NEW YORK, APRIL 3, 1904.

FAILED

Bosses Try to Strikers with a Lie.

Conference Eidlitz and eres Cot Capitalist Dailies sh a False Report to In Result — Scheme Folled by tung. onblished in the New York

Tuesday to the effect that ng Material Dealers' Assone luto the fight between rs' unions and the Masc ition, and is prepared d, gravel, plaster, and throughout Manhattan until the bricklayers rike," has every appearpure fake, got up by Building Trades En publication) for the exof scaring the bricklay nfluencing their action at nce called for Tuesday he capitalist newspapers and Democratic alike, be

temptible trick. was folled, however, etivity of the "Volkszei me from the office of at members of the true state of the case, with

ence reached no settle bricklayers stood loyally rinal position, that the Lattlement that might sses still clung ng to divide the

T TICKET SOUTH DAKOTA

d Convention at Sloux e Campain of 1904 in

8. D., Mar. 19,-Th of the state of South convention at Sloux There was an unex lance and the con enthusiastic. S. A. okings was selected as d Sanniel Lovett of Aber

by the Socialis was nominated as fol

f State-F. W. Webb

A. E. Clark of Hecla. General-S. H. Cran dent of Schools-H. L.

read Commissioner-Mark

residential Electors-Christo of Elk Point, G. A. Grant

> cted as del onvention, with ood and J. O. elected a new removed the

rested in matters printa-nember that for a day the phical at the Milwau phia No. 6 of ed considerable

MILITIA.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY FRAUD

he McGregor Case Calls Attention t One of the Meanest Schemes of Extertion from which the Workers Suffer.

The case of J. G. McGregor, wh some time ago opened an employmen office on Park Row to hire non-unio iters, waitresses, bartenders, cooks nd other employees for the St. Loui Exposition, who got plenty of free advertising from the old-party papers of the city through his denunciations of unions, and who has now van shed, leaving several hundred foolish working people worrying about the fee they paid him in advance, calls atten ion once more to a verry common other cases by anti-union influe

It may be said without hesitation hat most of the private employmen geneics are to igencles are to a greater or less extent fraudulent schemes for extorting th last dollar from poor men and we out of work. When, in addition, as is often the case, both with these and with the employment offices of alleged charitable societies, they are also scab agencies, the evil is doubled.

hom we speak here was distinctly favored by the city authorities. The law requires the proprietors of an em-ployment agency to take out a license. McGregor ran his business for some three without one. When the Bureau of Licenses was forced to act by the complaints of victims, McGregor not arrested, as is the ordinary right procedure, but was mildly that he ought to comply with the law. He was left at liberty, and a few days later/he left for parts unknown. Also the dollars that were deposited with him disappeared.

It would be worth the while of the

labor organizations to give some thought to this matter and to spare a little time from the passing of fruitless resolutions and petitions and the dis ussion of endless "jurisdiction" quarels, to take vigorou s and united actio ment office fraud by organizing a m tual system of their own. A number tual system of their own, of unions, we know, have done some-thing in this direction, but only for special trades and in a half-hearted way. Perhaps the delegate body of the Labor Secretarist would be the right organization to take the matter 2.53

LECTURE CALENDAR

FOR NEW YORK.

Lectures for the week under the ices of the Social Democratic Party and auxiliary organizations whether by Socialist or non-Socialist peakers, and by Socialist speakers b ore other organizations, are listed be w. Unless otherwise stated, lectures called for 8 p. m., and admission is free.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31 Etris Hall, 168 W. Twenty-third freet. Room 5. Bertha M. Fraser:

FRIDAY, APRIL 1. West Side Socialist Club, Clark's Hall, northwest corner awenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second floor.

L. B. Boudin: "The Idealism of the Materialistic Conception of History."

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Sunrise Dining Club, Hotel Zängher, 15 W. Twenty-fourth street. Topic for after-dinner discussion: "Watt Whitman," with Elsa Barker as the leading Dinner, 75 cents, served at

FRIDAY, APRIL &

West Side Socialist Club, Ciark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, second foor Fisa Barker: "The Individual and the Collective Ideal."

Brooklyn

SUNDAY, APRIL 3. Wurzler's Hall, - 315 Washington

Cause and Cure."

Buffalo Hall, Buffalo avenue and Fulton street, J. A. Billings: "The Declaration of Independence."

THAT PICHMOND FERRY OUESTION

It is announced that there is no hope of the Richmond people getting any better ferry service than they have now-and that is as bad as could be imagined. Why? Because the capitalist corporations demand too much graft-beg pardon, too much profit-for allowing their workmen to build the boats. The proposition that the community should build and operate its ferries as well as its street railways and its lighting plants and all other requisites of industry for itself—paying the workmen better than the co porations do and yet, by cutting out profit, doing it cheaper—is of course not to be considered by an administra-tion of one of the two parties that the capitalists control.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY. At the recent municipal election in Florence forty-eight candidates of Clerical-Conservative condition elected and twelve Socialists vote from 3,700 to 4,100. The Republeans got from 1,200 to 2,200 votes and failed to elect any of their candidates while the Radicals practically went to pleces. At the last municipal election pieces. At the last municipal election, two years ago, there was a Radical-Republican-Socialist coalition, which mustered about 4,000 votes and by which the Socialists won ten seats and the other members of the coalition two. Compared with this, the result of this year's contest, in which our party acted alo ne, seems to show once more that Socialists have nothing to gain from entangling ances.

DARLINGTON VERDICT IN

Will District Attorney Now Do His Duty?

Precedent of Tarrant Case Gives Goo Reason for Feeling that Labor Organizations Must Watch Jerome and Press film to Bring the Case to

Tripl. Messrs, Allison, Pole, and Schwandt ner may consider themselves very len-iently dealt with that the indictment by the Grand Jury following on th dings of the Coroners' Jury, charges hem only with manslaughter in the third degree. It may be that in law this is the heaviest charge that could be brought against them; but from the layman's point of view it seems very equate to the depth of their guilt

The finding of the Coroners' Jury is n the following terms: "That Frederick Morel came to his death on the 2d day of March at 571/2 and 59 West Forty-sixth street, by said by collapse of building in course

"We further find the said collaps was due to defective design, a total ab-sence of competent supervision, and the employment of inexperienced con

"We further find that Eugene C. Al lison and the firm of Pole & Schwandt-ner were grossly, criminally negligent in the methods adopted and followed oy them in the erection of said build-ing.
"We recommend that the practice of

the erection of buildings without the superintendence of the original archi-tect or a competent builder of at least ive years' experience be prohibited by "We further recommend that the

Building Department of the City of New York have a corps of comp engineers to inspect the erection buildings requiring engineering skill and that a copy of the approved plans of each building be kept on the prem es during construction."

Four members of the jury recorded

he following in addition: "We subscribe to the verdict of the death of Fred Morel and others, mak

ng the following additional recon endations: "That all architects, engineers, and contractors engaged in the structural work of all buildings in the City of New York be experienced in their sev-eral lines and be licensed by law."

Whether anything comes of these commendations remains to be seen At the best, even if adopted and car ried out, they can be expected only to educe the evil somewhat, not to cure t. While the capitalist system lasts the motive to "jerry" building at the

its destructive work.

It also remains to be seen whether the men guilty of this crime will really be punished. We have only to remember that it was our present District Attorney who, after a Coroners' Jury and Grand Jury had brought the authors of the Tarrant crime before the courts et the case wait for many months and then had the indictment dismissed. It is safe to say that he will follow a similar course in this case unless the unions of the building trades, who members' lives are immediately at stake, and other organizations vigor-ously insist and keep on insisting on the case being brought to trial and forced to its legitimate conclusion

the Labor Secretariat and the advan-tages that would be gained if that igency were so strengthened that it could extend its field of activity and work for the prevention of such capt talist outrages as well as for the cal lection of damages for their victims

THE DAVENPORT-FIELDMAN DEBATE.

Socialist Speaker Will Meet Noted Capi talist Counsel This Sunday in Bridge-

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Mar. 27. Interest is manifested here in the de-bate to be held Sunday afternoon be-tween Sol Fieldman, representing the Socialist Party, and Hon. Daniel Day-enporty, chief counsel of the Ameri-can Anti-Boycott Association. The debate will be held in Poli's

The debate will be held in Poll's Opera House, beginning at 2:30 p. m. All who wish to hear the discussion should be at the hall promptly, as no one will be admitted during the speak-ing. Admission is free and there are no reserved seats. Courtenay Lemon

will act as chairman. will not as chalrman.

The question is stated briefly and clehrly: "Resolved That Socialism is just, necessary, and desirable." Comrade Fieldman will open for the affirmative, taking forty-five minutes; Mr Davenport will then take an hour to present his argument in opposition Fieldman will then have a half-hour and Davenport a half-hour for rebutta and Fieldman fifteen minutes to clos Comrades in New York who wish to e present should take the train which aves Grand Central Station, Forty nd street, at 10:02 and arrives Bridgeport at 11:25 a.m. Visiting Socialists will be welcome at the party headquarters, 176 Fairfield avenu

DERELICTS ON CAPITALISM'S SEA

dstreet's" reports 215 failures in the United States during the wagginst 193 for the previous week 175, 183, 189, and 178 for the co

LITHOGRAPHERS ARE WINNING.

Employers' Association is Disinte grating. Though Its Officers Still Refuse to Meet the Union Representatives as Such.

There is every prospect of an early settlement of the general lockout of lithographers, and that a settlement in

favor of the workers.

The Civic Federation officers in New fork last Saturday livited the officer of the lithographic workers' unloas t a conference. The latter re-ponded and, after some discussion of the sitthe Civic Federation, stated that he wished to arrange a conference be-tween the employers' and employees' organizations on Monday. The workers' representatives, notwithstanding the fruitlessness of such meetings in the past and the bad faith shown by the employers, consented to take part in such a conference on condition that they should be received as represen-tatives of the organized lithographic workers, that the conference should be held in some neutral place, and that proceedings sho the form of agreement which they had proposed before the lockout and the posses had rejected. The employers' association refused to accept these

held on Monday. The lithographic workers now say they are tired of conferences that lead to no result and they propose to deal with the employing firms individually. paying no further attention to the

employers' association. On this line they feel sure of winning. Fourteen from have already broken away from the employers' association, and there are about 120 other independent firms in the country, which are doing a rushing business during the lockout.

If necessary, the unionists say, they sh co-operative lithographic works of their own and put the lock out bosses out of business.

HOME, SWEET HOME!

German Workingmen, Socialists in the Lead, Protost against the Sweatshop tdeal of the Nome Upheld by Clerical and other "Reformers."

A very instructive congress was I last week in Berlin, says "Justice," the organ of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, to consider means to saise the position of the home-workers. The congress was call ed at the instance of the German Trade Union Congress, by the General Commission of the trade unions. In-vitations were sent not only to representatives of the trade unions and the Socialists, but also to the German and Austrian governments, the Christian and Hirsch-Dunker unions (which are expressly anti-Socialist), and to prominent bourgeois social reformers. The German government refused foint blank, as did the Christian trade unions. The Austrian government acment yielding to pressure from Berlis, refused. The Hirsch-Dunker unions were represented by one delegate from the Westphalian district, where their movement is relatively advanced and more in touch with the general labor movement. Further, a handful of bourgeois social reformers came, repreenting themselves chiefly, though with the names of wonderful associa tions behind them, such as the Union or Social Policy, As "Vorwaerts", oints out, it is useful to see how little influence these worthy professors, such influence these worthy professors, such as Sombart, Wagner, Franche have on their classes. They remain, as far as these are concerned, voices in the widerness. A great deal of valuable work was done at the congress in showing the intensity of the evils connected with home industry, and finally a resolution was passed, which, after declaring that home industry, by endeclaring that home industry, by enlegislation and insurance laws, unde mined the position of the workers and, moreover, involved distinct dangers, through insanitary workshops, to the health of the entire community, and hence was to be restricted and as soon is possible abolished. In the mean-time a factory act on the following

 The fixing of a minimum wage for a specific period and branches of the industry—with legal binding force. Sanitary workshops with at least 15 cubic metres (about 456 cubic feet) of space per head. Prohibition of use of bedrooms, kitchens, or dwelling

rooms and of cellars or attics as work-3. Compulsory registration. The nuthorities are bound to see then that the conditions are fulfilled before giv-

ing permission to use as workshops.

4. Prohibition in consequence of inus diseases. ulsory disinfection at cost

6. Extension of factory inspector's powers to nome industry.

7. Hall-marking of goods produced.

8. Extension of insurance laws, etc.

9. Fair-wages clause in all public

10. Efficacious penalties for non-ob-

It is to be hoped that the congress will strengthen the hands of our party in fighting the terrible evils of home in fighting the terrible evils of home industry which forms the ideal of Catholic social reformers in Germany. The Clericals in the Reichstag are, indeed, the great obstacle to reform, with their cry of the "maintenance of the home." The home, indeed! Let the English workers ask themselves what home does the sweaters' den represent! The father, mother, and children all possibly at work—no time for measuittle food, and that had—and nothing but work, work in a stiffing at

INDUSTRIAL **EXPOSITION**

Labor Press Enterprise Is Being Well Supported.

inions and Other Organizations Are Arranging Attractive Exhibits and Providing a Varied Entertainment for Visitors.

At last Sunday's meeting of Typo graphia No. 7 it was decided that the union should participate in the Indus-trial Exposition to be held in Grand Worker and the "Volkszeitung," begin ning April 23, by setting up and oper ating a complete printing office. To people connected with the newspaper business printing is a commonplace thing, of course; but to those who are engaged in other trades there could rardly be a more interesting exhibit. The wonderful machinery which has been brought into use in the printing trade in recent years is one of the best illustrations of the general development of industrial methods, both in its technical aspect and in its effect on the condition of the workers, and a close inspection of a printing office in operation is a real object lesson in

A very interesting exhibit of wood working by hand and by machine is also promised as one of the attractions. The Eakers' Union Executive Board this week considering what action it iall take in regard to making an ex-

bibit. An exhibit of a rather different sort. somewhat dismal in its associations, but interesting for its nevelty if for nothing else, will be that of the Cremation Society. Visitors will not be given an opportunity to be cremated "while they wait," but they will be enabled to get an idea of the method and the purposes of cremation, which, in spite of much opposition, is coming

rore into use every year.

Reports at Sunday's meeting of the elegate committee showed that the Bohemian unions and societies, among others, are taking an active interest in he Exposition. The good work of the cohemian turners and singers and the activity of their union on previous ocasions will be remembered by all who visited either of the two fairs held within the last three years.

All the singing societies are coming to the support of the enterprise with enthusiasm and there will lack of entertainment for those who enjoy good music.

TO NEW YORK COMRADES-

The Industrial Exposition which is to open in Grand Central Palace on April 23 is for the benefit of The Worker just as much as of the "Volkszeitung," and both papers ne d an l. we believe, deserve, the support of the Socialists of New York City and the The English-speaking comvicinity. rades who realize this should be pres ent at the meeting to be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth s ree', on Thursday evening, April 7.

FOR THE DAILY.

Additions to the "Call" Fund Made During the Last Fortnight.

Financial Secretary Gerber of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums toward the fund for the establishment of a Social ist daily:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Punch card 444, 24th A. D. . . , Br. 160, Arb. Kinder Sterbe Surplus of bowling party, 23d Bakers' and Confectioners' Union, No. 25, Brooklyn, . . . Local Jeffersonville, Ind. Part proceeds of "Parsifal" lectures -Part proceeds of February fes-100.00

Previously acknowledged 2.814.84 Total to date \$2,064.61 PAID ON PLEDGES. S. Berkman, do Wm. Goldman, do

Total for two weeks...... acknowledged . . Total to date\$3,427.45 RECAPITULATION.

Cash contributions, two weeks \$149.8 Paid on pledges, two weeks. 11.5 Previously acknowledged, all 11.50 sources 14,990.78 Total receipts to date....\$15,152.08

NEW PLEDGES. Abraham Molentz, Brooklyn. W. R. Cassile, Elizabeth, N. J. Previously reported

—High rents! Evictions! High prices! Low wages! Shutdowns and lockouts! These are the order of the day. How to escape? Good speakers will answer at Grand American Hall, 7 Second avenue, Wednesday evening.

A BRAVE GOVERNOR.

Colorado's Executive Earns Undying Fame.

Wins Glorious Victory Over White-Haired Woman - Mother Jones Deported Under Martial Law - Now the Mine

Owners Breathe Free. DENVER, Colo., Mar. 27.—Having eccived authority from Governor Peaody to act upon his own judgmen Major Hill, commanding the state mili tia at Trinidad, last night arrested Mother Jones, William Wardjon of Iowa, Joseph Pagini, and Adolph Bartolli, labor organizers, placed them on an eastboard train and ordered then never to return to Trinidad or Las nimas County. Mother Jones has been in Trinidad or some months, acting as an organ

izer of the United Mine Workers of America in the direction of the comminers' strike in the Trinidad district and, as in many similar struggles in the past, has done much to inspire the workingmen, both by her simple and traightforward cloquence and by her ourage in enduring all hardships and facing all dangers side by side with

Wardion is an officer of the United Mine Workers from Iowa who has also been in the Southern Colorado field for me time on mission from the national organization

pretended stenographic copy of Wardjen was sent by the military authorities to the Governor, who got an minion from the Attorney General to the effect that, as the two union or-ganizers were not citizens of Colorado, he had authority to banish them from the state by mere executive order without even a judicial hearing, and that the courts of Colorado could not grant them injunctions or writs of habeas corpus to prevent such expul-

It is reported that W. R. Fairley o Alabama and Chris Evans of Utah also organizers of the U. M. W., are or the Governor's list for deportation in

ing supper at the Coronado Hotel and was roughly hustled off to the train. red and shoulder-strapped ruffians refusing even to give her time to gather up her personal belonging nto her trunk. Pagini and Bartelli are the editors of

à local labor paper in the Italian lau-guage "Il Lavoratore Italiano" (The Italian Laborer), The military authorities, who probably caunot read Ital ian, say that the paper has "incited the miners to violence" and have consti-tuted themselves as judge, jury, and executioner to suppress it. A New York "Thace" special dispatch of Mar-26 says, "Major Hill has established a

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 23.-Mothe Jones, who was deported from Trini-dad by the military authorities last. Saturday, is now in the anthraeite field of Gunnison County assisting in the strike there. It remains to be seen whether martial law will again be ex-tended to "protect" the mine owners from her attrcks.

THE AGED TOILER'S LOT. The following letter received this reck tells a tale of hardship and in justice such as is happening every day in the year and every hour in the day under our demoralizing wage-and-prof

it system:
"To the Editor of The Worker: My father is seventy-one years old and is growing very feeble and unable to do much work. He was offered a position inst Thursday as day watchman for a large company. He must get up at four o'clock in the morning to go to work and gets home about half he gets the munificent salary of \$1.75 a day. He started to work the other morning and just as he got to Second avenue and Twelfth street he fell down in the street sick. He crawled up and looking across the street he saw a hospital-St. Mark's-on Second avenue. He wentover and told the man at the door that he was sick and ask-ed him if he could go in and sit down for a little while. The man said it was a pay hospital, but that if he wanted to rest he might sit on the stoop for a while, which he did until he was able to come home.

"Now, comrades, what is this great world coming too? The people pre tend to be so full of charity, but I for the life of me cannot see it. Under a Socialist government we would have plenty of hospitals and we would no have to beg and be refused as the poor do now.
"HAROLD ATWOOD."

"Brooklyn, N. Y. Let us add, under Socialism a weal

old man would have no need to wor longer for his living. He having don his share of the world's useful work during his younger days of strength and vigor, society would recognize his right to a quiet and easy and honored old age.

It is one of the greatest infamic

of capitalism that, as it coins profit out of the stifled joys of childhood, it casts aside the old men who have spent a lifetime in creating wealth with infinitely less compassion than it shows for a wornout horse or a

WHO DESECRATES THE FLAGE

OURAY, Colo., Mar. 20.—Charles Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested here to-day on a charge of desecrating the American flag, and started overland for Telluride. President Moyer was en-one man chained to a post—and d on a warrant which charged that he used pictures of the flag nscriptions printed between the bar as posters.-New York Times special

DENVER, Colo., Mar. 28.—Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners is to be arrested for deseration of the flag. The act for which these men are put

under the ban of the law is the publication of a poster headed-"IS COLORADO IN THE UNITED

STATES?" in which the following phrases were printed on the thirteen stripes of a fac-

simile of the American flag: "Martial law declared in Colorado. "Habens corpus suspended in Colo

"Free press throttled in Colorado "Bull pens for union men in Colo-"Free speech denied in Colorado.

"Soldiers defy the courts in Colo-"Wholesale arrests without warrant

"Union men exiled from homes families in Colorado. "Constitutional right to bear arms

stioned in Colorado "Corporations corrupt and administration in Colorado. "Right of fair, impartial, and speedy

trial abolished in Colorado.

"Citizens' Alliance resorts to law and violence in Colorado. "Militia hired to corporations break the strike in Colorado. Now the truth of these charges is

not denied. Every one of the things alleged has actually been done, Every one of them is admitted to have been done. Every man who is at all familiar with the facts knows that they have been done.

Again every one of these things is a violation of law and constitution and of the "spirit of '76" which the fing is supposed to represent.

George Washington said: "The right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government is the foundation of all our liberties." The people of Colerado, by a majority of 40,000 votes, added to their state constitution an eight-hour provision for miners and smeltermen. The mine owners refused to obey the people's mandate. The authorities refuse enferce it. TO ENFORCE THAT CON-STITUTIONAL PROVISION, the men went on strike. Martial law is de clared in order to break that strike. Does the flag stand for Washington's idea? Or does it stand for martial law?

Berjamin Franklin said: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." By lawful and orderly methods the organized miners of Colorado have sought to resist the law-defying industrial tyranny of the organized millionaires by a concerted cessation of work, publication of the reasons therefor, and an appeal to the loyalty and manly feeling of their fellow workers, BECAUSE THEY WERE SUCCEEDING IN THAT LAWFUL AND ORDERLY REVOLT, civil law has been set aside and bayonet law put in its place. Does the flag stand for Franklin's idea? Or does it stand for the practise of Rockefeller and Peabody, his tool?

Patrick Henry said: "Give me liberty or give me death," and he orposed the adoption of the first imperfect draft of the Constitution until amendments had been added guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of public assemblage, the right of the people to bear arms, and the right of trial by jury according to the civil law. In Col rado, by order of the Governor, without approval of the legislative or the judicial branch, civil law has been set aside in three counties where miners were on strike. Orderly public meeting have been roken up by armed force. A press censorship has been established and editors compelled to subalt their writings to a military officer for approval before publishing them. cores of men have been arrested without warrant, not informed of the

then expelled from the district with a warning never to return on pain of worse punishment. Strikers have been compelled to give up any weapons they might possess, while mine bosses and scabs went armed to the teeth. When a judge issued writs of habens corpus on behalf of some of the men thus lawlessly imprisoned, the men have been brought into court under guard of soldiers with loaded rifles, a Gatling gun at the courthouse door, and when the judge has ordered a prisoner's release, the military commander has responded with a command to the soldiers-"Take your prisoner back to the Bull Pen." During a brief cessation of martial law at Telluride, several of the strikers and their sympathiners have been taken by a mob of business men, avowedly organized by the Citizens' Alliance, personally maltreated, foreibly deported, and threatened with death if they returned. And now at Trinidad, three men and a white-haired woman have been seized by the military authorities and banished from the country, without any form of legal process, by the simple edict of the Governor, based on the charge that they had made speeches which he considered seditions—and the Attorney-General has assured the Governor that if the courts issue injunctions or writs of habens corpus to revent such action, HE NEED PAY

n Ireland or Russian Tears have nover nrnassed? All this has been done with the open or tacit appreval of the capitalist politicians and the capitalist press, Republican and Democratic. Not even Hearst, though proclaiming himself a radical and playing for popularity, has raised his voice in protest. Governor Peabody is a partizan of the Admin istration at Washington. General Bell, who commands the militia, is a former "Rough Rider" and a personal friend of President Roosevelt. Not even Samuel Compers and the other officers of the American Federation of Labor have lifted a finger to help the Westorn miners or to rebuke the capitalist tyranny under which they suffer. It has been left for the Socialists alone to appeal to the self-respect and the self-interest of the working class against such outrages.

NO ATTENTION TO THE COURTS.

Does the fing stand for Patrick Hen-

ry's idea? Or does it stand for such

arbitrary conduct as British viceroys

Who is it that is unpatriotic? Who is it that disgraces the traditions of the Revolution? WHO IS IT THAT DESECRATES THE FLAG? The strikers' officials have used a picture of the flag in their indictment of capitalist misrule. Men high in social position and in public authority, have committed under the folds of the Stars and Stripes every act best calculated to overthrow liberty and civil order and to provoke violence and apprehy, WHO ARE THE REAL TRAITORS?

And you, workingmen of the East. you whose brother tollers in the West are being oppressed, have you no re rage, so long as it is yet a few ered miles away? Do you th bearts to feel, no brains to u no voices to protest?

If things grow worse instead ter; if militarism and capitalist law triumphs in Colorado: if th gunization of labor is crushed t and political as well as esc erty denied; if from the Rocky Mo tains this new despotism extends sway to the Mississippl, to the Oh to the Atlantic shores; if YOU, too find yourselves face to face with t alternative of blind submission or of wild revolt-if all this comes about be cause you have stood quictly by and seen your brothers battling alone a seen them beaten-WILL, YOU HAVE ANYONE BUT YOURSELVES TO BLAME?

SIMONS MASS MEETING

A. M. Simons of Chicago, editor of the "International Socialist Review," will be the principal speaker at a public meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, April 6, in Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second avenue. Comrade Simons' subject will be "The Class Struggie in' America." May Wood Simons will speak on "Socialism and the Home," and Alexander Jonas will speak in German on high reuts and increased cost of living. The meeting will begin promptly at 8 p. m. The Socialist Band will open the evening with the "Marseillaise." Admission is free. The hall will held about two thousand and the committee in charge is doing its utmost to crowd it. No one interested in Socialism or in any phase of the labor question can afford to mass this meeting. ic meeting to be held on Wed

Labor last Sunday in placing Mayor Harrison on the "unfair list" was a rather humorous speciacle. One year ago the Socialist Party placed him and all other capitalist agents and pol-cians on the unfair list and callied convention of workingmen at Bran Hall and placed a full ticket on official balliot, every one of whom ried a union card, and was pledged long union man as candidate or? No, they voted for the the Gailling Gun Parade, who on all occasions when struggle between the worker exploiters, always sends the club the workers and look interests of the class in the capitalists.—

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TERMS TO SUBSCR luvariably in Adva

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

state of New York, on account o povisions of the election laws, the Party is officially recognized under

Over.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democraty in New York) should not be conferred in New York) should not be conferred in New York) should not be conferred in the second of the Party of the Party of the New York of the New York of Standard against the real Social Newmann, which supports the trade unit

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its d general election. Its growing power lithted and its speedy victory for wed by the great increase of its vote own in these figures:



A NEW YORA CITY EDITION OF THE WORKER.

For some time the editors and pub shers of The Worker have felt that change in the method of publication was needed to adapt it to the growth and changed circumstances of e party. The Worker began as a So cialist paper for general circulation at a time when the greater bulk of the party was in New York and the near vicinity. As the party has gained in membership and increased its activity In all other parts of the country and as it has at the same time grown rapidly in New York, the question has becom more and more pressing for us, whether The Worker is to be regarded as a na tional or as a local paper. The needs of the local movement for a local or gan of news and discussion are increasingly great and urgent. On the other hand, the generous support given to The Worker in other states, East and South and West, has made us very re luctant to sacrifice its general charac ter. It has become impossible to sat isfy both needs or, in trying to satisfy th, really to serve either to the bes

It has therefore been decided to issu eforth a city edition of The Worker, omitting a part of the matter will go into the general editio dingly, omitting from the edition matter of purely local For the present the differ-

nire it, a further change in the ection will be made. new plan will go into operaext week's issue, that of April The city edition will appear on day of each week, one day later other-partly for technical s, partly to allow of the inser-

on of news a day nearer to Sunday

day on which most New York sul

ge. If circumstances should

ribers get time to read the paper. We believe that this plan will enable us to make The Worker much more serviceable to the local movement both for organization and for propa ganda purposes, and we appeal to our New York comrades to help us in mak ing it fulfil its mission as well as in extending its circulation within the

SOME REMARKS CONCERNING POLITICAL MACHINERY.

comrade writes

all of our now result side by side. I do how they can be used together, uid not be determined who you he representative, and no one ey should have the right to recibes that you'd for the state. those that voted for him. Per I do not understand proportion epresentation. If so, will you ex

sidered by itself only and rather hastily accepted or rejected

The phrase "proportional represtion" in this place certainly cannot ean what our present correspondent not unnaturally supposes one of the several plans that have been devised for making the delegation from each constituency represent proportionately the majority and thender

the voters. As he points out, such a plau cannot well be combined with the right of recall.

To our mind, proportional repre entation, in this strict sense, is neither practically attainable nor very desirable. We believe in majority gov erument and agree with whoever it was who said that "the right of minorities is to make themselves majorities if they can." Granted, the majority may be wrong-though it is not rue, as an often quoted saying has it, that "majorities are always wrong" and, even if that were so, it does no follow that minorities are always right. The majority may be wrong; but it is better that a majority ever in the wrong be endowed with power to keep affairs going, than that it be exposed to continual veto by the mere ly negative power of a coalition of everal minorities, not more than one of which can be right. If the governing majority is wrong, its conduct will furnish an object lesson-given free discussion and equal suffrage-to belp the right minority make converts.

The only sort of proportional repr entation that seems to us practicable or desirable is equal representation of equal constituencies or representation of constituencies in proportion to their copulation, the majority or plurality in each constituency electing the representative or representatives. This is robably what was in the minds of jost of the delegates at Indianapol's. This we have, in theory, in the comosition of the lower houses of Conress and the most of the legislatures. To make it effective, the abolition of the senates is necessary, and that is learly desirable.

On the other hand, the right of recall one that it would be very hard to apply to any large constituencies, such is those of a national or state government, without the danger or the certainty of its being abused by factious minorities, merely to harass or blackmail the majority, without doing any good. The purpose of the plan of recall, in such large bodies, is as well erved and with less incidental evil by making the terms of office short.

For our part, we are quite ready struck off the list.

And in general, we would insist-as we have done heretofore, on more than one occasion, in referring to the initia tive and referendum-that the perfect tion of our now admittedly imperfect political machinery is, for Socialists. quite a subordinate question. As Soial Democrats-that is, as the only true democrats of this age-we favor equal suffrage for the sexes. But we lo not imagine that the admission of vomen to the ballot-box will materially hasten the coming of Socialism. Women would vote under much the same influences as do men and in about the same proportions for the various parties. As Social Democrats, again, we favor the initiative and referendum. But we know very well that so long as a majority of the voters either are satisfied with capitalism or are too apathetic to give positive expression to their discontent by voting Socialist ticket, the same majority, were direct legislation in vogue, would ise it to maintain capitalism or would

fall altogether to use it effectively for any definite purpose. Political machinery does not work automatically. It does the will of those who know how to direct it and have the power, numerically and otherwise, so. It does their will more of less effectively according as it is more or less perfect machinery; but perfecting the machine will not change the nature or direction of its work. That can be done only by changing the director, by putting the hands of a new class on the throttle and the switch lever. When we have enough Social ists, a few clumsy and antiquated pro visions in national and state constitu tions will not prevent our getting So cialism; and till then, no mere chang ing of the methods of election and legislation-equal suffrage, initiative referendum, right of recall, proportion al representation, or anything else of the sort-will give us Socialism.

Simon Burns, "General Master Workman of the Kuights of Labor' we put that title in quotation marks secause we don't know just how much or how little it means-welcomes the ccession of Andrew Carnegie to the Civic Federation. He says: "True Carnegie has in his career made many nemies among the members of o ed labor, but I do not think the act that he has successfully fought a labor organization should be held against him." How are the mighty illen! Compare that with the stand aken by Uriah Stephens and the oth cave men who founded the Kal of Labor and toiled faithfully to built up. Forget Homestead, says this bor misleader; "forget that Carnegie

Caligula or a Torq the lockouts and blacklists; your dead and the profit he their death; forget all the to suffer vet new wrongs and glorify him who in That is the gospel of X

leader. But it is gospel that will appeal to the intelligence nor to the conscience of the awakening working class.

The general approval which the great capitalists and their political henchmen are giving to the project of en dowing a chair of political economy in some Ohio college, with especial reference to the labor problem, as memorial to the late Senator Hanna is not surprising. They are quite right. No more fitting memorial could be devised. Mark Hanna devoted the latter years of his life-after he had 'made his pile" out of other men's lapor-to the task of confusing and be fuddling the people on the question of the relations of Capital and Labor Those who profited by his skilful jurgling ought to open their heartswhich is to say their purses-enough to honor him by the establishment of a professorship for the perpetual teaching of false economics. . It would be profitable as well as decorous.

The Sully bankruptey and the Rogers-Lawson litigation give us good examples of the sort of "business enterprise" by which great fortunes are built up under the capitalist system If a workingman among workingmer should resort to such perfidies as these "captains of industry" habitual'y pratise, he would be treated as unfit for the company of decent men. Let them keep quiet about honesty and "rights' of property, these masters of ours, lest the workers awake and see things as they are and put an end to this reign of fraud.

Now that a general conflict between employers and workers in the building trades of New York City, pro voked again by the employers, begins to seem probable, we have the charge of wholesale corruption and extortion again brought against the union offi cers and we may expect to see Mr Jerome forget the Darlington and get busy prosecuting-or persecuting-the walking delegates or business agents. That some union officers are dishonest is not unlikely-especially in view of ers; but the fact that the hue and cry against them is raised only at times when it can help the bosses in their at tack is enough to show the insincerity of the capitalist public officials.

Current # # # Literature

Peace Crusade. By Guglielmo Fer. rero. Translated from the Italian.

A really scientific study of militar of the maintenance of armies and pales as well as their effects, direct and indirect, from the points of view of economies, social phychology, and bi ology, is a thing much to be desired. David Starr Jordan, in making some valuable suggestions on the biological phase of the subject, has indicated the enguitude of the task, calling for the ife-long labor of an investigator as patient and as acute as Darwin. Per haps such a book will never be written. Certainly Professor Ferrero has no comeanywhere near writing it. Perhaps it is not faireto express disappointment over this; the author intends his book as "a useful contribution to the noble crusade of pence"—that is, as a projat-ganda book, not a scientific treatise. But whether books of this sort are likely to contribute any more than did he Tear's famus manifesto toware the downfall of militarism, we have our serious doubts. We are convinced that militarism has its roots chiefly it mie conditions, in conflicts of pnomic interests, rather than in ig orance or moral turplitude, and neith logic nor eloquence will avail much to remove the effect while its cause remains. "War is immoral; yet we fight." said Raoul Rigault, the Communard; "Anything to keep peace in the family, even if it's a fight." is a opular saying; and both epigrams ex press what we hold to be a genera truth—that real peace (meaning there by, not only the avoidance of actua var between nations, but the dishand ug of armies and the end of bayonetbe attained, not by preaching peac and good-will, but by fighting out to the bitter end, with whatever weapons and tactics may be needful, the class antagonism out of which international and domestic militarism arise.

It is hard to summarize our author' argument, which is not altogether self dstent and is presented in a prolix and distointed manner. The origin of war he finds in ambition and the de-sire for dominion. "War, in the begin-ning." he says (p. 55) "was an er-roneous solution, given by nearly all the different branches of the human race, to the problem of individual hap-plness. War took birth in a primitive and violent exaltation of the desire for emotion." Had he said "a primitive and violent impulsion of the desire for food." he would have come nearer the mark, in our spinion. But this senti-mental or ideological explanation, on finds in ambition and the de

By Horace Traubel. ous of his opportunities. I have be tied down to a spot by wages. Wage

I am

work.

have stood over me with a whip.

to work. Driven. And no work to

have been driven to work. Not loved

man goes unwillingly is good work I am of expecting to scant my work. To make less of it. But I do

not want work to make less of me do not want wages to make less of

I am to be fir. Always first. Before

my stomach. Before proprietorship, I must be first. For the sake of life. For the sake of poetry. For the

sake of the immaterial life that the

material life may be made to destroy

Do you think that I am only an ani mai? That I only want to be fed and

fondled. Set me out in the desert. But

set me free. I want a chance for my

body because I want a chance for my

I am not inanimate dust. I am ani

mate song. Why should you have all

emand the privilege of owning

things. I demand the privilege of liv

ing life. Living life until life is full.

Do you think I quarrel with you be-cause you starve my stomach. Go

along. I quarrel because you starve

my life. Life is not stomach, though

omach is a part of life.

Why do I hate wages? Because

wages are in my way. Why do I in-

veigh against private property? Be-cause it, too, is in my way. All things must clear all ways for me. What

would anybody do for the sake of wages? Love? Worship? Play? La-

bor? Not one thing would be done for the sake of wages. There is not one

thing but would be done for the sake

of life. Life is what I want. What

I must have. As I cannot see life in the round with wages left in it I must

clean wages out of life. Not for ap-

netite's sake. Nor for passion's sake.

For the perfect organization of experi-

ence. For the last prizes of progress.

Is life to be forever yours and never mine? Am I to serve life forever for

it for life's sake that I am a slave?

That I sink into devastating shadows

Courts? The clergy? Is it for life's

sake that the markets are quoted on the other side? That the operas and the concerts and the colleges and

flowers in winter and voyages are

weighed against my enfranchisement? I have tried all the old methods. They have all failed. I declare now for life.

I put everything aside for life. Prop-

My revolt is based upon life. You re-sistance is resistance against life. That

is why you must fall and I must suc-

eed. For life always belongs to life.

Life never belongs to wages. To the physical rewards. To material posses-sion. It always belongs to life. Every-

thing in its way must be assailed. The

Not for the sake of your belies. Not

because my old cost is ragged in re-

sake of that life of the spirit which is my life as well as yours or is nobody's

life at all. Life belongs to life for the

sake of life or is not life at all. The social vista is to-day clouded. Myriad discrepancies have marred the land-

erepancies must be dissipated. All dis erepancies of property and class which

Interrept the free procession of life For the sake of life. For the sake of life.

Caesarism in France, on The Military

reape.

For the sake of life. For the

Have come between life and

perfect expression. All the dis-

rty. Honors, Wages, All go for life.

omic despair? Is it for life's

against me?

wages and never serve it for love?

of economic despair? sake that the law is

Nor for social prestige. Nor for an extrinsic values. But for intrinsic life

cause you starve my stomach.

the chances of life? Why should class

FOR THE SAKE OF LIFE.

I am a workman. I have had my roubles. I have been in strikes. I have been out of work. I have had ugh to eat and to wear, I have average experience of the average workman has been my experience. I have done handsome things and done mean things. I have not always been decent to my employers. My employ-ers have not always been decent to me. We have lied to each other. I have sneaked theh work. They have sneaked my pay. I have quarreled where I would rather have had I have done my share to make better. Yes, to make them better. Yes, to make them Yes, to keep them where they I am a victim. But I am also a villain. Do not take me for a good or bad. I am neither. I am both Just the workman. Whoever you are you have employed me. I work under a million names, but I really only have name. Whoever you ployed that man is me. The sneak? That is me. The slave? That is me. The omnipotently decent laborer? That You know me. It does not in which one of the million names I address you. I address you List

You think I am fighting a fight fo wages. For pay. For a glass more of beer. For better cigars. For costller clothes. To get rid of rags. Well. So I am. But only incidentally. I am really fighting for life. As long as wages are only wages high wages and low wages are all one. But when wages are life I embody my plaint in a different song. I am fighting for life. I have fought fights for wages. But I have fought my last fight for wages. I have seen that no fight for wages can be the fight of freedom. There is only one fight left. The fight against wages. That is the fight for freedom. The fight for life. Wages can never give life. Ownership alone can give life. Now I fight for the sake of life. All other considerations must retire before nsideration for life. Not for the sake of a house. Nor for luxury. Nor for robbery. Nor for the life of one life built upon the slavery of anothe

life. For the sake of life itself. Life on first principles.

Do you think that you have the right to wish to be free and that I nave not the right to wish to be free! Am I to concede freedom to you while you refuse to concede freedom to me? Do you think I wish to live in order to have the privilege of living? It is the other way about. I want the privilege of living in order to live. I would give up everything for the sake of life. Real life. Even give up life itself. Your pocket full asks my pocket empty: "Why should we keep this discussion on the vulgar plane of money?" Sure Why? I can see but one reason We will not insist upon vulgarity after we have justice. We are now on the way to justice. Not on the way to way to justice. Not on the way to monty. On the way to justice. We incidentally say "money." We finally say "justice." Money is not for the sake of money. It is for the sake of justice, Freedom belongs to labor. Now freedom is in one place and labor is in another. Or, rather freedom is is in another. Or, rather, freedom is nowhere. For it will always be true that the victor in trespess will equally with the victim forever remain in bond. I am not a sernt. But I that my protest is spiritual. I am after spiritual results. Spiritual oppor-tunities. I want to be free to live tunities. I want to be free to live last equality. L.do not want to be bigger than anybody else. Or to enjoy more margin. I am not fealous of any man's possessions. Put I may be jeal

deducing therefrom the reasons for

ern times, "the countries which are so

jugation of bellicose ones. Ferrer holds, then, as his main thesis, tha

modern war tends to increase the h

war will work out its own abolition

formula: To be neither coward

est contemporaneous instance

the South African war, in which th

Philippines and in Panama and threa

one of the means by which capitalism extends its field, and that, while actual

nternational wars tend by this proc

o become less frequent, militarism

to become less irreparation for inter-tational war and use of martial feel-ing and military force at home) grows part passu with capitalism; that is to say, that militarism is not declining.

say, that militarism is not deciming, but is changing its character, becoming passive as between nations and active as between classes and that on the field of class conflict it is, in the confing years, to work out its own extinction and the emancipation of society ere its own perpetuation and the respect of human progress.

's chapters on Militarism and

bully."

American victory in the recent war, he comes to the conclusion that, in mod-Outlook in Italy, and on Militarism in England and Germany form much the most satisfactory part of the book. The French government he holds to be erior to others in everything, war included, are the most peaceful, whilst these in which warlike traditions are the most conservative in Europe, the real power being, not in the very mugreater, are decaying," so that war tends to extinguish itself by the victable ministries, but in the numerous and immobile burreaucracy, which tory of peaceful nations and the sub-jugation of bellicose ones. Ferrero dominates the legislative and restrains or everthrows at will the nominal executive. This bureaucracy or officia class he regards as the historic suc cessor of the pre-revolutionary clergy fuence of the juster governments and which represented "the spirit of pro tection" and labored always to keep things "in statu quo." The French government since the great Revolution. essisted by the conscious propagands of "a moral movement which tends to express the ideal of life in this is, according to his view, a compromise between the protective or conservative social system which formerly prevailcd, and still partly prevails, all over Latin Europe and the restiess ferment Against the instance of the Spanish of individual liberty which he finds best illustrated in the United States. French militarism in his view, serves American war which he adduces to support this thesis, we may urge the chiefly to amuse the masses and (like the civil bureaucracy itself) to furnish more peaceful nation was subjugated, the spirit and institutions of militar-ism in the conquering nation in-creased, and conditions established in comfortable berths for individuals who else might become troublesome Ferrero takes a very gloomy view o Italian affairs. Italian militarism has the conquered territory requiring a much more continuous and violent use of armed force under the forms of no splendid traditions like those of France, so it fails of being a moral support to the existing state; the inpeace. And even in the case of the dustrial backwardness of the country United States, it can hardly be denied weakens the government and caus that the war with Spain, if it brought discontent even within the official class; thus the government is com-pelled to vaciliate between periods of greater tranquility to Cuba, has stimulated the spirit of violence in thi country, as shown by a remarkable in-crease of murders, riots, lynching, bru-tality of the police, and abuse of the military power in dealing with labor troubles, besides increasing the numviolent suppression of popular discon tent and periods of half-hearted and nimless liberalism. Ferrero shares the anglomania which is so common in certain circles of Italian intellectuals. He idealizes everything English or bers, expense, and prestige of the American, and he is not too careful as to his facts in gratifying this inclina-tion. When he tells his readers, for inerament in a bellicose foreign policy which has already shown itself in the Philippines and in l'anama and threat-cas still worse developments in the future. On the ground of these and many other observed facts of similar purport, we would advange this rather different thesis: That modern war is stance, as illustrating the reduction of militarism to a minimum in England that British soldiers "go on strike like

other workers" with comparative impunity, he makes a statement he would find it hard to prove; and his account of American social and industrial life is as inaccurate as it is flattering. On the whole, while perhaps a fourth on the whose, white perhaps a tourn part of this book is valuable, we can-not think that the publishers have done a great service in issuing the translation. But since they have done it, we could wish they had taken more ins in getting it done accurately an palins in general and it annoys us to find such errors as "few" for "a few." reversing the sense, on p. 35, "as" for "like" (p. 93), "latifopdi" for "latifundia" (p. 113), "Azio" in the Italian form for our familias "Actium" (p. 125), "Salonicus" for "Azionica" (p. 125), "Salonicus" for "Azionica" (p. 125), "General fication" (Gor "personi-

[An extract from the author Out of the shadows that shroud the ace's childhood shine the brows of Greek goddess and sibyl and Norse and German seer and prophet ess Overvast reaches of ignoral ce and human suffering look ese grand untamed eyes of prima

woman; the equal and the mate of

How are we to get her back? How are we to raise her out of the intangle ble mists of centuries long gone? By what magic searchlight are we to find her in the being who plods wearily be and soul-quenched by household drudgery; in her who, beribboned and bespangled, chatters inconsequently in gaudy drawing-rooms; in her who, hol-low-eyed and hunted, passes under the city lamps at night?

For under these disguises still lurks the ideal woman.

This woman, our fellow-creature,

enslayed, degraded by long ages of abuse, yet carries buried in her heart of hearts those high and lofty at-tributes which shadow forth man's noblest destiny. Sympathy, mother love, the subtile flame of intuition, are sur vivals of inherent powers and which, once brought to flood in somed common life, shall shed enduring lustre on the world.

As we regard the ready sympathy of woman; as we read countless tales of self-denial and sacrifice of mother love; as we detect in the rare gift of intuition with which she is so gener-ously endowed, a wondrous spiritual faculty whose possibilities are beyond our ken, we are lost in wonder that they have not long since changed the brutal aspect of the world and ushered in a reign of peace and love.

Why have not these tendencies and superiorities which we all acknowledge to be good before which we all bow in admiration; why have they no long since dominated our social life and redeemed us from barbarity?

child in all the world can utter an unheeded cry while a single mother heart beats anywhere? How is it possible that beardless boys still stand with beardless boys still stand with woman's kiss upon their lips in soldie ranks to kill their brothers whom they do not know, while any woman lives whose hands have clenched in agony at a manachild's birth?

It is because around every life there has been raised an javisible wall of mental tyranny that has turn-ed her noblest attributes to sellish ends and obscured her vision. Behind this barrier woman has been locked in what is called her "sphere"-a region vast in pettiness and futility-until the slow wental grinding of the centuries has dwarfed her mind, enfeebled her body and shrouded her soul in webs

of superstition. In all the world to-day there is never so dire an enemy to social growth and initiative as the petty, pions, decadent woman who all her married life has en an admiration society for 'som selfish man. By her very dependent position she is prone to adopt the opin-ions and imbibe the prejudices of the man who feeds and clothes and calls her his. Into the minds of her sons she pours those ideals of masculine success which what their appetite for human exploitation. While they are but babes she buys them whips ords and drums and soldier-toys, terning their innocent liferature of their growing youth is filled with heroic combats in the lists of blustering blockheads bolted up in hardware.

Stiffed in this fog of petfiness, her province marked out fo than herself, the upper class becomes a fashion plate, the class woman an upper servant, and the working class woman the slave com-panion of her slave husband.

fication" (p. 163), "crisis" for "crises (p. 165), "Renuisat" for "Renusat, (p. 165), ades" for (religious) "orders" "conducing" for "inducing" "cirsenses" for "circenses" 205). 230), "anything" for "nothing" (p. 247) and the omission of "wars" two lines above, "risorgunento "and," "di-mento" (p. 249), "a" for "and," "di-minuted" for "dominated" and such a "risorgunento" for barbarous word as "prodigated" (all on p. 309), "chronical" for "chronicle" (p. 312), the retention throughout of "milliard" for our "billion"—to menouly the most glari have struck our eye. It not only anhave struck our eye. It not only ad-noys us, but it shakes our faith in the correctness of the translation even where there is no obvious mistake.

"HE IS A SOCIALIST."

Massachusetts Prison Officals Think This a Sufficient Answer to D Galvin's Statement that Solitary Confinement Causes Insanity.

BOSTON, Mass.-Dr. Geo. W. Galrenders of The Worker as an active Socialist, is making a fight against the ruelties practised in the state pris especially that of solitary confinement, which, he says, causes insanity in many cases. In the "Transcript" last week he had the following letter: "To the Editor of the Transcript:

"Three inmates of our insane asylum at Bridgewater appealed to me for aid. After investigating their condition I learned that these three unfortunates, before their incarceration at the asylum, had been put into solitary coninement, ranging from one to three years, at some penal institution in the state. Reasoning from effect to cause, the conclusion is ary confinement is responsible for the alleged derangement of the intellect. The reason given by these patients at Bridgewater for placing them in soli-tary confinement was criticism of the administration of the distration of the penal institu tions. Even if a more potent cause for placing these men in solitary finement is found, the principle of tary confinement as an additional en in solitary con ary connement as a should be careshment for criminals should be caretully examined. Our penal institutions, according to the intent of the
agislature, are to serve a twofold purture are to serve a twoture fully tiaries nurseries for our insane

we have o ment of so-called cir administered. In none is nized as a human being. The middle class founders of the American repul lic never even thought of her. And as every social institution is but the out rlage tradition all conspiring to keep womankind in slavery. "Women obe, your husbands," this abhorrent doc trine has been credited to the god which tyranny and brute force have always made in their own image. It has been preached to suffering won with dissolute husbands; it has be preached to young and innocent girls sold in hideous property-marriages to old an worn-out rakes; it has been preached to every woman whose na-ture has ever rebelled against the indignities of slavery to man; and always in the name of right behavior and the god she was expected to lov and reverence.

If I were an abused woman I would do the same thing I would to if I were an abused horse; I would kick everything to pieces and take my chances. But it is not the women who rebel

who are the objects of our deep con-cern; it is the women who are mentally so enslaved that they think it wrong to rebel; that they see no reason to rebel, and who look with virtuous re-proof upon their rebellious sisters. The direst aspect of the tragedy of

woman is that her efforts at emancipation meet with their bitterest oppo-sition from the members of their own

Modern woman in the mass does not yet want her rights. She does not know she has any. She does not want the ballot. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to keep her, and she looks suil-aly at the woman who has risen to the light as one who would not belo her but as an upper servant and give her nothing in return. But the most compelling force in hu-

nan society is now beginning to operate in conjunction with the brave spirits who so long have striven to bring their sisters to the light. This is the nower of economic determinism-sheer ecessity.

being forced into the struggle for a livelihood with every stage of indus-trial evolution. In every walk of life she is colliding with the facts and forces that will bring her at last to see that the possession of the ballot is imperative if she is ever to enjoy com-

When she shall but once come into a state of economic independence she will rend into ribbons every cord that binds her to-day as an inferior being. Statesmen will regard her with new and seeing eyes; and the politician will cringe and truckle for her vote. Po-litical utterances will take on a new complexion and for the first time in human history the nations of the world will build constitutions which in their paragraphs on human liberty not weakly lie in the face of half the embers of the human race.

I do not fear the free woman. I fear nly the enslaved woman. The man fears to see his mate walk the earth a free and untrammeled being is himself at heart a slave, unworthy of his mother's agony.

our women are to be free; evolution decrees it. If we are not big enough and generous enough to help them, they will gain their freedom without. us, to our everlasting shame. I do no fear that woman's emancipation will endanger anything whatever that is worthily dear to the heart of man.

asylums is a more inhuman form of cruelty than was ever practised by the Spanish Inquisition. It is the daty of the government to investigate the matter. Besides the wrong of depriving a fellow-being of his reason through solitary confinement, a heavy burden is imposed upon the taxpayers of the state who must support these sufortunates for life in our insane asylums. The executive of the state should take the matter in hand, order should take the matter in hand, order asylam is especially from open investigation, protect our reminals, who often are more sinued for shackles are kept in against than they have sinned, and save the money of Massachusetts.

"GEORGE W. GALVIN, M. D."

"Emergency Hospital.

It is remarkable that the wardens had superintendents have no better reply to make than to say that "Dr. Galvin is a Socialist." They seem to con-sider this a sufficient answer to his criticism of methods used in the penal institutions. The fact that his opinion -that solitary confinement tends to cause insanity—is supported by very many high authorities both in penol-ogy and in medical science counts for nothing with them. "He's a Socialist." they cry; "pay no attention to him."

A DEFEAT IN GERMANY.

Our comrades in Germany have loss ne of the eighty-one seats conquered at last summer regular election. Com-rade Rosenow was chosen by the first ballot last June, in the Schoppau distriet of Saxony, with a majority of 3.700. He died suddenly a short time ago and a new election had to be held. There were three candidate—nominated, respectively by the Social Den ocrats, the Antisemites, and a coalition of capitalist parties. The first ballot resulted in no choice and a "stich-wahl" or second ballot was held to decide between the Social Democratic and the Antisemitic candidate. In this contest our candidate, Comrade Pin-kau, was defeated by a majority of 1.600. The gravity of this defeat can not be denied. In our next issue we shall give an account of the circum-stances which led up to it

"Socialism Explained," by A. A. Lewis, is a pumphlet setting forth the deas of our party in the plainest language. Circulate it. Ten copies for a quarter; fifty for 85 cents; one hun-dred for \$1.50. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New

and was net a few gutturn only with at an only with at an sed a great chance entine by not hiring him he was strong as an or carry the load of an Ari Like the mule, he someth lent spells and his kee necessary to cha nerchant, a Libor leader States senator, nor an Anh there is a moral in the life of —a comparison of which I orkers who rend will take phical survey and see the pict

appears in the unwritten, un of this poor unfortunate. Thousands of the mill oper River Point, Natick, and have visited the Poor Fa "Old Valley," as he was and unanimously agreed crazy, as he exhibited them and rattled the life

them and rattled the lin-pleasure with which a n inger the keys of a plat Yes, the workingman a was crazy, because no-would do the thing wi-ley" was doing. When state of mind and temp the habit of chaining his floor until wanted about when he would be given unlock the shackles and thu self. The labor assigned hi been performed, it was his rush back to his place and self again. For many yer honesty of "Old Valley" carefully examine the fet that they ers were suspicions in that they were properly they found that he was

afterwards would take the as a matter of form.
Only a few days av of the busy mill vi where the mills wo B. & R. Knight Com-the thousands who called on imbeelle performing s factory bell was ringing at ple who called the rushing pell-mell tory in order to chain the looms and spinning fra hear the music of the and whirring of the spi to deliver their labo honestly hand b storehouse to th

gates and pass lon prison, and, like herry in the next m reduction in wages "Old Valley" was new worker, yet he died pos-much of the fruits of his average workingman will, he left no debts

the town in the Potte thousands of the weal mried every year aft in this profit-monge "Old Valley" neve

had he would have some capitalistic l the key to the ballot box f ocrats and Republicans

In this respect "Old plished as much to self and the working ing cattle who call "sane" and intelligen "sane" and intellig capitalistic parti Democrats are and, which

delivered

The Hearst Asy shown the workers and as he is reputed er, the "Old Valleys" and mills are in fa quarters, as it is to "eranks" belonging to the Party that this new crazy ho not abolish the causes of insa does not free the workers f wage system. Will they h

profit thereby? Why didn't "Old Vat wages, a tall ha wonder if he Good-bye, "C product of the

THE PAR The Socialists of

telal town near The annual report of the the Social Democratic I municipal e

of the Social Den has been is note that duris against the reac last year, the expublished a mar ies. Also, the re party immediately the general str an appeal half, and containing a sh and the progre the need for f mond work themselves in also speaks ; for universal parliame present

n amendment was carried that com-attee be slected to bring in a plan or taking referendum votes, and Mai-iel, Staring and Solomon were elect-d for this purpose. Delegate from orkylile reported that the 30th A. D. till field a mass meeting on April 6, PAD To beat

TO SUUSCRI

will field a mass meeting on April 6, in Homestead Garden. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union, all proceeds over the expenses to me sent to the strikers, and Comrades Cassidy, Edlin and Roewer were elected as committee to visit the C. F. U. and ask their co-operation.

The banquet last Sunday in celebration of the seventieth birthday of

R. I., \$1; A. L., New York, 25c.;

h 1. \$1; A. L. sew 1002. Set. Holob, Bellaire, O., \$2; Victor Hag, Commerce, Tex., \$1; 15th Ir., Local Millynikee, \$2; Jas. on, Nickerson, Minn., \$1; Ar-Singing Society, New Haven.

Mar. 26 (deducting \$5,50 and

Leckout, Wash, and 5th Ward hiergo), \$3,101.01.

ndes in Washingto

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John W. Brown closes his lectur

The comrades in Washington been extremely well pleased with it is referes, and have found only ault—not having time to adverning get everybedy in town out to him." Comrade Longnire of

New York City.

g Conference to hold their pica as 26, of which half the proce-

wancen, and that delegates to the con-ference be elected at each of thes-peblic meetings as the representative of the people at large, and that the conference organize the agitation against the high rents. In presenting these recommendations of the commit-tree, Courade Reichenthal said the pre-cipal thing the conference could

principal thing the conteresses of the to organize a morement to refuse to pay the increase in rent and after the recommendations of the committee had been concurred in 1 cas moved to instruct our delegates to organize the organization.

is inuved to instruct our delegates to econference to advocate the organition of a tennaty's strike. After a in discussion this motion was voted we, and a motion to reconsider the ade matter was then carried. The street of Carl Haupt, brought up by a delegate from the 55th A. D., was creed to the Grievance Committee. At the meeting of the City Executive maintee last Tuesday Clark, Lane, d. Obrist were absent and unex-sed. Delegates from the Bronx re-reted that the meeting for enrolled

ed. Delegates from the Bronx reted that the meeting for enrolled
ers held in Bronx resulted in four
rapplications for membership; upon
gestion of the delegate it was deal to call a meeting in the South
of the 34th A. D., to organize a
nch. Bronx will take 0.000 leafA motion to count votes for
effects to national convention reold from district as a whole on
ballot was carried by a vote of 5, and a motion that this decision
not published in the party press

r an amendment used; centive to try to have the incelled, on the ground that it interfere with the Daily Call a July 4, was lost. The special tee elected at the previous

tion of the seventieth birthday of Alexander Jonas was a very enjoyable accasion. About one hundred comulatory telegrams and letters from or-ganizations and from comrades who could not attend were received and read. Morris Hillquit acted as toastster and speeches were made by nrades Burrowes, Furman, Phillips Comrades Bu Nagel, Slebodin, Wilshire, Dobbs, Ca han, Salisbury, Malkiel, Barondess han, Salisbury, Malkiel, Barondess Kranz, Fleschel, J. F. Clark, Reichen nowski, I cmon and others, as well as the guest of honor, whose inspiring re-ply was greeted with prolonged ap-IONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The 24th A. D. has decided to hold made to this fand since last reCoin card 1484, sent in by H.
c. Clinton, Ind.; 961, by Arthur
nils, Allentown, Pa.; 1390, by Also Obrich, Philadeiphia; 1688, by
Rieger, Stonington, Conn.; 308,
2, 27th Ward, Chicago; 1283, by
Clark, New Castle, Pa.; 760, by
Acran, Benson, Nch.—\$1.50
d 1652, by J. C. Bishop, Pitts
a., 50c.; 44, by Local Kingman,
\$1225; German Br., Local ProviR. I. 81; A. L. New York, 25c.; one agitation meeting and one busi-ness meeting each mouth, and to in-vite the enrolled Social Democratic

voters. Elsa Barker will be the leading speaker at the Sunrise Dining Club or Monday, April 4, opening the after dinner discussion of Walt Whitman. The club will meet at the Hotel Zan-gherl, 15 W. Twenty-fourth street. Din-ner will be served at 6:45, nad will cost 75 cents. Attendance is not limited to members, and anyone wishing to be present should notify the secretary, E. C. Walker, 244 W. 1 34 street, by Saturday, first mail.

At the last meeting of the 26th A. D., Franch 1, which was well attended, it was decided to hold a smoker and entertainment on Saturday, April 16, at Prienger's Hall, 1432 Second avenue. Comrades Philips and Lentz, Jr., were chosen as committee to make arrangements and 200 invita-tions will be sent out to enrolled

At the last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Demo-crafic Club three new members were Washington on April 12. He en go to Montana and work un-direction of the State Secre-tio is now arranging a lecture admitted. The committee to arrange for the Simons meeting at Grand American Hall on April 6 reported on its work. All the members of the club were set to work to distribute hand-bills and posters in order to get out a good crowd. The Verein für Yolks-bildung having decided to give up temporarily its headquarters, where the Club has been meeting, it was decided to meet hereafter in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. At the next meeting L. M. Rohr will take up some roints on the trade-union me nd a general discussion will follow. here will also be saveral recitations. There will also be saveral recitations. Comrade Sackin's lecture on Mar. 23 was well attended and the interest which the speaker aroused was shown by the lively discussion which ensued.

or her can easily compenses of meaning or purpose."

mes P. Carer begins his work in signn on April 4, speaking continu
yeas follows: Laurium, April 4; cock, April 5; Linden, April 6; cock, April 5; Linden, April 6; va City, April 11; Detroit, April 12; te Creek, April 13. He will probably me to Chicago on April 15 to ad
s the Shoe Workers' Union and enter Indiann for a series of ings that are now being arranged. BROOKLYN. At the regular meeting of the Kings County Committee Saturday, Mar. 26, members were admitted. four new members were admitted. Benjamin Hanford, William Butscher, Warren Atkinson, and Peter J. Flans cities that are now being arranged.
Ilvio Origo began its work in Pennrania at Philadelphia, Mar. 26,
are he speaks till Mar. 30. From
a ha goes to Yatesville, Mar. 31.
April 1. then to Luzerne County
a April 2 to 11. where there is a
number of Italians. gan were declared elected as delegates to the national convention, with Fred. Schnefer, Julius Gerber, J. Lackemacher and Bernard J. Riley as alter nates, having received the highest ref-erendum vote in the order named. The committee on May Day demonstration om April 2 to 11, where there is a recommission of Italians.
Robert Saftiel had to abandon his sik in Springfield, 111, a bad cold frings him home for four days. He sensied his work at Danville, III, ar. 28, for a series of meetings which ill close April 3. From there he goes Hamilton, O. speaking April 4, 5 and in that city, and then to Cincingfor one week, beginning April 7. reported that the Labor Lyceum had been secured for May 1. Upon receipt of letter regarding raising funds to pay State Organizer and Assistant State Secretary, the following motion was passed: That it is the sense of Local Kings County that it is opposed to the proposition of increasing the price of due stamps for that purpose.

Delegates to the Daily Call Conference of Brooklyn are reminded that the next meeting will be held on April 14 at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Notices will not be sent out. There are several important matters with regard to the picnic, subscriptions, etc., that will have to be decided at this meet-

Several of the S. D. P. pranches in Brooklyn are not represented in the Call Conference and the delegates of some of those that are represented fall to attend the meetings properly. Cer-tainly the Socialists should be well represented in this body, especially now that the date has been finally decided upon. All assembly districts in Brookdescring to fermulate plans for agita-tion against increased rents and high prices recommended that a contracte be railed consisting of five Calegates each from Local New York, Local Kings County, the Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the United Hebrew Trades, that meetings be field in each agitation district, appealing especially to the winder, and that delegates to the con-ference, he elected at each of these that the Brooklyn Call Conference meets at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m. sharp.

On Monday evening, April 11, John Spargo will speak at 118 Market street, Newark, on "The Economics of Broth-

Johanna Dahme of New York, will speak on "Woman's Political and Eco-romic Position" at Socialist Hall, 239 Washington street, Newark, Ladies especially invited.

At the last meeting of the State Committee of New Jersey a resolution to be handed to the delegates to the national convention was adopted which endorses the suggestion of Lo-cal Bridgeport that the expenses of national delegates be paid out of the national funds, and which also requests the national convention to alter Article X of the national constitution to read: One additional delegate for every 300 members in good standing. New Jersey will request that the presi-dential candidates be placed in that state for three days each, and that a

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia on Easter Sunday, Ap 3, at 8 p. m., in the Odd Fellows' To ple, Broad street above Arch. Me Wood Simons will speak on "Socialis and the Home" and A. M. Simons

and the Home" and A. M. Simons on "The Class Struggle in America." General admission will be 10 cents; reserved scata, 25 cents.

Silvio Origo, the Italian Organizer, addressed a large meeting of Italian workingmen in Columbus Hall, Philadelphia, last Sunday. An Italian branch will probably be organized.

Local Relie Versea hard. Local Belle Vernon has raised by ollection \$20 for sending delegates to

the national convention. Local Phila delphia has piedged \$25. Local Eric pledged \$5 and transportation Erie to Chicago and return for one delegate, no matter what part of the state he is from.

Receipts of the State Committee for the week were as follows: Miners ville, \$2; Belle Vernon, \$20; Philadel phin, \$12; Lansford, \$4; contribution toward paying off the debt, Twen-tieth Ward Branch, Philadelphia, \$1.

Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simons will lec-ture in Faneuii Hail, Doston, Friday, April 15, 8 p. m. This is the Sourth meeting in the lecture course given by the Boston Socialist Women's Club. Tickets cost ten cents. The profits will be given to the fund for establishing Socialist weekly paper in Boston.

John Fitzpatrick will speak on "Why Workingmen Should Become Social ists," Sunday, April 3, 8 p. m., at 609 Washington street.

An entertainment and darce will be An entertainment and darce win to given by the Socialist Educational As-sociation for the benefit of the "New Liberator," April 18, at 8 p. m., in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street, Tick-

The Boston Socialist Sunday School meets in the hall of the Metaphysical Club, 30 Huntington avenue each Sun-cay at 3 p. m. On April 3 the subject of the lesson will be "The Making of a

Chio.

By request of Acting State Secretary Edward Gardner of Ohlo, the National Secretary reports the following in the Weekly Bullletin: "One John Rudolph pretending to be a Polish organizer, has misappropriated funds of the Polish Branch of Cleveland; and the branch requests that Socialists be care. ful to give no man authority unless known to them to be O. K. or recom-mended by the National or State Com-

Wisconsin.

Comrade Mailly reports as follows upon his week's work in the Milwau-kee campaign: "Sunday morning, Mar. 13, addressed a regular meeting at Brewers' Union and in afternoon spoke in National Hall to two hundred spoke in National Hall to two immered people; Monday night addressed meet-ing of Tanners' Union: Tuesday night, meeting in Lieder Hall, with Victor L. Berger, mayorally candidate, who made his first speech of the campaign; Wednesday night, first addressed regul-lar meeting of the Federated Trades Council and then went to Bohemian Turn Hall, where Comrades Berger, Pergler, Weber, and Gaylord also spoke; Thursday night addressed good meeting in the Twelfth Ward, Comrade Kliest speaking in German; Fri day night addressed two meetings, one in Stabb's Hall, Fiftcenth Ward, where Comrade Gaylord also spoke, and the other in Peterson's Hall; Saturday night another good meeting in Elev enth Ward. Also made short addresses on Socialism to class in political economy at State Normal School on Wednesday. The weather was especially unfavorable all the week but I was well satisfied with the meetings and the comrades seemed satisfied also. It was a disappointment that Comrade Herron's meeting on Thursto fill the engagement. Notwithstand-ing the small audience of sixty people, I was told the address was a splendid effort."

Missouri. The Quorum of the Missouri State Committee states, in answer to a number of inquiries that information as to land ownership, tenancy, and farm labor at wages from members hitherto classed as "farmers" is ask-ed for statistical purposes. By un-animous vote of all members of the State Committee Secretary Palmer will be paid thirty dollars a month will be paid thirty dollars a month for by Local Kansas City. The Quorum is grieved at the facetious resolution passed by Local Sedalia, regarding an attempt to route the Du Prozes across the state on their re turn to Ohio. No attempt was made by the Quorum to impose a meeting on any local; it merely gave permission that arrangements might be made where possible, in order to help two comrades and do a little work for Socialism. The letter Schalla thinks so funny was not written by Secretary Paimer or any member of the Quorum, but by some friends of the Du Prozes. The Secretary is now trying to make dates across northern Mis to make dates across northern Mis-souri for Nina E. Woods of the Milts' School, J. E. Snyder, Territorial Or-ganizer of Oklahoma, and for Nation-al Committeeman Geo. H. Turner, and wishes it understood that these com-

can but timbs that such as can use them will be amply repaid.

Application for charters have been received as follows: Oronogo (organ-ized by Berry), six signers, mixed oc-cupations; Belion (by the Du Prozes), six signers, mixed occupations; Grimmitt (by J. F. Williams), ten signers, all farmers, particulars have been asked; Lamar, with twenty signers. varied occupations. Unless objection is made within thirty days charter: will be granted. Charters have been granted to Nebo, Higginsville and Jas per. The Fifteenth Congressional District has been organized, and Com-rade E. M. Ford of Joplin represents Pannsylvania.

Frank Gagliardi of Belle Vermon will be be brunded in the State Committee. Organizer bloom of the delegate it was deto call a meeting in the South the 3-tik A. D., to organize an Italian local at Monongahela City.

The comrades of Lansford have challenged the old party leaders to meet Geo. H. Goebel in debate on April 1. They will endeavor to have prominent sor from district as a whole on list was carried by a vote of 5 mid a nickion that this decision published in the party press of the property of the pr

from Springfield signed with thirty, names, twenty of which are in que, hand. By order of the Quorum, See retary Palmer sent the following letter to J. L. Green, Fred Young, P. A. Anderson, J. C. Gage, A. Tyler, Zachtery Taylor, Granville P. Evans, F. J. Hundhausen, Geo. A. Phifer, S. J. 794. Hundhausen, Geo: A. Phifer, S. J. Tif-fany, D. West, J. Madison Allen, J. T. Flannery, Frank E. Feyen, A. T. Lane, A. R. Prescott, William Mitchell,

fled that the use of the name Socialist Party by the convention held in Springfield, Mar. 7 last is without war-rant of right and is not countenanced by the State Committee of the Socialst Party in Missouri. The Socialist or ganization in Springfield has been st pended for some time for non-payment of dues and the charter is now held in beyance, pending investigation of af-

fairs there.

"Further, we are credibly informed that said convention was held in such a manner as to allow any one to paricipate in same without regard to po litical affiliation; that a resolution passed to omit the nomination for of fee of City Attorney, which is indicative of favoring the nominee of some other party; and that it is cur-rent rumor in Springfield that the Re-publican is the party so favored. "Also there are men nominated on

this ticket who are known not to have been members of any Socialist organi-zation prior to their nomination.

"Any one of these facts is sufficient to bar the individuals who participated

from membership in the Socialist Party, and we therefore declare the action of said convention absolutely unsocialistic and contrary to party principles, and warn all Socialist against supporting these candidates of taking any part in the campaign for

Ben Hauford will speak in Hart-ford, Conn., on Saturday evening, April 2, under the auspices of the So-

cialist Party.

The Socialists of the state of Washington are voting on a referendum to instruct their delegate to the national convention to advocate the following resolution: "That no county, state on national official in the Socialist Party shall, at the same time, hold an ed ter'al, or any other literary position on any capitalistic paper, or any other pa-per not in harmony with the program of the international Socialist Party, and the Socialist Party of America Provided, however, that the holding of such position shall not affect any con-rade's standing in the party."

State Secretary E. E. Martin is do ing his full share toward putting the Washington contingent of the Socialis Party in the front rank. His semi-monthly bulletins, which are becto graphed and sent out to all locals and ing and well calculated to stir up part members who incline to get tired Three applications for local charter, were considered at the last State Com mittee meeting. It is interesting to notice that, at the same meeting, a mitteeman, the State Committee de clined, holding that its both the Stat Committee and the National Committeemen are elected by general vote the State Committee has not authorit to instruct the National Committee

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

comrade who has served on the lec-committee for his local and knows the difficulties of such work suggests that we might lighten the bardens of the lectur-committees by printing the addresses of, number of speakers and lecturers in and round New York City to be clipped and

sett, Leonard D.-3) Lafayette Place York. New York Barker, Mrs. Elsa-149 W. Hundred and fifth street, New York. Bondin, E. H.—239 Beandway, New York, Burrowes, Jeter E.—422 Chestant street, Arlington, N. J. Fish-525 Decatur street, Breading for, G. Fish-525 Decatur street, Brooklyn. Miss. Johanns—153 E. Hundred Brahme. Miss. Johanns—153 E. Hundred and seventeenth street, New York. Dobbs. Charles—eta. "WEshire's Maga-tion, 1.5 E. Twonty-third street, New Street, New York. rine, 125 L. Twenty-turn a treet, New York.
Lalin, William-3 Rutgers street, New York.
Fedgenhaum, H.—122 Rocknway avenue, Pedgenhaum, H.—124 Rocknway avenue, Brooklyin.
Hertin M.—803 Union

Rooklyn. Mrs. Bertin M.-803 Union street. Breeklyn. Front, J. C. -Glo M. Eighty-fourth street. New York. Fernan, Dr. Charles L.-121 Schermer burn effect, Brughlyn. Hanford, Drn. -St Marcy avenne. Brook esklyn. C -610 M Eighty-fourth street. tyn, Herron, George D.-59 W. Forty-fifth street. New York.
Hillquit, Morris-329 Broadway, New Henry R. - 622 Chestnut street Arlington, N. J.,
Krafit, Frederick-29 Reservoir avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.
Lee, Algernou-184 William street, New
York.
Lenton, Courtenay-184 William Lemon, Courtmay 181 William street, New York, Lovejoy, Une Hev. Owen R.-24 N. Ninth t. Vernon, N. Y. aresis D.-133 W. Hundred and street, New York. L. T.-52, Westcutt street, East Orange, N. J.
Oswald, Walter L 37 Locust avenue,
Artington, N. J.
Thilips, 1-216 E. Seventy-sixth street, k. Jns. M.—285 Barrow street, Jer. N. J. er, F.-891 Flatbush avenue, Schineter, F.—SSI Flatfush avenus, Brobbeth, Henry L.—60 Second avenue, Stobodile, Henry L.—60 Second avenue, Sparre, John—610 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York, Stone, N. I.—2006, Washington avenue, New York, Streeter, G. C.—700 E. Fourth street, r. G. C.-706 E. Fourth street.

Streeter, B. Brookiya. Ufert, Charles 529 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. Wilshire, H. Gaylord-125 E. Twentythird street, New York. THE USE AND THE ABUSE

OF THE REFERENDUM OF THE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The privilege of the referendum is a priceless one to Socialists; Indeed, we have raised it to the level of a right. It is true the one supreme safeguard to preserve the more ment as the collecte expression of five will add yet we have seen that evel so fine a thing as this may be abused. V is sensities to vote, through referendum for the same thing twice in one week. For the contrary during the same wee Indeed, it is senseless to vote a second me on any referendum, until the first we has been given a chance to show its off its, whether it be a day after, a week stiff, or a month of the contrary to invasible the sense of the contrary of the week stiff, or a month of the total means the sense of the contrary of the week stiff, or a month of the total means the sense of the contrary of the week stiff, or a month of the total means the sense of the contrary of the sense of the contrary It be a day after, a week afti/, or a month at the popular will, as expressed in a referendum, have small faith in the intelligence and foresight at the working class. Our recent experience means one of two things: Either that the working class is too unstable a hody for self-government, or that the state of the control of the control

fum vote, either in its negative of form, after it has suce been sub-

members should certainly have a three members should certainly have a three methal respite. In some form, will probably come up before the national convention, and it might be well for The Worker to give the membership an expression of its views on the question.

WALTER LANFERSHEE.

Newport, Kr., Mar. 22.

(Note—in the issue of Mar. 15. The Worker has already expressed its epinion that the present provision in regard to initiative and referendum in the party is liable to subles—or illedy, rather, to be used so function that the present provision in regard to initiative and referendum in the party is liable to subles—or illedy, rather, to be used so function and the content the real will of the membership. Comrade Lantersiek's suggestion seems to us a fair and whe one for action by the convention.—Ed.)

FEUDALISM.

(Seven hundred years of progress.)

A. D. 1204. The baron stood on the rampart's edge

and gazed across the plain. Where grazed the herds and curled the smoke and waved the golden grain, As fair in the sheen of a summer sun lay spread the rich champaign. And he smote his thigh with his

the wall. "Ho, there! Ho, there, my page!"

And bid him gather my trusty men ere yet the shadows fall:

they that draw the bow, And they shall wait by the western gate till they hear my bugie blow. To-night we ride o'er the countryside a harvest ripe to mow."

Now high in the topmost turret peals out the castle bell; Insistent o'er the country round its brazen accents swell, and east and west and south and

north The baron's mustering call goth forth. Woe to the wight who lingers when he hears th' imperious knell!

The plowman halts in the furrow as booms the grim alarm; The herdsman gathers his cattle and hurries home to the farm The hunter turns him from the kill, The woodsman drops his ax and bill, Silent afar the clacking mill,

The forge fire dies, the siedge is still. And every man of the baron's cian he hies him home to arm. And now is heard in the castle vard

the hurrying trend of men
As in they pour from marsh and
moor and field and forest and fen, From hlliside and from lakeside the far distant glen.

And now the footmen form their ranks, each pikeman pike in head; Each bowman true hath bent the yew and tried the quivering strand. And it's woe for the wife as she sits Oh, woe for the wife as she weeps for

one Or sire or son that to-day is gone to

And now they wait by the western gate in silent, stern array. As the lengthening shadows lingering mark the doon of the dying day; And now the baron's bugle sounds. And over the drawbridge his charger bounds.

bounds, And silent into the summer night the raiders tramp away.

the law for one and all-That whose lives on the baron's lane must answer the baron's call, And whose lives on the baron's land May feed as he will at the baron'

But whose feeds at the baron's hand unust hold him the baron's thrall! A. D. 1904.

hand.

The magnate sits in his parlor, where the bunched electrics glow, As hat in head without they stand, his callers, all in a row, And the hurrying clerks through the swinging doors pass swiftly to and fro.

Apon he paceth the room, apon he watcheth the ticker wheel Unceasing rattle the price of "Mop," of Copper, Sugar and Steel, Anon he turneth the news slips o'er

And now he presseth a button, one of The scrivener jumpeth as rings the

bell. The scrivener jumpeth-he knows full Jumpeth not at the magnate's his punishment is condign.

The magnate is ware of the scrivener. pencil and book in hand.
"Who may they be without?" quoth
he, "that beyond my portal stand? Go seek me their business out and quick return for my command."

The scrivener bath hied him forth and anou in the outer half He swiftly passeth from one to and learneth the need of all. Oh, many the needs of many the mer that on the magnate call!

And now returns the scrivener. "Be

pleased to hear," said he.
"This is his name, and this his state, and this is each one's plea." And the magnate bears the scriven read the list from A to Z. "This one, an alderman, asketh loan of

dollars an hundred score."
"Where be my ordinance, I pray? The
alderman hath no more
Till signed and scaled in my hand it My terms for him are C. O. D.

What doth he take me for?" quoth he "Avaunt! Go show him the door!" "This senator next doth crave" boon, for behold, his fences fail?"
"What! Shall I buy him his scat again? Success I pay on the nail. But naught for naught is my golden

What craftsman keepeth a broken

"Cometh the manager of the mill. h. men still idle walt." Let there hunger awhile till they do my will and their insolence abate. Perchance when the whirling snow-

And the women shiver and children cry , They'll own that master of all am I

Keep locked and barred the gate."
And thus the scrivener calls the roll
as they stand without in the hall,
Banker, broker and president, judge and merchant great and small.

For this is the law of the latter day-

That whose taketh the magnate's pay Shall own the right of the magnate's sway and hold him the magnate's thrall.

Envol.

Thus runs the law, and the law shall run till the earth in its course is still And the ages hurrying one by one the cup of time shall fill-

That whose eateth another's bread shall do that other's will. —Wall Street Journal.

WARNING TO

NEW READERS.

The party which The Worker sup ports is known in the nation as the Socialist Party. In New York, on ac count of certain provisions of the elec-tion laws, it is obliged to call itself the Social Democratic Party; its emblen in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Labor Party is an en tirely separate and hostile organiza tion, led and controlled by Daniel De Leon. It is important that the distinc-tion be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P

gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by the union of the old Social Democratic Party. organized in 1897, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer

of 1899.

This Socialist Party or Social Demo-cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates: in 1992 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their sepa-rate fields. The De Leonites main-tained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions.

Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once honorable name, has devoted its ef-forts almost exclusively to two ob-jects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, indermine, or disrupt the trade union The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

nummed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confulen, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter.

2. We support the trade unions.

without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dic-tate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the rade unions with a vigor second only o that with which it attacks us: no content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist-

3. We regulate our internal affairs by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained fo their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and discent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Social-

ism we seek to convince men by argu-ment and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its Afar there ringeth a tinkling bell, and there showeth the magnate's sign. and who naturally suppose from the name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who s do not even observe the dis-tinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves— attend the meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any-one candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it ctually exists, and that men who ap prove of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence of the other side.

> -If you get a half-dozen copies of this paper, you may know that you are thereby requested to distribute the among your neighbors.



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Where to Lunch and Dine

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Old-time trade unions upheld the interests of one class of workines against another. Even different branches of the same trade were or

ganized in warring factions. This principle operated strongly against the growth of the spirit of solidarity

among the workers. With the rapid changes that have been going on in the industrial world, trade unionism or the economic organization of the working class, has n sarily changed many of the old-time methods, and the old cry of "no polities in unions" is not raised so often when a Socialist takes the floor in a union meeting. While this evolution has been going on with the rank and file as the restlessness and discontent increases with their terrible exploita-tion, we behold a most singular phe-nomenon. The so-called "labor lead-ers" stand aside from the progress of vents in their world, recognize no volution in their organization, and between capital and labor, and even irge the workingman to consider that the man who is grinding his labor yaine down to the lowest degree of existence, is the man whose interests are identical with his own. "Arbitra tion," another slogan—what has it ac-complished for the workers? Can any one point to a single instance where arbitration has resulted in permanent Ah, these men gain to the workers?

It is time we were trying to explain this phenomenon, the fact that the "labor leaders" or mis-leaders of many of our largest bodies of mious are not in the line of evolution. Contrast the sayings of Mitchell, Gompers & Co. with the ringing words of the PO-LITICAL leaders of the working class in the old world—uttered so long ago as '96 at the International Convention in London of Socialist workers and Trade Union Congress—there were many of the regulation "leaders" there also who prated about "harmony," "no politics," etc., but an avalanche of So cialism broke upon their weak words. Men who are seers and not afraid of the evolution or revolution of their class, stood up in that congress from France and Germany and Italy and startled the old British trade unionists from their medieval complacency.

Jaurés, the French M. P., said, "We are in favor of political action because we want economic freedom.

"You may have traitors in any party, but the worst traitor and most dan-gerous foe is he who, as you go out to fight, says, 'Leave your weapons at home.' The most powerful weapon of the working class in their struggle is POLITICAL ACTION, and the m dangerous enemies of the working class are those who advise them not to use that weapon."

Does not Mr. John Mitchell or any of the "friends of labor" know this as well as Jaurés of France? Do they not know that the only thing the capitalist class fears is a working class that will act, as a class, politically? When they repudiate Socialism in con-ventions and through the press, are they thinking of the best interests of workers or seeking for the patronage and approval of the ruling class?

Oh, that we had labor leaders in every branch of industry who would enlighten the army of exploited men as to the present history of their class in countries like Germany, for instance, a history that one does not get from capitalist newspapers. Since the Congress of '96 Germany has almost doubled the Socialist vote, which was then one and three-quarter millions. August Bebel, in his speech on politi-cal action in that London Congress. "It has been said that the po-action of the workers is harmful to their class. In Germany every thing that has been done for the workthing that has been done for the work-ers economically or politically has been done through the political action of the Social Democracy, through their political strength. And the German workers know this so well that they will not hear of political abstention.

'Vote more!' is their cry. "The more you go to the ballot for your own class the better."

"The German workers have seen with the deepest regret that a portion of the English workers are still willing to be the tall of the bourgeois parties, and that they voted for these parties at the last election. We especially appeal to the English workers to organize independently for you, the English working class, have but to WILL and you will be masters of the

organization. He said, in part: "In 1895 we, the Social Democratic Party, had 80,000 votes and fifteen deputies. This participation in political action upon individuals, but upon the party as a whole. Like an International Con-gress it raises, chastens, purifies us all." In speaking of party discipline when one of the most beloved of all the Socialist deputies had transgressed party discipline and been summoned to was one of the greatest martyrs of our common cause. He was beloved by all. Nevertheless, he had to appear

cause they see the light in the distance and are not afraid to point it out to those who walk in the darkness of poverty and want. But, again, do the labor leaders like

Mitchell, Gompers & Co. not see the light, too? Do they not know what has been accomplished by the political action of the workers of France, Germany and Italy? Yes, they DO know

If the class struggle goes on in the line of intelligent evolution it must be POLITICALLY, and in time economic have done its work and given place to new order of things. Progress that will mean the overthrow of the entire wage system, growth that means a whole new world of opportunity to all humanity, will not need a trade union. and the Mitchelis and the Comperses

"And why? Because he played a part in it. The 'third estate' had been ncorporated into the medieval system. Its position was subordinate But now that it was GROW men had much more to gain by clinging to the skirts of the noblesse and aiding them in frustrating that COM-PLETE REVOLUTION (which the rank and file of the class were seeking than in assisting the accomplishment o f this revolution, which could only effacement of their own per-

mentary-elect of trade unions,

These words of Bax surely clear up the mystery and the phenomenon of a labor leader who would know nothing of the evolution of his class stands ex-

OUT OF THE CROWD.

Out of the crowd he came and did his The simple man sufficient, strong and

sweet.
Taking his place in the mix, not push-

ing on beyond or lagging behind, Letting who pass him who might, letting who rob him who would, Out of deep shadows emerging when

Then back again into the beloved shadows contentedly retiring. The simple man, the man you meet

every day and every where, hop in the stream that passes by The anonymous sap of the earthtree

announcing fruit, Lost in the mingling all, averaged in the human lump,

Creator creating yet never imprinting Do you know what it means to be very

great?
To be very great is to be very simple.
The simplest man on the earth is the greatest man on the earth:

Greatness shrinks from greatness; it disappears of the trail; It has work to do and does it according to the work.

The singer has a song to sing and sings it according to his song.

He does not sing it according to your ear or your applause.

The men with dirt on their hands, the despised men, The men of the common trades who

e men of the common trades who go about their work with no thought of fame, thought of fame, at men who care for the world in its night and its day and yet are unnamed on the list of saviors, as men who plant in the spring and gather in the fall and are not mentioned in the reports, as men you would not seat at your table or invite to meet you in equal places, see are the men of the crowd who save the crowd from you,

state of society.' Enrico Ferri, M. P. of Italy, gave testimony that proved the educational effect of political discipline upon the workers, preventing anarchy and dishad a most notable effect not only the bar of the party congress: "He before our party tribunal and apolo-gize for his conduct. This submission to the discipline of the party is espe-cially necessary in our southern countries, where we are very prone to use romantic revolutionary phrases—is es-pecially necessary to bring about that union of the proletariat of the head with the proletariat of the hand who, united against capitalism, will over-

Ah, these men of the old world are the REAL leaders of men; leaders be-

and more's the pity! And here is the explanation of the whole phenomenon:

tion," speaking of events which led up to it, illustrated this point most clear-ly: Fleselles, a leading man of the third estate, still seemed to be the man least anxious to see the feudal system

overthrown.

sonal position. "History repeats itself. Trade unions have won for themselves recogni-tion and patronage in the middle class world to-day. Their leaders, in a similar way, do not exhibit any special desire for a change which though it would mean the liberation and triwould mean the liberation and tri-umph of the class they represent, would, at the same time, render trade unions a thing of the past, no less than the lord mayors and cabinet ministers who stroke the backs of the parila verily, this is not a nice prospect for

These are the men of the crowd who These men of powerful anonymous in-

Clinching the truce of love.

You have taken your lamp and looked for fame and wished to stand

You have worshipped showense great But greatness does not come dressed up in the compliments and salaams of the multitude.

ing sufficient for what he may,

plainest man is great if he is as big as his task. noislest reputation is contemptible if it fails to fulfill,

And fulfillment is always equal in the impartiality of the last award.

I am not afraid of the crowd The crowd will not destroy me, th

crowd makes me what I am In the sweep of the general purpose star my personal will. The crowd is the infinite treasury up

on which all greatness must draw, The crowd is the infinite treasury

upon which all identity must draw: Even identity, that proudest relie of

ages battle-worn, Lost in the but of the hermit is for in the crowd.

-Horace Traubel,
in the Conservator.

NOT A SAD DEFINITION.

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN "HUSTLING."

The collapse of one of the sky-scraper buildings of New York, while in course of erection, and the attend-ant loss of life, affords a sufficiently tragic warning of the dangers to be apprehended here from the adoption of the much-vaunted American method of "hustling." There has been already a number of fatas cordents in conneca number of fatal accidents in conne of modern industrialism, and there is every reason to fear that the number will be rapidly increased with the steady pressure which is constantly being applied to secure more and still more rapid production. Life and limb lency is to increased rapidity, and to a greater output by every individual workman. The appetite grows with eating, and the greater the output, the greater the production, the greater the demand for increased productivity. The very increase in production which turned into a scourge to flog them to still greater efforts. Because they have produced so much, that is no reason for them to enjoy more; rather is it so that they shall be spurred to still greater efforts. Thus "hustling" not only means risk to life and limb, it ieans also increased precariou

of doing more work.

It is not only in the building trade porcover, that American methods of "hustling" are being introduced. In every industry the tendency is to ac-celerate the pace, to speed up and in-tensify labor, and to increase the output. In the engineering industry the operation of the bonus, or "premium, system is being gradually extended the object being to increase the product of every workman by the incer tive of a bonus which while it repre sents an addition to the earnings the individual workman, means a duction in the total wages paid and a greater output for less pay, and with a corresponding reduction in the number dustry, again, a persistent effort is b de to induce the weavers to tend an increased number of looms, and this has in more than one instauce led to a strike." As the Burnley Weavers' Association say, in this conte-

employment, more want and starvation, and lower wages, as the reward

"In Burnley there are 60,000 loours, which, on the basis of four to each person, find employment for 15, 000 weavers. If you increase the num ber of looms a weaver has to miad from four to six, you will only be able to find work for 10,000 people, and if you adopt the eight-loom system you will only require 7,500 weavers, as compared with 15,000 at present. This is sufficient to make us hesitate before accepting such a revolutionary change as is proposed to us. The net loss in wages would amount to nearly £5.000 a week, or £250,000 per annu loss would be as keenly felt by grocer, the draper, the tailor, and all other tradesmen as by the weavers. For these and other reasons we think it is in the public interest that these proposals be resisted at all costs.' think so, too. It is a monstrous thing that improved machinery and more perfect methods of production should be used, not to bring more pleasure and leisure into the lives of the work ers, but to increase their toil. And yet there are professed friends of the workers who would persuade that this accelerated production and intensification of labor is really bene ficial to them. It may be impossible to prevent these consequences of dustrial development, but they sh be resisted as strenuously as possible, while we strive for the only perman-ent remedy, the socialization of all the means and instruments of production

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

-Social Democrat (London).

1. Five or more persons may organ of the Socialist Party (known in Ne York and Wisconsin as the Socia Democratic Party), and sever their relations with all other political par-

2. The officers to be elected are:

(a) A Chairman at each meeting.
(b) Recording Secretary. (c) Financial Secretary.

(d) Organizer. '
(e) Literature Agent.

3. Order of business.
(a) Reading of the minutes.

(b) Admission of new members, (d) Report of Organizer.

(e) Reports of committees, (f) Unfinished business

4. Where a state is unorganized and a local is formed, a monthly payment computed on a basis of ten cents for each member, for the maintenance of the national organization, shall be paid to the National Secretary.

Where state organizations exist, this payment of ten cents should be made to the State Secretary with a formal application for charter. These funds can be raised by levying dues on the membership or otherwise, as the local

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on the names of persons participating, to-gether with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with applica-tion for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State

Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold meeting at least once a week, for th transaction of business or the discus of political and economic que

7. Where no local exists, any person desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be enrolled as a member-at-large on payment of the monthly dues of ten cents.

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Hawk and Handsaw Tales.

TOLD BY BEN HARFORD

HOW TO ROB A MAN " WHO IS BROKE.

How to rob a man who is broke How to get riches out of paupers. These things are not impossible, nor even difficult. They are not even rare. They are every-day occurrences. They are habit, custom. They are almost the universal rule. So common they do not excite comment in them-selves. It is the correct statement of them that is unusual.

Ordinarily they appear in the form of "business,", "flaance,", "industry," "commerce," and the like, and are regarded as quite the thing, and quite the right thing as a matter of course. How to rob a man who is broke.

Captain Kidd, Jack Shepard and Jesse James were able men and truly great robbers. But that trick was beyond their powers. Their notion of robbery was, first of all, to find a man who had the coin. With all their craft and courage, they never were equal to the task of getting wealth rom a man who had no wealth.

That is the "business" of the mo

ern Captains of Industry. And so rich are their rewards that the old knights of the road, chevaliers de l'industrie, safe-èrackers, counterfeiers and pirates of the past would ache in their grayes could they but dream of the capitalists' swag. How to rob a man who is broke.

A man who is broke in time become

hungry, and must eat or perish. He possibly has five courses open to him -he can beg, borrow, steal, work or into fail; besides, he won't get much, anyway; regardless of Supreme Cour.s, and the Mendicants' Merger, there

are beggars in plenty, and plenty of competition between them. If the man who is broke and hun-gry is caught stealing, he is thrown into fail; besides, stealing isn't what it used to be: Rockefeller will soon have most everything worth stealing. Over in a New Jersey town recently three men worked hard all night cracking a safe and got-twelve cents. Needless to remark that Mr. Rocke feller was not one of the three men. Mr. Rockefeller does not work nights, Besides, he knows that sooner or later he'll get the twelve cents, anyway.

A man who is broke and hungry can orrow all he wants—on good security.

A man who is broke and hungry can starve-but he must not be caught at it in New York State. Suicide may or may not be a sin, but the statutes of the Empire State make it a crime pun-

islable by imprisonment. How to role a map who is broke. There is just one door of hope that may or may not be open to the man who is broke-work. There is nothing bad about work. It's the very thing but for every man who would eat. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou ext bread." And if you eat bread and do not work, then you eat it in the sweat of some other man's face. Work, by

all means for the pennliess man.
But to work, a man must have land to stand on. He must have unfinished or raw material to work upon. He must have tools, means of production, to work with. Our man who is broke has none of these things-if he had he would not be broke. Without these things he cannot live except in the asylum or the jail.

How to rob a man who is broke. To save himself from death, asylum or jail, the man who is broke must have work. To work he must have means of production.

Who OWNS the means of produ The capitalist. The captain of in-

dustry.
Who USES the breans of produc-

Workingmen. the man who owns the means of production. The fear of the prison, the asylum and starvation have driven that peiniless man along the path which led to the employment office of that owner of the means of produc tion with a force irresistible as that which drives the earth onward in its orbit. To be at all, he must be there. To continue to be, he must gain access to the means of production.

ess to the means of production.

How to rob a man who is broke. There stand face to face what legal fiction calls two free men. One free man the OWNER of means of production, with money in his purse and money in the bank, with a comfortable and luxurious home, and in no hurry. The other free man homeless penniless, hungry, his only chance of life dependent on his USE of the oth er's means of production. These two men do not dicker, and argue and haggle. The man who is broke does no propose to buy or rent means of pro-duction. The FREE contract between these FREE men takes the form of

one man hiring the other to work for him-by the day, week or month. Suppose that our man who is broke if allowed to use the means of produc tion can create new value equal to \$10 in a day's work, how much will his wages be if the OWNER of the means

of production employs him? Suppose that our man who is broke can create \$20 of new value by a day's work, how much will his wages be? Suppose he creates \$40 by his day; work, how much will his wages be?

You might not think it, but his wages will be the same whether his labor produces wealth to the value of \$10 a day, \$20 a day, or \$40 a day.

What will his wages be?
Given a man who is broke, given a FREE laborer, who must have work or perish, what will he work for? What must be work for? He will work for a wage sufficient to sustain life.

That is all the FREE Captain of Industry will offer, and that the FREE abover must take or periah.

Every day that he works for wages Every day that he works for wages he must produce wealth of a value GREATER than his wages—otherwise he is discharged. The only purpose of the OWNER of the means of production is to have workmen USE his means of production, have their labor create a value GREATER than their

How shall the WORKERS become

MASS MEETING
to protest against HIGH RENTS and HIGH PRICES of NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The Second Agitation District, of the Social Democratic Party,

Down Town Young Peoples Soc. Dem. Club, Wednesday, April 6, at Grand American Hall, 7-9 Second Ave. Speakers: A. M. & MAY WOOD SIMONS, of Chicago in English, and ALEXANDER JONAS, in Gorman.

Commecces at 8 P. M., sharp. Music by the Socialist Band. Doors open at 7.30. All comrades and readers of THE WORKER are requestee to

National Platform of the Socialist Party

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901;

National Convention as Indianapolts, July, 1901;
The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union between the factor of the wage-working class. The control of the wage working class. The condition of the control of the wage of the condition of the control of the c

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the inhor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the one holdited organization able to adequately an obsistently conduct the political struggle of the working class, and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the se-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, un-formly secumised to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-astrons to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and Whereas, And alliance, direct or indirect, with such, parties is dangerous to the politi-

afraid that'll be another Haw

CHILD LABOR LAW SUSTAINED.

District Municipal Court of New York

City has done well to maintain the

new Compulsory School Law and fine the Chelsea Jute Mill Co. \$50 for em-ploying a girl of eleven years in viola-

tion of the law. The fine is a ridicu-

lously light one, of course, and it will

rate, to make it expensive for employ-ers to violate the law-and only through their purses can their consci-

ences be reached. The case will be

appealed and it will be interesting to see what the higher courts will do

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

incessant vigilance at

Let us give credit where credit to

of Social Democratic Party. The party on blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International So

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realisms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original convention of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original content of the principles of government and using them, for the purpose of transforming the present system of government and using them, for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution, which its buff in improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the respiralists to control the product and keep the private ownership to the production and distribution is responsible for the creating uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers. The provential of the workers, the capitalists and ware-workers, disappearing in the indicate classification of the production and distribution of the productions and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and entains of livelihood gives to the capitalist and control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and entains of international physical and social interiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist cass dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly

shreey.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are reckiessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between patients, indiscriminate shoughter is read in the destruction of whole races is all into the destruction of the capitalists may extend their countries the capitalists may extend their countries of the capitalists may extend their countries of the capitalists may extend their countries of the capitalists may extend their countries.

ion strond and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed expiralism are leading to Socialism, which will sholish both the capitalist class and the same strong control of the same strong conditions are alike interested in the uphoiding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Jenucerate, Litepublican, the complete overship control of the system of private same all other conditions are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of empiralism, by constituting themselves of the properties of empirical capits, distinct from section into a political, party, distinct from propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby readirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the trade-union movement as expressed in the trade-union movement as expressed in the Indianapolis convention of 1961.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same conomic forfes and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co operation and special splice.

But we are also mindful of the fact that cach of the two movements has its own special mission to perfern in the struggle for the working class, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to right the political lattics of the working each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic traggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of ail: trade organizations of alsor without as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to levile trade unions as such to be repre-While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the filies and manner of the transition to sofishes also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We consider it of the utmost insolution of the transition to support the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We letter its condition and to elect Socialization path of the work of the properties of the work of the properties of the work of the properties of the sential netter of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of trimportation and communication, and an other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopoles, trusts, and controlled the properties of the reduction of laxes on propelled to the reduction of laxes on propelled to the reduction of laxes on propelled to the increase of waxes and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. as against another.

We also declare that we deem it to invite trade unions as such to be sented in the political conventions party.

rates to the consumer.

The progressive reduction of the hours of inbor 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.

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

working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose to order text, the water that care the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all reliations up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, richling, and food,

6. Equal civil and political rights for mean and women. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendam, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. Hut in adverating times measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Common-

wages, and himself pocket the DIF- , OWNERS of the means of production FERENCE between the value of the wealth their labor creates and the por-tion of that value returned to them in and Handsaw. the form of wages. That DIFFER-

ENCE the captain of Industry calls of brain and brawn produces all wealth, it is easily to be seen that what a considence man calls "graft," what a gambler calls "velvet," what a thief calls "swag." that is what a capitalist calls "PROPIT." It is simply something for nothing. Wealth without equivalent. That is all Jesse

That PROFIT for the emplalists of United States amounts to fully 100 per cent on the amount they pay in wages, probably much more. In other words, for every deliar in value that the workman creates for the Captain of Industry Mr. Captain gets 50 cents in profit and Mr. FREE Work-man gets 50 cents. How to rob a man who is broke.

Simply OWN as your private prop erty the means of production he must USE or perish. Not only can you rol him, but you can do so with SAFETY. You need not even go out and look for him. Sit in your office and he will come to you as cattle to the salt lick, and beg you to rob him. And you shall wax mighty, and great, and be honor ed among men, and be very stiff-necked and hold your head very high, for a time—just about the time you are able to do that gracefully, perhaps some kind friends will come your way and stretch your neck a little, and raise your head just one little notch higher, just a little notch, but just

But, no. All that is of the past Nothing like that ever to be again.

Nothing ever to be again except this
continued story of robbing the man who is broke—just that to-day, and to-morrow, and forever and ever. Noth-ing ever to be in all time except pob-bing him and his wife and his children, and his children's children and their children—unless— Unless that man and his brothers learn that Labor of brain and brawn

produce ALL wealth, and also Carn that when those who USE the means of production OWN the means of pro-duction the product of Labor will be

Attorney-at-Law, 820 Broadway. Telephone 2576 Franklis L.D. MAYES, LAWYER,

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IT IS FOR THE WORKER. We have many inquiries about the

Grand Industrial Exposition and Food Show to be held in New York City at the close of April. The surplus is for the labor press, The Worker and the "Volkszeltung." It is the desire of the Socialistic Co-operative Association, publishers of The Worker, to get a new press, and The Worker will then be issued as a six or eight-page weekly. It is generally admitted that the party needs a good organ for the whole country, as large and cheap as possible, containing all the party news and good propaganda matter. This can be done if every comrade will put his shoulder to the wheel to make the Exposition a success. We have already many letters asking for tickets and the Committee has therefore de-cided to send every reader of The Worker five Exposition tickets.

tickets participate in the great prize distribution in which more than one thousand prizes will be distributed.

We hope that every reader will do his

friends. Remember, it is for the benz fit of your press, The Worker.



"Don't you think that there is great in these accumulations "Yes," answered Senator Sorghui

weapon, but I regard that face he more reason for not cother a marmed myself."-Washington

"But you are not neglecting to rease your own possessions."
"No. Wealth may be a damper

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