
NEW YORK, MARCH 23, 1902.

A WONDERFUL BOOK. "Railroading in the United States."

BY BEN HANFORD.

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SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 William St., New York. -------

PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XI.-NO. 51.

To Job Harriman, Dr Julius Halpern and

Leonard D. Abbott, Socialist Daily Finance Committee: I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English

Socialist Daily the sum of \$...,................. be paid in monthly installments

Address

LUGHT FROM THE WEST

ON THE PEACE SCHEME.

Thursday's "Herald" says editor-

"California gets the first fruit of the

the recent Civic Federation conference in New York. . . . This initial success of the federation's plan of arbitration

greatly strengthens the belief that a practical method for obviating strikes and lockouts has at last been found:

The proposition at San Francisco was a fair test of the confidence inspired by the federation in the minds of both

employers and employees. . . The fact that the difficulty was so quickly solved, by the new arbitration plan, in-spires confidence in its general suc-cess."

Now read what the telegraphic dis-

Now read what the telegraphic dis-patches of the same day state:
"San Francisco, March 6.—Following the settlement of the machigists' strike, nearly 1,000 men sought employment with their old firms during the day, but

of that number less than one hundred were given the positions they vacated on May 20, 1901. . . . It is contended by the members of the Iron Trades Coun-

cil (the employees' federation) that the strike was declared off pending an adjustment of the trouble by the arbi-tration committee of the National Civio

Federation. This is emphatically de-

ers will resume operations under the

prior to the inauguration of the strike.'
All this shows how ready the "Herald" is to help along the Hanna-Gom-

DODGER OF TAXES.

Our industrial kings have a practise

of having many homes in different states or even in various countries.

There is more than one advantage in

his. Here is an Illustration, from last

tims. Here is an importation, from last Saturday's news: "Commissioner" Strassburger, re-ceived yesterday depositions in refer-ence to the personal taxes of D. O. Mills. The amount of the assessment

Mills. The amount of the assessment was fixed tentatively at \$1,000,000. The affidavits cited facts to show that Mr. Mills resided at present in California. The statement was sho made by the representative of Mr. Mills that, al-

though he was entitled to full exemp-tion in New York City, he was ready to pay such taxes on an assessment of

\$250,000, because of his civic interest

D. O. Mills is a director and a large

stockholder in the Standard Oil Com-pany; he is also a large stockholder and

a director in the epormously rich Mer-genthaler Company; and these repre-sent but a small part of his wealth. By owning an establishment in Call-

ornin he can escape taxes in New

York, and by owning a winter palace in

benefit of the wage-working class

The statement issued by the New York State Committee in reply to the attacks of Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Quigley upon the Social Demo-

cratic Party, which was printed in this

paper jast week, has been issued in leaflet form and should be scattered broadcast among the workingmen of

against Socialism.

The price for 1,000 copies of the leaf-

let, in English, is \$1.75; for 500 copies, \$1. In German translation the price is \$2 a thousand or \$1.25 for 500. Send

orders, with cash, to H. Reich, 184 William street, New York.

ing either the Demonrance of Require-calt ticket? Why, then, are you, in such dread lest your boss finds out you are a Socialist? Because he knows, and you should know, that so long as you vote either of the tickets named by him, he has no fear of losing con-real of lecislation. Bacause he knows.

by him, he has no fear of losing con-trol of legislation. Because he knows, and you should know, that when once you lay aside your partisan prejudices and role solidly for the party which represents your class-the working, class-the power of your exploiter will-be game. The Liberty

—There is an aching void on the dotted line of your pledge for the So-cialist Duly. Fill the void.

WHY IS IT? Mr. Workingman, did your employ-er, whether an individual or a corpora-tion, ever seriously object to your vot-

whom he sweats.

A PUBLIC SPIRITED

schedule as to bours and wages in force

PUSH IT FORWARD!

Work for the Socialist Daily Is Under Way.

Arrangements for Damrosch May Concert Progressing-Assistance of Comrades Maeded in Distribution of Tickets -Piedges and Contribut ons for Baily Press Fund.

At last Sanday's meeting of the com-At last Suniary's meating of the com-citize on arrangements for the May Cancert, Comrade Rosscheiser presid, ed. Financial Secretary Bowerman reported that some contrades had volred to visit trade unions and other organizations in the interest of the d. 'It was decided to send committee to the County Committees of the Party in Klass Queens, and Ricinsond Coun-ties. N. Y., and Hydson and Essex Centes, N. J. Comrade Reichenthal volunteered to go to Kings, Comrade Obrist to Enchmond, Comrade Bower-nean to Queens and Essex, and Comcode Back to Hudson,

rede Bock to Hudson.

Comrade Tanzer reported plans for
the Cancert Journal, which is intended
to surpass anything of the sort previcasly issued and will be a beautiful sonvenir of this grand undertaking. It will be sold at 5 cents a copy and com-rades who live too far away to attend the concerf can at least show their in-

terest and help their cause by securing copies of the Journal.

The Committee will meet again on Sunday, Mar. 23, at 3 p. m., in the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Every comrade who is willing cees for the May Concert is re quested to show his interest by attend at time, for a great deal of

Daily Press Committee.

The Socialist Daily Press Committee nearly completed its work, prelim ry to permanent organization. No-o of the general meeting of party meter-for the fermation of the pernent body will be given in this pa and in the "Volkszeitung" next

Amounts Pledged.

collowing is a statement of amoun pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Mar. 17: Previously acknowledged \$2,461.50 Mrs. K. L. M. Meserole

W. H. Luttman Kalman Edelman H. Beich Jonn H. Dyck Freedorick Greedel Fred, Schoettle, White Plains Geo. Volkert, Mt. Vernon Milebael Cluather

Total\$2,625.50

Cash Contributions. ceired includes payments on piedges as well as a number of direct cash do-

Previously acknowledged \$268.00 herres Frederic Adams H. Reich 4.00 Geo. J. Alcott, Bridgewater, Mass 25.0 Oscar Leyler, LeGrange, Tex. .. C. Haas, Providence, R. L. . . .

Total\$320.00

Notice to Contributors.

Piedges should be sent and checks and money orders made payable to the Socialist Pally Finance Committee, 184 William street, New York. Communi-cations may be addressed to Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue, New York. The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of inste.

If any cantribution sent is not promptly acknowledged the sender

should at once inform the Committee, that the matter may be investigated

Those who have made pledges should remember to send in the monthly in-stalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let one feet his personal responsibil-r the work we have undertaken have wer to hasten the coming of and his wer to ha

Comrade Louis Uffner of New tochelle has turned autograph collec-er. He takes the signatures of nose sat Socialists, and on no other place at the detred line on the pledge for

An Address to the Voters in the City Campaign.

IN NEW HAVEN.

Julius J. Paecht, Candidate for Registrar of Voters, Gives the Reasons Why the Workingmen of New Haven Should Vote the Socialist Ticket. .

To the Socialist Party and the Voters

of New Haven, Conn. Comrades:—The consciousness of having received the nomination for Registrar of Voters from the Socialist Party of New Maven, which not only represents but is composed of wage workers, is extremely gratifying. This National Civic Federation's scheme of arbitration. The long strike in the iron trade at San Francisco, which began last May, has been declared off. This gratifying outcome is the result of ef-forts of a San Francisco delegate to consideration and the fact that I am in no way interested in any of the cor-porations which have reduced this city to a condition almost beyond redemption through their political representa-tives gives assurance that I will be the tives gives assurance that I will be the legical champion of the great majority of its inhabitants, the wage-working The only object toward which the

political action of the working class can consistently be directed is the colective ownership of the means of pro duction which the collective labor of the working class has created. Private ownership always and every where means exploitation of labor centration of wealth, class rule concentration of wealth, class rule and poverty for the workers. Competi-tion compels combination and the only alternative to profit-grinding private monopoly is the Co-operative Common-wealth. Society is to-day divided into wealth. Society is to-day divided into two great elasses, separate and dis-tinct as night is from day. On one side we have the capitalist class, own-ing the means of production and dis-tribution—that is, factories, mills, railroads, ships, mines, machinery, and roads, snips, mares, machinery, and tools, necessary in the production of wealth; on the other hand we have the wroking class, which owns nothing but its labor power, mental and physical; which it must sell in the labor market nied by the members of the Metal Trades Association (the organization of employers), who declare that there is nothing to arbitrate and that the strikfor whitever price it will fetch, just as potatoes, shoes, corn, or any other commodity is sold. The part which the working class or more plainty, the as wages. With-wages we buy the necessaries of life, food, ciothing, and shelter, thus reproducing labor-power. The age of individual production is past, when a mechanic owning a kit pers "Pence Conference," and truckle to anything that will keep the wage-workers quiet and at work.—Les Ange-les Socialist. of tools and his raw material, could working alone, finish and sell his pro-duct, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was little compe-tition among workers, no child labor, tition among workers, no clinic accep-no labor-saving maclinery. The me-chanic was his own master. Many years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle capitalist to divide with.

All this is changed. Production to-day is conducted on an everlasting scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools and reduced him to a mere inchine-tender, a cog in the great is dustrial mechanism. We find hundred: and thousands of men, women, and children banded together in great fac-tories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to the Kaiser's army, chained together as it were in a life of wage-siavery, each where his or ber labor-nower produces the greatest prolabor-power produces the greatest pro fit to the master, the capitalist, and

setting in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together. Small wages to the wage-slave means large profits to the capitalist and vice versa. The factories are kept in operation as long as profits are real-ized by the capitalist; otherwise the door, and the workers are left to starve.

New York he can escape taxes in Cali-fornia. The saving of taxes pays for maintaining the extra mangion. But Mr. Milis is a philanthropist, a Hut Mr. Milis is a philanthropist, a reformer, a patriot, a public spirited citizen. He isn't willing to pay taxes on his full estate, but just to show his civic interest" he is willing to pay a small percentage of what he master, you master to make the manual percentage of what he master, you must seek another to whom you must seek another to whom you must seek mather to whom you must seek mather to whom you must seek mather to whom you must seek another to whom you must seek mather to whom you want whe master, you must beg, steal, or starve. Thus the working class is at the mercy and caprice of the capitalist robber class, for such it is, which owns the small percentage of what he owes.
And the "reformers" will accept the compromise and praise Mr. Mills for his generosity. A Socialist administration would make him sweat-for the

ists a middle class of small tradesmen, small factory owners, farmers, etc. it is, nevertheless, but a division of the capitalist class, but always at war with the greater and the capitalist class. capitalist ciass, but always at war with the greater capitalists, because the capital if possesses is not sufficient to withstand the competition of improved machinery. There is a fight between big and small capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines have cheapened the cost of production, and are squeezing the life our of the sulare squeezing the life out of the mid-dle class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the working class, thus the state, especially in all quarters where the misrepresentations of the prejates are likely to create prejudice widening still more the gap between the capitalist and working classes. Naturally the middle class feels bit-ter towards their big brother robbers, ter towards their big brother robbers the trust owners. This is why we hear them howling, "Crush the trusts," "hown with the money power." Ye this same middle class has an interest in upholding the present capitalist system. It wants to get back power into its own hand. It hopes to over throw the upper class of robbers that it may become the dominant class. Thus, there is a strungle going on he

t may become the domination on Thus there is a struggle going on the control of t conscious vote of the Socialist Party. The capitalists understand this. They must have courts to protect their in

Democratic party of the small farmers, small manufacturers, etc., etc., the middle class; by this means the workers are kept fighting among themselves. On Election Day you put into

power the Republican capitalists' serv ants and then curse them for "sellius you out." Next election you put int you out. Next election you gut into power Democratic capitalist servants, only to find them as great rascais. The truth is, the Republican and Dem-cratic parties are really but wings of one party. Both stand for and uphold wage slavery. Both stand for and uphote wage slavery. With either in power, you are clubbed and shot when oh strike. Both despise you; but desiring your vote, they come to you with honeyed words about the "Brotherhood of Labor and Capital." Every politician and candidate of these parties fells you that he is nobody's tool-he is an nest man, he is a friend of Labor, be represents the interests of all the peo-ple. This is false, as you voters have

seen in this water company controversy for public ownership.

We Socialists have shown the interests of capitalist and worker to be upposed. You can just as well mix off and water. Their interests are like two trains coupled together, but pulling in opposite directions. The capital-'ist wants profits without work. The wage-workers faust produce, not only their own wages, but the profits of the capitalists. One robs, the other is robbed. How then can these precious friends of Labor" represent both rob

ber and robbed?
Take, for instance, the recent rallroad strike in this city and in Mete ville. The Mayors and Councilmen of this city not only did nothing to add the strikers, but deliberately helped the railroad capitalists. Not one oldparty alderman would propose appro-priating money to help the strikers. Not or would raise a hand against the bosses. Why? Because they are the servants of the capitalist class. Had the councils of this city been composed of Socialist working class representatives, the strikers would ave received every assistance possible and the company would have been forced to grant, the just demands of the strikers. Plainly did the Socialists at that time tell you that the fight was lost in the start; that it was useless to fight the robber class 364 days in the year for better wages and then to vote, them into power on Election Day; that ust carry the spirit of class-conseious labor politics into your unions; that to be unionists during the year

but to scab on Election Day is suicide.

The workingmen of this city are continually being fooled by such cries as "No politics in town affairs," "Vote, for the best man," "Vote to reduce, for the sest man, "vote to reduce taxes." From your experience in the past it is needless to say that the interpretation of these issues has never, benefited the working class one iota. I am proud to say that the party upon whose platform I stand is devoted solely to the interests of the working class and if elected to office.

working class; and if elected to office, I will do my utmost to carry out the provisions of that platform. I pledge that, if elected, my every act will be dictated by the interests of the working class and that class alone, in ac-cordance with the usage of the Social-ist Party. I have filed my resignation. so that, in case, if elected to office, I full to carry out the provisions of the party platform. I can be at once re-called from office.

Workingmen, yours is the future and

all its glories and honors. Place confidence in your own class and vote into power the only party of the working lass, the Socialist Party. Read the platform and program or the Socialist Party and yote the ticket straight. Bo not scab on your fellow workers on Election Day, April 8, by upholding the capitalist system which enslaves

JULIUS J. PAECHT.

TICKET IN CATSKILL

The Social Democrats of Catskill, N. et for the charter election to be h that village on Tuesday, Mar. 25: For Trustee, Second District-Albert

For Collector Geo. W. Ish For Treasurer Warren E. Minkler, For Assessor—Jacob R. Cole.
All workingmen and others in the
village of Catskill who believe in the
principles of Socialism and wish to hasten the coming of the Co-operative

CAPITALIST PATERNALISM.

Commonwealth should cast their v for these candidates next Tuesday

Here is a paragraph that has been going the rounds of the labor press, without comment: ithout comment:
"In Paris male domestic servants are

to their duties than when bachelors. In London such marriages are discour-aged, as rendering servants more at-tentiag to their own families than to

tentize to their own families than to those of their masters."

Te is significant that in both cases, it to only the interests of the employers that are considered. If the bots can make bigger profits out of married men, his "employees must marry or hunt other jobs; if unmarried employers give him more profits, they must not marry on pain of discharge. And yet some people falls about "personal yet some people talk about "personal liberty" and fear the "paternalism" of a Socialist Commonwealth?

VICARIOUS DONATION ..

will contribute one dollar to the Se-cinitet Dully Fund for himself and at least nine dollars more for nine others who ought to but full to contribute even one dollar.

A ten, a \$X for the Socialist. In this sign-\$X-shalt then

the party of the large capitalists, of Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller, and their like, and on the other hand, the BIG STRIKE

Workingmen Betrayed by "Harmony" Committee.

Thousands of Wage Workers Show Their Solidarity in Sympathetic Strike-False Promises of Civic Federation and "Friends of Labor" Bring Disorganization and Defeat. The strike of transportation workers

n Boston was "settled" on Thursday hight. During the four days preceding twenty thousand men had quit work and the commerce of Boston was almost at a standstill. Freight was piled up in sheds and on docks and a famine of food and coal threatened the city. Every day more trades were quitting in sympathy with the original strikers,

and a complete tie-up was in sight.

For two months this had been brewing. When it came at last the people of Boston were treated to a spectacle of labor solidarity unequalled in the history of the city—an impressing and inspiring spectacle of thousands of workmen leaving their jobs and endan-gering their future for the sake of a principle. But whereas two days ago there was unity of thought and action, to-day there is disorganization, confus-ion, and despair. The compact ranks have been broken and chaos and fear ful uncertainty hold sway.

It is not my purpose, nor would sp permit me, to go into details of strike. It came about because would space freight handlers employed in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-road sheds refused to go upon the teams of the R. S. Brine Company and help unload these teams. The Brinehelp unload these teams. The Brine Company is the one that secured the injunction against the Teamsters' Un-ion, and has been the bone of conten-tion all along. Under a recent court ruling the freight handlers cannot reagainst the Teamsters' Unruing the freight handlers cames re-cover damages for injuries, received while helping to unload teams, and the freight handlers have therefore claim-ther thoose. There has been no com-pulsion in this matter until recently, when the N.Y..N.H. & H. road attempted to enforce a rule compelling the mento unload teams, really for the purpose of helping the Brine Company. Appar ently the railroads desired to force the issue in order to bring on a strike, for last week seven men were discharged for not observing the rule, and were refused reinstatement by the company As a result a general strike was or dered.

Solidarity of Workingmen.

Not only did the transportation work-ers quit, but other trades joined in. Building laborers, housesmiths, brew-ery workers, wool handlers, and others refused to handle material hauled by non-union men. The tenusters of Lynn also struck and the strike was being felt in Brockton, Lowell, Lawrence, Hayerhill, and other cities. The vari-ous boards of frade in these cities as well as in Boston were getting a move weil as in froaton were getting a move on themselves to avoid impending dis-aster. The Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council were call-ed to meet in special session on Thurs-day night to act on the strike. The newspapers were shricking for the Civic Federation to save the city. Alto-gether the strikers seemed to have the "settlement" came, and the unions have been dumbfounded ever since.

What is the basis of this settlement? Nothing more nor less than the following proposition from Governor Crane:

"If the strike is declared off to-mor-

row morning, and those of the mea who can will return to their work, I will, as Governor, of hie Common-wealth, use my best efforts with the New York, New Haven and Hartford any to have them adopt rules that will be in conformity with those al-ready adopted by the Boston and Maine Company regarding the loading and unloading of teams."

And it was upon this astonishing proposition that the Allied Traffsporta-tion Council voted to call off the struct.

Capitalists Broke Faith.

Capitalists Broke Faith.

What everybody who knows anything about the labor movement expected to happen did, happen. When the men reported for work on Friday morning hundreds were turned away. The railroads assumed no responsibility for the Governor's piedge; the coal dealers refused to accept men who were recognized as strike leaders; the express companies will not take backmany old employees; non-union freight handlers are unloading teams driven by mion men, and general confusion reigns. All day yesterday the Governor was besieged by labor committees insisting on the enforcement of his piedge, but apparently he is poweriess. The men are biandly requested to "have pattence," and the Governor admits that the railroads have not agreed to reinstate their old employees. A mits that the railroads have not agreed to reinstafe their old employees. A more inglorious ending to a noble con-test could not be imagined. Meanwhile the railroad managers are laughing, the merchants are happy at the renewal of business, and the "general public wisely applauds its. Governor and the Physic Federation, as Max Rayes apity, styles it, which had its Mr. Easley on the ground to help "settle" the diffi-culty.

For, of course, the merchants, capitalists, and the "general public" think all is hovely so long as the strike is broken. What do they care for the poor deells who have lost their jobs, who have wives and children to support, and whose chance of employment grows less as time passes? Only the working people themselves will know what these poor heroes will suffer for their voluntary secritice. And in addition to this must be reckned the lack

of solidarity and the disorganization that will result from this disaster.

Who Is to Blame,

Who is to blame for all this? The strike leaders will very properly come in for their share; indeed they are al-ready receiving it. Their action in accepting the Governor's proposition was that of men either fearful of defeat or verwhelmed with the magnitude of ed the Governor's proposition they would have forfeited public sympathy, which in this case was with sem, and called down upon them the wrath of the newspapers, which were also inclined favorable because the proposition of the control of the cont clined favorably because the put was. But for the sake of the other trades that had struck in sympathy they should have demanded a concrete proposition and a signed agreement from the employers. Now they have only the Governor's promise, indefinite

nd illusory.
As for the Governor-while acting nonestly, perhaps-he has acted never theless as any capitalist would. views the situation through capitalist eyes, and the first thought therefore was to get the machinery of profit running again and to restore "proper com mercial relations," . For succeeding in will receive the plaudits of his life. His last thought was of the workmen, and only after their committees came trooping up to him with their grievances did he halt in his rejoicing over his achievement. Granting that the Governor is honest (and it is ad mitted that he is above the average in capitalist honesty), he probably feels to-day as if he had been buncoed by his railroad friends.

But one thing is certain: The inca. pacity of the Civic Federation is fully established, if the fact would only be admitted. It did not prevent the strike, nor is the settlement creditable to it, if it should claim the credit, which its promoters are preparing to do. And if these are the sort of settlements the Federation is going to evolve, nothing could more effectively substantiate ou contention that its chief mission is to

destroy working class unity and per-petuate wage slavery. What the final outcome of the present state of affairs will be no one can tell. To-morrow the unions meet and the situation will be fully discussed. There is no doubt that a strong feeling exists to call all the former strikers out again, unless every one now out is re-instated. The men are righteously in-dignant, and there is evident determin-ation to make the various employers come to time. The longshoremen are especially wroth and threaten to tie up the steamship lines before midnight unday unless they are settled with. It possible, therefore that the next two days may see an even greater strike

Carey's Picketing Bill.

Aside from the strike the event of the week in legislative sircles was the hearing given on Monday night by the Committee on Labor on Representa-tive Carey's bill to legalize picketing during strikes. The hearing was held in the largest room in the State House, and in response to the call of the jegis-lative committee of the State E. Rra-tion of Labor a large number of work-ingmen from this city and delegates from central bodies and local unions throughout the state attended and

The hearing was almost a counter part of the one held two weeks previously on the initiat; and beferen-dum, differing only in the increased number of speakers and their out-spoken radicalism. Carey made the introductory remarks, and then turned over the conduct of the hearing to Frank K. Foster, chairman of the legislative committee. Among the speakers were James Wilkinson of Lawrence, ex-Representative Scates of Haverhill, Representative MacCartney, Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Cen-tral Labor Union of Boston; Henry D. Labor Union of Boston; Henry D. Lloyd, Fred. Kneeland, Patrick Ma-honey, and J. J. Gallagher. Interest in the

Interest in the hearing was aug-thented by the strike, the bill being in-troduced at an opportune time. A notroduced at an opportune time. A no-table feature was the suddent speeches, some of them even foing beyond the linit, but the more radical atterances were the most applauded. John Cash-man was loudly cheered when he said the working people should send a hundred Carey's to the State House, "instead of the chesp politicians that get

Expressions of sympathy like these with Socialist political action justifies the hope that the time is close at hand when, special hearings will not be necessary in order that workingmen should appear as pleaders for labor legislation before those whom they have elected. WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Mar. 15. SOCIALISM VS. SINGLE TAX.

The Socialists of Ward 9 Club, Bos-ton, have arranged a debate on Social-ism vs. the Single Tax for their regu-ing monthly agitation meeting. The

lar monthly agitation meeting. The debate will be held Sunday, Mar. 23. S.p. m., at Machinists, Hall, Wells' Memorial Building, 193 Washington street. Robert D. Martin will defend the Single Tax position and David Goldstein will talk for Socialism. Ad-mission is free and readers of The Worker are especially invited.

MIDDLE CLASS FAILURES.

Bradstreet's reports 224 failures in the United States during the week, against 178 for the previous week and 207, 190, 205, and 233 for the corres-ponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. Canponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. Canada Ind, 31, against 23 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less and 16 per cent. Ind from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital. And of the half-dozen failures of large companies, two-thirds were probably frandulent, as in the cases of the Asphalt and Flour trusts, and others. It is the little capitalist, the middle-class men, who are really failing, and the big mass are absorbing their capital.

WHY DID BOSTON'S WORKINGMEN LOSE?

transportation workers lost? That is 1 question that the workers, not only in Boston, but all over the country, not only in the transportation trades, but in all lines of industry, have good reason to consider.

The New York "Times"-a . good capitalist organ, an enemy of Social ism and of all that is really progres sive in the labor movement-told the story in its headline on Friday of last week. The headline read thus: "ARBITRATION BREAKS

BIG BOSTON STRIKE. Nothing could be more brutally frank, of more frankly brutal, than that.

The history of this strike has justi fied, sooner and more fully than we could have expected, the position which The Worker, from the first, took up in regard to the Civic Federation its "Peace Conference," and all the loud talk about "harmony between Canital and Labor" to which it gave

The teamsters in the employ of the Brine Transportation Company of Boston had been on strike for many weeks. The sympathy of the working people of all trades was with them. The court issued an injunction, practically forbidding them to do anything, as an organized body of men, to win their strike.

These striking teamsters and their sympathizers waited with admirable patience, through long and weary weeks, till the question of making the injunction permanent should be decided. .They did not want to strike. They felt their obligation to the rest of the people not to strike unless forced to it.

The Superior Court finally gave i decision. It made the injunction per manent. The judges of that Court were elected largely by workingmen's votes, but they were nominated and the votes were influenced by capitalist politicians. Therefore the Court decided in favor of the capitalists and against the workingmen.

There was only one thing, in common honor, left for the transportation workers to do. Like honorable mer and brave men, they struck in sympathy with the Brine teamsters.

And now the Hanna-Gompers Peace Committee came in to play its part. The unions of the transportation

trades had appealed to this Peace Committee to bring about a settlemen without a general strike before the permanent injunction was issued. Mr. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federa tion, had come to Boston, looked over the situation, found the capitalists ap parently safe, and gone away again without so much as turning over his hand to help the Brine strikers. .

When the general sympathetic strike came the capitalists were scared. Tens of thousands of men went out. "Busi ness interests" were threatened. Presto! Mr. Easley, Secretary of the Civic Federation, came, back and looked over the situation again.

The situation was changed. He found the strikers united, devoted, brave, enthusiastic, with a good pros- have Careys and MacCartne pect of victory over the capitalists, every State House in the land!

Why was the strike of the Boston who own the Superior Court. He set to work.

Governor Crane-good capitalist gentleman that he is-lent a hand in the work. He promised to use his influence on the strikers' side if they would call off the strike.

The capitalist newspapers joined in the scheme. They told what a good and what an influential man Governor Crane was, what a good man Mr. Easley was, what a good thing the Civio Federation was, what a bad thing a general strike was, and how everys thing would be lovely if the men would go back to work.

The men went back. They believed in Governor Crane and Mr. Easley and the Civic Federation and the capitalist editors. They supposed such eminent gentlemen must be fairly honest men, like themselves. They never suspected them of deliberately and maliciously plotting and lying to betray the working class.

That is where they made their mis take.

It has become a proverb: PUT NOT YOUR FAITH IN PRINCES. In this twentieth century we must add-ESPECIALLY IN THE PRINCES OF INDUSTRY.

They trusted to the eminent "friends of Labor" to settle their troubles by arbitration, abandoned their strike, nd went back to their jobs. But they didn't all get their jobs

back. The scabs were kept. The bosses said they were In Honor Bound to

keep the scabs. Imagine Honor in a

capitalist and toward a scab! The leaders in the strike were black listed. The bosses said they were Agitators and Dangerous Characters. Imagine, if you can, anything more Dangerous than these capitalists who have the power to blacklist and ruln men who are too manly to bow to their will! 'A thousand Anarchists like Czolgosz are not so cangerous as one

of these industrial despots. Well, the strike is lost. Mr. Hanna may congratulate himself-for the present. Mr. Gompers should hang his head for shame—now and forever. The Boston strikers-and other workmen-should learn a lesson.

This is the lesson:

For one-hundredth of one per cent. increase in profits the capitalist class will corrupt the courts, betray its country, overturn law and constitution, forswear its religion, sell'its honor, break the solerunest oaths that man can devise.

You can trust the capitalist or while you hold a club over his he'. and then you must look sharp th does not put a poisoned datween your ribs,

ween your rips,
The shield to use again. ery is a solid and class-con unionism, without any hint or any shadow of compromise.

The club with which alone yo lay the glant of Capitalism lo political power of the wooding c'the Socialist ballot—THE ONLY 1 LOT THAT HE FEARS

Let us have no more Cranes. I

"THE LAW AND THE TRAMP." This will be the subject of Simon O Pollock's lecture Sunday evening, Mar. 23, at the rooms of the Socialist Edu-cational League, 215 E. Fifty-ninth Admission is free and readers of The Worker are especially invited to come and bring their friends. In connection with the work of the League, a class of twenty members in

the Mills School of Social Economy is about to be formed under a com-petent instructor. The charge for twenty lessons is \$1. Those wishing to join should write to Alfred Mayell at the Club Rooms.

LECTURE BY BOLTON HALL

Bolton Hall will speak Sunday at 3 m. in the W. E. A Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, taking the Sin-gle Tax as his subject. All readers of The Worker are invited to come and bring others with them, as an interest-ing lecture and a lively discussion may be expected. Admission is free. The unfortunate blunder, by which

come who came to the last lecture were turned away at the door, will not be repeated, as the Lecture Committee will have a man at the door to direct visitors to the hall.

"THE PURPOSE OF LIFE."

F. Schlueter will lecture on "The Purpose of Life." Sunday evening, Mar. 23, at Colonia; Hall, One Hun-dred and First street and Columbus avenue. All are cordially invited.

INCREASE IN VERMONT:

John Anderson, candidate of the So-cialist Party for Mayor of Barre, Vt., polled 246 votes out of a tofal of 1,043. A year ago we polled only 222 out of a total vote of 1,323.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

"POVE TY AND OLD A.

"Poverty and Old Age" will subject of John Spargo's lecture Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Pla-on the two following Sunday after cuss both existing conditions—the in-creasing difficulty of getting employ-ment after middle age and the im-practicability of providing for old age by "industry and frugality"-and also the various proposed remedles or pal-liatives, such as trade unions, benefit societies, old age pensions, etc. The ectures will begin at 3 p. m. sion is free and there should be a good

FESTIVAL IN THE BRONX.

The Progressive Workingmen's Socleties of the Bronx will hold a festival on Saturday, Mar. 22, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-skith street and St. Anne's avenue. Admisdon is 15 cents and the proceeds are to go to the campaign fund. All com-rades and sympathizers in the Bronx should help make the affair a success.

CONCERT IN BROOKLYS . The Socialist Propaganda Club wiff

give a grand concert in their hall, 102 Court street. Brooklyn, Sunday even-ing, Mar. 23. Leonard D. Abbutt wilt deliver a short address. The concert will be of a very high order. Mr. will be of a very high order. Mr. Fajans, who played at the Crosby-Harriman debate, will render several violin solos. Claude Thardo of the Park Theater, has promised to sing some of his negro melodies. Miss Nahar, a well-known dramatte reader, will becite, and several selections will be rendered by a violin quarters. Vocal and piano solos will also form part of the program. Admission is 25 cents and will go fowards paying the expenses of the Club.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

TWO KINDS OF PUBLIC OWNER

Government ownership is become popular nowadays. Martin A. Knapp chairman of the Interstate Commerce on, declares for government waership of the railroads. Very good If it be the right sort of governmen wnership. If Mr. Knapp means that the government shall buy the roads and ne lions to the stockholders and run the roads so as to make a profit to pay he interest on those bonds on un erabledly be does mean-that is a sition that the Republican party he my reasonably and consistently years. The business in

is, the capitalist interests try are very likely to desire ent ownership, for a num sons, to protect themselve ffects of what they call "cut west competition among themselve ve them, a unified and systematic abstration set the transportation ry, to try o bend off the dange

streets a position to seal more effect-lud, its sirikes of rallivay employees, Sentile all railway works ander the furnish government employees and og a strike as a mutiny-just as Italian government has attempted

hope in government ownership of this nort, and some superficial reformers forward step. But it is not at all the sort of government ownership that Sothat the difference is made clear. We want government ownership for the holders, and that we can get only who the wage-working class controls the ciallst Party lasists on basing all its propaganda on protetarian class interest, class feeling, and class ofganization and rejects all suggestions of con

Scantor Depew, murderer at-large, h reported to have spoken with extra ordinary eloquence in support of the Ship Subshity Bill. Quite natural Such a gignutic steal coght to inspir any confirmed criminal to eloquence.

writer in the "Union Boot and Sioce Worker" gives as one of the rensome 'why there have been so many battles between Capital and Labor th alleged fact that "Labor in the past | up a new and stronuous part at so latewith." We enger our protest against this statement. Where workinguisn's organizations have broken have violated their most solean promfore a hundred times. Again and again, bound only by a sense of manly

nor, labor organizations have altie to go by, rather than lay themselves open to the charge of bac faith. And the answer, "We have nothing to arbitrate," has come always from the employers, not from the employees. If the capitalists are enger for arbitration now, it is chiefly because they fear the growing strength and unrest of the working class. A robber class respects nothing but the show of power. The day may not be far distant when the workers can say to their exploiters in turn; "We have nothing to arbitrate." Meanwhile, let the "Sun" and its fik go on accusing the working class of faithlessness, but let labor papers not echo the false

While capitalist interests are clash ing at Washington over questions of sugar tariff, ship subsidies, and isth-mian canals, the pure-food bill makes but litle stir. But the capitalists will not overlook it. They will see that business interests are safeguarded and sacred rights of property maintained. Capitalism is alone responsible for the need of a pure-food law, for profit is the only motive to the polsoning of the people's food.

THE LESSON OF ALTGELD'S CAREER

The Democratic party has lost one of the few prominent men whose presence in its ranks gave it any excuse whatever for claiming to be "the party of the common people."- Just as Grover Cleveland, who represents the essentially capitalistic character of the party, is being again pusted to the front, John P. Altgeld, Cleveland's old antagonist, has gone to his grave; and the capitalist press has hardly tried to conceal its exultation over the re soval of so troublesome a man

With all his grave faults and all his serious mistakes. Altreid must command our respect for two of his efficial acts which showed his conscience and his moral courage in striking contrast to the shifty evasions of Bryan and all his imitators.

When, during the great 'A. R. U. strike of 1894, Governor Altgeld raised his protest against the sending of troops, by President, Cleveland to crush the strike, he did a right and brave thing. He stood practically alone in his party in opposition to this abuse of the military power; and his protest, though ineffective, must be remembered to his credit. The time may come when other public officials will be called upon to follow his example, and we may hope, with more success.

Aligeld's great title to the respect of the working class and of honest men, however, is his message of 1893, not only pardoning the three suriviving victims of the judicial crime known as the Haymarket Anarchist trial-not merely pardoning them as an act of mercy, but releasing them as an act of justice and indicting the judges and public-officials, the editors and preachers, and the capitalists standing behind all, who had deliberately murder ed five workingsnen and conde three others to living graves.

Six years after the trial the capitat ist public could have forgiven the mere pardon. But the pardon message put capitalism itself in the pilloryand that could not be forgiven. What is worth remembering is that, in all the storm of demunciation which immediately burst upon Altgeld's head, not one serious attempt was made to refute his statement of facts or to re ply to his scathing indictment. No reply was possible, for Altgeld had written only the truth; that is why respectable society raved against him in 1866 and why it pursues him with abuse today.

And yet, and as it is to have to say It of the man who did these two whole, a failure; and probably none felt that so keenly as Altgeld himself. The failure was not that he never, reached a higher position than that of Governor of Illinois, nor that he died a rejected leader of a defeated party. The failure was that, with an undoubtedly sincere desire to help in the eman cipation of the working class, he had been able to do nothing toward that end; that after spending years in the effort to make his party the political champion of industrial freedom, he saw it, at last, as reactionary as it was impotent. And the fallure was an inevitable one only Altgeld did not se

that till too late. Less than a year ago, Altreld openly declared to members of the Sociar ist Party that, were he a younger man, had he the last few years of his life to life over again, he would unhesttatingly take his place in our ranks. He saw at last, not only that Socialism is the only way to freedom, but that the cialist Party is the only means to its establishment. But he had gone through too many battles and defeats, and had become too intimately asso ciated with old-party politicians and too deeply entangled in the maxes of old-party politics to feel that he had the strength to break away and take

a day. For Altgold, we have no words of blame. We renember the brave though imperfect part that he played and have only regret that his long identification with a capitalist party made it impossible for him to take the

whole career, It would have been great thing-could be have done it. Bu we have no right to demand such things of men of the old generation The Revolution belongs to the young and on them rosts its solemn responsi men who admire Altgeld's courage and lament his death is to take up and do the work he could not do-to carry out through the party of the Revolution the task that he tr'ed and falled to ac complish in the party of Reaction.

So the respectable elements want corganized Democracy, do they? A Democratic party that will adhere to the principles of Grover Cleveland? Good. Doubtless they will get what they want; and nothing could please Socialists better. There were too many people fodled in 1900 by the hypocritica radical pretenses of Bryanism. In the face of a frankly capitalistic Democ racy, led by such men as Cleveland, these men will see their way clear to vote the Socialist ticket

It is pleasing to note King Edward's decision that it would be unwise for him-to visit Ireland at the present time, for fear of insult-and hostile demonstration. 'It must' be said in praise of the Irish people that they are good rebels by birth, though most of them have not yet learned to be intelligent revolutionists. When they se that it is an oppressing class, not an oppressing nation, that they have to fight, there will be hope of freedom for the masses in old Ireland.

The New York "Times" should try to get itself together somehow. Or Monday of last week a front-page news article, announcing the sympa thetic strike in Boston truthfully stated that the officers of the various unloss involved had hard work holding the men back so long. On Friday a bitter editorial, against the strikers began with the words:, "It would seem as if the New England labor leaders could have a better way of settling the issues than by sympathetic strikes," etc. Of course, the fact is that neither leaders nor rank and file are commonly anx ious for a strike; that the officers, on account of their responsible position generally dread it and put it off as long as possible; and that the blame for the conflict almost invariably rests on the arbitrary stubbornness of capitalists who "have nothing to arbitrate," Workingmen know this to be the fact and they need at least one daily in the land that would tell the truth

"Social Justice" informs the worldor part of it-that: "The Worker' has taken occasion to score Wayland for his erstwhile teachings that the postoffice was a sample of Socialism" and that "Wayland smarts under the lash and replies that it is a case of 'envy.' We protest. We didn't "score" Comraite Whyland; at least we intended to do nothing worse than criticize him; we haven't seen any evidences of his "smarting" nor heard his cry of "envy." Heally, The Worker would get along beautifully with Comrade Wayland if so many of our mutual friends wouldn't try to play peacemak er-and stir up trouble in doing it.

Richard Croker, before sailing for his English home, protested against being sed for taxes on personal property to the amount of \$25,000, and it now appears that the "reformers," who so vigorously denounced Croker last October and so confidently promised what they would do to him, have "reduced his assessment to a very small sum." Which was to have been expected from spineless "refermers."

"The desire for gain," says the New York "Times," "is never the basis of the single life, the helpmate of anarchy shigh art of any kind." We are glad to and social dissolution. have the admis sion from a d capitalism, and we would add that the desire for gain is never the basis of any high or noble activity of any sort.

The State Committee's reply to Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Quigley, published in The Worker last week, has been warmly praised for its combination of firmness with moderation in the treatment of the question. This address has been issued in leaflet forca in English and in German and should be widely circulated.

A "BROAD" FIASCO. A meeting was called at Omaha on Mar. 2 to launch the so-called "Allied Third Party," which was to "unite all Third Party," which was to "unite all reforences" on a single plank platform —initiative and referendem—and by its "broadness and practicality" was to wipe out the Socialist Party. The meeting was a frost. The Socialists were there, and when a chance was given for discussion our State Secretary, Comrade Baird, made a clear tracement of the resulting of the Social. statement of the position of the Social-ist Party. Only one man in the hall responded to the call for members of responded to the call for members of the new organization and the prome-ters of the scheme left in disgust.

EFFECT OF FARMING MACHINERY. A few years ago it took one may thirty-five and one-half hours to take a ton of lany from the stubble and put it in hales. It now tabbe eleven hours and laterly-four minutes. The coef is reduced from \$3.06 to \$1.20 a ton. This is the result of the introduction of improved agricultural backinery. The advantage has not gone to the agricultural -laborators and manifestants or mortgaged farmers who do the work, but to the landlucke and mortgage hostiers with precision of the farmers who do the work, but to the landlucke and mortgage hostiers with precisely; over hoth land and machinery. That its a good rossess why those who work on the land should vote for Secialism.

THE DEGRADATION OF PUBLIC LIFE.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

The individualistic conceit of the sweet sake this liberty sucked the vital essence out of the public ideal of life, in the French Revolution is in its leaving in its place a base, degenerate, atrophy. It was the idealization of a negative, and not much, therefore, above preparatory achievement, could not have been gathered from its era. No doubt the revolt of the private life was in order at that time; no doubt, the authoritarians of erows, coroner the authoritarians of crown, coroner and mitre had bossed themselves out of further business by sitting too heavily upon every ego but their own; and no doubt a mighty, a wondrous impulse has been given to science, art, and industry by the principle which re-volted against them; yet there is also no particle of doubt that the principle of personal liberation for the sake of liberty alone must now make way, by its own dissolution, for the greater onal liberation for the sake of orinciple which it contained within it and which by its excesses has brought to light and rendered inevitable—the material moral, and intellectual evoluion of the mass first and afterwards I do not know now why so long be-

fore economic conditions had given a basis for it, the older world affords us basis-tor it, the anter word another as such notable examples of great na-tional strength. The magnificent movements of great armed multitudes, the heroics of X-mophon's masses, the epics of concerted action, organization, and achievement with which ancient history abounds, would seem to indi-cate that mankind has for many ages simmbered under a retarded developent of the public life. Rome left us her magnificent juridical system; she left us the machinery for conducting state affairs in republics, kingdoms empires, and colonial federations; and we have, for two thousand years, only just hung on. Even the Jews, after their transit from Egypt, were a people, and remained a people until, hav-ing settled in Palestine, their land lay between inland wealth and the great sea, and they began to dicker for tariffs until they became profit-mongers only, and so lost the public sentiment of one great life. In thos days religion seems to have played a part the very opposite of its role in ours. The Jewish man was blessed as a member of a federation of tribes. He had nothing in himself to present as a. cheque upon Heaven's treasury but his conformity to the law; and if he was blessed it was not as a fore-ordained

Paul boasts that he is a citizen of no mean city, and so appeals to Cosar; whereas a modern Paul passing through a famous city would speak of it as the birthplace of Tom Thumb or some other distinguished individual who has thus made it famous. From the state or city ideal, with all its sins, to the Tom Thumb ideal is, neverthe-less, a great fall. From the church that ied nations on a mad chase to the Holy Sepulchre on a basis of religious solidarity to the church that leads to personal sanctification into everyone's own rat-hole is, notwithstanding the folly of the Crusades, a great fall of ideal. From the unity of imperial Rome's massive despotism over the world to the rush by so many million of unknown X's after a thing they ca liberty, is, notwithstanding the crimes of the old despotism, a descent as to principle, a failing off as to the ideal.

ego, but as a unit among the chosen

When her one old source of royal income became broken up into many, and the church was forced to turn to thousands of newly filled private ourses for her bread and butter, she ceased to be the same one angelic host of old, and broke herself up into as many private guardian angels as there were successful fortune hunters in her country; and when the successful ones integrated again for the formation of a dollar aristocracy, after the disintecration of the French Revolution, she also collected her thoughts and sym-pathies and followed the flag, that is, also collected her thoughts and sym-pathies and followed the flag, that bi, when it was securely planted. She is no longer the healer of nations, but the provider of new clean hearts to private persons; which she also keeps a going orally at such a rate as the nature of modern business will permit. When the fatty degeneration of heart which kills the successful Christian merchant at last stops his ticker and calls him hence, the church usually rakes a little gold out of the ashes; and therefore she remains to-day what the French Revolution made her—the church of

but I blame the teachers and books of the world who held back from me the key of profane history and sacred mys-tery until Marx unfolded the universal irchy of the economic power over all hunfin institutions and authorized all hundin institutions and authorized teachings. I do not blame the church for following her income, because I now know that, man for man, the church has no better men for moral emergencies than the rest of the world can supply. I believe that our ideals are themselves the effects of economic there together with all other causes; they, together with all other effects, become in turn the perhaps the most powerful among the new factors. They are in many times of decay as the salt of the earth, often outliving the conditions and motives that gave them birth and thus carrythat gave them birth and thus carrying people from one crisis enfely to an,
other. The collective political ideal
which the church learned from pagan.
Rome being a case in point—an ideal
which she transmitted from Constantibe to Charlemagne, but which she at
last surrendered to the miscrable
hourgeois that sprung from the French
Revolution; she has lost her savor, she
is saif no more; she has contributed.

The thing which the new class called liberty degraded public life. It soon manifested libert to mean only its liberty to appropriate the wealth produced by inbor and to keep possession of that wealth as the lagislicitive class —the liberty to rob in order to reign, the liberty to rob in order to reign, the liberty to roke in order to rob, the liberty to make crimes diam making and take frame, or some other form of levy upon the life of their age, Liberty for its own make, if you please; but "Its own make" amadily teek the form of an economic and legal confiscation of the wealth of labor; and for its own

jeaving in its place a base, degenerate, self-seeking gnome known as the successful business man.

I have already conceded that the despotisms of the old collectivist in politics and unitarian in law and doctrine was no longer endurable and have expressed my inability to account for its long life. I have naid my comfor its long life. I have paid my com pliments to pagan Rome for having given us a machine which, in spite of the death piety of the mediacyst church, kept the church herself and at the rest of us moving. I have compit-mented the church for having at least passed on the ideal of unity among all passed on the ideal of unity among all the nations which were called by her name on Sundays, and for thus saving Christendom by the one great doctrine of pagan Rome—Unity, the unity which glowed in the tense self-consum-ing soul of Dante, and which still re-mains confessed to be the brightest jewel in her time, although essentially it is now but paste. I have justified the libertarians in their French revolt, and I have honored them for the impetus given to human prosperity by their avarice. Goths and Vandals as they were, and they fell right lustily like locusts upon the privileges of the church and the old nobility and upon the abilities of labor allke, and wrest-ed such wealth potency, and instruc-tion out of them all for the future that we thank that grinning satyr, the mid-die class, for its ferocious, all-abso/b-ing liberty, a liberty that loved itself

.The Satyr is passing out; he is passing out and leaving us no ideal for the continuance of civilization. Public life has become wholly degenerate in his hands. He leaves us nothing but private avarice, and the word, "liberty."

To the poor moles of France, the French workingmen, liberty was a great word. They saw none of it in their lives, and thought maybap it might be had by a few gunshots and a change of words. They knew not that economic power and that alone means liberty and only for those who possess that power. They went to bat-tiefields to fight for it, not knowing that they went there in the uniform and carrying the guns of the class which was holding back liberty. They knew not that wars of liberation can never more be wars for parchments and Bills of Rights and Declarations of Independence, but must henceforth be the continuous struggle of classes for the substantial elements of eccnomic production. They knew not that it was no longer for the deposition of a man or a dynasty that liberators must struggle, but for the control of parliaments and the ownership of the age's tools; that the glow-worm fires of personal struggle between man and man are no more; having given place to the campfires of the two classes, the owners that work not and the workers that own not. They knew not this latest message of science and sociology, and so fell victims to the great documentary liberty with which France and America have hypnotized

the wage slaves. Frenchmen we Frenchmen were such fine creatures inside, and it was the nobility alone that kept each unit of France's millions from going off in his native spiendor, which would surely do under dor, which he would surely do under liberty. Liberty was the hand that would surely raise the veil that con-cealed every Frenchman from an ad-miring world. Liberty, for its own sake they loved it, for its own sake they indulged in liberty without reference to the human life and the human species for which liberty and all things else are functioning. The result was they left the world only their own dreams for liberty, which Ferri so con-

cisely damns as "social masturbation." How swiftly the class which exploit ed that liberty has swept through its seen! How soon it developed the acon! How soon it developed the symptoms of dissolution. It has rush-ed with the speed of its own inventions, steam and electricity, to the point where it can function organically no more. Choked with its own waste the engines of it are stopping. In its blind rush to send its million words of power along the wires, the wires them-selves are fusing; they are choked. The huge monstrosity of liberty for its own sake, only to make money with, has brought the profit giant in the full-ness of his pride of strength and stat ure down. He had no mate; he could lution, takes what is vital out of him and hands it over to us, the Socialists, to build withal and cherish the new

ivilization.

I am fearing that the people who do the world's work to-day are not pre-paring themselves for the great mar-riage supper of the next ara of economic collectivism; that the vivid im-age in the mind is not ours, the image of what we are and what is our mis-sion and destiny as the producing class, the clear incandescent consciousclass, the clear incandesceal conscious-rises of our slavery and our vicerious mission between the present and the future. And if not, the heavy dissecti-tion of capitalism seems to be a disas-ter, inasmuch as it leaves the most ad-vanced portions of the human race un-instructed as to the meaning, sources and goal of private-liberty, and while reconstitute that the next stage in sositating that the pext stage in society shall be collective, leaves this ne cessity with minds not yet accus-tomed to the collective thought, leaves if with the really potent class of the world not yet organized nor accustomed to move together, leaves the masses of the people in a state of mental degradation concerning public life. There is nevertheless a sort of blessed certainty about these blind chances, it which the cause of human sectors. As surrendered to hourzeols that aprong from the respective to the survey of the surve

It is therefore, not quite in accor-nace with my own views concerning the socialistic desting of man-to wei-upon the decay of public spirit, for it spirit of public life is everlasting. Respirit of public life is everlasting. But I have much to complain of, that it has been cheated of its fruition, cheatown genius has been led captive into disaster and degradation. Public life is only degraded. Oh, those pathetic, tragic railyings of the public instinct on the world's bat-

ticficide, led by the private demon of war! And the unconquerable rally-ings of the conquered back again and again to aggregations in villages and towns and armies! How successfully the purpose of all war has been hid-den from the warriors! How often they have fought and won for others right to hold the economic force of their time, while every battle w lost was their own, continued do at. Surely if the greater creature take proportionally a longer period to reach maturity, the proletarian is lead-ing us out into a great democracy, and ages of growing should yield an endur-

The disasters of old conquests by old sword-conquerors, with their frank brutality and violence, seem to me less serious than the fan fights and defeats which constitute our modern public life in America. To be brained with my lady's fan was the ludicrous doon of many a Pompey; but there are some defeats more disastrous than that. A lady is at least are object of beauty and delight; she is constituted by all the skill of nature's motherhood to wit opidage of her presence a Samson or a Pompey forget their Isfael or their Rome, the public spirit at any rate has not been bartered away for a dead mlovely clod, as in my opinion it is bartered now in America for the so did politics of the middle class.

The insincere slander of one another

which supplies the ammunition of public life during our elections, the de-generate's return to dead forms of can which constitutes the bulk of the reformers' phrases to-day, the hopeles tangle drawn around the feet of the people when they function as a politi-cal democracy, and the brain-fuddisupplied to them as patriotic stimu-lants for the public spirit/ make the captivity of the democracy by the profit-monger more inmentable. The de gradation of the public life is measured by the humiliating unworthiness of the men of profit into whose blight-

ing custody the public lifeshas faller The motive and the man new hold ing society in their unclean grip ar not tuned nor adequate to public life The private interest alone is not a gov ernmental power. Government under the profit monger, by the profit monger, and for the profit-monger is such a wilderness of nondirections the If we pull up upon any spot that looks like a highway it is mere luck; it is only by fortuitous concourse of sheep tracks that we now form the lines of public life. The prefit-monger has too many private pockets about him which end nowhere; he is not a sphing, but a riddle. The private circumstance is no leader of public affairs; he is only self-succeeding. Take him all in all. he is a creature too fertile in verms form appendix to live a wholesome lif himself or to lead the state into it. The bourgeois, with his parasitic ex

stence upon the surplus from hiprov ed labor methods might long have re mained in the ghettos of society with out attracting much scorn; but sluce he has moved to the palace, dividing his hours between that and the senate, the public school, the public altar, the court of justice, and the war department, we are forced to contemplate him as the carcase in which resides all that is left to us of public spirit. It is sneeringly said that democracy

has proved a failure; and truthfully would it be so said if the present rul-ing, parasite of the bourse, and the market place were all that we are to see of democracy. When democracy is free from the bonds of wage-sla-very, and not until then, the world will have its first glance of public life a manifested in democracy, and ther democracy shall stand upon its merits The class ,trained through ages of trib ulations, which has graduated through every stage of that conflict of class by which society grows into the wis-dom, fitness, and public sqirit, having for all ages fed the whole race, will when it has learned to feed itself, be democracy. Like the life-saving cattain and his crew, they have manne the boats and put all of us safely on this last isle of history; when finally they come themselves and beach the boats we shall have democracy and the public spirit.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS.

The word class-conscious convey the idea of classes in our social and industrial life. He, who is a class-con-scious worker, freely distinguishes between these classes in society and is enabled to place himself, in the class to which he happens to belong. From the moment of such classification, the energy of the classified one is, or should be, directed unselfishly toward the uplifting of the whole body to which his interests are allied: should not merely seek to raise himself alone, but, by use of the idea that only through the betterment of all, can there be any real advance in relation to the world's improvement, he should

to the world's improvement, its should labor to upheave the whole mass and go up himself with it.

Class-consciousness is truly the fruit of thought and deliberation. The term connotes a recognition of differences in the orders of life and to satisfy one-self one must carefully examine one self one must carefully examine one social waters as we have it is must be as the contract of the contract social system as we have it; he must gather evidence and from it conclude wint his own position is, and having so classified himself he has performed a conscious act. He has located himself in the whirls of the world; he has learned to recognize those whose in-terests are identical with or opposed to, his own. And he has come to understand that the very best way to for ward his own interest is to laber un-ceasingly for the interest of his own - Courier Herald, Wilkes Barre

COMPLETED PROVERBS.

"Labor overcometh all things," even

and frequently all the profits.
"Every man for himself, and the dayd take the hindmost." Is the cry of shose who are well in front.
"Whate'er is best administered is

nest" for the one who administers.

"Employment' brings enjoyment' rben it brings the means to enjoy.

—L. de V. Mathawman in Ecn. ----A Socialist can much before af-ford to be poorer by ten dollars than to be without a Socialist Dally.

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamplifets mention in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street; New York,

BGANIZED SELF-HELP: A History and Defence at the American Labor Move-ment. By Herbert N. Cassoh. New York. Peter Eckler. Paper, 211 pages. Price, 25 cents.

Mr. Casson, in his introduction peaks of "Organized Self-Help" a the first attempt which has been made to describe the American Labor Movement as a whole." Now Richard Ely's "Labor Movement in Amera" is not altogether satisfactory, bu it is at least a far more successful tempt" then this. Are we to insult Mr. Casson by supposing him ignorant of even the existence of Ely's book, or must we ascribe the erroneous statement to his well known native modesty? The sub-fitle is a misnomer; the book may claim consideration as a "defense"—or, rather, an apology—for the existence of the labor movement (though surely no apology is needed); but it is in no sense a history. There are many curious facts—some of them important and some trivial-which, we are informed, "have been gathered from responsible writers" (it would have been a good idea for the author to let us know who these writers are, but he gives us hardly a single refer e); but these facts are jun gether without relation or perspective and evidently without comparisonfor the facts adduced to support the contentions of one chapter often clash with those chosen to illustrate the next.

Mr. Casson made a great mistake when he felt "called" to write a history of American trade unionism. He has not the experience in the labor movement that might partially justify him on the one hand; on the other, he has neither the historical instinct nor the scholarly training, and he lacks either the industry or the leisure, for careful investigation of his subject. The his-tory of American trade unionism ought to be written. The writing of it will be a heavier task than that of writing the political history of the nation, but it will be worth the trouble—when the right man does it. "Let every shee-maker stick to his last." Mr. Casson was born to be not a "young minister out-of-a-job" -but a bright and super ficial newspaper writer. Let him leave history and philosophy to drier and deeper men.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL

By Charles Dobbs.

In his testimony before the commit tees of the Congress, at Washington, Governor W. H. Taft apologized for that " relic of barbarism," chattel slavery, as it exists in postlons of the Philippine archipelago. He admits that it is most unfortunate that the institution of slavery exists there, but he apologetically points out that its form very mild almost idyllically patri archal, in fact. The slaves, also, he shows, are allowed to purchase their freedom; but he doesn't tell how, working for nothing, they can save the pur chase price. Going further, he main talms that the slaves are "happy and contented" and would probably violently oppose any effort of misguide: friends to emancipate them, Comenting on Governor Taft's testi-

mony, the Louisville "Courier-Journal" pertinently remarks that "these are precisely the things that were said of American slavery in the days when t was under fire" and that some of the Southern people "are rather surprised that they have fived long enough to hear prominent menthers of the party which then attacked slavery apologi ing for it in very much the same terms that were employed by Southern peo-ple forty-five or fifty years ago." The same evils naturally evoke the

same defense and the "Courier-Journal" cheerfully admits that the Southern slavocracy's contentions were as hypocritical and specious as are the present Republican party arguments in support of slavery in the Philippines. However, it does not appear to strike the Democratic "Courier-Journal" that the parallelism of the arguments in defense of American and Philippine slavery is not half so significant as the identity of the defense of Chattel and Vage Slavery. The "Courier-J is a typical capitalist organ, and being so familiar with the cusubtry and hypocrisy of the Southern slave owners, it is a matter of wonder that it should have the efficiency to borrow and use that same cashistry and hy-pocity in defense of the far more bretal institution of Wage Shvery:

Every strike for a larger degree of freedom by wage workers is opposed by the "Caurier Journal" and its capitalist contemporaries on the identical lines the slave owners pursued in op-posing abelitien. Is the wage slave dissutisfied? The

capitalist press points out that he be a capitalist to morrow. So it pointed out fifty years ago that the chattel slave could buy his freedom.

Does the wage slave seek to redu bate the conditions of labor? He is tole he is infringing on the "mored vight" of the emitalist to do no he pleases with his property. So the assaults on chattel slavery were characterized as attacks on the "sacred right of prop-

Does the agitator seek to arouse his brithren? He is denounced as an "in-cendiary," families the fires of discon-test among the "happy and continued" workers. The chattel slaves were also

workers. The chattel slaves were also "happy and contented" and some ignobly ching to their chains even when the shackles were birst.

The entry abolitionists were mobbed as their successors, the Sociatist advocates of the abolition of wage slavery have been mobbed.

Abraham Phoe In: as a perusal of the files of note-bellum newspapers will show, was venemously reviled by car those and printed line as the Socialists who have taken up his work are revited now. The optities hurled at him are hurled now at Socialists, and as he walted sevenely and unaffeld through the storm of calumny and ridicule so are the abolitionists of this latter day marching on contemptors of the fren-

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Appeal to Reason.

Blabop Quigley of Buffalo informs
the Catholics that they must renounce
Socialism and forswear the teachings
of its party, under pain of excemmunication. Now will the Catholics munication. Now will the Catholics be good and let the Fathers do their political thinking, so that they can be delivered, bound hand and foot, to the capitalists? The Father has found the doctrine has obtained some hold on the Catholic laboring men of Buffalo." Hence this order. This is a good advertisement for Socialism.

Missouri Socialist.

A few days ago Mr. Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the "Peace Conference paid a visit to Boston for the purpose of bringing about harmony between the striking teamsters of that city and the Brine Transportation Co., their employers Mr. Easley found, however, that the bosses had the best of the situation and he went back to New

York. The bosses had the best of it in that they had an injunction issued against the strikers, preventing them from placing pickets, and even prohibiting them from calling "scab" to the men who had taken their places.

This little incident serves to show the purpose of the so-called peace confer-ence, and the extent to which workers were fooled into going into the game.

It will not do for the Democratic party to disintegrate; it is too useful a foll to the Republican party. The capitalists demand a "legitimate opposi-tion" which shall pretty evenly divide the people and which, if it does win, must be perfectly "safe." If the Democratic party goes to pieces all the conservative traditions it stands for will go with it and the "opposition" to the governing capitalists will speedily be made up of distinctly working class interests advocating radical if no completely socialistic measures. Free silver is completely dead. The Democ-racy cannot be ralligd again around that point. The trust question will be quietly disposed of by the courts dechring it impossible to stop them. Roosevelt has taken the wind out of the sails of the Democrats on that tack. The only safe proposition left is the tariff. On the tariff question, the Democracy can be reconsolidated more than on any other point and still re-main "safe." Better to win back the conservative millionaires and lose the poverty-stricken radicals than turn over the party to the latter; so argue the politicians. And the millionaires agree; because some of them find their interests neglected by the Republican strong opposition remain "legitimate and safe."

Warren (Mass.) Herald.

But the public may as well cease, definitely, to expect that high society, so-called, or the church, or the colleges, or the institutions generally (with honorable exceptions) will take up reform movements. They will not, as a rule, do so. They depend too much upon the smile of wealth to espouse an unpopu-lar cause. Institutions are proverbially cohservative. By its own acts the church proves itself a human institu-tion, like others, and its claim of peculiar supernatural guidance is disproved

Don't swrite on both sides of paper, ORRE- # # SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. A Catholic's View of Bishop Quigley

on of to-day are reading

re must rank as the most convengment retthes, mention, fair and importial, therefore, a lay for our success, for possessing it desinguish right and wrong for our s, not, as in the older days, taking it tratifed that those over us are glusys

the long as the Socialist Party stands on a fair platform which you lay down in a laste of Mar. 0. Because we hold that J. T. NOBAN.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT US.

Herklmer, N. Y., Mer. 14.

"I cannot referrin from congratulating yet upon the emission'y excellent quality of the bane of The Worker for Mar. 16. If this number is a forecast of what our daily is going to be the first number of the daily can come none too quickly. You are fortunate in having Milly as a corrected in having Milly as a corrected. thite in having Mallly as a corre spordent from Massachusetts. His letters are always very resclable." So writes E. P. Clarke of the 23d A. D., nelesing money for extra copies for distribution

Assuredly, the daily will beat last week's issue seven times a week. Bu push it along, comraches.

SOURDS MUCH THE SAME

"After all, success in business only comes to plucky results."
"You mean Trens fineking people, don't you?"—Stray Stories.

What is Morgan or Hockefeller? White is the difference; pray? Bo-they not levy taxes and squared at the money or Orally, just as kines? Say, Bill, where are you at?-Appeal to Reason.

The General Committee of Local New York voted to purchase one thousand copies of Hanford's "Ratiroading in the United States," to be sold to sub-divisions in smaller lots at cost for distribution in such way as the various subdigisions think best. The price of the book in quantities of ten or more is two and one-half cents a copy.

The last meeting of the 30th A. D. is an improvement in point of at-ndance over those recently held, ough not all that could be desired, no application for membership was ceived and E. Meitzer was admitted transfer from the 15th A. D. A. Ula, as delegates to the Y. A. C. The vote on proposed amendment to national constitution, Art 6. Sec. 4, proposed by Local Troy, resulted in 14 for and one against. Two dollars was domated to the N. C. A snoker will be held at the Club House Saturday evening. Mar. 29, and conrades should do all the their power to make it a success. Li excellent program has been ar-ranged, and comrades and friends who come will surely enjoy the evening, it is also the duty of comrades in the Thirtieth to attend their district meet lags more regularly and take more in-terest than has been shown for some time past. The Thirtieth should be the banner district next fall if the ides do their duty.

A D., Brunch 2, seem to have been on the war-path at their last meeting. The delegates to the General Committee were given instructions to protest against the Publishing Association for charging for insertion of standing no-tices of the party organizations in the papers; and to move for the dissolu-tion of The Worker Conference; to bring charges against Geo. Pinger. Similar steps were initiated against R. W. Berkman. It was voted to send in \$4 for subscriptions to The Worker and to buy 20 copies of "Railroading in the United States." The commit-tee reported good prospects for the suc-cess of the Progressive Workingmen's Societies' festival on Mar. 21 at Eb-ling's Casino, the proceeds of which, are to ge to the campaign fund of this

The Missouri State Committee, has issued a protest against the methods being employed to secure pupils for the international School of Social Economy by certain parties in that state announcing themselves as grad-uates and agents of that institution. The Committee "desires to disclaim any intention of casting any reflection a, on the work and purpose of the founder and principal of the school," The Worker has, of course, no direct knowledge of the facts referred to in the state of Missouri or whether simi he methods are employed elsewhere, now can it spare space for the publi-cation of the whole protest. The Mis-fouri State Committee, however, is surely right in arguing that wherever the support of this or any other pri-vate institution would interfere with proper support of the party organization, the latter ought to take prece-dence and that "we might as-well ex-pect to win by the simple process of referies as by ortificially developing a first of speakers who cannot be maintained in the field." Those who wish to read the statement of the Committee may send two cents for a copy of the "Missouri Socialist" of Mar, 15.

The comrades of Vineland, N. J., whose tireless work resulted in a trebled vote last election, are still at t, and intend to repeat the trick next time. A series of meetings is contemplated and Fred. W. Long of Philadelphia, will speak on Monday evening.
May 24, in Temperance Hall, oh "Class Straggle: The Theory and the

We are informed that publication o the "Coming Nation" is resumed at kinn Hill, Mo., with Fred D. Warren and E. N. Richardson as editors. The Net number appears March 13.

"The People's Paper," Socialist, of completion of its third year. Many more to it!

E. T. Behrens, President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, is the Socialist condidate for Mayor of Sedalia. He has issued an excellent ad-dress to the workingmen of the city.— Karsas City Socialists enter the municloud cappualen with a clear-cut worklugmen's platform. A Behemian branch is being organized in St. Louis.

The Socialist representatives in Massachesetts are kept buyy. During the past two, weeks Carey has spoken before the machinists union of Lowell, a religious organization in Milford, the outside electrical workers' usion of Boston and for the Socialists in Exe-ter, N. H., and at Worcester. Mac-Cartney spoke before the carpenters' enion of Septerville on Mar, 14, and at Lynn last Sunday on "Labor Legisladues, and that which he produces, and that maken him from enjoying the full benefits that his labor should have brought him, fashead of its being deflected into the hands of the liber and the non-producer. It is all shiply a matter of education, after the Socialists were among the Wachington.

N. P. Geiger of Dayton, O., is making arrangements for a short agitation tour through Massachusetts.

State Committees with names of sub-scribers within their territorial juris-

Boston readers of The Worker should attend the debate on Socialism vs. the Single Tax at Machinists' Hall,

Thomas Hooper, one of the active Socialists of Reighton, has been chosen business agent of Bookbinders' Union No. 16 of Boston and vicinty. whom only 13 were in arrears for March.

Local charters have been issued t Shina, Utah, and Vernon, Idaho.

Socialists of Corona, Long Beach, and other Californian cities ting up tickets.

Comrades Roche and Darrab are out on the war-path for the party in South-ern California and sem to be making a great impression.—John A. Morris is also stirring things up in Redlands, San Bernardino, and other places.-Mills and Stitt Wilson are booked for meet-

The "Herald" of Warren, Mass., b an energetic supporter of the Socialist

nore favorable attention from the labor press and from the local papers in small cities and rural districts all over the

Cemarde William Butscher is now on a tear through Rhode Island, Eastern Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in the interest of the Socialist press and the coming Socialist daily. Comrades along his route are requested to give him all possible assistance in his work.

Local Erie, Pa., is taking in nev members at every meeting—twelve last time. The splendid vote cast by the Socialist Party in the city election has roused great enthusiasm and interest in the movement is increasing.

The "Chicago Socialist"-formerly the "Workers' Call"—or Mar. 15 con-tains a protest by the Illinois State Committee against the action taken by the National Committee in regard to payment of dues.

STRIKES--RIGHT OR WRONG.

By William S. Waudby.

Much vulnable space is taken up in the daily press by articles deploring rable strikes that are so con stantly occurring throughout the country. These strikes represent the awakening of Labor, and each demand that is, made upon Capital and granted means that other demands are to fol-low, these in turn to be followed by still further demands, until Labor will in time receive that which it produces. Capital has for centuries after cen-turies received all the surplus that La-bor produced, and the laborer was quite well satisfied with his lot; but those golden days of exploitation are nearly past, and the laborer has through the past century of education (and agita-tion, if you please) discovered wherein he has been wronged. Hence we should not be surprised at the few troubles that are daily registered in this vast country of ours, as well as throughout the world at large.

The real wonder is that these out-

breaks in the industrial world do not occur with much greater frequency. It speaks well for this nation that it has men, who will strike against injustice and shand together for their rights to

fair and just treatment. These men and women who your three men and women who votal-tarly relinatish their daily work breads while trying to better their con-litions rarely lose anything, from a financial standpoint, during the year strike, for the reason that they will have worked just as many days during the strike year as they do any othe overtakes that which is idle, the

nimite as well as the inanimate.
It is not the workingman that is regreat industrial system that is at fault. These newspapers that furnish the gen-eral public with their knowledge rarely, if ever, mention the evils of the meth-ods of industrial slavery, but harp constantly upon the "tyramy of Labor," the "unjust demands of Labor leaders," or throw a few sentences from the libble, or possibly an adage or so from some old slave-driver, that they have

some oid slave-driver, that they have saved out of the musty post, thet will bolater up this false civilization. Therefore, I repeat that Laber is not responsible for these strikes, but the Cepitalist System alone is responsible workingman and his despoiled family. The day that Labor only receives his bare subsistance for his work will rapidly disappear, as soon as the worker comprehends fully that he is entitled by right to that which he pro-duces, and that might has kept him from enjoying the full benefits that his

STRIKE AT THE WRONG.

Mankind shall claim the troths pe touch And follow where your dreams have led. The feet of manners.

OFFICIAL

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE A. B. Cornelius, Secretary, Room S. 766 Chapel street, New Harea, Meets second and fourth Sunday of the mouth at above place.

OWA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Day

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE. Secritary Treasurer, W. L. Nixou, Abliene.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE - Sec Fred E. Igish, 222 Biverside

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Clarence Neets, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

CEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Se tary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixtee

NEW JRINSEY STATE COMMUTTER,— Secretary, M. M. Gelebel, 14 Beidge atrect, Newark, Meets second Satur-day of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 121 Market supert, Newark, N. J.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, W. G. Critchlaw, 1145 W. Third street Dayton, Meets every Monday even ng.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE Secre OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTER, Secretary-Tressurer, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Bocham.

TAH STATE COMMITTER Secretary M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South Salt Lake City.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, E. H. Thousas, 614 Sta

NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Prannound ments can go in that are not this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS

Now bases, state of the State Committee for the state

Vacancies on the State Committee ecutive Committee shall be filled

and make to compromise, for accept any multitients from the old parties or so-called citizens or independent movements, and will send me their rance and addressis constituting diameters a town or city committees of the Socialist Farty, I will use that the second converted to the Socialist Farty, I will use that the second converted properties of the second converting purposes. Town committees about the second convecting purposes. Town committees about the second converting purposes. Town consists term about the second converting purposes. Town consists the should be composed of three members or more city committees of three insulations from each ward as far as possible. Office a Secretary, and a Townstree.

edge, a political committee, though some have Secialist ciules. Cape District:—Barnstable, cost in 1301 6

raet in 1991, 23 votes; Bangus, 15; Wakethid, 28; Mobura, 29. Tuird Wordester District: Gardner, cast Spencer, 24.
Fifth Worcester District:-Blackstone,
clust mi 1901, 12 votes; Gratton, 29; Hope
dale, 70; Upton, 10.

erkshire and Hampshire District:— at Barrington, cast is 1901, 17 votes; thumpton, 51; Southampton, 16; Will-Northampton, 5.; Southampton, 5.; Wei-ismaking 11.
Franklin 'and Hampshire Districts-Greenfield, cant in 1901, 31 votes; Montague, 5. Orango, 17.
Southampton District:—Palmer, cast in 1901, 55 million of the control of the Second Hampden District:—West Spring-held, cast in 1901, 35 votes.
Total, 61 towas and cities, which might, by a little effort on the part of some one in each place, be added to the political and educational force of Socialism.
Respectfully aubmitted, SQUIRE E. PUTNEY.
Secretary State Committee, Socialist Party.

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE

eneral Committee of Local New Il meet at the Labor Lyceam, 64 E. treet, Saturday evening, Mar. 22

The County Compittee of Local Kings County will meet as regularly ordered in the by-laws of said county on Sathrafa evening. Mar. 22, at the Sociatist Club, Ralph avenue and I alton street, Brook yn. WARREN ATKINSON, Organizer.

April S.-Pottstown. April B. Sellersville. April 19.-Philadelphia, 1022 Arch street. April 11.-Wedia. April 12.-Philadelphia, Fortieth Ward.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

Every Socialist or Sympathizer in the State is Called Upon to Help in the Work of Propaganda.

is, provided you approve of Socialists, or the public ownership and operation of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the Social Democratic Party to secure to every workingman the full fruit of his labor. If you believe that a working-man must surrender the biggest part of his product to Rockefellers, Mer-gans, Vanderblits, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of smaller parasites, fuat they may bestow it on the pamperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlos-why you should support the Republican or Democratic party. for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the interests of the working class. Workingmen:--You have heard be fore our appeals, but you confinued to stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Repubtican and Democratic legislatures, Re-publican and Democratic Judges are now, more than ever, tha tools of your exploiters. Was there a crime perpe-trated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legisla-tors and judges for whom you, work-ingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not re fused to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Democratic Party is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to spread Socialism. Help us to send out Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist literature. The dis-

ber, he helps doubly who helps promptly. .
Send contributions to Emil Neppel.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT, All monies contributed will be ne knowledged in The Worker "Volkszet tung" and "Vorwarts."

MARCH CELEBRATIONS

address by Comrade Spargo and a parody on the "Harmony Conference,"
written by Comradas Cole and Kraff.
This can be produced by the smallest
branch in the party, no scenery being
necessary, and will prove an eye-opener to the duliest intellect.
On the following evening, at Odd
Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, a changed
program, with the exception of the
parody, closed with Comrade Kraff'rs
Socialist play, "Now and Then." The
financial success 'is exceedingly en-

.. AN OFFER

Stone 5 cents.

"The Capitalist Class," by Karl Kautsky 5 cents.

"Now and Then," a Socialist play by Frederick Krafit 10 cents.
On receipt of only 40 cents above 12 books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Largest assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

ORDER BLANK FOR THE WORKER'S CREAT MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER,

184 William Street, New York.

Enclosed find \$ for which send me copies of your

66566666

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper represents is known factories its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, it keeps the former name of Social Democratic Party, for reason concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing factics or the abusive methods used by that party. The So-cialist-or Social Democratic-Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic con-nection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when necessary, but it ap-proves of the principle of trade union-. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of fighting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the So cialist Party as a means of putting at

LOCAL NEW YORK. ECUCAL NEW YORK.

Eclow is a list of the subdivisions of Lonal New York, Socialist Party, with time
and place of usecting. If you are not alcody a party member, but believe in the
cluspies of Socialism of Party in the
interior of the party of your assembly
naticity, join the party, and go to work.

The headquarters of Local New Yerk are
tile Labor Lycenn, 64 E. Fourth street,
ulius Gerber is the originizer, and to him
it communications should be addressed,
be General Committee, consisting of detenices from the subdivisions, meets in the
abor Lyceum on the second and fourth
attribute of each month. Labor Lyceum on the second and fouri-satorday of each cough, to the second and fouri-let 3d, and 5th A. D.—Every Monday at 240 W. Eleventh street, home of L. D. Mayes. 2d and 8th A. D. Second and fourth horsday of the month, at 73 Lidlaw street.
4th A. D. Every Friday at Pacific Hail,
E. Broadway, near Clinton street,
th and 10th A. D. Second and fourth Friday, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth Triba. D. First and third Wednesday, at 70 hose Hotel. 245 W. Seventeenth street. 9th and 11th A. b. Fres and third Friage, at 50 W. Thirty-righth attent 12th A. S. Every Prints at Grand Cenari Prints Hait. 50-60 Cinton street, and Prints Hait. 50-90 Cinton street, Hoon, S.
Dihr'A, D.-First and third Saturday, at 342 W. Forty-second street,
13th A. D. Second and fourth Thursday, at 238 E. Fenth street,
15th and 17th A. D., Second and fourth Tuesday, at 437 W. Fifty thard street,
15th A. D.-Eyery Fridny at 635 E. Fifth 24th A. D. (Branch L.) Second and urth Monday at 10-10 Second re-qui-24th A. D. (Branch 2) Every Thursday 1 11 f. Springreet. 28th A. P. First and third Thursday, at Second avenue.
h A. D. (BOHEMIAN BRANCH.)—See
nd fourth Thursday, at 326 E. Seventy 1407 Avenue A.

20th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednesday, at 260 E. Eighty-sixth stryet.

31st A. D.—Second and fourth Tuesday, at Sanders Hotel, N. W. corner Fark avenue and One Airudred-And Fourtcenth street.

25d and 33d A. D.—First and third Thursday, at 1807 Third avenue.

34th and 35th A. D. GBRANCH 1, GER.

MAN)—Second and fourth Friday, at 3507

Third isvoue. MAN)—Second and Journal Third is version.

34th and 55th A. D. (BRANCH 2. ENG-JISM - Second and fourth Thurnday, at 2005 Third great and fourth Thurnday, at AASEX Emissipality. First and third Saturate Weldes Holes, Teath atreet, and White Pinius areure. Whitamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY. ith and 14th A. D.-First and third Satand Collyer atmeta.

13th A. D.—First and third Saturday, at 187 Mantrone evenue.

16th A. D.—First and third Friday, at 9 McCleman atmet. McDroughl attrest.

Tith A. D.—First and third funday afformore at 9 McDoughl attrest.

"Stip A. D.—First mat third Thursday, et.
9 McDoughl street.
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20th A. D. 78 ANCR T. GERMAN—Frest and third Wednesday, at 187 Hamburg avoice.

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BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brown-lyn), S. D. P.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergrees avenue. All Socialists of the district are invited to join. H. A. Guerth, 1228 Runh-wick avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Worker.

CARL BAHM CLUB MUSICIANS UNION. Meets first and third Treeslay of the mouth, 10 a. m., at Club House, 200 E. Eighty sixth street. Secretary, H.-Frey, 171 E. Eighty seventh street.

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III. meets at the Culobioune, 206 East 50th
Street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—
District IV. meets at 324 West 426 Street,
every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V.
meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District V.
meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—Bistrict V.
meets at 547 East 157th Street, every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avonne.—
The Board of Supervisors meets every
Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1051 Second
Avonne, at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fullon avenue, Astoria, L. L. Recording Secretary, Chas. Fiescier, 522 East Eightyfifth street, New York.

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WILKES-BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialis; Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranken- and Sterb iner die Ver. Staaten von

WORKME Sick and Death he United Stat

The above soci-pear 1856 by wor-spirit of solid-its immerical posed of 180 21,000 male it among working. principles of the principles of the working in practices of the ta-workingmen between age may be admitted— of the branchesappon tion fee of \$4.00 for it for the second class, the first class are on the of \$9.00 for 40 another, 40 weeks, where the with interruption, the second class, circumstances are

ifed, but all candidates that branches. In cities branch exists, a new branch exists, and and men adhering to the above livited to do so. STAHL, Financial Secretary, LS Third ayenne, Room 2, New York City,

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On Mar. 23 the Somerville Socialist Club opens its Sanday evening public overlings in a larger hall in the Hill Building. At "the last meeting the Club took in three new members. Next meeting will open with music. Com-rate Carey will be the speaker Mar. 20.

some annually of their subscribers; and that upon request the National Committee will furnish the respective

ALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE retary, J. George Smith, 309 Ex Bidg. San Francisco. Meets on & third Fridays in the month.

LLINOIS STATE COMMITTRE. Secretary, Chas. II. Kerr. 56 Fifth evenue. Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashland Block.

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Secretary, Math. Edgmess, Towner.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1922 Arch street, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the State Committee and the Socialist Party of Massachusetts— by referendum vate of the State Commit-ce, the vacancies on the State Committee are been filled as follows: Cape District.—F. O. MacCartney of Rockand.
Second Hampden District.—E. A. Buck-ind of Holyadae.
Third Essax District.—Alfred Pearson of eas buryort.

State Committee shall be called.

3. Any three members of the State
Committee may, through the Executive
Committee, call for a referendum vote of
the full membership of the State Committee on any new bulkness or act of the Excentive Committee. he Executive Committee shall be Blief by he Secretary calling for monitaring from each neutsber of the State Committee and submitting all commissions to a referencian of the State Committee, each member has of the State Committee through the secre-try. Twist to call to the attention of the Se-cialists in Massachusetta the importance of Every town and city where they have enough votes to hold a caucus should have a political resimilities; and where we have three by mary who are good Socialists, and can be depended upon to support our party and make, no compromise, her accept any

means business, and thereby gain pointers prestige.

To mathetin securely our position as an official party, we must, if possible, hold Senaturial conventions in every district in the state, as there is where our members of the state, as there is where our members of the state, as there is where our members of ever wenty-eight out of forty of our members were elected at our political conventions. There is no reason why all should not be so ciected, and in time to come it may be a legal accessify to so clott.

I hereby sell attretion to a list of towns to be a legal accessify to so clott.

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I hereby call attretion to a list of towns to be a legal accessify to so clott.

I hereby call attretion to a list of towns to a list of the several members of the State Committee will, so far as possible, get in touch with Socialities in these places, much progress may be and. These places, make me, to my knowledge, a political committee, though some to the progression of the state of the several call of the several conditions of the several conditions of the several members of the State Committee will, so far as possible, get in touch with Socialities in these places, make me, to my knowledge, a political committee, though some Print Bristo District — Altebarough, cast in 190, 1 Lindon, 16 Tauston, 6h, cast in 190, 11 Lindon, 16 Tauston, 6h, cast in 190, 15 Lindon, 16 Tauston, 17 Lindon, 17 Lindon, 17 Lindon, 18 Lindon, 18

a votes Demoie, 28.

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First Saffelk District.—Revere,
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15 Middlesen, District—Microstophy,
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BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTES.

at 424 Washington street. Three designates from: Ward 9 were seated. Report of branches as follows: Ward 9 reported eventions of others and administrator, reported on the following washington at the following street, and administrator, reported on F. Carrey will appeak there on Mar. 25 35 Central Halt. Charlestown with hold public meeting next week.

The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, To request the State Propagation Committee to compile a list of speakers cralible, with their terms and other smallers of general interest, and forward the sunce to the succession of the rade unipus of the state.

of the state on Commune celebration toported progress. Mailly, Cutting, and Konhow elected on the press committee. On
motion all meners accruing from lectures
vill be turned into a propaganda fund. Discussion of May Day celebration was made
spacial oright for pext meeting. Malacty,
Cutting, and Diver elected a committee with
full power to call public meeting for sighcer whomever occuming the Malacty,
MARCUS, Secretary,
MARCUS, Secretary,

LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

PENNSYLVANIA. E. Bigelow will lecture in the follow

to the Workingmen of the State of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribution for propaganda of Socialism. That

semination of Socialist ideas means the final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic emancipation. Remen-

288 W. 142d street, New York: New York State Committee, S. D. P.

IN HUDSON COUNTY. The March celebrations of Hudson County, N. J., were inaugurated with a fair in West Hudson on Mar. 13, 14, and 15, which netted a handsome agen.
On Saturday a grand entertainment was held at Central Hall, Jersey City.
The main features were an eloquent address by Comrade Spargo and a parcely on the "Harmony Conference,"

Socialist play, "Now and Then." The finuncial success is exceedingly circuit of the finuncial success is exceedingly circuit of the couraging, and the horal effect of the two plays will be far-reaching.

Comraties of New Jersey ontside of Horason Country should begin to "hussile." A little effort will repay them a hundred fold. New Jersey is the great railroad center of the country, and the reaches a hundred fold. New Jersey is the great railroad center of the country, and the reaches a fall of the country and the following a fall of the country and the the country

their advertising. There are other:

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th A. R. Pirst and third Phursday, at

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The County Committee of the press.

The County The Manager of the Pranched of Local, with time and place of meetings of 2d, and 3d A. O. (American Branch.) at mad third Friday, at UII Schemerhors with the A. D.—First and third Monday. Sth A. D. Ferst and third Monday, at marich a. 5-7 Roserum street. 6th A. D. Every Wednesday, at 222

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THOMAS, J. MORGAN,

Pictures of Life in the Smelters.

The Misery of Western Workers Who Have Created Millions and Rut Their Exploitors in the United States

From the "Utah Labor Jeurnal" of Salt Lake City we take the following account of the life-or, rather, the liv account of the men who work in the smelting industry and whose labor piles up the millions which constitute the title of such men as W. A. Clark to their seats in the United States Sen-

Millionaires and Miners.

"A drive through the principal resi dence streets of our inter-mountain cities will take you by the homes of many millionaires. Ask the question as to how the fortunes were accumuthat made those mansions pos-and the answer will be in very y instances that the wealth was a from the mines. It means that labor of the hardest kind has been crystallized into money, and that the fortunate owner lives like a king. But what of the worker who makes by his oil the luxury of the millianaire? No scale he is nothing. It is the worker who delves into the bowels of the earth away from the sunshine and in the constant shadow of death; it is the worker who brings the treasure to the surface; and it is the worker who takes the crude ores and extracts from them the pure metals. All these have their place in the chain of hands which

A glance at them from the

The Smelter Trust.

"To begin with, the smelters have been formed into one of the most giganite trusts recorded in the world's history. This means that a study has been made of the question of wages, and that the least amount of money which a worker can subsist and at his toll has been computed. is given to the employees. The I 'trust' implies this and the smel-in Salt Lake Valley are no excep-

"A reporter of the 'Journal' fook a trip through the valley for the purpose of meeting with the men, learning the average wages paid, and the duties which are expected and given by those who labor in the smelters.

"On nearing the smelters the visito struck by the sulphurous smek is struck by the sulphurous smol which hangs in a dense cloud over th cs. Tall chimneys venit forth the es of hell and poisons inimical to an life are floating in the atmos e. So greatly has this become the to keep their colonies within a radius of ten miles of the

No Healthy Faces.

"Upon entering the works the first sight that meets the eye is immens naces vemiting forth masses iten metal and slag, and giving ses that are sickening in the treme. A glance into the faces of th ers shows that there is not-by-looking man among them al proved that not one out of an work continuously for or to get the poisons
It was learned that who controls the artment. Fo

run down t rom this sum th eness and it will one trust has figured the down very fine, h

bat the fur air. Yet in this ea-work for eight hour, men can live at all in the

ing atmosphere is one of total of modern times. But do they live No, they die. It is a living death that weakens the strong man and transweakens the strong man and transforms him into an invalid. It takes the hue of health from his checks and places in its stead the pallor of the corpse. It fills his body with the tortures of the damned and places him in the end a helpiess useless wreck upon the cold charity of a frigid world. All this is endured for a sum of money marking from \$2.25 but day to \$1.56 for ranging from \$2.25 per day to \$1.50 for he lesser help. Three months is the engest term any man can work con-mously, and very often the health of the operative is permanently destroyed during that length of time. The other employees, though not exposed to so great an extent to the deadly fumes, come in contact with them, and their wages are secred down to the bare point of subsistence. The pallid faces, the pain-racked bodies, prematurely aged by poison, is the toil that the measure of greed asks in its passing of the workers of mankind. While the trust is figuring the miner out of his just dues in perty steals taken from the value of his ore, the same hand not only roles the worker of health and life, but despois him of his just compensation for the dangerous duties performed. in contact with them, and

Children on Altar of Greed.

or is this all. The trust stands in-

the beasted civilization of the twen-tieth century. Not only is the trust rebbling the workers, but the entire public as well, for by the nature of the work there are many who are thrust early upon the state for support, who must be taken care of after their health and strength has been given health and strength has been given that the millionaires of the East might add to their already overgrown fort-

There is but one way out, for the as for other workingmen: Public ownsership of the means of production—in this case, of the mines, smelters, railways, water-power, etc.—established by a werking-class party on such a basis that the whole value of the product shall be secured to those who do the work, with no deductions of reat to landlords, dividends to stockholders,

or interest to money-lenders.

That is the Socialist proposition. It is just, because the landlords, stock-holders, and money-lenders, as such, perform no useful service in the pro cess of production. The working class digs the ore from the earth, transports it, smelts it, works it up into useful articles. Wage workers even do all which goes to the account of rent, in-terest, and dividends is so much taken from the useful elements of society and given to the useless and pernicious

own or anothers'. So long as some are allowed to live by the labor of others those others must be overworked, underfed, badly clothed, badly box badly educated, and oppressed. As in-dustry develops a large part of them are denied the right to exist even on these terms, are thrown into the army of the unemployed. Thus society is divided into hostile classes, crime and vice and disease and suffering are lead by laughty luxury on the one hand and by abject poverty on the other, social good feeling and self-respect are undermlased, and incalculable evil results. To put an end to these wills. results. To put an end to these evils we must strike at the root, at the pri-vate ownership of the means of pro-

It is for this purpose that the Social-

TRUST NOTES.

It is reported that an employe in a French tobacco factory has invented the work of about a dozen hands. Un der Socialism this would save work and give the people more leisure. Un-der capitalism it will throw some meaout of work, make the others toll hard er for a poorer living, and give the rs more profits

General prosperity prevails. If you page of one of the great dajlies—not carnings of railway companies increas-ing, big corporations of all sorts paying high dividends, trusts looking around for oportunities to invest their surplus. Whee more do you want? Of course you own some Steel Trust stock or hold some Tobacco Trust bonds? No? Well. then, you don't count. You may not be prosperous, but you're nobody. General prosperity prevails.

Current reports that the Borden Con-densed Milk Company has bought out the Michigan Condensed Milk Com-

a \$10,000,000 New Jersey corporation, has organized five subsidiary companies for the purpose of owning the Trust's patents in Germany. France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Russia respectively. Reports say: "The organization of these five companies will obtain the proceeding of parties taxes." spectresy. Reports say. The organization of these five companies will obviate the necessity of paying taxes on the transfer of rights, patents, or steck in the countries manied." What patriotic fellows those capitalists are!

Whiskey Trust won its suit in the injunctions should held only against

Baltimore increases capital from 9,000 to \$400,000. Probably in antiden of sale to Government.

ware the Diamond State Trust Company of Delaware the Diamond State Trust Company will consolidate capital, \$2,000.

Severa orage battery companies ensolidate of capital of \$10,000,000. The street way and power companies of Birm ham, Ala., are combining.

FLATTERY . QHEAP.

Rev. Ir. Rainsform addressing the New York State House and Economic Association, the other da on "Home Economics Among the For" com-mended the work of introd. In hy-gicalic cooking and cleanliness. It the

THE WESTERN LABOR UNION.

Account of Its Work During the Last Year.

A Portion of Daniel McDonald's State ment in Reply to Attacks by the American Federation of Labor.

As is probably well known to of our readers, the greater part of the unions in the Rocky Mountain states Federation of Labor, but have a sep-arate federation of their own, the Western Labor Union, of which the Western Federation of Miners forms an important part an important part.

Especially during the last year, the A. F. of L. has made vigorous war upon this body, sending organizers into the field to build up rival unions, and engendering much ill feeling on all sides. There are many, even in th who think that this war could have been avoided and that the two federations could have been brought to work harmoniously together and event-ually, perhaps, to amaignmate, had it not been for the personal ambition and imperiousness of prominent leaders.

On this question The Worker is not in a position to give a decided opinion or to attempt to apportion the blame. We did, however, as will be remem-bered, criticize President Gompers for not bringing this matter-surely one of the most important with which he had to deal-before the December conven-tion of the A. F. of L. in his annual report. We think it only fair, more-over, to present to the workers of the East a partial account of the work the W. L. U. has done, extracted from t statement by President Daniel - Mc dent McDonald says in part:

"The causes which impel the issu ance of such a letter at this time, are not of a light and transient nature, but such as demand the investigation and atetation of organized labor throughout this broad land. For a while there was a hidden method of destruction against organized labor carried on in the city of Denver, but as the time passed by, this tacit warfare was laid aside and a more open and manifest policy was, and is at present pursued. From its inception it grew into an fa-urement, and to-day it is boasted that it is the established policy of the paid talent of the American Federation of Labor to disrupt organized labor in Denver and put out of existence the Western Labor Union. That such is true need only to be mentioned to be substantiated.

"From the rapid progress which the Western—Labor Union has made throughout the West, it is rational to conclude, that had the A. F. of L. sup-plied the wants of the people, the W. I. U. would never have graced the field of unionism. If then, necessity was it mother, it must have been born for a purpose; and such being the case its rapid progress is no indication that the wants that urged its being have been satisfied and that with them should go be organization that afford-ed them relief.

"Actions sometimes carry more e fectiveness and argument than words; so the following will speak for itself: "On and about May 1, 1901, complaints reached the W. L. U. office that organized labor in the city of Deaver was slowly becoming stagmant, and unless some action was taken in that field, the wage earners already convinced that a more active cam-paign of some kind was necessary, and directing an organizer into the field, operations were commenced May 9. The diremen and engineer helpers were drivers were organized with a membe dryers were organized with a memor-ship of fifty-three in good standing. On June 5 the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 156 was placed within the pale of organized labor, and in three mnoths had a membership of 182.

"The Laundry Workers' Union was then brought into existence, June 18, beginning with accenty-two members. The grocery employees came hext, with a membership of 121. A few days on August 20 the lumber employees were an organization of 123 members

On September 25 the fuel workers and team drivers were organized. On and team drivers were organized. On September 26 the expressmen were or-ganized, with a membership of fifty-two. The stablemen were xoon after-wards organized, with a membership of ninety. Wholesale grocery and com-mission house employees came next, with the back drivers soon afterwards, both organizations doing well from the both organizations doing well from the

ited, starting with the exception of one man, with every mattress maker in the city. Seeing the deplorable condition of the ash haulers of the city, work on this class of labor was taken up, and soon a flourishing organization was in existence.

"The next move was the bringing "The next move was the bringing about of an organization of the Dry Goods and Clothing Stoies Deliverymen's Union No. 213. The stenographers were then unionized, and placed upon a sub- and platform, having a memberships—a near 200.

This work has been done in a field where organization was needed, and where the conditions were deplorable beyond mention.

"By diligent and persistent effort, sys-

ental work charged by the A. F. THE LABOR

mental work charged by the A.F. of L. **.

The field where the struggle is now going on has had no work done worth mentioning by any organization during the past ten years. Complaints of workingmen came during to my office, telling of the inducence of organization among the workingmen and women, and asking that some steps at once betaken to eliminate the existing conditions. This alone prompted the W. L. U. to take up this work which has caused such great opposition from the caused such great opposition from the sluggards."

DIVISION OF LABOR.

... By Owen R. Lovejoy.

stock argument of the defenders of industrial competition is that the "working classes" are so shiftless and dishonest in their work that only the hem to honest labor. This superva-ion, moreover, can be secured only at the cost of salaries far beyond the amount which the public would ever consent to award. Therefore gigantic private industries, or corporate intersts, are essential to secure the quality of "managerial" talent requisite to get workmen to do their work with zeal

and honesty.

Consistency would compel the admission that, if self-interest is the motive for wise management, its extension to those who labor below in the details of the industry would secure wiser and better labor from "the hands"—that some sort of interest would be a dissome sort of interest would be a ta-tinet advantage. But, with astound-ing naivete, even the principle of self-interest is abandoned when it becomes troublesome—as it most speedily does— and specialization is made the working formula in production and distribu-tion. And with that-dire results! John Ruskin says: "W" have studied and much perfected of late the great da in production and distribu-

cilivized invention of the division of labor, only we give it a faise name. It is not, truly speaking, the labor that divided but the men-divided into mere segments of men, broken into small fragments and crumbs of life; so that all the little piece of intelligence that is left in a man is not enough to make a pin or a nail, but exhausts itself in making the point of a pin or the head of a nail. Now it is good and desirable thing to make many pins a day; but if we could enty see with what crystal sand their points should think there might be some loss in it also. Men may be besten, chained, tormented, yoked like oxen, slaughter-ed like summer, files, and yet remain in one sense, and the best sense, free. But to smother their sonis within them should think there might be some loss But to smother their sonis within them
to blight and hew, the branches of
their human intelligence, to make the
flesh and skin into leathern thought to yoke machinery with this is to be slave masters indeed. It is this degra-dation of the operative into a machine which is leading the mass of nations into a vain, incoherent, destructive struggle for a freedom of which they cannot explain the nature to them-

It is not alone that men are over worked, or that they are underfed, Men and women have endured over-work and become glorious in their sacrifice. Men and women have lived for days with under rations, in days when heroism was demanded for a great struggle. It is not this; but it is that, under the wheels that are grind-ing out the marvellous products of our industrial enterprise, the thousands of he machine to which they are bound. have no pride or pleasure in their work and no stake in its value. Imagine a man finding variation or interest enough in the pin points he polishes to give him food for thought, or the joy

of an inspiration to excel.

I have a friend who is one of fiftyfive required in a factory to make a common shoe. The factory is not his, the tools are not his, the shoe he helps make is not his, even the oportunity to come to the factory and use the tools and make the shoe does not belong to him—he is there by sufferance. The uan who does own the factory and the tools and the shoe is kind enough to let him come there and become the fifty-fifth fraction of a shoemaker—so long as he is apreciative of the "job" and makes no demands, and does not mix his brains with the brains of the other fifty-four and stir up discontent. Yet we complain of the quality of our shoes and despise the character of the

try then let the principle be applied to the last man in the community. The competition which is the life of trade to-day, is also the destruction of Art and the death of Manhood.

A PEN FULL OF HOGS

Modern society should be like a com-pany of ladies and gentlemen at din-ner table where each, knowing that there is enough for all, strives to have his fellows served hountfully. In-stend, it is like a pen full of hogs into self, not caring that his neighbor goes hungry.—Free Lance.

There are billions of deliars worth of unused goods in the United States, and there are millions of working people in the United States who are in need of the mused goods. The working people cannot get the unused goods, because they are held by members of a class that does no productive, work. This

they are, held by members of a class that does no productive work. This non-producing class, that lives by taking what others make, is endeavoring to sell the unused goods to foreigners. They say they must sell the unused goods to foreigners, so that working people in the United States can have work to carn wages.

If there was no class living off the working people of the United States, there would be no goods unused while anyone who had need of them was left unsupplied. The class who do no useful work are dogs in the manger. They cannot use the goods themselves, and they will not let the working people who made the goods use them.—The New Erra.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary Harriman Issues Report Covering First Year's Work.

ithough Still in its Infancy and the First Institution of the Sort in America, the New York Labor Secretarial Has Amply Proved Its Usefulness.

The Labor Secretariat of New York The Labor Secretariat of New York has completed the first year of its exlatence and has proven its right to survive. It began weak and small, under great difficulties, especially in that, so far as this country is concerne. (the system is well developed in Germany), it was a first experiment and therefore could command, outflower, of that a could command confidence of but a small part of the organized working class whom it was designed to serve A year's work has shown its useful ness; it has won the adhesion of a much larger number of unions then at first supported it, and others are coming in

Plan of the Secretariat

As the institution is but little known a America, we may briefly describe its plan. It is founded upon a federation of trade unions, each paying small dues for its support—in this case half a cent weekly for each member—and is gov-erned by a body of delegates who choose the Secretary and the Hoard of Man-agers under whose direction he works. The first duty of the Secretary is to act as legal adviser for the affiliated unions and for their members in all cases where they are involved as wage Among such cases may be cifed actions for the enforcement of labor laws and the punishment of capitalists violating them; resistance to injunctions issued against unions and defense of members arrested for picketing or otherwise serving the unions; actions for the collection of wages-due, for damages in case of death or injury to employees at their work, and others of similar na-

It is intended that the Secretariat shall also collect and compile such statistics and records of labor organizations, of industrial conditions, etc., as may be useful to the union. This branch of the work has hardly been taken up as yet by the New York Sec-

Job Harriman was chosen as Secre-tary when the institution was started a year ago, and his work seems, if may judge from the increase in m bership, to have been very satisfactory to the workingmen concerned.

Summary of a Year's Work. The report shows that 111 cases were

for damages, 38 were in the criminal

Out of a total of \$375 claimed in ware cases, \$352 has been collected. This does not include some cases with-drawn at the request of the claimant's organization; and it leaves out of ac yet been collected.

yet been collected.

Of the damage cases, three have been dismissed, nine are pending, and seven have been settled, in or out of court, for a total of \$1.407.04.

Of the criminal cases, 18 were against law-breaking employers. In these 14 convictions were secured; while only four of the proscutions failed. The other 20 were in defense of working men arrested for "conspiracy" or or other charges for their activity in strikes and boycotts. In 16 cases the defense was successful and in four it falled. Three of the defendants were fined for distributing circulars on the streets in violation of a city ordinance. This ordinance is constantly violated with impunity by business men in the distribution of advertising matter; but as the circulars given out by these three men stated the unpleasant truth about a capitalist law-breaker and askworkingman being fined for sticking a paster on a private building, thus "de Tacing property." This also is constant ly done by business men without inter-

penses of the office, including salary. reat. costs of court, etc., has been \$3,451.48, or an average of less than \$13 for each case. If the unions and their members had had to employ private would have far exceeded this amount.
Under such conditions, of course, many
of the individual cases would never
have been pushed, as a workingman
can seldem after to sue for unpaid varies or fer damages, knowing that, if he does, the costs and fees will proba-bly exceed the amount won. The de-fensive cases alone would undoubtedly have cost the organizations far more. which a pail of swill has been thrown where each, fearing that he will not get enbugh, grunts and pushes and roots, and with much struggling and hiting, strives to get all he can for himwhole year's work cost through the Secretariat; and the prosecutions for violation of labor laws would probably never have been begun. The advantage of such an institution will readily be seen from the figures given, even with-out taking into account the fact that in a number of curses wage-claims were paid without litigation because the em-ployers knew that, if they persisted in witholding them, the Secretariat would witholding them, the Secretariat would plan the cases without cost to the chiments.

Enforcement of taber Laws.

Although 14 convictions were secured out of 18 prosecutions for violation of labor laws—mostly in regard to Sunday closing and hours of labor—only a beginning has been made in this line and it must be pushed much more vigorously before the employers will show much respect even for the very mild and inadequate labor laws which we now have.

Secretary Harriman, in his report, shows the difficulties which had to be met in this work. The pelice are very slow to arrest "respectable business men," although ready enough to take poor laborers and mechanics; in this they only take their case from the city administration and can hardly be blazzed as individuals; thay know that a police officer who is too efficient in entrining capitalist criminals is as likely to get into trouble as one who is

too negligent in dealing with strikers or boycotters; until we have a Socialist mayor or, at least, a Socialist vote big enough to frighten the old parties, this obstacle will stand in the way of en-

obstacle will stand in the way of en-forcement of the law.

The judges have been equally dila-tory and more blamably so: Warrants have been refused. Cases have been repeatedly postponed so as to tire out the witnesses who, being workingmen, could not afford to lose their wages in order to appear, presentedly in court coun not arrord to lose their wages in order to appear repeatedly in court. The judges have watched carefully for any loophole in the law through which the lawless employer could escape—and the Republican and Democratic legisla-tors have generally been pretty care-ful to provide such loopholes.

One Instance may be cited. Section 171 of the Penal Code lankes it a mis demeanor for any employer to coerce workingmen not to join any labor or ganization by making that a condition of securing or retaining employment. It was the intention of the working men, when they asked for the passag of this law, to secure their right to be long to trade unions and to make it unishable offense for employers to in terfere with that right. But the foll ticians at Albany who drew up and passed the law—and posed as "friends of Labor" on the strength of it—left out the one word "withdraw." As the law stands, therefore, a employer may require his men to sign a contract to withdraw from their present unions and not to join other unions. This per version of the intent of the law came to light in one case where the Secreta lat asked for a warrant and the wa ant was refused. Socialist legislator would, of course, have made the law adequate; and a Socialist judge, even with the inadequate law, would have issued the warrant upon consideration of the plain ostensible intent of the

Other cases of shameful bias on the and against workingmen are given, as one in which a workingman was charg-ed with conspiracy. When the com-plaint was first-presented the judge saw that it was not sufficient; but, instead of dismissing the case, he held the accused and gave the prosecuting capitalist two days to draw a new co plaint. Then, when the case came rial the prosecution could not bring evidence to prove the charge of con miracy, and the court intervened to change the charge and refused to allow the introduction of new evidence for the defense. Socialist Votes Needed.

These and many other experiences b

the sort prove the stern necessity of electing Socialist workingmen to legis lative, executive, and judicial officenen who would use the law against the capitalists just as the present officials use it against the working class. Every increase in the Social Democratic vote will, of course, help to inspire legislaters, mayors and district attorney and judges with respect for the work ing class and will make easier the work of the Labor Secretariat. In the meanlime, this institution should be strength ened and extended, for it is capable o joing much for the relief of the present sufferings of the workers. The office of the Labor Secretariat is

now at 320 Broadway, Room 701 where the Secretary may be consulted

TRADE UNION NOTES The May Day Conference will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, Saturday evening, Mar. 29. All trade unions and Socialist organizations should send delegates to ensure Working women in Clevelland have formed a Woman's Federal Labor Union. Secretary Wilson of the United Min-Workers states that the membership of that organization is now 232,289.

Uniohists of Los Angeles, Cal., are

disturbed. The retail grocers have started a blacklist. The union people

assert that in case of strike the grocers will refuse to extend credit because the workers will not be in good stand-ing finabcially.

The firm of Schwarzschild & Sulz

berger, meat packers, who have long posed as a union concern, locked out building craftsmen, demanding that

they work ten instead of eight hours

-Union cigarmakers in Porto Rico

have secured an advance of \$1.00 per thousand. Comrade Iglesias has been getting in his work.

J. Ross Clark, a prominent Califor,

J. Ross Clark, a prominent Califor-nia capitalist 'remarked at a banquet recently that "The curse of the work-ingmen to-day is these lufernal trade unions." On which the los Angeles. "Socialist" codiments simply: "The ad-vice given by the capitalists is good advice not to take. If trade unionism is hell to the capitalist, that is the pit in which we desire to reside."

As was to be expected the attempt

As was to be expected the attempt to impeach Judge Cowing has been abandoned as useless. A benefit will be held for Engineer Herr. The Ac-tors' Protective Union and the Letter Carriers' Band have volunteered their

judgment against Contractor Pucci for the injuries inflicted in his brutal as

Have you heard of the Marshall Bill

The Secretary conducts these cases and does the other work of his office upon a fixed salary. The total ex-

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them, for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people. Formerly, the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual 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.

workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncerfuln-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 revidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of ilvelihood 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

The economic interests of the capitalist 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 sane tioned in order that the capitalists was extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes which 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 or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or sctual 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 preduction, are alike political repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

While we decigre that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Secialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all setting offerts of the working class all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, 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 whelly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. the rates to the consumers.

the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive preduction 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, tack of employment, sighteen 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 lingupuration 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 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and mufficipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by heir constituents. their constituents.

But in advecating these measures as steps in the everthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-opera-

tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership more means as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilioverthrow of the capitalist system of preduction, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class.

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sifted the evidence; who has not ventured upon a single assertion has sifted the evidence, who has not ventured upon a single assertion without accumulated proofs; who sees the victors on the look-out for the slightest inaccuracy to deny all the rest; who knows no better plea for the vanquished than the simple and sincere recital of their history.

This history, besides, is due to their children, to all the workingmen of the earth. The child has the right to know the reason of the paternal dethe earth. The last Party, the campaign of its flag in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, is as criminal as the geographer who would draw up-false

maps for the navigators. The "History of the Commune" should be in the library of every So-cialist, for it recalls one of the Trandest epochs in the history of Socialism, an epoch which will never be erased from the flistory of mankind.

The "History of the Paris Commune" contains 500 pp., is bound in cloth and published in two editions. Popular edition, price \$1.00, L1

brary edition, price \$3.00. price \$3.00. as for this occasion the "Silver Cross" (cloth, price 50 cents) is offered with the popular edition and the "People's Marx," cloth, pric \$1.50) is offered with the Library Edition, on orders sent in before April 1

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way by voting for the Social Demo cratic Party and electing representa-tives of your own class?

The reporters of the St. Louis dailles The reporters of the grand han-quet given Prince Henry by the St. Louis Clab. Reporters generally, al-though they are wage workers and often very badly paid ones at that, orten very bady part ones a trac-consider themselves vastly superior to common workingmen, as do most of the teachers, musicians, artists, clerks, and other so-called "intellectual work-ers" and "salarjed workers." These re-

ers" and "salaried workers." These reporters in St. Louis, however, seem to
have got a lesson—Insurance agents,
of St. Louis are organizing a union—
St. Louis Stewars" Union mode a seeond donarion of \$500 to their lockedout brothers in Cincinnati. There first
donation was \$550—Comrade John C.
Chase addressed the St. Louis C. T. &
L. U. and was well received.

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