The Worker.

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NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1902.

IN BAY STATE LEGISLATURE

Socialist Members Continue to Command Attention.

lifference Between Socialists and Reformers Illustrated - Cry of "Confiscation" Raised Against MacCartney's Public Ownership Bill-Carey sgains Child Labor.

It is sometimes difficult to make clea to the "man in the street" the real difference between the average reformer and the Socialist. The former is usual ly so profuse in his professions that the failure to strike at the root of existing evils is obscured, and the people are deceived accordingly. On the othe hand, the Socialist is thrust into the background, because he deals with causes rather than effects. An incident the Legislature during the pasugh for any one to see who cared

Republican Admits Corruption

Representative Callender is a Republican, but a reformer withal. He hold rather a unique position in his party breages he is honest enough to stand out as an exception to the general rule. Two weeks ago he introduced a bill to prohibit members of the Legislature from socilciting positions for constitu-cuts from public service corporations. The bill was looked upon as a radical oen, especially as Mr. Callender in the hearing before the Judiciary Committee made some sensational statements relative to the influence exercised by orporations upon legislators. One of he statements was to the effect that a solicitor for the N. Y. & N. E. Rail way had issued in one year \$40,000 worth of passes to members of the legislature and on their request. Mr. Callender said many legislators were unable to attend properly to their work because their time was raken up in placing their constituents. He believed that corporations used a form of brib by employing more men than they ed at certain times, notably just

This was too good an opportunity to This was too good an opportunity to expose existing corruption to be lost upon the Socialist members. So upon last Monday Representative Carey offered an order authorising the Judicitry Committee to send for persons and papers relative to Callender's bill and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to feasible the committee with the names furnish the committee with the names ad addresses of all persons registered legislative counsel or agents in the years 1901 and 1902.

Shrink from Investigation.

much as the order provided the neans by which to arrive at the truth of the allegations of Represent: tive Callender relative to the condition surrounding members, its introduction cuased quite a stir among the political jobbers and hangers on. The order came up on Tuesday, and, as the Socialists expected, was opposed by the majority of the members, including even Callender himself. The effect of Carry's color may be estimated by the Carey's order may be estimated by the anxiety displayed by the members to avoid investigation; it more than sub-stantiated the charges of prevailing corruption. Some of the members corruption. Some of the members questioned the propriety of the order but Mr. Callender was honest enough to "acknowledge the corn," and admihis own culpability in the past; evi itly, however, he wished to save his

He said Carey's order had no relation committee was not one of discovery, but one of equity. "The facts are well The hearing on the bill has been held and closed, and why is it now proposed to interfere with the neatter in the hands of the committee? Why is it necessary to overhaul the papers of the Boston Elevtaed Rait-way to ascertain what members have written letters asking employment for enstituents? You would find from. opmittee. It is because I do not want to write letters asking employment for my constituents. I presented the bill. There have been but three Lord's days there have been celt three Lord's days in the past year that b have not had requests for help to get applicants em-ployment on the Boston Elevated Rall-way. I contend that the order before us has nothing to do with the bill."

Mr. Taft of Worcester said the order was unnessary, a remark that might be construed as an admission that the charges of corruption were true.

. Carey said he was glad to say that if there was an overhanding of the paper of the Boston Elevated Railway Con pany or those of any other corporation no letters of his cr of his colleague MacCariney, would be found. He thought the order should be adopted so that the whole hidrousness of the ution might be revealed to the pe substantial reasons were given for t ensetment; and if the charges ma how the capitalist class, by its owne

the capitalists for an opportunity to

Mr. Callender interrupted and asked why. Carey did not appear before the Committee on Judiciary to speak in favor of the bill.

"Because," retorted Carey, "I had no confession to make." Mr. Callender subsided amid loud

MacCartner contended that if the or der were rejected, it would give an op-portunity to the Judiciary Committee to report adversely on Callender's bill by claiming insufficient evidence. Yet if the members of the committee voted against the order in the House they were bound to report favorably on the bill. It was not sufficient that the shameful facts were known to the members of the House, they should be

known to the people of the state.

The order was voted down without even a division being taken. MacCartney's Bill Debated.

On Thursday MacCartney's bill previding that in the purchase of existing gas and electric lighting plants by cu-les and fowns that only the cost of du-plication and nothing for good will or based upon future earnings should be paid, provoked an interesting discus-sion. The committee reported unfavor-ably, and MacCartney, after moving to substitute his bill for the committee' report, made an argument for it. He pointed out that society created all val-mes, that it was the use by society of these utilities that made the plants val-uable beyond the cost of duplication; it was not because the capitalists owned the plants that their value increased, but because they were operated by la-bor and the product was used and consumed by the people. He showed that when municipalities had decided to assume ownership of gas or electric light plants, the owners had increased the apitalization to an extent far beyond the cost of the plant or its earning ca pacify. He believed that when a muni-cipality had reached the singe of intelligence, where it preferred to operate any of its utilities for use rather that allow capitalists to absorb the profits therefrom, the way for assuming ownership should be made as easy as pos sitie. The capitalists had never created any value, the plant itself had been erected out of the surplus value taken from the working class, and it was neither equitable nor reasonable that the demands of capitalists should be considered before the rights and de-

sired advancement of the people. The "Confiscation" Bugbear.

Mr. Bemis of Foxborough, with a fine show, of indignation, repudiated the purposes of the bill. He said: "We are told Socialism is mevitable, but we have to rid ourselves of the innate selfishness of man before it will be realized. Man is fallible, and because ndividuals consider they have certain rights, they seek to preserve those rights, and when violated seek recompense therefor." He believed individuals had the right to own and operate gas and electric lighting plants, and it was unjust to seek to despoil them of those rights, especially when only the successful plants, were to the store. successful plants were to be appropriated. We ought to call this by its right name, he said; it is nothing more sor less than confiscation; and the bill should be labelled as one to promote nothing short of confisention

Carry answered by saying that the gentleman from Foxborough attempts of to frighten the members by crying "Confiscation!" He wished to reunind him that the history of America was a series of confiscations. The first white settlers confiscated the land from the Aborigines. The founders of the Repub-lic confiscated the government from rge III and gave nothing in return eckept a few black eyes. This govern ment in turn confiscated the property of the chattel slave, owners and shed rivers of blood in the act. And to-day the present industrial system has its cee in confiscation. Every be its existence the capitalists are confis-cating the surplus value created by the working class. History does not fur-nish a parallel for the confiscation oils the working class of the greater spons the working class of the greater portion of its product to earthch and strengthen the capitalist class. In view of this it was highly inconsistent for a supporter of that system of confisen-tion to draw down his face and shriek confiscation at this bill. He would re mind him that municipal ownership was not Socialism; that it was only an incident in the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism; that under the present system municipal ownership could not be more than an intensified form of class ownership used as a means to prevent one set of capitalist from being exploited by another. So-cialists only favored it because it accel-erated transition from capitalism to complete collective ownership.

Mr. Homans of Boston attacked the bill because it did, not seek to repay the capitalists for the risks involved while operating the plants. He called it robbery. MacCartney answered and cited the specific case of the Bay State Gas Company, which was capitalized at \$7,000,000, whereas its plant could have been duplicated at \$750,000; and after the legislative investigation of 1893, by special act the capitalization was reduced to \$2,000,000. He would ask the gentleman from Boston "What was that, if it was not rob

The bill was rejected on a roll call

of 72 to 84. . Against Child Labor

During the week hearings were given on two of Carey's bills. One seeks to change the time for which children are required to attend public school from fourtiers to sixteem and was learn by the Commitmette on Education. In the report of the hearing Carry was report-ed in the press as saying: "There is Its believed an exposure would show clearly how capitalists were using the couponic necessities of the working clears how as h means of corruption in governmental affairs and to prolong the dependence of the working class upon

a lower rate of wages, and as an eco-nomical necessity he favored the mean-

As this report received a wide circu-lation, it may be necessary to state that Carey said nothing of the kind. This is what he did say: "There is only one condition under which child laber is justifiable, and that is when adult laoor is unable to produce sufficient com-nodities to meet the social needs; but such is not the case, and probably never will be. With a growing army of unemployed, child labor is entirely

The other hearing was on the bill regulating the number of brakemen on freight trains, and will come up in the House on Wednesday. This bill was reported unfavorably by the committee

on Thursday.

A noticeable feature of the commit tee hearing on the school-age bill was the appearance of Frank K. Foster, legislative agent for the State Federation of Labor, in its support. Enough

WILLIAM MAILLY. Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1902.

THE TWO CLASSES.

A Tip on Class Distinctions stended for Capitalists Only.

Socialists point out that society is divided into two classes, one class which produces everything and has nothing, and nother class which produces noth-ing and has everything. Now comes Z'rinters' lnk," a paper for cap'th'ist advertisers, with an editorial childed "Classes and Masses" in its issue of Feb. 19, pointing out that the class divisions are so sharply drawn and the lives and interests of the classes so toappeal to either one class or the other ns such. Says "Printers' Ink" on "The Classes

and the Masses:"
"It must never be openly admitted in a democratic country, of course, but it is revertheless true that an advertiser's public falls into one of the two above divisions. His commodities usually de-

rmine which he must address. By classes are meant people of edu cation or means. The two words are not always synonymous in the cases of individuals, but, in the aggregate, money stands for intelligence, while education, owing to its possessor's in-creased earning power; means ability to buy goeds of the best class. "With the classes it is possible to use a very distinct kind of 'copy." The

er of the littlest word is as potent as with the masses—perhaps more so ... but the classes have special interests in life that can be taken advantage of by the advertiser. They read better books, go to better plays, know pictures, music, football, golf, 'society tattle, have fads, fashions and thoughts that distinguish them from people who lack their semi-leisure. In addressing them it is safe to use the thing calleiliterary flavor.' It is not necessary to make things too plain. Much may be left to their imagination and good taste. The paragraphs of the Saunter er' in 'Town Topics' are good example of the kind of writing that appeals Facts may be sketched lightly, making allowance for details that are making allowance for details that are familiar. To translate a golf term would often be impertinence, while when Whitman is quoted is is not safe to explain who Whitman was. The classes love to be flattered with writing that persuades them that they know all about literature, music and art. A certain amount of sense of humor may be relied upon, provided it is really humor—good wit, defly turned epigram or bit of philosophy in-

"The masses, on the other hand, need matter that is very plain. There must never be any doubt, for while there are ndividuals among them that are as quick witted as any among the classes, there are also individuals who think there are also individuals who think ponderously. An address to the masses, must be so plain that it will reach the dullest among them. It is not safe to patronize them, any more than the classes. When quotations wom Whitman are used it must be made plate who Whitman was, but coverily and without estentation. Sense of humor is not so universal among the masses. include many foreigners whose wit has not taken on the American nimbleness as yet, and it must be remembered that they take much melodrama very seriously. Account must be taken of the realities of life. The masses are nearer the soil, and they deal more in dollars, cents and arithmetic. With the classes prices are fre-quently the last considration in adver-. With the massles they must be 'Literary flavor' is likely to go over tehir heads altogether, and they are likely to have a sort of dumb re

sentment against golf.
"To write advertising for either classes or masses is a distinct art. Perhaps no man can do both well. The class writer ought to be of the classes, and in sympathy with them, while the mass writer is must successful when he is of the people. It is very certain, how-ever, that most advertising must be ad-dressed to either one or the other, and part of advertising success is the trick of finding out which division of the human family one's goods are adapted to, and then adjusting the matter to

We wonder how many of "the class es" are familiar with Whitman? If the pressing duties of golf and "so-ciety" tattle leave the useless set any time for "the good, grey poet" of democracy how they must squirm un-der his whip of words!

—Liberty will never come to the laboring man until he is prepared for it. No apperior class will ever liberate him. The laboring class must work out its own salvation and its own liberation. Liberty is not worth having if it is not worth fighting for, and it will never be attained except through a working class movement.—Utah Labor Journal.

ONE TASK DONE. ANOTHER BEGUN.

A May Concert for the Socialist Daily Is Next in Order.

ast Saturday's Labor Festival in Grand Central Palace a Complete Success, in Spite of the Weather-Yorkville Agitation Committee Begins Work for a Damrosch Concert on May 4.

In spite of the long storm which ande the streets in many parts of the

city almost impassable last Saturday, great Labor Festival at Grand Con tral Palace was a complete success from every point of view. The crowd was there, everything was there to provide for their enjoyment, and they, enjoyed it to the full. The utmost creds it is due to the Arrangements Commitee, to the comrades who assisted and to all the professional and amateur entertainers who made the afternoon and the night so pleasant. It is impossible, as yet, to make any definite statement as to financial result, but it will undoubtedly be found very satisfactory when the accounts are made up. The net proceeds are to be divided equally between the Social-istic Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion and Local New York of the So-

cial Democratic Party. The Next Undertaking.

Having carried this enterprise rough to success, we have to begin work at once upon another of similar magnitude and for no less important an end. , The Yorkville Agitation Com-mittee—a body which is in the habit or doing what it sets out to do-has taken the initiative in arranging a grand May Concert, to be held in the same hall-on Sunday, March 4. The proceeds are destined to swell the fund for the establishment of a Socialist daily news-

A Bamrokeh Connert The affair as plauned will be similar o the Auton Seidl Concert which was held by the party a few years ago, but on a still larger scale, and will un-doubtedly be an even greater success. The Committee has secured the services of the full Frank Damrosch Symphony Orchestra of sixty pleces, as well as of the People's Chorat Union of six hundred voices—to mention which is a sufficient recommendation. Several of the best vocal and instru-mental soloists will also participate.

The entertainment will include an ppeal to the eye as well as to the ear, ed and impressive living pictures, or senie not heretofore artempted in our arty festivals. The intention of the Committee is to make the whole enter-tainment a thoroughly artistic one, in the fullest sense of the word.

Help Is Reeded.

will require the services of all who are willing and able to help. It is for a cause so dear to the heart of the courades and so essential to the success of our party that the Committee expects a hearty response to its call for assistance. Next Sunday, at 3 p. m., a meeting will be held in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the purpose of beginning active work. Every courade who is willing to co-operate should make it a point to be present-but every comrade is present will be expected to do his full share in the work. The members of the Yorkville Agitation Committee and of the sub-committee chosen for the purpose by the General Committee Sunday's meeting should communicate with Comrade M. Tanzer of the Ar-

A PICTURE. while we have the sincerest symbol with those members of our class who are at present the subject slaves of state capitalism who are underpaid and overworked, the postal employees—we can hardly see why they should go to the trouble of praising a capitalist paper as having sproven itself the friend of the masses, the working people," etc., when the same capitalist sheet prints right next to this flattery the advertisement of one of the very workt enemies of organized labor—a concern that is boycotted, a concern the carn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or in a bindery waiting for an opportunity to earn a few cents an hour or put in the counter in a few cents and hour or you find her behind the counter in a few cents and few cents a few cen is a mighty power and when a paper undertakes to help a cause such as the letter carriers it can be a powerful in-

of Feb. 20, 1902:
Top of column: "Mall Men Vone
Thanks," next leading article, "Farts
Bill to Saye Pigeons," while alongside
we find the three-column ad. of James
Butler. "A typical picture of the cupitalist paper which devotes more space
to saving pigeons than to fives of pole
starving, overworked children, women,
and men, and more space to the advertisement of a boysosted concern. And
here, to clap the climax, we find the issement of a boycotted concern. And here, to clap the climax, we find the flattering resolutions of endorsement and approval from workingmen! Truly "What fools these mortals be!"

CAPITALIST RULE.

The two union men in Scranton arrested for boycotting will undoubtedly realize that the courts are owned by the capitalist class. Capitalist rule is not same in Scranton as in all other parts of the country. Is it not time the working class took a hand in this ruling business? If you think so, we for Socialism.

WOMEN TAKE MEN'S JOBS.

An Instance of How Capitalism Destroys Home

> Swift's Jersey City Packing House Pays Ten Cents an Hour to Women-Formerly Paid Men Twenty Cents-The Lesson-Who Is to Blame?

> Thirty-two men can stay home and mind the bables, make the beds, and wash the dishes, while their wives go out to work. So comes the report from Jersey City. . At the meeting of Butchers' Union

> No. 5 it was reported that women who work for ten cents an hour and earn three and four dollars a week have taken the places of thirty-two men in Swift's packing house, Jersey City. One man is retained to sharpen the knives, and he is laid off at any hour they think they can dispense with his services for the day. He is paid twenty cents an hour for the time he works. The women work for ten cents an hour, where the men formerly employed re ceived twenty-cents; and they are paid only for the time they work, which may be five, may be four, may be eight, or may be ten hours a day.

> This is only one case out of thousands of the same sort. Ex-Mayor Chase of Haverhill tells a story of his visit to one of the mill towns of Massachusetts. He was passing one of the mills when the whistles blew for the none hour. He stopped a mounent and waited, expecting to see the men come out of the mills. Instead, there filed out—not men, not women, but small weakened up, thin, unhealthy-

looking children. There were a few women and fewer men. From another direction, coming toward the mill, he saw a long line of men and one or two women with din-ner pails. Were these men just com-ing to work? No. Where formerly the father had werked in the mill while father had werked in the min watch his child brought up a warm lunch from home, later his wife took his place, and now the child had replaced both and these statwart men. were bringing lunches to their children! In the mad competition in the labor mar-ket the man had been driven out by woman, who could work for less; and now the child, who worked still cheap-

er, replaced even the woman. Why do we have tramps, criminals, and prostitutes? Society drives a man out of employment. He seeks work in his own town and cannot get it. His wife flids work in the mill. He does the housework and still searches in vain for employment. His wife cannot earn enough for herself and the child ren and for him too. He feels himself a burden upon her. He sees his httle home, on which he has paid a few installments, slipping away from him Perhaps he resorts to liquor to drown his sorre He leaves home to look for work other towns. His clothes have already become sharby and threadbare-finds it impossible to get Ragged, weary, careworn, he be a tramp, to be cursed by society and

kicked from door to door Possibly he has too much independence to beg. He sees his child starving No work, no hope, desperate, goaded on by the sight of his helpless family, his heart filled with hate by oppression, he watches his opportunity; he breaks into a rich man's house and steals. If weds, his success leads him on to a life of crime. Sooner or later, he lands in prison—and society rejoices that "justice has been done."

You see a girlywalking the streets at night. She looks suspicious and before you have passed, she stops and speaks to a strange man. You say, "What a shame!" She is young, bright, and intelligent looking. Follow the girl next day. She is in the factory,

worst enemies of organized labor—a concern that is boycotted, a concern that is boycotted, a concern that re-according to the report of the C. F. U., drove over two hundred members out of the Grocery Clerks' Union, the "cfineers" of Ismes Butler, and never in a line has mentioned a word to let the people know of his unfairness to his employees. The daily press is a mighty power and when a paper whose only object is to write profits out of the blood of children and the honor of womanhood! Money kings who detunes to help a consequence who of the word of the concern of the who drive men to vagrancy and crime; wemen to shame, and children to an

fluence. But this does not show that it is the workingman's friend.

Here is the picture in the "Journal" back on you, for it is you who put these kings on the throne. It is your But, fellow workingmen, it all comes back on you, for it is you who put these kings on the firone. It is your yote that keeps them there, and it is in your power to take them off. The responsibility for these offminal conditions must rest on your head, until you abolish the capitalistic system, dethrone the money lords, and establish a system of justice and equity that will give work for all and plenty for all.

Resolve to-day! Resolve that your next vote will be a vote for your own next vote will be a vote for your own interest, a vote for Socialism and interest, a vote for Socialism and against capitalism, that you will clear yourself of this disgrace and that your neighbor's vote will be the same if you

E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

The difference between the Social Democratic Party and the capitalist parties is that the former is controlled by the rank and Sie, the entire membership directing its affairs, while the latter are dominated by a ring or clique of officeholders and appliance. The Liberaton.

VICTORY IN ERIE.

Municipal Election Results in Splendid Gains.

Socialist Party Beats Democrats Two to One and Casts 35 Per Cent. of Total Vote-A Vigorous Campaign, Which Is Already Recommenced for Next Election.

The city campaign in Eriq. Pa., closed on Thesday, Feb. 18, after more than two months of the most energetic work, and the results are such as to satisfy the most sanguine. The vote or Mayor stands:

Hardwick, Rep., 4,291, Warde, Socialist, 3,164. Warfel, Den., 1,513.

S. L. P., 163. The campaign has been one of "boning from within" in the trade union movement—that is, it has been a campaign of education on the Socialis of the labor question, carried on in the closest harmony with the trade unions, without fear and without com The ticket was compo men tried in the work of the unions and proven true, headed by Geo. N Warde of Cigar Makers No. 107, Jas Wilson, Jr., of the Pattern Makers, H. C. Gould of Typographical No. 77, Jul-lus Erstfeld of the Machinists' Union, r. H. Mosher of the Carpenters, and G. F. Hibeck of the Molders.

The campaign was waged entirely on educational lines. Meetings were held every night, and in nearly every union half in the city, and the addresses of the candidates and other speak ers were of the straight, uncompromis ngly Socialist order. The efforts of the local comrades were most effective ly supplemented by Comrades Nic Get er, A. M. Simons, August Klenke, and Mother Jones. Gelger was with us for ten days, Simons a week, and Klenke two weeks, Mother Jones stopped over with its three days, insisted on paying all her own expenses, and made two of her characteristic speeches, which were of incalculable value to the move nent, one at the big labor carnival, th these comrades cost us nothing—be-cause they were Socialists. And Mrs. A. M. Simons should not be

effective work for the cause, besides peaking a number of times. We could not utilize her to the extent she desh ed; because at this stage most of our meetings were held at noon time in the shops; but these two noble women have dispelled the prejudice against "women agitators," and prepared the field for comrades of their sex. Mrs. Simons made the address at the car nival on ladies' night. It was pro-nounced a masterly effort. She also made a deep impression at a big mass meeting in the Second Ward.

mobster mass meeting on Sunday afternoon, at . which he made the speech of the campaign, creating the wildest enthusiasm, and closing with an appeal to send him the news that that the wage-workers of Eric had broken the chains of industrial slavery on the coming Tuesday. He didn't get that news, but he knows now that the chains are damaged beyond repair and that the next blow will burst them mass meeting remained; on Monday night the largest east, side hall was jammed to the doors for another hear-ing of the revolutionary class doctrines by the candidates and the "Iron-bound

by the candinates and the fron-bound Dutchman," as Klenke was affection-ntely dubbed. And they got it. Several days before election the Democratic politicians entirely alan-doned their own ticket and worked strenuously for the Republicans—any thing to beat those insolent working thing to best those insolent working-men, who thought they could govern enough otherwise stanch Democratic votes into the Republican camp to defeat us; but we are welll satisfied with a defeat compassed by such means. Enough third workingmen, who were afraid we could not win, Insured de-feat by voting the Republican ficker, but this will not occur again. The "best" Democrats voted the Republi-can ticket also; this we intend shall occur again, but the next time we in-tend that it shall be done openly and not masked as it was this itme. Thus we shall make clear to the working class the chasm between them and the capitalists; the task is becoming easier every day, and the era of deception is about closed.

The effect is dumfounding. Capital-

The effect is dumraunding. Capitalist press and politicians are amazed. The press' is trying to strangle the baby and the politician is trying to stradle it, but neither will succeed; the baby is a giant in mind and body. The efforts of these worthies are really rich. The Rep. Dem. press agree that the Republican wage workers played a low-down game on the Democratic wage worker, the purpose of this clearly being to pique the Democrate back into his old pen, but the men whose interest simply smiles at such puerlity. The Democratic organ declares that the men who voted the Socialist ticket are only "radical" Democrats. that the men who voted the Socialisticket are only "radical" Democrats and that they will get what they wan in the Democratic party—and the mer smile-again. And the Democratic politicians profer the olive bramen and all gest "union" to beat the Republicans and the Socialists give, them the laugh Analysis of the returns clearly show that Republican success was made that Republican success was made possible by the "conservative" and "best" Democrats—and since the election these same Democrats admit it.

tion these same Democrats admit it.

The S, L. P. carried on their usual campaign of deleonite scarrility, but with very little vigor and still less effect. They tried by legal proceedings

TO ALL THE FLUNKEYS OF AMERICA

And Particularly to the Mayor and Aldermen of New York on Their Reception of a Prince.

City of New York.

As you are all preoccupied with the preparations for the performance of a task of international polity, and as we, Socialists, form a part of that "populace" for whose edification the exhibition is contemplated, you will not deny us the privilege of informing you what instruction we shall derive from this new "extravaganza" in which most of you will participate as mere supernumeraries.

Yours is a grave task. For it will lie with the "august" visitor whether American flunkeydom shall be finally admitted to a place of equality among the flunkeydom of the world.

. The German emperor, anxious lest you fail to descend to the occasion, has considerately sent in advance a shipload of liveried common flunkeys to drill and train you how to pay obeissance to royalty. His fears were unwarranted. Retainers of the most despicable class that has ever exploited a people, you stand in the lowest political circle of capitalist nell and lowering yourselves is for you no more psosible nor necessary.

We are confident that all of you will prove worthy adepts in the art of fawning. You, Republicans-will adorn the front view with a bow, low and long; and you. Democrats, will line the distant background with a quite graceful smirk. For you know that your common demagogic ways are good enough to deceive the vulgar multitudes on election day, but in the presence of royalty you must show a dif ferent deportment.

A prince of royal blood has come, oh, chosen fathers of the emptre city of this great and once proud republic! Extinguish the light on the Statute of Liberty! Call out the police; use all the powers at your command to eliminate, to remove from the gracious sight of royalty all offensive signs of democracy, of republican institutions. Make everything appear as if under autocratic regime. Stand up in line! Attention! Curve your spines! Smile! Smile! Bow and smile!

And while you eringe in fawning attendance on a liveried parasite, the Socialists deem it an opportune moment to hold up to the view of the world the unprincipled littleness of your unrepublican and un-democratic souts and point out the real bond of fellow-fall which unites all capitalist governments.

Who is this Prussian upon whom ou so abjectly fawn? Whom does he represent, and to whom does he pay this visit? . .

Trained from childhood into an ar rgoant Prussian Junker-on arrogance dressed in fine cloth and gold braid and exhibited to the gilded flunkeydom of all lands, thus imposing on international toadyism the power and grandeur of the Hohenzollern dynasty, what claim has this parasite to the or dinary appellation of man? Competent snly to waste the wealth created by the toll of the German people, by what human thought, by what useful act has he marked his existence? His existence is a continued burden to the toiler; all the luxuries that are his are wrested from the penury and privation of weak women and puny children. ing heavy baskets of coal. And this lazy louts like himself, who had much better stayed at home and helped the women to earn their daily bread.

You, Messrs, Mayor and Aldermen; rogant Prussian Hohenzollern was toiling German people. For this Ger- | contempt and implacable enmity.

ist Party" on the ballot, but failed.

They will be quite harmless in the future, and some of them will again be good workers for Socialism.

Another result of the clear presenta-

Another result of the clear presenta-tion of Socialist philosophy in the cam-paign just closed is found in the eager-ness to join the local manifested by the class-conscious union men who did such spiendid work for their class, and in the increased powers of our paper, the Eric "People," which aided so ma-

terially in securing the splendid vic-

Hall for High Constable, for the spring election, and expect to make large gains. Socialist literature! faciliding The Worker, is being distributed and

is maging a good impression.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the | man people, who continue to attend to their dally toil, you do not care a rap-You know, and you are glad to know, that this Junker represents the sworn and implacable enemy of the German toiling people, the Hohenzollern dynasty. In order to retain their dominant position, the Hohenzollern had to enter service with the German capitalist class, and that is why you, Messrs. Mayor and Aldemen, yourselves mere servants of the American capitalist class, welcome with open arms your brothers in the predatory profession.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

A visit to the American people by this uniformed parasite! Preposterous fiction!

Who are and where are the Amer's can people?

In the tenement and sweatshop districts of the great cities; in the factories of New England towns; in the mills of the South, where the children of the American people are being immolated according to law, in the hecamps of the mining centers; scattered on the farms of our land; tolling, telling, toiling their long, weary hours; tolling that they may barely subsist; toiling that their masters may wallow in riches unparalleled in history; are these millions the American prople? What concern could this Hohenzollern parasite have for these tolling millions, most useful but uninteresting cattle.? The ornamental stables and kennels of flunkeydom are for him of far more interest. The tolling multitudes are not the "American people" of your designation. Your "American people" is American flunkeydom. This flunkeydom will pay from \$10 to \$50 for the privilege of viewing the royal parasite at the opera. American flunkeydom will parade its . wives and daughters in undress suits before the eyes of the Prussian Hohenzollern s liciting royal favers. . . . And, on, bliss! This Prussian Junker will pay a visit to an American she-tolidy of international notoriety. What are honor or self-respect to the upstart American flunkeydom? Mayors, aldermen, Congress of the United States, President of the United States, daughter of the President, all cringe, fawn, attend and wait on the royal uniformed dummy. So wills American flunkeydom, "Amer-

The Socialists of the world are fully alive to the cause of the sudden love feast of the German parasite class and the American exploiting class. The steady growth of the Socialist movement in Germany renders the position of the German parasites, royal or of They east fond eyes to this land, w capitalism abides still undist a secure fence for their e that and a safe haven for their terms.

ed. skins.

The Socialists of the world, true republican and democrats, look with cool contempt on your un-repub-Mean and un-democratic demeanor. And even those tolling masses whose understanding of their own interests you fondly hope to have completely warped and distorted, may learn on this occasion to take a true measure of your worth. For, intoxicated by the presence of the Prussian parasite, you carelessly discard your usual Useless to himself and a baneful bur- day permit the people to scan and den to groaning people, was, he sent study your true nature-arrogant and here by that people? Go into any Ger- fawning, greedy and extravagant, and man city and you will see women ever contemptible. The lesson of this cleaning the streets; hauling dogearts exhibition will not be lost to the peohitched to one team with a dog; carry- ple. Of that you yourselves will take care. For while your hour lasts, you empty-headed and empty-souled para- will continue in your greedy arrosite brings along a shipload of big, gance, in fawning extravagance; for you are incapable of conceiving anything higher or nobler. But the moment is rapidly approaching when you, together with the parasites of royal do not pretend to believe that this ar- and other varieties will be added to the malodorous refuse that flows down sent here by the German women who the sewer of history. Of that the Soclean the streets, haul the dogcarts and cial Democratic Party will take enge. carry coal, or by any other part of the Accept the assurance of our sincere

BOSTON COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The city committee of Boston has ecided to hold a Commune celebration on Tuesday, March 18, by giving on entertainment and lecture. John Spargo of New York will be the lecturer of the occasion, taking for his subject: "The Paris Commune; Its Lessons." The affair will be decid in America Hall, 724 Washington street. This will be a good onnaviguity to hear This will be a good oppositialty to hear one of our ablest lecturers on a fascinating subject. The entertainment will consist of several songs and inusical numbers. Admission, to defray expenses, ten cents. Boston comrades should make this affair a success. The Vail lectures show what results can be attained when the proper work is

Virginia is slow, but is on the road and making some progress. The Social-ists of Newport News have nominated E. K. Emerson for Mayor and S. A. -The labering people take a long time in learning to say we and curs instead of I and mine. Union Boot and Shoe Worker.

The Worker.

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intered as second-class matter at the York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.



	80	CIALIST VOTE IN THE	UNITED
别	Tn	1888 (Presidential)	2,065
		1890	. 13,331
K		1892 (Presidential)	. 21,157
		1894	. 33,133
		1896 (Presidential)	. 36,584
		1898:	
	200	8. L. P	. 82,204
		8. D. P	. 9,545

In 1900 (Presidential): D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

An unfortunate error occurred las week in the headlines of our report of the meeting held in Cooper Union to protest, against Senator . Hanna's peace plan." Our second headline was ended to stand "Protest Meeting of New York Unionists in Cooper Union. The error was in the omission of the

uch an error is, in liself, compara fively unimportant, of course; but in this case it made possible an entire understanding of the headline, givg a color to the whole report. The which held the protest meeting or ir organizations with a well e call attention to the error he who are not otherwise in "It of the fact might infer that the cated either an actual split or a desire on our part to create a split in the trade

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

adign against Socialism the Associated Press is doing venmen service and a mreful perusal of the foreign dispatchd by this great news agency reveals the methods employed. Being purely a news agency the Asso cinted Press is supposed to describe course, no altempt is made to observe this rule except in cases where there and working class, in forum or field the working class invariably gets what is known as "the hot end of it."

The recent universal suffrage dem on of the Belgian Socialists at els, the Spanish strikes and the Trieste massacre of strikers have given the Associated Press fine apportunity to demonstrate its talents in the line of mendacity and its religious regard for eaplialistic interests.

For instance, a dispatch from Vienus ler date of Feb. 18, remarks that after a bested debute and violent So cialist dennuciations of the troops and governor of Trieste" the Reichsrath did so and so

Observe that the righteons protest of Socialist against capitalist infamy 2s always "violent."

The same dispatch says the Premier Von Kocher, "made a vigorous defense of the actions of the police and military at Trieste during the recent nding that Anarchists, and not workmen, were at the bottom of

men is always "rigorous," merer "vio lent," like wicked Socialist speakers,

honor as an international factor, pet the Associated Press, with its uncreing gravest cases—where, through defe-

prings eagerly into the field and in de scribing the strike at Barcetona loses ne opportunity to paint the workers in the nest hideous colors and the bestially obedient, brutal soldiery as the hoble defenders of "law and order."

The power for evil exercised by these "dectored" and "colored" dispatches or the minds of the newspaper-reading public is incalculable. The press more than any other agency prolongs the un tioly domination of the capitalist class Whether it tells of strikes abroad or strikes at home care is always taken to misrepresent the working class cause. When necessary this misrepresentation is subtly done, but for the most part it is done with an audactous openness that makes one wonder that the great body of reading workers have not long ago awakened to the utter un-reliability of capitalist newspaper reports about anything affecting capital-

ist interests. It is considered good strategy to fight the devil with fire and the working ciass cause cannot be adequately de fended and advanced without a work ing class press. C. D.

Those Staten Islanders who are complaining because of the wrotched ferry service ought to blame themselves for not having voted the Social Democratic ticket last fail. The ferry capitalists are minding their own business shrewdly-trust them for that. If the people, as voters, minded theirs as well, they would not have to beg for consideration as they do now.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE THREAT.

Those who have followed the course of The Worker during the last two years will know that it is with much regret that we admit the statement by Job Harriman, brinted in another columir of this issue, in reply to certain criticisms by Victor Berger. We have always striven to avoid such controversies, and have often been forced to realize that we had erred through too great a desire for harmony in limiting the discussion of internal party affairs. We prefer to take the risk of erring upon that side rather than to attach too much importance to such internal questions. In the present case, however, justice to Comrade Harriman and our duty to the party alike compel-us

to present his statement.
We do not need to dwell upon our desire for Socialist unity and harmony. We have proven that already. We abide by the decisions of the national conventions' and general votes which effected the union, even though some wise, because we believe that all mistakes in details of organization can aint will be set right by the regular action of the party. If we have been wrong in considering certain of the acts of the Indianapelis Convention unwise experience will justify those acts and convert us; if we have been right, experience will justify us and rectify the errors. We do not propose to make a split or Shreaten one so long as the party continues to work for Socialis Comrade Harriman, reporting as New York's member of the National Committee, stated his opinion, hased, as he believes, upon experience and agreed m, as he believes, by the other mem bers of the Committee, that it will be found necessary to abandon the state autonomy plan, insofar as if interferes with the efficiency of national and in terstate organization and propaganda work. Comrade Berger, quoting outy a part of this statement, leaving out its very important qualifying clause, declares it to be "characteristic of the methods of the Springfield factioncommonly called Kangaroo." It is (in its original, ungarbled form) quite characteristic of our methods. We have always maintained the right of every individual party member freely to ex-

and to advocate such changes in methed of organization as seemed to him duty of every individual party member to bow to the decisions of the majority as regularly expressed through onventions and the general vote, upon all such questions. Comrade Harriman avails himself of this right and ob-

serves this duty. Against this characteristic statement of Comrade Harriman, Comrade Berger ets one which he declares to be "characteristic of our" (that is, Berger's) "side." This is his statement, unabridged:

Any attempt to overthrow the constitution adopted in Indianaposis, t. e., to abdish state autonomy, will be considered a casus bell! and will mean a national Social Democratic Party upon the basis of state autonomy and the right of the comrades in every state to regulate their own affairs without any interference from the national board."

If we understand English, that stare-

sent means that if any attempt is nade, ander the provisions for the amendment of our party constitution by regular initiative and referendan the party, to modify certain clauses which Comrade Berger thinks particularly wise, bc, Victor Berger, will resist such attempt, not by the regular methods under the constitution, case to the good sense of the rank and the party. We consider Comrade Berper's threat wholly unjustified and are not frightened by it. We believe the comrades have had enough of suem methods. We believe that they hold the same opinion that we hold, that on can be justified only in the

trols the majority, or, where the pa organization has actually ceased to serve the cause of Socialism. In that belief, we feel very safe in leaving the but by the method of secession from file of earnest Socialists.

SOCIALISM DEFINED.

Socialism is the term applied to a state of society wherein the machinery of wealth production and distribution shall be owned and operated collectivity by all the people, and wherein each person will enjoy a free and unlimite opportunity to produce wealth withou interference of or dependence upot another, and the full proceeds of labor shall go to those who produce it, in-stead of a few, as now. It implies the placing of all persons on an equalof opportunity and the preven of a few cuttining or unscrupations it dividuals from despoiling the man through the power of controlling the opportunities of wealth production While Socialism is applied to a state of clety, it more properly perta to a definite state or condition.

envious minds or shiftless individuals but it is the conclusion of those who have carefully studied history and on served the principles and tendencies that have characterized the development of human society. Socialism the natural and inevitable sequence the present and preceding forms of society and industry, and it does not involve the imposition upon society of a new and artificial form of industry, but rather the recognition and adophe benefit of the few.

All the means of production and dis-

tribution being owned and controlle by the people collectively each individual will have free and full opportunity to work and enjoy all the frutts of ht No one will have the power to tax the energies of another and all must work or starve. All the waste and extravagance involved in the pres ent system will be eliminated and the quantity of wealth produced will p ultiplied many fold. All will raised above the curse of poverty and the fear of it, and manufud will at last have freedom to develop into something other than a food and shelter-hunting animal.-Selected.

MARX versus MARX.

Our comrade, A. Hirschfield of Min capolis writes us as follows on a subject of interest to students of English

monics: "My attention was called the other day to a pamphlet entitled 'Capital and Wage-Labor, by Karl Marx.' In itself the pumphlet is very valuable and espe cially essential to those who are only acquainted with the first volum The pamphlet would have been a very timely one were it not for a misunderstanding in its terminolog which crept in, in all likelihood, through an oversight of the translator. This error is important for two rea-

sons: 1. It confuses the fundateachings of the third volume of 'Capi tal.' the only one dealing with real cap italist production and every-day eco-nomic facts. This pamphlet being, to my knowledge, the first work in the nglish language dealing with Marx' technical terms not found in the fire volume of 'Capital,' it is essential that they should be stated correctly, that there be no confusion in termin so that future works, extracts, commentaries, etc., which may appear of the same subject should use the same chnical terms and avoid a confusion of ideas.

'Now to the subject of dispute: erves our citizen as the measure of his profit? The cost of production of his goods . . . he reckons the rise and fall of his profit by the number of degrees at which it stands with ref of degrees at which it stands with ref-erence to his zero—the cost of produc-tion.' Page 9—... the price of any commodity is always either above or below its cost of production.' This leads the reader to think that by 'cost of production' Marx (or the translatory means the cost of the pro-duct to the cautifulate employer.

duct to the capitalist employer. No the cost of a given con tear of the machinery, buildings, and other fixed capital used) plus v. varra-ble capital (wages.) Our formula would then read: Cost price, or actual expense of production, to the capitalist,

irch as you may the third volum of 'Capital' and you will not find the term 'cost of production,' but 'ex-penses of production' or 'Kostpreis.' See Vol. III, Chapter I.)

"Further on on pp. 11 and 12, we read: "The price of a commodity of determined by its cost of production . . . Cost of production may be divided into (1) raw material and imprements, that is products of industry whose manufacture has cost a certain number of days' work, and which therefore represent a certain duration of labor, and (2) actual labor, which is measured by its deration. Again we read. . . commodities are exchanged with one another in accordance with their cost of production; and thus cost of production determines their price. Prom this last quotation the read or will infer that in the long run 'cost of production' and 'price of production' and 'price of production' are synonymous, and that it equate plus v plus s is surplus value) for he says' the actual labor, which is mensured by its duration.

ured by its duration."

"It is true that price of production for the entire output of commodities in a plus v plus a, though for an individual commodity (which is seldom sold at its value) price of production equals a plus v plus p (the average rate of profit prevalent, or rather available.) The latter is determined by the sum total of active capital divided by the sum total of surplus value produced. See Vol III, Chapter X.

"The confusion arises from the inter-

sa accesser of the whomes of production; for 'cost of production' and let the latter term stand on pages 11 and 12 and much confusion will be avoided.

"It is either Marx versus Marx or Marx versus the translator."

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY

BY AGNES WAKEFIELD.

The Italian journals are full of discussions on the investigations of the investigations of the political corruption and miserable social conditions of South Italy. The excitement was intensified by the debate on that question in Parliament. The affair which has caused so much comcitement was intensified by the debate on that question in Parliament. The affair which has caused so much com-motion, briefly related is this; In the session of Parliament of December 14, after several members had spoken on the southern question, the Hon. Enrico Ferri made a speech in which he al-inded to what the Socialist Party had done in working against political cor-ruption. He was several times interrupted by the conservatists and after making the statement: "The Hon. Colsjamit was wrong in comparing the political corruption of North Italy with that of South Italy; in North Italy the centers of corruption are ex-ceptional cases, while in South Italy the exceptional cases are the honest centers"—there arose such a tunuit from the southers members, the mon-archists, and conservatists that he could not be heard. The president the Hon. Villa, not being able to secure or-der suspended the session. As t was Saturday, the next session came on Monday, December-16. After the secretary had read his record of the privious session, when the Hon. Fernasked for the floor, President Vilia st sted the reasons for which the pre-ceding session had been suspended and said that he could not give the Hon. Ferri the floor until he withdrew ha offending statement of Saturday. The Hon. Ferri claimed his right to speak on the secretary's record, but the presi-dent replied: "I ask you formally to retract your statement of Saturday." The Hon. Ferri shouted back: "Neither.

you nor anyone else, whoever he may be, can make me retract what I have be, can make me retract what I have said." Then the tunuit broke out snew. The monarchists howled. The president said: "On account of the position taken by the Hon. Ferri, it is my painful duty to propose to Paritament that he be censured." There were protests against it—above the tunuit which continued, the president declar-ed: "The censure is passed, and the session is suspended." The censure involved the exclusion of the Hon, Ferr from Parliament for the length of five

In the following session of Dec ber 17, the Republicans, Radicals, and Socialists attempted to pass a revocation of the censure of the Hon. Perribut it was voted down. While th nembers were standing up to vote, the Hon. Ferri, who was outside the door that leads to the left (guarded by an usher to prevent the censured member from entering), with a package of papers broke the glass pane of the door and shouted: "Keep up the parlia-mentary corruption!" Long-live Socialamff Everybody turned in that dire tion. Then there followed a scene disorder. Among the various howlings and exclamations, some of the minis-ters laughed, while others seemed very nervous. It was ten minutes befor the members resumed proceedings.

It is claimed by the Socialists tha ing his debate (for he knew too muc on that subject!) and to try to utilize what he had said to embitter the peo-ple of the South against him; the Hadicals and Socialists also claim that the censure was illegal because the Hon. Ferri was not allowed to explain his statement, but instead was arrogantly and unjustifiably asked by the presi-dent to "retract" what he had said. Of course, it was impossible for the Hoa. Ferri to retract what he knew to be the truth.

attempts to embitter the Southern pee ple against the Hoa. Ferri, for as soor as the news of his consure was cir-culated, there poured in a constan-stream of telegrams, letters, and reas lutions from Socialists and sections of the party, and from Radicals also from all over the country, from the South as well as the North, approving the Hon. Ferre's conduct and express ing indignation at his Hiegal-censure He received numerous invitations to continue his discussion with all the people instead of the monarchist howfing wolves of Parliament for his audience. The workers in their acclaumance. ence. The workers in their acclama-tions called him the greatest of their leaders. Accepting as many as possi-ble of these invitations, he went 40 Naples and other cities, where he spoke to crowded audiences and was received with lutense enthusiasm. The police and militia turned out in great battle array to be ready to quell any disturb-ances that might arise in the triumphal march of such a hero. Thus the arro-gant and fliegal censure pronounced on Enrico Ferri has resulted in hear ing upon him the highest honors and the greatest expressions of the admira-tion and love of the people that he has ever received in his life. The toiling. hungry people of Italy know that En-rico Ferri speaks the truth, and offers them the only remedy for their desperate condition—they know hour they are tyrannized over and robbed, their tor ments and the political corruption are so great that they have no sections pride, but want robbers called robber and chased out of office and power

Polemics have been waged between a number of Italian Socialists, particu-larly between the Hon, Filippo Turat and the Hon, Enrico Ferri, which are reising the question whether of there are two opposing tendencie the Socialist Party of Italy an whether there is a probability of a di-vision into "reformers" and "revolu-tionists," or "Taratians" and "Ferri-nas." So for, the reply to this from ana. So us, use members of the party and from the Socialist periodicals is an emphatic 'no;" briefly, the opinion of the majority is that all the Socialists of Italy are Marxian revolutionary docialists, and the tactics of amporting of edital Workers is doing its best to

help them.

In Lecce, says "Avant" of Jan. 16,
the memployed masses who for
months have been enduring extreme
want, are every day in a more desperate condition. A short time ago the
masses went first to the Municipal Palher and them to the verfectors asking ace and then to the prefecture asking for work. Then the carpenters smiths, and decorators held ti unions to try to find a way out of their unions to try to find a way out of their enferced idleness. Many men of other trades now have only temporary work and expect soon to join the ranks of the unemployed. On the 14th of January a thousand hungry persons went about the city in a body demanding "bread and work." A committee was sent to the ununicipality and obtained new promises. The town officers are in con-sternation at the desperate state of af-fairs and, with debts and a low treasury, see no way out except to try to get public works paid with outside funds. unds.
. In Boara Pisaui, at the same time, t

band of the unemployed made a dem-onstration in front of the town hall de-manding "bread and work." The may-Enrico Ferri before and after the grass breaking;" another senils a contribu-tion, "Approving the position of Turati," and a peaceful workinging forwards a little hoard of savings with or had flour distributed, and a member of Parliament telegraphed to the min ister of public works asking him to give immediate orders for beginning the sentiment: "Lamenting the recen manin for letter writing that has taker work on the left bank of the Adige In Ravenna, also about the middle of January, an assembly of the unem-ployed held an open-air meeting with possession of so many of the intellectuals of our Socialist Party." To make the preceding delicate hint understood it should be explained that most of the the help of officers of the Labor Bupolemics are in the form of letters put reau and appointed a committee to urge that public works be provided. The mayor telegraphed to the press-Itshed in the various Socialist periodi-cals. Some of the Italian Socialists call their well-educated members inteldent of the ministry.

In Frascati the unemployed masons are wrestling with starvation "walting lettuall," corresponding to the English "intellectuals," but others have protest ed against designating members as "in-tellettunit," "professional," and "oper-

al" workingmen), saying that a Socialist is a Socialist and all such distinctions are objectionable, as they neight tend to disturb the fraternal barmony that ought to exist among Socialists— which warning is submitted, without comment; to our Americans comrade

In the uprising of many Italian Se ailsts against party polemies, the ediors, too, do not escape, for they re ceive many an exhortation in the clean and forcible language of these language of those that, as the poet saith, "Know well to wield the implements of toil"-to the effect that

for reflection.

dressed to Ferri and Turati, it

paternal way implores them to make peace with each other and to forge

their differences for the sake of the unity of the party.

In the Socialist journals' columns of

contributions of money to the party where the names of the givers are

often accompanied by some greeting to a friend or a very brief, opinion or

some recent event, there are numerous allusions to the polemics; for example, one comrade sends a sum of money to "Avanti" with the sentiment "Loyal to

Enrico Ferri before and after the glas

"Avanti," in the gentlest and

if "the intellectuals" of the Socialist Party, however wise and inighty they may be and however much respect i due them, do not know better than t think that their admiring comrades want to read their peppery and ponderous polemics, the editor should know better than to print them!. Be sides they stir up strife and do nobods any good except the enemies of Social ism who read them with great rejoiing, wishing to find in th a near smash up of the Socialist Party. Then the busy Socialist editor (who is often a lecturer, lawyer, and member of Parliament, too), is smitten and greenhelmed with the weight of fearful responsibility thus beaped upon bim, if not flattered by the surpassing wisdom required of him, so he defends himself by replying that after leading party members have be gun polemics, in justice to the oppon-ents he cannot decline to publish their discussions or he would be charged

with partiality and arregauce, ere.

There was a division in the Socialist branch of Milan, but a reunion has ocen effected. The Hon. Pilippo Turat of Milan, on account of that division and his polemics with various othe Socialists, resigned his position . member of Parliement, but he was r elected. He declined to serve, but his friends are trying to persuade him to

accept.

The distress of the many un ed in Italy is shown by appeals for the establishment of public works. "Avan ti" of Jan. 0 says that a band of 1,500 unemployed men, in Reggio Emilia, afetr weeks of anxiety, assembled and sent a delegation to try to influence the mayor and prefect to hasten the ar-rangements for the public works, for which they had been keping.

In Barietta, says "Avanti" of Jan. the masons liave been out of work for more than two months; they form large class and are in great distress They have appealed to the public authorities for employment, but so far is

Under the title, "Workingmen's Soll durity and Employers' Brutality,"
"Avanti" of Jan. 13 relates: "In Berra Ferragese 150 men who were at work felt compassion for the miserable con who were in want because they cou find no employment. The workers de-cided to take turns with the memploy-ed. But the agents of their employers refused to admit the new men, for the employers would not allow taking turns. Indignant at such cruetry, all the workers strack, thus giving another lesson of fraternal love to the inhuman and stupidly -obstinate bour

In Rome, where there is always much poverty and suffering and where but dreds of bungry persons of all classes often apply for one vacant place, a short time age a mason was arrested while writing on a wall of the Quirinal questioned he said he had been out o work for a long time and so did some thing to get arrested. He may be pu in a cold, damp cell with bad food, bu he will get enough to keep him from

that the minth or tenth reunion of th that the ninth or touth reunion of the membloyed of Rome met that morn-ing and crowded a hall. Having heard the report of the committee that had been sent to question the officers of the nunicipality about work that had been promised but not yet granted, the workers who had long been suffering hunger were so disappointed that after a delate in which a marrier a street hunger were so disappointed that after a debate in which a parater, a stone-cutter, a carpenter, and others toos part, a resolution was passed to the effect that the customacy promises could not satisfy men that have to earn their hered by labor, and that to fur-ther consider their sad condition a meeting of the entire working class of Rome should be called. A day was chosen for a mass meeting.

Rome should be called. A di-chosen for a mass meeting. In Payls there are spany out o some of the men that had be charged from electro-backules histograms outst for Mills. Not be ad places, for in that large city at metalliargical industries are par through a crisis. The Federali Current # # # Literature

The following fable, by Louis B. Coley, truthfully represents the lite ary tastes of "our great middle class: "A man once wrote a deep and learned book, entitled 'The Classes and the "It sold not.

drop the C and M from the title.

"He did so, and now everybody buys
it, thinking it is a society novel."

and Britain's brutality, and a fearles

uter a droll bit on "Decadence." "The Commentator" is edited by Scott Dals

for the municipal manna to fall from heaven." Meanwhile a zenious official has seized all the copies of one of the Socialist almanacs, that were in the possession of a local agent doubtless thinking that such reading is not patri-otic and pious enough for men that are facing starvation.

Physical Degeneracy.

For the past year in Ituly, as stated, by "Avanti," the men mustered into military service lacked 5,000 to com-plete the required number. The year before that, 8,000 men, were lacklay, Although the increase of population is rapid, there are now fewer men fit for military service than there were thirty years ago. This proves that the physi cal strength of our race is rapidly de-teriorating. The expense of maintaining the army, necessitating taxa-fibn that keeps the people hungry, is not the least important cause of that

Socialist Teachers Discharges.

The National Union of the Elemen tary Teachers of Italy" which was formed in April, on the same pian as the labor unloss, continues to meet the opposition of conservatists in author-ity. That Teachers' Union had the coperation of the Hum Angiolo Cabrini, ocialist member of Parliament, and the school masters that have taken the lead in its organization are Socialists.
In Turin, within the last few weeks

three teachers, Enrico Mail, Gorrette and Annibale Corti, have been dis charged for being Socialists. The last named is secretary of "The National Union of the Elementary Teachers of Italy," which offended his superior off cers. Many citizens protested against that arrogant injustice, but in vain Turin is the home of some of the most celebrated Socialists of Italy, Edmondo de Amicis, Prof. Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turm; the Hon. Oddino Morgari, and the Hon. Quiriso Nofri, it has a strong Socialist section and several Socialist periodicals, but in that large city which has so long been monarchist stronghold, the Soch lists are in a minority in the municipal gov-erument and so can do nothing to nec-vent the discharge of teachers that are

Many of the discharged Socialist enchers take positions on the staff of ome Socialist periodical, or become contributors, or take a party position as secretary, etc. As the Socialist Party press is constantly growing in strength and influence and new journals and reviews are founded every year, the patriotic, seditions" teachers have less dread of losing their positions now than they formerly had.

Among the professors discharged for heing Socialists are Prof. Vittoro Got-tardi, author of "Favole Sociali" and ther writings on labor and Socialism who became a journalist; Prof. Savio. Varazzani, who was professor of liter-ature and philosophy in the College of Placenza, who was deprived of his po-sition in 1888, and is now a Socialis-member of Parliament; and the Hon-Angiolo Cabrini, who was professor of literature, but was condemned as a So ciatist in 1864, and had to go, an exile, to Switzerland, where he obtained a position in the schools of Mendrisio, He low represents Milan in Parlian and is one of the youngest members being little more than thirty years of

To be continued.

WHO EARNED IT?

"The earnings of fourteen railroads for the second week of Pebruary show an increase of 5.29 per cent."--The trainmen, conductors and other employees have not received an advance in pays. Of course not.

The railroads "earned" it. What are the "railroads"—the tracks, cars, loco-motives, etc.? Did they earn it? Lahor produced these things, and it is the labor of the working class the trainmen, conductors, superintendents, and others—that earns it all. Who gets it? The men who hire a

cretary to ellp coupons on the stock they hold, while they idle their time in travelling through Europe or otherwise enjoying the money thus carned by their staves. If every stackholder should die to-night the railroads would ran on schedule time to morrow.

Why should we not abolish this class of parasites?

MINERS REMEMBERED PANA AND THE BULL PEN

A Peoris, III, dispatch of Feb. 20 says: "A storm of himes greeted a motion introduced to-day in the United Mine Workers' Convention, making an Mine Workers' Convention, making an appropriation of \$50 for the fund which the trude unions are mining for the erection of a memorial to the inte President McKinley.

"The proposition to make the appro-

"The proposition printion was def

"The Commentator" Issues as a sup plement to its February number the first of a series of cartoons by William It is a powerful protest against the in justice heaped upon the outcast women who are the victims of a vicious social system, but has obviously lost in the reproduction, being printed too beavily.

"One day a friend suggested that b

Other features of this interesting number are the editorial reflections of A. Comma Doyle, who has become the hired apologist of Kitchener's crime handling of the church and the ser question. J. Batvers Batvers contrib

The best thing in "The Whim" for Rebruary is Whidnen Graham's par-ody on "The Making of an American" b yJacob Rils, entitled "The Faktug of an American, by Pakeup Grease. Jacob Riis is one of the sycophant who tell "how the other half lives" while insisting that there are no class es and no class struggle in America The following bits from Graham's scin tiliant satire apply equally well to the charity crooks, parasitical philanthrop-ists, benevolent bunco-men, "reform" howlers, sentimental screechers and all the fatnous freaks and fakirs who will do anything for the poor but get off

their backs.
"Was sent to invent details about : murder on the East Side. Found mur-derer in tenement house. He said he had killed his wife because she insisted, on breathing his share of air it backward. Wrote up sickening borror of poor man deprived of air by selfisi wife. Great sympathy on part of bet ter elements, who organized a Society for the Liberalization of the Divorce Laws. Also, Society for Supplying Fresh Air in Tanks to Working Classes. Also, Society for Collecting Statistics of Consumption of Fresh Air by Polish Jews. Also, Society for Collect ing Statistics 'about Other Societies Was appointed Secretary and Treas

urer of the various societies. * * * imple. Have city buy slums, tear down tenements and make a park where they stood. City did so. Now no situms at Mulberry Bend. People who used to live there moved, so now who used to live there moved, so now there are shims on Avenue A., slums at Hell's Kitchen, slums at Little Liny. More slums that ever. But none at Mulberry Bend.

"Everybody knows me. Everybody has heard how I got 4½ cubic feet more ale for poor children in tenements. Habies don't die so good now, to there to

bies don't die so soon now, so there is more demand for rooms and landlords get higher rents. Am considered a uni-versal benefactor of manginet. Fake benutiful stories of how the great Mr.
Rosenfelt and me knocked out sweat-shop system. Sweatshops still doing business at the old stand. Public doesn't know this. Public wants fakes. I supply demand. Many honors con-ferred on me. Am growing round shouldered carrying medals bestowed by foreign potentates for belief the most expert fakir that ever happened along. My lecture on suffering of the poor draws tears from the eyes, and dollars from the pockets, of soft-heart-ed people who own tenements. Splen-did graft working sentimental rich. Great is America and greater the Fakirs thereof "

"Social Justice" (new series), Frederick G. Strickland's magninelet, to be published bi-monthly at Yellow springs, Ohio, in the first number gives the following reasons for its existence:

This little journalistic venture is not launched in order to fill a long-feit want. Indeed, we are not certain that

we are wanted at all. Some people know how to have their friends urge them to do a thing like this, but our friends have an idea, that they could old, and we are in perfect agreem with them. There are other people publishing Socialist serials who can do a great deal better than we can. But this is OUR message. We precipitate ourselves in this, as in other matters upon a cold and unwilling world. We will write, as we speak, not because we are the most proficient or profound, but because the message burns within. and must come out.

. This is our little tallow dip which we light in the great world of mammonistic darkness. There are some of our Socialist contemporaries that are are lights, but the tailow dip must shine in its own little way, down close to the ground. Sometimes the lumine efforts are first to reach the humbe folks. They live near the ground, and have not lifted themselves to the beautiful light in the tower.

"Some of the people that we want to convert to Socialism are giraffes and some are donkeys. The only way you can feed the giraffe is to give him some cut feed up in the hay mow. To feed the doukey just throw some hay some cut feed up in the hay mow. To feed the donkey just throw some hay on the barn floor. Now we have a lot of Socialist publications intended for giraffes. They are placing the right giranes. They are patcing the right kind of diet at the proper altitude, and the giraffes are doing very well. But 'Social Justice' and a few others are set for the feeding of donkeys. There is one excuse for our existence—there are so many more donkeys that giraffes in the human family."

The same number contains a repty

to Herbert N. Casson's "Crime of Cre ulity," in which the writer seems overlook the fact that "The Crime Credulity" is not a book on Socialis Credulity" is not a book on Socialism, and that Casson is not a scientific Socialist, and no one dreams that he m. Nor does sayone expect Casson to be logical, for that quality is missing in his mestal makern. He is an economic metaphysician, a man who expects to get Socialism by the "mental science" methods whose results in other fields he so brilliantly astirizes.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Central Missourl Push. Central Missouri Push.

When we hear of the millionaires orgunizing trusts, we are utiliable to object and say they aught to be satisfied
with what they have. But did you ever stop to consider what would hap-pen if they didn't do that? Well, the t'de of wealth is so strongly set laward these millionaires that if they didn't "invest it," waste it or give it away, the body politic would very soon be drained of its circulating medium, and death would ensue. Just how much the people are bleeding into their cof-fers is shown by the fact that, with all Carnegle is giving away, his wealth all Carnigle is giving away, ma-is actually increasing. These rich men must do something with the floods of money—the life blood of the people making from their broken hearts—that pouring in upon them, or they will therefore they are compelled to trusti-fy. But each trust is a monopoly that adds to the stream pouring upon them. They are as helpless in the work of ruin as we are in ach fabulous sums in small bu ruin as we are in preventing it. people are being emptied of their wealth faster than it is coming back to them, and it can almost be figures out mathematically how long it will

Cleveland Citizen. Carnegie's lavishness. In donnting \$10,000,000 to the government to establish a national college and in handeng out wads of money right and left to build churches and libraries, looks as though his conscience is pricking him, In ciden times, when some land or water pirate robbed and pillaged and destroyed a weaker for or enslaved him, offerings and sacrifices were mac-to stay the wrath of the gods, and to this day penitent scoundrels have a happy nack of softening barsh public criticism and condemnation by making extravagant donations to certain insututions and prostituting charity. Prob-nbly Carnegie is haunted in the still hours of the night by terrifying visions of bloody Homestead; perhaps his mind is racked by memories of a small army of men whose lives have been army of men whose lives have been taken in the industrial war to satisfe the thirst of his greedy golden god, and in which the modern slaves had no chance. At all events the hypocrisy of

take to empty them entirely. They who now have ten, twenty, or fifty thousand dellars are blind in their fan-

cied security, for it will be only a few

years till they are as utterly emptied as the poor man is now.

and called "profit" because it so better than plunder. Fort Wayne Dispatch

According to the late public utter-ances of C. M. Schwais, president of he steel trust, that corporation is more powerful than any king, that sixceen millions of people are dependent on it for bread and butter, that it possess-three hundred ships and millions of acres of land.

Carnegie stands out plain and bold.

His gifts slipply represent the plunder

workers; that portion of the wages

that are withheld by the steel trust

One man, by a turning of the hand and shutting down the works indefi-nitely, can practically starve sixteen millions of people. Oh, how we Americans hate kings! How we free, where do you find slaves? Echo answer-where? 'And this kind 'o' thing will be continued as long as the voter continues to vacilate between Democrat and Republican parties. There is no difference between them so far as the laboring man is concerned. The only fair and practical softion of the problem is offered by the Socialist Party, for their plan is be on first principles, and conclusions reached through sound logic which is incontrovertible

TRAMPS AND SOCIALISM .

The highways and the byways are lined with tramps. Under present ditions it is admitted some of tions will they work? We believe they will. It is claimed that the fasting cure will remedy any disease, even insanity. Be that as it may, we guarantee that applied in allopathic doses, it will cure the most confirmed tramp of his mania for avoiding work, the instinct of sett-preservation will compel them to laiser. They will have to work or starve. As it is now, kind hearted people dars not turn a tramp away hungry for fear of wronging an unfortunate man who would work if given an opportunity. This uncertainty is the opportunity of the tramp. But under Socialism all would know that the industrial organi-zation stood ready to employ all comers, giving them the full net pro-duct of their labor. Given such conditions no one would feed a tramp. The rich returns for short hours of labor, under conditions that would not rouse their combativeness or wound their vanity, would be too attractive a prospect for the most hardened tramp, to resist—especially if the alternative were starvation.-L. H. Edmiston, in The Undercurrent

You may fool the poor working-man just so long as the majority of him have a job. He is usually a passive animal and difficult to rea when he finally shakes off the h of years he is prepared, seemingly by instinct, to carry out a part of the then beware, parasite. The Commentator.

THE COMMENTATOR:

If you are a Socialist, or an Individ-milist, or for that matter a Liberal-ist ber of "THE COMMENTATOR."

her of "THE COMMENTATOR."

It will be of peculiar interest to men and women whe look forward to and believe in the realization of the Ideal Social State, speaking broadly.

If you will send ten cents for the March anusber, your name will be placed on our subscription list for three months, at the end of which time you can subscribe for the full year if satisfied, or cancel subscription without further coat.

THE COMMENTATOR. .. 788 Broadway, New York City.

ordering mention THE WORKER

A STATEMENT OF FACT.

erpretations of His Roport as Ha-

In the "Social Democratic Herald In the "Social Democratic Herald of Feb. 15, Comrade Berger indulges in a few caustic and erroneous criticisms, both of my report of the National Committee and of the old "Spring-field faction." He should be ashamed of himself for his unjust insimuations concerning the Springfield faction, especially since the party so completely vindicated their course at the Indian-apolis Convention last July by reiling such a large majority for them, one e faction to which Comrade Berger

His main objection is to the first rsc of a small sentence in my re-t. He shows his unfairness by sting only a part of one sentence. quoting only a paragraph in which this sentence occurred, he could not have misled his renders by any mis-

representation, however clever.

I said: "State autonomy being only a peace measure, will not long be considered a vital part of the constitution, that is to say, it will be eliminated to and will be eliminated accordingly; such an extent that it will not interfere with the efficiency of the national and interestate organization and pro

All following the semicolon (from "that is to say" to the end) Comrade

Berger failed to quote.

I further said that this change would be made by the net of the party. This also he failed to quote.

I also said that, from the sentiments

I also said that, from the sentiments expressed by the committeemen generally, the party was discovering that state autopoint was a failure. Neither did he refer to this statement.

By a peculiar cunning of his own, he would lead his readers to believe that state autonomy was agreed upon as a final and permanent plan of organization, and that those who did not colitions to support it are dishonest and treacherous. The fact is that the convention provided a means by which convention provided a means by which the constitution may be amended. Every honest Socialist will admit that constitution should hold against will of the majority, that any law of the party may at any time be changed by a majority vote. Had Comrade Berger quoted correct

y all I said, his readers would have seen that I said the party would make he change—that is, would abandon tonomy because of its ineffi-This he did not want his readciency. This he did not want his reac-ers to know, and he thus snowed how entirely unreliable he is by trying to deceive his constituency. I challenge him to print my full report and his criticism side by side.

As to the matter of the double dues reaches existent I said: "We decided

paying system: I said: "We decided that it was unconstitutional and order-ed the scheme stricken out of the con-stitution of such states as had adopted

tt."

Cominde Berger says we did not order anything of the kind. The fact is we order of Comrade Boomer to strike out the clause from the Utah constitueven if the convention demanded done Comrade Berger jumped to his feet and said be had framed the clause om which it was copied, and that he build see that it was also strucken

his criticism he said that "We beid that ... according to our con-stitution the state organisation must pay national dues for all its members." pay national dues for all its members."

If the render will compare Comrade
Berger's statement with my statement,
us will see that the meaning is the
same; and I am surprised that he
should try to confuse the membership
over a matter on which, in substance,
we agree and on which, in fact, I am

I trust that he will temper his enthusiasm with a bit of good judgment and spend his efforts toward the benefit of the manuscript movement, and not continually ive to arouse suspicion among the unbers when there is no cause for it. JOB HARRIMAN.

(Comrade Harriman's quotations from his report may be verified by refnee to The Worker of Feb, page 2, only place, so far as we know ta-ich it was printed in full.—Ed.)

CAMPAIGN FUND.

o the Holders of Subscription Lists. for the Campaign Fund of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New

Comrades and friends who still have subscription lists in their possession are requested to send the lists in at-once, as the Campaign Committee would like to wind up its busiwould like to wind up its business as soon as possible. As there is some delicioncy the comrades would confer a favor on the committee by promptly returning lists and money collected, as it may help the committee to meet all its Babilities. Those who have not collected any money on their lists are also requested to turn in their lists, as this will greatly and the and they committee in any ly aid the suditing committee in an-difing the accounts. Therefore, come rush in your lists, lists with dimes, quarters, and Iolfars are preferred, but Send lists and money to J. Gerber, 64

和 品,是一种特别的特别。
Previously acknowledged\$2,251.15
Edst 15, D. Bartusch
Last 286, J. Merket
List 101, C. Publ
List 87. A. Dueltgen
List 470, S. Weiss 1.00 Van 300, E. B. Sadbuck 55
List 308, E. B. Sedhock 57
Total

The fact that a man over forty-five years of age must dye his hair and mustache in order to conceal his age so that he may secure work has been the topic of considerable discussion to the Chicago Central Labor Union.

The old nag goes to the sausage fac-trey and the old man toe often goes to Potter's Field. Its a slameful relooking for work Defining trade boundaries will not find places for all the idle skilled workingmen, and it will not help to settle the problem of what shall be done with the unskilled laborers who, cannot find amployment. There is only one way to provide places for all workers, and that way is for society to co-operate in carrying on production and distribution.—The New Era, Philadelphia, Pa. soit of capitalism. After a man has put in the best years of his life in working for manifuld he certainly de-serves a rest, but not in the grave.

— Send \$2 for five yearly subscrip-tion earls for The Worker or 10 half-yearly cards. Ton new readers of The Worker in your town between now and hovember will probably mean for new wotce for Socialism next election.

********** PARTY NOTES.

Fifth, 15th, 19th, and 20th A. D.,

Kings County.—The comrades of these districts held a joint mass meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Yeb.

24. After the agitation meeting which was addressed by Comra. as Dooley and Well in English, and Comrade Franz, Sr., in German, the regular

omrades an assistant be elected. Two

omrades were enrolled as candidates or membership and an agitation club

of ten young men will be formed fro

the purpose of assisting to propaganda work.

The Gilders' Union of New York has

elected Frank R. Humirich as correspondent to The Worker.

the orator at the Commune celeb of Boston Socialists on Mar. 18.

John Spargo of New York will be

The Karl Marx Class, Mrs. Avery

director, is holding successful meet-ings at 724 Washington street, Boston

each Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and readers of The Worker are invited.

Ward 9 Club, Boston, held a meeting

last Sunday night at 724 Washington street, and affected permanent organization by electing the following offi-

cers: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Geo. Cutting: Financial Secretary, Win. R. Dyer; Tensurer, S. O'Shaughnessy; Organifer, William

O'Shaughnessy: Organizer, William Mailin: Delegates to the City Com-nittee: Geo. Cutting, J. Crishaver-William Mailly. Seven new members were admitted. The club meetings

will be held on the second and fourth

Sunday in the month, at the same place until further notice. Socialisms living in the Ninth and adjoining

wards are invited to attend the next

Representative Carey speaks at Plymouth, Mass., on S unday. He addressed meetings at Malden on Feb. 21, at Leonintster, Feb. 26, and Cambridge, Ech. 28.

Representitive MacCartney address-

ed a good meeting at Worcester, Mass, last Sunday evening, and an-other at Avon on the 25th. He has ac-

cepted an invitation to address the Central Labor Union of Haverbill on

A lodge of the Knights of Columbus

at Salem, Mass., has requested the Massachusetts State Committee that a Socialist speaker be furnished to ad-

Carey will probably be sent at an early

August Klenke will tour Indiana during April and May.

John C. Chase, will lecture in Kaness. Missouri, and Illinois during

North Dakota held state convention

at Pargo on Feb. 14. The state organi-zation has five locals, with 102 mem-

Colorado has applied for state char

Local charters issued to Tampa, Fla.;

Chloride, Ariz.; Altman and Delta.

Communication has been received by

National Committee requesting collection of funds in the United States to enable Puerto Rican Socialists to es-

THE POVERTY PROBLEM.

During the month of March, John Spargo will give a series of five Sun-day afternoon lectures on "Some Phases of the Poverty Problems," at

Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place. These lectures are in continuation of the series so far carried on by Com-

The first lecture, ou March 2, will be "The Genesis of Powerty." The speaker will treat of the meaning and measure of poverty, statistical confusion upon the subject, the need of scientists

ance" panaceas, the population ques-tion, and the Socialist view and

The second lecture of the course will be upon "Poverty and Childhood," the third upon "Poverty and Disease," and the other two upon "Poverty and Old

Age." Admisison is free. Lecture begins at

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

rades filliquit and Lee,

tablish a paper.

eeting, and Representative

ridge, Feb. 28.

eeting on March 9 and become mem-

}aaaaaaaaaaaaaaa Job Harriman and John S. Crosby will debate on Socialism versus Single Tax in Cooper Union at some date in April, under the auspices of the Peo-ple's Institute. The exact date is not yet decided upon. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Secretary, Leon Greenhaum, Room Ci Emille Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 54 E. 4th St. New York. Meets every Tuesday at p. m., at about piace.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S

abers of the Socialist Party ates and Territories. —We are obliged to inform y All the States and Territories. Courades: We are obliged to inform you that sixteen states are in arrears for an tional dups. These states are California Connecticut. Blimois, Kansas, Kentecky Massanchaeetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Humpshire, New Jersey, North Dakota Oregon, Puerto Rice, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin. As a consequence, the actional organization is facing a grave energy to the control of t Franz, Sr., in German, the regular meeting for the election of district or-ganizer took place. Comrade Dooley-was unanimously elected for this post-tion. It was resolved that the four-assembly districts elect men to assist the district organizer in the work of propagana, and that from these after-

rom the comrades.
Yours fraternally,
LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secrets
St. Louis, Mc., Feb. 22

MASSACHUSETTS. AN OPEN LETTER

To All Courades of the Socialist Party.
Comrades: Undoubtedly all of you have read the first annual report of the Nationa Secretary. Those that have failed to recit would de well to study the report is order to become acquainted with the could

read the first annual report of the National Secretary. Those that have failed to read it would do well to study the report in order to become acquainted with the conditions prevalent in our party.

The Secretary's report shows that the conditions prevalent in our party.

The Secretary's report shows that the conditions prevalent in our party.

The Secretary's report shows that the conditions for the first shanded obligations towards our national party organization.

At the time of the Unity Convention the Secialist Party had 4,654 members, only \$21 of whom paid dues in August. In Sectional dues were received for Ard members, only \$21 of whom paid dues in August. In Sectional dues were received for Ard members, only \$21 of whom paid dues in August. In Sectional dues were received for Ard members, fourth of the total membership had seen \$2.984 paid dues, and in October in the second of the august in Section 1. The second for the august of the august of the second of th

weekly carnings do not average more and all colleges at dollars. Of the relative per section of the relative per section of the same a your poor wearer considers of Hotyoke' Cast son not follow our example and do your delty financially towards our party and our movement? We wish to impress upon your sinds the fact that talk shops will not make a Societat movement. Deeds and some little sacrifices are necessary to account the bills.

some little sacrifices are necessary to ac-complish the complete of the complete of the complete of complete of the complete stated purpose. We decome that the National Committee Quorum, at its next session, also take fundable testion in regard to this matter and take such steps as will bring the various lesuls and state organizations to the restingation of their carelesaness and neglect of duty towards our mutual paramiastics.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 12.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the last two meetings of the committee important measures were acted upon. Charters were grad. Rever. Northborn. Charters were grad. Rever. Northborn. Charleso. Ware. Adams. Natick. Springfield, Quincy. Bridgewajer. Holydke. and Flichburg. Various communications received and filed. Ten dollars voted to state political committee. Voted to pay 47% to Jas. F. Carey to cover his expenses as Stafe Committeems in attending meeting of National Committee, and that the same we made to the state of Watter Thomas Mills has been holding great meetings in Utah. At Provo, Sait Lake, and Logan, the Mormous furnished their great church assembly hells, and the meetings have been tremendous. Mills says the party has a great future in Utah. write Courade Harriman with reference t a Massachusetts tout in April. Next mee-ing of the Executive Committee, Thursday Feb. 27, at 7:30 p. m. W. Pl. PORTER, Secretary.

FOR SOCIALIST DAILY.

mmittee on Organization, appoint-The Committee on organization, appointed by the General Meeting of party minners for the purpose of perfecting plans of the Bacislatt daily, held two sessions on 5%, 17 and 28.

As a result of its labors the plans for incorporation will be consummated within a short time.

It was decided to issue a call for a \$50,000 rand. Ordered to print 22,000 chavelages for the purpose of matthing the call to every Bootsalar cided to appeal for priedges of another the present of the purpose of matching the call to every Bootsalar cided to appeal for priedges of another to be paid in instancests.

amounts to be pass in instanceurs. It was decided to proceed with the organization of labor delegate bodies in each locality for the purpose of representing the local interests of labor in the daily, of communicating to the daily local years of interest to labor, of collecting contributions for and furthering the circulation of the daily in the respective localities.

A number of nistages were received and

published.

It was decided that a general meeting of all contrades he held Monday, March 16, in the New York Labot Lycoum, if possible, for the purpose of submitting all the plans for ratification.

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

Secretary pro tens.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Committee met in Labor Ly-ceum on Pebruary 18, Henry Slobodin in the chair.

meetings of the coar design and design, Newark, Utica, Corning, and Watertown.

Constole William Butheber State Organizer, reported an work debt in Rome, Utica, Amsterdam, Gloversville, Adinstrown, Frankfort, and Syturose. He sent in an Literature was reveited from Mallond Secretary Greckhaum, relative to athunting a referendamt to party members on the master of stranging inter-state iseture tours and of a party emblem. At the two alternatives has early sentences of the wasternative to a party emblem, as the five alternative new appropriate the work of the state of the s

Secretary was instructed to send out to all-locals in the state, with a pascertaining present standing and th of party membership. W. LEGNARD D. ABBOTT, Secretary.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

All locals, are requested to forward stames of members who want to become apackers to J. Gerber, 64 E. Pouris arrect. It is important, compades, that this information he is by rearbest possible date, he order to legis organization of Speakers' Clash.

MALES N. WOOD.

Secretary Organizing Committee.

THE WORKER CONFIRENCE. THE WORKER CONFIGENCE.

Regular meeting half Feb. 28 with Comrade Jennings in the chuir. Nathan Cohen
was elected Recording Secretary. Delegates
present were: Fourth A. D., Harris; 19th,
Cohen; 22d and 24th, John Pilnek, 28th,
E. Hillyomeder; 22d, and 33d, John I. Cohn;
28th and 35th, Hargward and Jennings.
Conrade Jennings made a detailed report
of his work. The Secretary was instructed
tify all organized historia to send delegates.
Meetings will, he hald every Tuesday evening at 64 E. Fourth street.

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE- B B B SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. The Woman's Socialist Union.

The Woman .

Editor of The Worker:
On the fourth page of your paper of Jan.
It which has reacted me in the last maily
ind a whelly unwarrantable and absolutely false statement regarding the wonnua movement. Having given apace to this
I presume that you will not geton use a time
I presume that you will not geton use a time

and in any statement I shill

ourselves unable to series with ber, she chained that sky intended us for the permanent Ex. Com. and that we could not act movelments. Ex. Com. and that we could not act movelments. Ex. Com. and that we could not act movelments. Ex. Com. whose mannes are alliest with her to the article in The Worker. However, there were the results of the translation of the extra the first committee original movement, or circum the first committee original movement, or circum the first committee original movement, or circum the first committee original movement, and the first her seed in good faith and I which it possible that they do not know-out if they read this neglected in good faith and I which it possible that they do not know-out if they read this appeloided. However, I have far. Com. they are the first faith of the condition on the first faith of the condition on the faith of the condition on the faith of the condition of the original Pro. Ex. Com. wrote to Mrs. Fales and made secondoms as to changes nowing in the condition of the condition. To this which also were and the dark and to these and of the party organization. To the day we are in the dark and to these and one word from Mrs. Pales. Dec. 25, in addition produced which it accounts the first from Mrs. In the condition of the party organization. To the first of the fault of the one published by Mrs. Fales, which allows the Pres. to appoint the com, which allows the Pres. to appoint the four mines and only a condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition o

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

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been a member, since L. A. is nof my home). The comrades in this League are, many o

Et. Com., which endotses Mrs. Fust that its noticely sincere, though I notice that its nevry is not one of the signers. See the sincere is not one of the signers the particulars. I sometimes write carelessly, hastily, and it is positile that, if they kepth only portions of my letters, they sight get a filse impression. I sun nuwilling to believe that, if they knew all, or even if they had been fauthar with the small part of the facts here recorded, they would have taken their sheet figures and conto speak as busniy as guard against it. We of the Pro. Con. do not consider our draft of the constitution perfect; but it is draft of the constitution perfect; but it is

guard sgainst it.

We of the Fro. Com. do not consider our draft of the constitution perfect; but it is a considered to the constitution perfect; but it is request that receive the constitution perfect; but it is not a one-woman concern. It does not mention the Soc. party, as a party; but it pledges us to teach the principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth. I have constantly arged the women who are at the helm to join the party organization, as the ther indight has no seen pains to keep Secy. Greenbrum posted regarding the movement if a majority wish this, or any other change in the wording, they know how to get it. The fifth department of the work of the Thion is devoted to legislation, and, with the others, seems adequate for any and all kinds of work that may be necessary.

Less to a much selfashness insunifected, but the insimuntion that I was at fault in fills is false. I took the initiative and would have instartly been chairment, but I yielded the place the insimut that Man Fales desired in the to the cause. Then it was suggested that, the Pro. Seev. would naturally be invested that, the light that in the large in the large of the supposer to large, they fill the see of Man.

At no time have I faffied to 66 killed in up power to large, they are the distinct of the different process.

drim vote taken fairly and by dissuccesses percolar, rulem. Banshireton, lora, is the Pro. Secy. and the same extree stranger to me, and the same stree stranger to me, and will, thay no doubt, be willing to give the thomse to address her (with stamp) and ask who speaks true in this, Mrs. Fabes or myself. In closing I would gay that we have reason to hope that there in the Union (which is the continuation of the original movement) and those who have been mistakenly led to believe that the League was first. * ... We have been alliged to omit portions, of We have been shifted to omit portions, of

Onk, Cat., Feb. 6.

(We have been philiped to omit portions of this letter, as indicated by stars, on account of its leagth. We regret having of a give so much apare to the interior of a body not directly so the forterior of the party; but having expression of a star party in the party of the t

Women in the Party.

or nor and no loss.

This is as it should i.e., perfectly fair and list, and puts as on the road to a real conradeship. But at the same time, as it has not been the castoin for women to 'walk in' to men's organizations in this brazen fushion-at least, not since we misted, out of caves and cliff-dwellings—don't you think a special invitation ton your editorial page, for instancer arguing us—in fact. Cohiman of the latter of the latte

of the absurdity of forming a separate craganization?

If men and women are to work together in the Secinites finte on terrand of offset equality, is it not that I now? Or does the Women's National Socialist Union with the second of the Secinite Women's Secialist Union of Second Se

woman' organization.

It is true that in either case we long be accused of 'playing a part,' but in the one case we are moving foward a definite end, and learning how to, establish an enablity for ourselves in the future—while in the other we are simply ignoring all the sad facts of our dependent existence and searting a solonic stage flust man as connection with the real stage of our common lives as men and women.

First if mens forefulest really want women Socialists to come in and all down, they ought to a Caroline H. Pemberton,

Philadelphia, Ph.

The Functions of the National Committee.

Committee.

Editor The Worlds:
The N. C. One instanct roting bignits for referrendems on three questions submitted by its last meeting. The first is whether the N. E. C. shall be authorized to arrange tours for speakers by corresponding direct with locals in states where there is a state committee? Talls has been done by the N. R. C. in St. Louis during the past six months, although it had be authorize to do at, and it has examed a great dear of any construction of the season of the seas

mittee. Any other plan will cause trouble nd destroy organization.

The other two questions submitted ar imply absurd, and will cause trouble out a ill proportion to their importance. The b

New Haren, Conn. W. E. WHITE.

Socialism and Christianity. Editor of The Worker: Regarding this matte Christianity, which is ing so much space and attention, it seems to
the writer that your recent excellent editorist thereon sad such communications as
that from Comrate Kiehn, about states the
correct relation of the ywo. While perhaps
that from Comrate Kiehn, about states the
correct relation of the ywo. While perhaps
the state of the state of the state of the
correct relations are the moral precepts of
the state of the state of the state of the
man, may nid the movement in giving it cor
tain earthusiasms. Loudementally they have
no connection or relationship whatever. The
fundamentals of Christianity, as taught and
ired by its foundar, were self-sacrace, monrestainers and love. The fundamentals of
Socialism (scientific) are self-shaees, rigid
justice and the manifestation of the first
law of nature, self-preservation, in a new
that the state of the state of the first
law of nature, self-preservation in a new
And while they never industrial conditions.
Socialism is purely self-duterest, its catablishment would give more opportunity for
the living out of Christian presepts that
is now, possible. And it is worthy of special
mentions, its labs connection, that such
charches Vall so regard the relative pos-lon
of the two. It should be clearly intated and
malershood that the basis of Socialism to
fundamental selfundershood that the basis of Socialism to
guerely materialistic and in no sense spiritsullistic whatever the effects

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There is very good ground to justify us in the expectation that the enter prise will be a success. The field for Socialist daily is immense, and with in the Socialist movement is to found an abundance of literary and artistic talent which, when organize and utilized, will produce a paper see

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PROFIT-SHARING.

Off Socialism. interesting Discussion in a New Eng-

& Futile Attempt to Head

land Paper Gomrade Bokelund of Worcester States the Socialist View.

Among the schemes by which the friends of capitalism seek to head of the Socialist movement that of "profit-sharing" is one of the most popular and one of the most deceptire. An in-teresting discussion on the subject has en given in the Worcester, Mass. rics and history in one of the

in (Iray's paper was reported in th

Toofit-Sharers' Side.

ald that eventually it will ase on the true doctrine is that the categor's interests should be bound n those of his employer and.s o in France about the middle of the f contary. It took 112 years to ach Warcester which it did in 1886, on it was tried in the factors of

taken to profit sharing because they have found that wages, piecework, prizes, the sliding scale and arbitration do not go to the beart of the labor evil. Socialism would result not in an equality of wealth, but in an equality of poverty. Bitter experience shows that all experiments that have tried to do away with the able manager have been failures. The industry of the world is not growing toward democ-ency. This is natural law. Any atpt to conduct large establishments on the town meeting plan is doomed to utter failure. The current opinion that the trusts are preparing the way for a national Socialism is an error.

"The solution is the modifying of the rage system in the interest of the three factors of production without do-ing away with any of them. Profit-sharing is economically sound in that it does not propose to do away with the captain of industry, and raises the wage-worker to the level of the captailreact in high prices and leave conditions as before. Piece werk will only Pillsborrys tried profit-sharing as an experiment and paid their men a bonns amounting to 33 per cent of their mages in several years. They have now adopted it as a permanent feature of their business. In France the bonns is usually applied to a fund to be used for aged and disabled employees. In this country it is usually given in cash."

To this Country be been a cash."

To this Country be been a cash."

To the "Telegram," which we reproduce.

To the Editor of The Telegram.

It is an interesting study to watch
how the aristocratic animal that we
products an interesting study to watch
bow the aristocratic animal that we

ond to none in existence.

The Socialists of New York and vic-

daily newspaper has been established.

To Job Harriman, Dr. Julius Hal-

I hereby pledge myself to contribute

Name:

to run social evolution he plays a part when, chosen by a wave of social de-velopment as an instrument for its purposes because of his temporary ecoomic fitness, he is being carried toward the crest of political supremacy, he generally thinks that he made that wave and that he alone sustains it. When amid the foam of economic revolution the wave breaks to hurl him down into the depths of political obscurity or extinction he invariably still

At the present time it is the capitalist ho is on the stage, and he is no wiser than his predecessors. He thinks that he made the present industrial system and that he so stains it, and he dream the same old dream of never-ending power. We do not make or control social evolution, but economic and social

ns his dream of eternal rulership

But this much displayed desire to nan, for the first time in human tory will understand the forces of this rolution and their true tendencies; ill know the part that he should play in this great process, and will, by in-telligent adaption, finally become a s and powerful fac-

This new knowledge of eco forces and their tendencies is called Socialism, and the new man chosen to accept this doctrine and act upon its precepts is the workingman. He is chosen to know and understand be prompted to act by his economic interests. The working class is a rising class, aspiring to political, and eco-nomic supremacy, and the workingman is the country ruler.

But between the new and the old there is an irrepressible conflict because their interests are irreconcilable.

cause their interests are irreconcilable. This conflict or war between the working class and the capatalist class is called the "inbor troubles." And what is this struggle about? It is about the products of labor. The workingman wants as much of them as possible, and so does the capitalist. What one gets the other loses. How can this problem he solved and peace be established? The laborer cannot get all the products because the capitalist awas the tools that are necessary for production, and he will not submit to such terms. The capitalist cannot have the neither can nor will operate the tool himself, wherefore such terms would lead to the destruction of them both. It is obvious that as long as one class owns the fools and another class must

owns the them, there can be no peace.

operate them, here been offered, but react in high prices and leave condi-

up any of his advantages. No scheme answers this purpose of his better than profit-sharing. It has been tried in the past and will be tried in the future. But will profit-sharing solve the labor

how the aristocratic animal that we call man always displays an used testable desire to "run things," and he will if Charles Gray, instructor in communics at South high school, is table desire to from the high school in the communication of the will be bases its theory on a supposed identity of interests between the laborer and the capitalist. I believe that be imagines binaself to be a director of. Particularly when he tries i that I have given reasons why there

can be no such identity of interests and the world wide struggle between employer and employee fends to prove the truth of my theory.

The labor trouble is caused by an unfair distribution is

unfair distribution of labor's product distribution exists or takes place, it is obvious that no measure short of the removal of the cause of this unfair distribution will-cure the evil. But if the distribution of products now practised is not unfair then there is no evil and the profit-sharing cure and solution 1 ely, to say the least, because t aims at a change in this distribution. Therefore when Mr. Gray offers said cure, I take it for granted that he con-siders the present distribution of pro-ducts unfair.

It would be interesting to know upo what principle Mr. Gray bases a fair distribution and what relation profit-sharing bears to that principle. To whom should the product of labor belong if not to the producer? What constitutes a righteous basis for owner-ship if productive labor does not? But et us see how profit-sharing would at fect the present distribution. Under ring the profit that goes to the laborer is an unknown quantity, the magnitude of which is determined by the intensity and productivity of his la bor. If he turns out few products his bor. If he turns out few products his profit will be small; if he turns out a reater quantity his profit will be repter. This will stimulate him to in-reased efforts with a view to get a larger profit, the same as plece work will stimulate to greater efforts with a view to get a bigger wage. So far the effect is an increase of products on the hands of the laborer and a still greater increase on the hands of the capitalist with an increased tendency toward overproduction and unemployment. Even now the proportionate wage has decreased somewhat in spite of the pro-lat, and the last mentioned effect of in-creased tendency toward overproduction will intensify the competition in the labor market and result in a reduc-tion of wages, bringing them down to the point of subsistence. These are entural and economic laws and effects Thus we find that profit sharing will acrease the evil for the same reasons that piece work does so, only it would do it in a more cunning and deceiving way. Profit-sharing is economically sound from the point of view of capi-talist interests, but from the point of

the hands of the laborers and make nem surer victims of their employers. Mr. Gray thinks that the workman's interests should be bound up in those of his employer's, and should be pitted in fair competition with those of other workmen and employers. Well the interests of the American employer and the supposed interests of his workmen aer to day pitted in fair competit those of European workmen and employers, but how does that sorve the labor problem in Germany and otnis to remove the cause of the trouble which is the private ownership of the means of production. Such a stupen-dous inconsistency as the private ownership of social tools necessary for the existence of society and requiring collective operation cannot fail to cause lack of harmony and trouble, and it

will only be an act of self-preservation

view of working class interests, or of economic and social equilibrium it is

and. But profit-sharing would the

for society to abolish it, Organized production under collective ownership will obnimate waste and increase the productivity of labor so as to result in, not an equality of wealth, but an abundance of, wealth for every member of society willing to work. The increased opportunities, of education would develop ten able managers where there is now one, and the fact that they would not be hired men as they are now, would not make the willing to exercise their abilities profit-sharing scheme will have to took it 112 years to reach Worceste and gain a few adherents. Socialism has, in much less time, spread over the whole civilized world, having rallied round its banner five and one-half mill ions organized voters, whose number are increasing at a geometrical ratio This new effort to run social evolution will prove as futlle as any previous OLOF BOKELUND.

crence to the profit-sharing policy of the Pilisburys, the great fluur kings of Mindeapolis, the editor of this paper, from a long residence in that city, may gigantic hoax. Only in a few exceptionally prosperous years have any profits been divided among the worknight, although the hope of such a dividendwas always held out to them as an inducement to work harder and not to strike for better wages; and the whole amount actually divided has been so amount actually divided has been so small as to be positively ridiculous, in view of the amount of free advertising the Pillsburys have got out of it in the shape of laudatory articles in the

NEW CASTLE ALSO MAKES BIG GAIN.

Socialist Party Increases Its Vote 80 Per Cent. in the City and Carries One Ward-Work Begun for Fall Election.

The Socialist Party comes out of the city campaign in New Castle, Pa., with city campaign in New Castle, Pa., with flying co lors, registering another hig gain. In last fall's election we polled 312 in the city for our county ticket—the state ticket receiving a somewhat smaller rote because it appeared under the name of "Public Ownership Party." Last week our candidate for Mayor, J. W. Sinyton, a well-known member of the Brotherhood of Garpenters and an old-timer in the labor movement of New Castle, polled 263 votes. This means a gala of 80 percent, and the commades propose to re-

cent, and the comrades propose to re-peut the performance next fall.

For the second time we carried the Fifth Ward for the head of our-ticket. This was formerly a Republican stronghold. The power of the G. O. P. is evidently broken there, for they made a most determined effort to re-capture the ward, using every means, pure and corrupt, in their power. The next campaign is already begun,

C. F. U. NOTES With Comment from the

Socialist Standpoint. The Protest of the Bill Posters against the Poster Tax Was Endorsed. There is a bill before the Legislature

of the state of New York to impose a tax of one-half cent per square foot on all posters and adversating signs. The competitive system with all its many other faults certainly has a serious fault in the abominable way the natural landscape, as well as building and fences and all other available space on land, sea, or in air, is disfig ured by advertising signs. But our lear legislators are, as usual, going at things from the wrong end. Under present conditions such a bill would be very detrimental to the interests of the working class as it would throw many bill-posters, printers, and lithographers out of work, and deprive them of an opportunity to provide for their fami-lies. There is only one way to abolish the evil, and that is to abolish private capitalism and inaugurate a co-operative system of industry where all such useless labor will be done away with. and where every one will be employed in productive labor. Society and the individual will then receive the benefit in an increase of Income through the wealth produced by the many millions whose brain and physical powers are

The Pipe Calkers and Tappers report ed that the trouble on the Forty-second street section of the Rapid Transit Tunnel had been settled.

And a few of our poor wage-slaves will be ready to praise the capitalist authorities for their condescension. Let us hope they are few. If the Pipe Calkers and others had elected Social-ists they would never have had the trouble to settle. Men of our own class in a working-class party would protect

In the case of Engineer Horr, who was so brutally assaulted by a capital-ist contractor and who failed absolute-ly to secure a shade of justice, the contractor going unpunished and a bribe being offered to Horr to drop the case; the Governor sent a communication to the C. F. U., in answer to their note, stating that he cannot remove Judge Cowing, and that impeachment is necessary.

A resolution was passed condemning

the action of Judge Cowing as an out-rage, and a mockery of justice.

The American workingman is a peculiar animal. When some especial

ly outrageous "mockery of justice" is perpetrated he arises in his ire and in resolutions wordy and severe con demns the tyrant, but it is soon over and forgotten, while similar injus-tices continue day in and day out, and go unneticed as simple matters of And to the tune of "Oh; say does that star spangled banner still wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave?" with head held high to the pride of a cittzenship in an in the coffin in which our liberty lies. Oh, for that spirit of '76! That these Americans might have the scales cast from their eyes and might see the chains with which they have been shackled and might, in the spirit that prompted Patrick Henry's famou "Give me liberty or give me death! march forth in one mighty unanimous army and drive the spike into capital ism by one solid vote against wage-sla very.

A resolution was adopted asking for a shorter workday for the policement and seeking the restoration of the

three platoon system.

The policeman will be forced to realize that he is a member of the working class. The capitalist in power may try to use him, and they have done so in many cases, against the interest of his own class. But there are times when the capitalist must show his hand and in his total lack of consideration for all others and his ever growing gance he makes even those whose friendship he wishes to retain realize that they are the wage-slaves of the capitalist class and the tools to do its bidding. This will help to start some of them right. Let us hope that they will take the lesson to heart.

Lo! and behold! "Roosevelt forbids way? "Never. They will receive more the government employees to agitate for the betterment of their condition, and still we live in the land of the free and brave: I want to be an American as a letter carrier, but I'll he an American if I have to be an American as a hod carrier!" In this strain spoke Delegate Fitzgerald. Lo! and behold! How comes this

change? Before last election, if I am. not mistaken. Delegate Fitzgerald was working hard and fast gathering nalls for the capitalist coffin in which the workingumn'has been inid away. It is workingman has been half hway. It is hard to see how an American can sup-port the cause of his shavery on the one hand and protest against its results on the other. As a fellow-unionlet I beg Brother. Fitzgerald to think deep and long. As a fellow-wage shave I beg him to desert the cause of our masters, and to join us in an effort to wipe out slavery's disgrace and establish true

A communication from the Western Labor Union was received by the sec-retary but WAS NOT READ. It stated that the A. F. of L. has tried to disrupt its movement in sending organizers in the territory to start rival unions.

There is a fight on between the brewery workers and the firemen and engineers from the beat of last Sunday's argument. Sergeant-at-Arms Waldinger may keep a sharp lookout to see that no shillaless; blackthorns, or blurises are admitted at the next

mony Committee reported their at-tempt to settle the troubles of the building trades to be a flat failure. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words sitr up anger."— Proverbs.
"Workingmen of all countries, unite!

You have a world to gain and naught but your chains to lose." Here is something to study and think about. Workingmen, units. What are

mighty cause of a united labor move ment? Drop your chains! Gain th world! Is it not werth it? Let.us settie these differences as man to man and brother to brother. We have a common enemy to fight, and we must not, can not waste our energy in trying to bat-ter each other's brains out. What a shameful sight! Brothers in a common cause stopping to fight each other while the gaunt wolf of capitalism is at our very door threatening the lives of our wives and children. Be men!

Building Commissioner Stewart still allows Contractor Canovan to employ scabs ou city jobs. Delegate Stanton of Electrical Workers' No. 3 was not permitted to visit the work on Ward's Island, the subordinates stating that they were instructed not to allow any delegate to go on the island.

This report of the Electrical Workers is one of the complaints that have be-

come a regular order of business.

their joining the union in the establish ment at 263 Fifth avenue, that one man eats, sleeps, and works in the place where the fine clothing is made for the rich at fancy prices.

Naturally the boss taifor hires his men at the lowest price he can secure

good labor for and sells his clothing for the highest price and, like all other engitalists, he knows that the trade un-ton will not increase his profits and he knows the union can't touch his trade with a boycott. What are you going to do about it? Do you want to wear as good clothes as those who live on Fifth avenue wear? Do you want to live in s good a house as the Fifth avenue nansion? .Do you want to live as wel as the dwellers along Fifth avenue? Yes, you'll not object. Well, then, why don't you? There are thousands of tailors out of work, tailors who can build a Fifth avenue suit on short no tice. There are thousands of carpen ters out of work—the same men, who build the mansions on Fifth avenue, and live in the hovels of the East Side. There are thousands of bakers and caterers out of work who are thoroughly qualified to serve Fifth avenue als in an unlimited quantity.

If it is the carpenter who puts up the mansion for the rich why need that carpenter be idle when be might be putting up mansions for the poor as well? Why need the tailor wear rags and the man who builds the mansion live in a hovel? Socialism will answer Investigate! E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

MORE ATTACKS BY

THE JUDICIARY. The Michigan Supreme Court has de-

clared, in an action begun by a con-cern against the Detroit molders' usion, that "suit may be brought agains unincorporated voluntary associa This decision will undoubted talists and their lawyers, and be eager ly used as a precedent by courts in

The Cleveland "Citizen," the organ of the Cleveland Central Labor Un-lons; edited by our comrade, Max 8. Hayes, in commenting on the subject, has the following to say: "If decrees of that kind become as

general as injunctions, we will be in a pretty fix, indeed. When a strike oc-curs, the capitalist can close his plant, take things easy, and file suit for imaginary damages. The struggling workers, besides receiving no wages and suffering some, will find their funds tied up, and if any have property that will be levied on also.

"All this comes of recklessly voting the hangers on of capital into power. They sneak have through or interpret them in the interest of the class they serve. Then begins a season of agita who prove themselves liars and trait ors. 'Some are turned down and others put in their places equally as bad. The game goes on, ad infinitum.

"A dozeh years ago the injunction craze began. Continuous agitation in opposition resulted, but the injunction is still here in all its infamy and tyran-

sidious and merciless. The familiar and appetizing smell of pelf is in the mostrils of capitalistic trade union fees. "Will anything be gained by the un-ionists in continuing to vote the old

"Men, the time is here to display honor, dignity and backbone; to resent. insult, to repel tyranny, to strike back. If must be done with the ballot, and, as the Socialist Party is the only party that uncompromisingly opposes capi-talism in every form, the duty of every class-conscious and conscientious un ionist is plain. Be loyal at the polls!

ORE HANDLERS DISPLACED.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Feb. 20.-During the coming season so much new labor-saving machinery is to be in-stalled at the various lake ports that the boards of trade in these places are beginning to look around for new in-dustries to give employment to the ore and coal handlers who are to be dis-placed by the new ship-loading devices, says an Ashtabula, O., dispatch.

says an Ashtabula, O., dispatch.
Automatic unloaders, which were in
use at only two ports inst year, will
this year be in operation at nearly
ewery ore-receiving harbor, each one
throwing from eighty to ninety men
out of work.

At some of the ports where there are
gmin elevators a ecoop controlled by a
passumatic device is making it possible
to lift 1,500 pounds at a time. This
promises to do with twelve men what
usually required forty.

Under Socialism these machines
would be owned by the people and

Under Socialism these machines would be owned by the people and used for the common good instead of serving only to increase the profits of a few non-producers. As it is, a part of the men are kept working as hard and as long as ever, while the rest are turned off to shift for themselves, to compete for jobs or to beg or steal; and the saving in expense goes to the captialist who owns the machines. Under Socialism, where such improved machinery was introduced, the hours of labor would be proportionately reduced, so as to distribute the benefit to the whole community.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Come to All Party Members and Sympa

To the State and Local Organization of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the
National Committee in this city on
January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work

that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same wer taken under advisement, and after du consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organi tations and to all of the comrades our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donation to a National Propaganda Fund.

The purposes of this fund are to enable us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of genera publicity to the aims and methods o the Socialist Party; to extend the in fluence of our party as a vital politi cal factor, especially in the variou economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicating advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate organize, and educate the proletariat; and to assist the local and state organ-izations and the Socialist press in general in extending the scope of their re

spective activities. Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially intended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The Nationa Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention. is eloquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and

During the past six months the de ands of all kinds upon your Natio Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our re sources, and we have been repeatedly handleapped by lack of funds. At the writing, while the business of the party is increasing beavily from day to day our financial receipts are not sufficien to enable us to meet the most import ant requirements of the party and it is urgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again cal the attention of the comrades to the National Secretary; and will be ac knowledged weekly in the Socialis

LEON GREENBAUM National Secretary.

427 Emilie Bldg. St. Louis

Party.
The following donations have been elved for the National Propaganda Fuocal Evanaville, Ind.
acan Glen Garben, III.
A. L. Nagel, Newjort, Ky,
Socal Providence, R. I.
Josel Meline, III.
Josel Meline, III.
Josel Newpier, Ky,
Socal Providence, R. I.
Josel Meline, III.
Josel Newpier, Ky,
Socal Providence, R. I.
Josel Meline, III.
Josel Newpier, Ky,
Socal Providence, R. I.
Josel Newpier, Ky,
Socal Portional, Me.
Josel Portional, Me.
Josel Lebil, Utah
Josel Lebil, Utah
Josel Lebil, Utah
Josel Lebil, Galo, Ohio
Josel Tools, Ohio
Josel Portion, III. Party.

BEER DRIVERS' UNION NO. 23.

A shop delegate meeting of Bee Drivers' Union No. 23 was held on Feb. 23, John Müller presiding Reports from the various shop delegates were received and action taken.

The following communications were received: From the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Molders, and Brass Workers' International Union of Day tou, O., calling attention to the fact Ntaional Cash Register Co. questing that the sum of \$1 be donated to assist their fight against this firm; on acknowledging the sum of \$2 (which had been donated) and stating that a deficit of \$30 still existed; accepted and action deferred until the regular meeting, From the "Social Democratic Her, ald" of Milwaukee, en same, carried. From the B. D. and S. Union No. 148 of Newark, extending an invitation to attend their ball on April 2c invitation accepted, and members re-quested to accept same. From the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association; laid over till next meeting. From the South African Sufferers' Fund, asking for assistance for the Boers who are in the concentration camps; action of ferred till next meeting. From the 'C. P. U., reporting routine matters; also giving a list as follows of those firms still on boycott list and asking all workingmen not to patrenize: "Sun," Singer Sewing Machine Company, Jas. Butler's grocery stores, Citron Bros., Metropolitan Pie Company, and the Metropotann Pie Congany, and the Cremo, Geo. W. Childs, Henry George, Gen. Arthur, Robt. Burus, and Tom Moore cigars: also to ask for the label on all clothing, shoes, bread, ales, porter, and lager beer, also to ask all clerks to show union cards, and see that the union card is displayed in all salsons, barber and butcher shops, and

grocery stores.

A motion to close all application for membership until the contracts with the breweries for the ensuing year have been signed was concurred in. Notice is hereby given that all mem-bers are requested to attend the next meeting, as matters of importance

The first regular business meeting of the above organization will be held on March 3 at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street, New York City, at 7:30 p. m. shara. Every one interested should be present.

There is no royal road to learning." It is said; and the only "short cut" to Socialism that we know of is to be made by energetic work on the part of those who are already Socialists. One of the most effective forms of propaganda work is that of pushing the circulation of The Worker.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in na-tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the work ing class, and those in sympathy with ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into col clive ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di vides society into two hostile classes -the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is ray-idly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the cap! talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit wars are fomented between nations, indis criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent setual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre-

collective powers of capitalism, by con stituting themselves into a politica party, distinct from and opposed to al

While we declare that the develop ment of economic conditious tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manaer of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat." We, therefore consider it of the utmost import ince for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and commu as of all industries controlled by mon opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class

4 The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor. 5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the

their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili industries and not for the amelioration The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class

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student, should over-row in an epoch of social evolution."
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Writers on military warfare estimate that about one-third of every army is composed of really brave men, one-third of cowards, with the other third-vaccillating between the two, and being stampeded in either direction, ac ding as the brave men or the cow ards gain control. It will, therefore, be seen that all the Socialists need is a little over one-third of the working class of good resolute revolutionists in order to carry the struggle.

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