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

W I N E S L I Q U O R S
I. GOLDBERG,
4 STORES
171 EAST BROADWAY
HOUSTON,
Corner Clinton St.
FIFTH AVENUE,
Corner 11th St.
BROOKLYN:
PITKIN,
Corner Rockaway Ave.
LAWYERS.

ROBERT JABLONOWSKI,
Counselor-at-Law
802 BROADWAY. ROOM 1202-1203.
Telephone 48 and 49 Worth.
Residence 124 E. 86th st., nr. Lexington av.

Call Plenic Committee meeting will be held Saturday night at Labor Temple, Room 3.

ST. LOUIS WORKERS TURN GOMPERS DOWN

In Spite of All the Efforts of Old-Party Politicians in the Unions, the Central Body, After a Hot Discussion, Repudiates Both Republican and Democratic Parties and Their Tickets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union, of St. Louis, by a vote of eighty-eight against seventy-five, went on record as being opposed to lining up organized labor with either of the capitalist parties or their presidential candidates, Taft and Bryan.

At the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, held on Sunday, August 23, letters and appeals from President Gompers were read urging immediate action on the "Reward our Friends and Punish our Enemies" lines. After some discussion a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and submit the same at the next meeting of the central body. The committee consisted of George W. Wilson, James B. Conroy and Eugene Sarber.

How the Democratic Organs Got Busy.

For the last three weeks the local Democratic papers had much to say about the good work this committee would do for William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic party. So anxiously were these yellow sheets pursuing their political "labor friendship" work that Joe Pulitzer's Post Dispatch (the St. Louis edition of the New York World) got its dates so mixed that it published the announcement a week ago that the Central Trades and Labor Union would meet on Sunday, September 6, and endorse Bryan and the Democratic party. The names of the resolution committee, Wilson, Conroy and Sarber, were prominently mentioned, and it seems that every capitalist paper was well informed as to the kind of a report the committee was going to make at the following central body meeting. Since at least two of the committee members are also leading leaders of the "Workingmen's Bryan Club," a late political creation of local business agents, and other agents, the general public must have received the idea that the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union and the "Workingmen's Bryan Club" practically meant the same thing, especially since the president of the one was also the president of the other.

Central Body Takes Action.

Yesterday the Central Trades and Labor Union met at its hall, 3535 Pine street. The committee on political action submitted its report, a lengthy, but cleverly put up report of nine hundred words. After reciting the well-known sins of "Injunction" Taft and the record of the Republican machine without even mentioning one syllable about the equally dirty record of the Democratic party, the report said: "Resolved, That we urgently request every wage-earner, whether he be affiliated with a trade union or not, to place his stamp of disapproval upon the Republican party and its attitude toward labor, by voting against labor's arch-enemy, Wm. H. Taft. Your committee would respectfully recommend that the president appoint a committee of five (5), of which the president and secretary shall be members, whose duty it shall be to carry on the fight for labor's redemption as outlined by the president and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

Substitute for Committee's Report.

Immediately following the reading of the committee's report Delegate Kaemmerer of Garment Workers' Union took the floor and offered the following substitute resolution for the committee's report:

"Whereas, There are numerous good reasons why Organized Labor cannot endorse the candidacy of William H. Taft for president on the Republican ticket; and

Whereas, The Democratic party, as represented by the Hawes-Kich-Snake Kinney-Butler-Wells-Francis elements in St. Louis, by the Governor Comer Democracy in Alabama, or by the Tammany Hall Democracy in New York, is not a particle better than Mr.

Taft and his party; therefore, be it "Resolved, That this Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis emphatically refuses to endorse the Democratic and the Republican parties and the candidates on either of the capitalist party tickets."

President Owen Miller ruled the substitute out of order, claiming it was not germane to the matter before the house, and if the delegate was desirous of bringing it before the body he would have to introduce it later on, after the committee's report was acted upon.

Delegate Kaemmerer appealed from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was sustained by a vote of 70 for sustaining the chair and 92 against.

In speaking in support of his substitute motion Delegate Kaemmerer read an editorial on Alabama from the United Mine Workers' Journal, giving a vivid description of the brutal manner in which Governor Comer crushed the miners' strike in the Birmingham district, how he ordered the militia to destroy the striking miners' camps and tents furnished them by the United Mine Workers, and how the same Governor Comer threatened to call a special session of the legislature, and fix up the vagrancy laws in a manner that the miners would either go back to work under the barbarous mine owners' conditions or land in the penitentiary. Kaemmerer also read other articles from the Mine Workers' Journal in reference to the Alabama strike situation, and when he was interrupted and the constitutional time limit enforced on him, the meeting voted to extend his time for speaking.

When the delegate had taken his seat something happened that was not only a disgrace to the "Workingmen's Bryan Club," but a brutal insult to the defeated Mine Workers of Alabama, to the United Mine Workers' Journal, and to Organized Labor at large. Delegate Conroy, a member of the Committee on Political action, whose name was signed to the report, in a sarcastic tone said: "Mr. Chairman, I move that the gentlemen from the other side of the house be granted unlimited time to read some more dime novel stories to the delegates here assembled."

Thus spake Mr. James F. Conroy, the secretary of the recently born Workingmen's Bryan Club of St. Louis!

E. J. Miller of the Beer Drivers, Beisel of the Bakers, Hofner of the Cigar Makers, Wilson of the Printers, McDonough of the Engineers, Conroy of the Firemen, and several other delegates spoke on the question, and the debate seemed to continue indefinitely, when a delegate called for the previous question, which was carried almost unanimously, although there were still six names on the speakers' list in the hands of President Miller.

Kaemmerer Substitute Carried.

The vote was then taken and the substitute motion was adopted by a rising vote with 88 in favor and 75 nays. Thus the report of the committee was lost and the Kaemmerer substitute stands as the expression of the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union.

Democratic Press Organs Angry.

The Democratic Big Cinch organ St. Louis Republic, which had already reserved the front columns of its front page for a sensational article, "Bryan and the Democratic party endorsed by 60,000 union men of St. Louis," was dumfounded when Conroy, Sarber and the other "Workingmen's Bryan Club" democrats failed to deliver the goods. Naturally enough the St. Louis Republic charges the Socialists with having packed the meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Union, which sounds queer indeed, in view of the fact that for fully three weeks all the Democratic party organs of St. Louis had repeatedly published the news that the central body of Organized Labor of St. Louis would practically unanimously endorse Bryan and the Democratic party at its next semi-monthly meeting. Why, the whole thing looked more like a carefully organized Democratic packing, yet we would not make such a charge as one or the other of the committee members might be wronged by such an assertion.

Dogged! Jailed! Ruined!

WHY? READ "SILENCE"

"Perhaps the most extraordinary book which has come under our notice in many a day. One gasps for breath, positively, as one is rushed from chapter to chapter in head long flight.—She (SILENCE) is the pivotal point of a story that moves with astonishing rapidity through dramatic incidents as startling as they are unconventional. Certainly we have never read the like of this extraordinary literary production.—New York American.

Startling exposures of a Jekyll and Hyde existence of a defender of Law and Order (?) are exploited, cleverly woven in romantic story of love and passion. Save for the local publication of certain facts cited, the rest of the world has lived in an eclipse of IGNORANCE concerning this SCOURGE, now for the first time presented in the pages of a novel by an author who nearly lost his life whilst gathering the data.

Well-known politicians of New York, Jersey City and New Orleans are handled with lance and sword. Truth is blunt, rasping to those who detect their personality in this fearless book, and stinging to their Conscience. AGGRESSIVE, DETERMINED, COMBATIVE, with a moral in its pith,


"SILENCE"

will burn its crusade against evil into the hearts of its readers and cause certain offenders to tremble in their boots if they chance to peruse the pages of this great American novel by STEWART.

Note: To determine the results of several advertisements of "Silence" appearing in different papers throughout the country, the Publishers offer to the readers of the N. Y. Socialist a copy of the above book, prepaid, at \$1.00. Fill out the following Coupon and enclose with \$1 bill or money order and you will receive, by return mail, a copy of "Silence," attractively bound in cloth. At booksellers, \$1.50.

Name..... Address.....
Town..... State.....
Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... as per above ad., for which send copy of "Silence." Sign.
This offer expires October 1, 1908. Date.
CONNOISSEUR'S PRESS, Box 50, Dept. "SI," Jersey City, N. J.

YOU Should Know the Truth About SOCIALISM



Every man who works for wages or for salary is bound to be affected by the Socialist Political Movement. If YOU are not already familiar with what it is doing now, find out at once.

Send for Free Catalogue
"The Question of the Hour," describing nearly 1,000 books on Socialism and allied subjects.
Or better still send a quarter for our
SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER:
Twenty-one Booklets for 25 cents!

These are all by well-known Socialists and Labor leaders. They explain the modern Socialist Movement in a condensed, clear way. We have not room here for all the titles, but we guarantee your satisfaction, or the return of your money on request.

Every VOTER should read these books.

Order Set A from
WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY
Clearing House for
All Socialist Literature
200 WILLIAM STREET - NEW YORK

Injunction Rule Condemned.

On motion of Delegate J. P. McDonough of the Engineers the meeting condemned the application of the writ of injunction and judge-made laws to labor organizations.

Gompers in St. Louis.

On his way to and from Texas President Gompers was in St. Louis and last week he addressed a number of "leading union men" at the labor headquarters on Pine street. The St. Louis Star in yesterday's issue stated the following: "Since Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., addressed the labor leaders here last week, he has so influenced them that it is expected any opposition to the resolution (meaning the political action committee's report) will fall. The committee say that the Bryan sentiment is so strong among St. Louis labor unionists that the meeting may decide to go on record for an out and out endorsement of Bryan. The local leaders are making much of Gompers' speech here, in which he said the Democratic party had made 'our contention its contention, and was pledged to establish the rights that we have been endeavoring to establish for the past twenty years, namely, the rights of

labor against the oppression of the money powers."

Now, now! The action of the Central Trades and Labor Union at yesterday's meeting shows conclusively that a dozen or two dozen "labor leaders" and ex-business agents are not the rank and file of organized labor, even if they enjoy the occasional exclusive rhetorical ointment of President Samuel Gompers.

Socialist Campaign Picnic.

The St. Louis Socialists gave a two days campaign picnic at Lemp's Park last Saturday and Sunday. The speakers were comrades Max Hayes of Ohio, William Garver, our candidate for Governor, and Walter Thomas Mills.

Brewers Union Gives \$100 for Special.

Local Union No. 6 of St. Louis, International Union of Brewery Workers, at yesterday's meeting donated \$100 to make the "Red Special" train of the Socialist party also go down east where our esteemed friend and Brother Gompers may have a chance to have a look at it and repeat his "question": Where does the money come from?

The "Red Special" is moving and Socialism is moving, too!
G. A. HOEHM.

THE MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Dr. Robert Michels, writing in "Ethische Kultur" (the organ of the Ethical Culture movement in Germany), discusses the moral influence exercised by the Socialist movement in Italy. Citing statistics from certain districts in Italy where Socialism has in recent years made great progress among the peasants, he shows that in these regions the consumption of alcohol has perceptibly decreased during this period, that murders have become much less frequent, and that acts of violence against the police or soldiers or against individual capitalists have practically ceased.

The reason for this change is easy to understand. Socialism points out to the peasants a way to improve their miserable lot by thoughtful and

peaceful concerted action. It shows them that their sufferings are not due to the wickedness of individual capitalists or officials, but to a system which they can change, and it awakens them to a sense of responsibility and trains them in self-control. In the matter of alcoholism the Socialists have made a special propaganda against excessive drinking, because they realize that a sober proletariat has more power of organization and resistance than a body of workmen accustomed to seek forgetfulness in drink.

Dr. Michels's statement as to the moral effect of the Socialist propaganda in Italy quite agrees with what Wolf von Schierbrand and other observers have said of the influence of Socialism in Germany.

WOMEN IN TURKISH REVOLUTION

Under the title, "The Part Played by Turkish Women in the Fight for Independence," Mme. Zeyneb Roury has written an exhaustive article for the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, in which she maintains that it was largely due to the influence of women that the Liberal party gained the great victory and the country a constitution. "In the magnificence of Abd-el-Aziz's reign the high-class Mahometan woman, with a palace on the Bosphorus and a konak at Stamboul, who could not go forth in carriage or boat except under the eyes of slaves, had but one wish, and that was to become like her sister in the Occident in more than magnificence of costume. The women had in those days more jewels than freedom, more love than respect. Then arose a wild desire for knowledge. Even women advanced in years studied and mastered foreign languages, and they read the fiction of Germany, France and America, and this literary chaos intensified their sorrow as to their position. The odalisques became wives and mothers who worked for the weal of their hearths and country. Their enthusiasm for finery and objects of fashion changed to patriotism, and when the time arrived for spreading the liberal idea the woman became the powerful ally of her master." The writer gained much public sympathy two years ago, when, with her sister, she escaped from the Imperial harem and fled to Paris.

IN GERMANY.

Vice-Consul General Charles A. Riedorf, of Frankfort, reports that at the commencement of this year (1908) the number of pensioners in the official insurance of the German Empire for invalids, old age, and sickness amount to 978,960, of which 841,992 were invalid pensioners, 90,021 sick pensioners, and 116,887 old-age pensioners. The sum paid to pensioners in 1907 is estimated at 172,000,000 marks, and since the existence of the institution at 1,328,000,000 marks. In 1907 178,000,000 marks were paid in. The total assets amount to 1,398,000,000 marks.—Daily Consular Reports.

THIS IS THE CHOICE.

We have our choice, to live as individualists, and on our death-bed look back in despair on a dreary, hateful life of play-acting, or, as Socialists, fill our existences with those serious moods that make the grand tone of life, and in the hour of death stand on the mountain-top as it were, and see with entranced eyes the rays of the sun that will soon illuminate the dark valleys below.—Lawrence Gronlund.

SERVED, SIR?

"How long has this restaurant been open?" asked the would-be diner.
 "Two years," said the proprietor.
 "I am sorry I did not know it," said the guest. "I should have been better off if I had come here then."
 "Yes?" smiled the proprietor, very much pleased. "How is that?"
 "I should probably have been served by this time if I had," said the guest, and the entente cordiale vanished.—Harper's Weekly.

SOME SYNONYMS.

By PROF. BRANDY MATHERS.

Philologists have been discussing for some time the resources of the English language, and have pointed out a number of its defects, but none has commented so far on the few and inadequate synonyms that exist for the word "capitalist." Here is a word of common use and extensive meaning, yet hardly definable except in terms of itself. I have taken pains to look through several dictionaries for words synonymous with or akin to this one, and have been able to find only a limited and vague set of expressions. A few of the inadequate synonyms for capitalist, which we must use, owing to the poverty of the English language, are as follows:

Thief, exploiter, robber, grafter, looter, parasite, cradle-snatcher, profit-shark, filcher, crook, plunderer, corruptionist, loafer, captain-of-industry, tryant, perch-climber, financier, pillferer, leech, extortioner, proprietor, bloodsucker, thimbleigger, swindler, confidence man, employer, labor-saddler, owner, spy-hirer, blackliester, magnate, millionaire, wage-skinner, poverty-hyena.

ONLY SMILED.

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband is a changed man.
 Mrs. Doyle—Is that so?
 Mrs. Hoyle—Yes; I told him to-day that mother was sick, and he didn't laugh.

SAVED MONEY.

"Was your husband lucky during the last race meeting?"
 "Yes; he sprained his ankle and couldn't attend."



CAN YOU make the other man see just why it is that he can not get all he produces under the wage system? If not, read **Value, Price and Profit**, and then try again. Marx is easier reading and better reading than most of his interpreters. Study him for yourself. Cloth 50c., paper 10c., post paid. Socialist Book Bulletin free. **Special Offer:** Mention this paper and for 65c. we will send the International Socialist Review, 6 mos. and a paper copy each of Value, Price and Profit, the Communist Manifesto, Engels' Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Spargo's The Socialists, and Simons' Class Struggles in America. If you prefer, we will substitute 1 of these in cloth for the \$1 paper. Address **Charles H. Kerr & Company, 163 East Kinzie St., Chicago.**

BREAD AND LIBERTY.

To be certain of one's bread is to have the ground of liberty beneath one's feet. And to have power over another's bread, power to give it or take it away as may serve one's interests, is to have the power of life and death over another. And this is the one and only blasphemy, the supreme and desecrating sacrilege.—George D. Herron.

BIDING HER TIME.

A Boston child, not yet in her teens and unusually precocious, with exceptional penetration asked her mother the other day: "How long, mother, will it be before I get old enough for you to say that I am nervous and not naughty when I do so and so?"—Boston Herald.

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
 Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street.

Sound, Conservative, Accommodating.

The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.

RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00

Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

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



PLEASANT DAY TO-DAY, CHANCELLOR DAY!

THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST.

Published for the Socialist Party of the State of New York by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a New York corporation. Published every Saturday. Office and place of business, 8 Park Place, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer; Julius Corber, secretary.

Telephones 2947 and 2948 Cortlandt.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single.	Bundles.	
One year.....50 cents	5 a week, one year.....	\$1.75
Six months.....25 cents	10 a week, one year.....	2.25
Three months.....15 cents	25 a week, one year.....	7.50
Single copy.....2 cents	50 a week, one year.....	12.50

Subscriptions, individual or for bundles, are payable in advance.

Canadian and foreign postage 1 cent per copy extra.

Make all checks payable to The New York Socialist.

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

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

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



NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1908.

THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE EARTH.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Perhaps the strangest thing in all this universe is the failure of labor to realize its own strength, power and ability.

An interesting historian has said that the doctrines of Jesus were revolutionary because they proclaimed the dignity of labor.

The workmen of that time were largely slaves. Like other beasts of burden they were bought and sold.

It was among slaves and those trade unionists who had managed to keep themselves out of slavery that Christianity first made headway.

And the followers of Jesus taught these men that they were as good as anyone else.

Think of telling a man who could be whipped, put in chains or murdered, who could be sold at the block, whose children could be torn from him and sold—think of telling such a man that ALL men were children of one father.

But through the centuries this doctrine had to be revived again and again because WORKINGMEN THEMSELVES DID NOT BELIEVE IT.

Even to-day it is the burden of Socialist propaganda.

Marx said to the workers: "You have fought and won victories for the priest, the feudal lord, the military, the slave-owner and the capitalist. Now fight or yourselves."

A man stumbles upon a gold mine, takes a few samples of the ore, and carries them to Wall Street. A company is organized, after inspection, which decides to mine the ore.

The masters never leave Wall Street. A working geologist makes the inspection; wage-earners as superintendents, engineers, surveyors, miners, undertake to sink the shaft, drill the veins, take out the quartz, separate the ore, melt it into bars and help it by the help of other workmen to the great mints.

It is workmen who risk their lives. It is workmen who supply the expert labor as well as the manual labor. The capitalist simply supplies those men with enough food, clothing and shelter to enable them to make the tools and keep at work during the process of mining.

Every useful thing, every beautiful thing, every railroad, every tenement, every palace, every factory, every product of every factory, are the results of the energy, the skill, the creative ability and the manual and intellectual labor of workmen.

They swarm by the million over this great continent. They make its field to blossom. They raise its cities out of the wilderness. They have changed a virgin continent of forest and stream, of mountains and valleys,

of highland and swampland, into the richest dwelling-place of man.

And yet the class which has done this stupendous labor is looked upon as an inferior and degraded class—not fit TO CONDUCT industry.

The YOUNG Vanderbilts, Goulds, and Rockefellers must manage its financial interests. Charley Murphy, Johnny Powers, Hinky, Dink, Tom, Taggart and other gamblers and saloon-keepers must manage its politics. Lawyers and capitalists must rule its legislatures.

It is looked upon as little more than a mass of productive animals. And when it is done producing its usefulness is over. Other men must manage its affairs, buy and sell for it, bank for it, finance for it and legislate for it.

It all reminds me of a story.

A wealthy girl with philanthropic intent went to a little mission to teach poor children how to sew. She was given a class who had reached the point of making buttonholes. But she said, "Dear me, I don't know how to make buttonholes. I can only do simple sewing." "Never mind, lady," said the children, "we'll teach you."

Those little children had the training and the ability. Had they realized how much superior they were in many things to the children of the wealthy they would have established missions among the rich to teach impertinent and unskilled children how to do some useful work in the world.

If the workmen in this country realized their own power, strength and ability, they would end the control of their financial institutions by the stupid sons of rich men; the control of industry by men who know little more than what will pay and do little more than furnish others with bread while they work, and the control of their political life by predatory machines conducted by saloon-keepers and electoral crooks.

I wonder sometimes when I read the words of Jesus—"The meek shall inherit the earth"—if he did not actually mean that the workers shall inherit the earth.

Perhaps the useless, ill-educated, untrained men, many of whom now rule in finance, industry and politics, will make such a botch of it, and will make conditions so intolerable for THE MEEK, that the latter may some day quietly and patiently take charge of industry themselves, and philanthropically pension off the incompetents who now own and think they manage it.

WOMAN'S UNREASONABLENESS.

"Here's a fine example of feminine finickiness," growled the cynical bachelor. "A St. Louis woman was beaten by her husband with a pillow. Instead of thanking her lucky stars that he hadn't used a hatchet, she sued for divorce!"

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

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

OUR CANDIDATES:

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

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

1890	2,038	1896	26,564
1892	21,157	1900	26,961
	1904		406,230

ADDRESS TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

(Adopted by the National Convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago, May 14, 1908.)

The movement of organized labor is a natural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage workers under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages, hours and other conditions of labor is absolutely necessary to counteract the evil effects of competition among the working people and to save them from being reduced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the social, economic and political education of the workers.

It Does Not Dictate.

The Socialist party does not seek to dictate to organized labor in matters of internal organization and union policy. It recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as it insists on maintaining its own autonomy on the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience organized labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action.

In the history of the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation between organized labor and the Socialist party, the two wings of the movement for working-class emancipation.

The Socialist party stands with organized labor in all its struggles to resist capitalist aggression or to wrest from the capitalists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of every wage worker to be an active and loyal member of the organized labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen and perfect it for the greater struggles to come.

Confronted by Great Crisis.

Organized labor is to-day confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power and alarmed by the increasing political and economic activity of the working class, have as a class undertaken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations.

In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere law and constitution have been trampled under foot, military despotism set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent methods have not seemed advisable, other means have been used to the same end.

The movement for the so-called open shop but thinly veils an attempt to close the shops against organized workmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds.

Courts Always Hostile.

The courts, always hostile to labor, have of late outdone all previous records in perverting the law to the service of the capitalist class. They have issued injunctions forbidding the calling of strikes, the announcement of boycotts, the payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to organize unorganized workmen in certain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under the pretense of their being labor trusts.

They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestering their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—

laws protecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in case of employees killed or injured at their work, laws guaranteeing the right of workmen to belong to unions.

While affirming the right of employers to bar organized workmen from employment, they have declared it unlawful for workmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only consistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the rule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no rights in opposition to business interests.

Danbury Hatters' Case.

In the Danbury hatters' case the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with its infamous "Dred Scott decision" of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the anti-trust law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful method of the boycott is unlawful, that boycotted employers may recover damages to the amount of three times their loss, and that the property of individual members, as well as the union treasury, may be levied upon to collect such damages.

By this decision the Supreme Court has clearly shown itself to be an organ of class injustice not of social justice. If this and other hostile decisions are not speedily reversed, organized labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its efforts toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capitalists and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and must be defeated.

Ballot Is a Weapon.

At this critical moment the Socialist party calls upon all organized workmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands and to realize that the intelligent use of political power is absolutely necessary to save their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be reversed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented by the united action of the workmen on election day.

Workmen of the United States, use your political arm in harmony with your economic arm for defense and attack. Rally to the support of the party of your class. Vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor of the Socialist party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule.

QUEER BIRDS.

Australia, the land of oddities, animal, vegetable, and mineral, has few more curious creatures than the giant crane—often five feet in height, with beautiful blue-gray plumage—which are called native companions. These huge birds mate for life, and, as mates, are singularly and touchingly devoted to one another. Among their practices, that of dancing together is the most remarkable. To and fro and up and down, a pair of these curious birds may be seen in the hour of dawn footing it gravely in a sort of grotesque minuet.—New York Tribune.