NEW YORK, MARCH 9, 1902.

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VOL. XI.-NO. 49.

BISHOP IN LABOR POLITICS.

Catholic Prelate in Buffalo Wantonly Attacks Social Democracy.

He Does Not Oppose Unions, Provided They Obey His Dictation-Threatens with Excommunication All Who Support Socialism or Even Read Socialist Papers-Tries to Form Rival Union

and its doctrines from the constitutional laws of their union.

"Let every workingman clearly un-derstand, that the Church does not con-

demn labor unions, but only condemns the doctrines of Social Democracy

wherever found, A workingman may

be a union man and a good Catholic

erat and a Catholic.

"Third—Catholics are strictly forbid-

den to contribute to the extension of Social Democracy directly by word or writing, or indirectly through financial

or moral support given to a party news

paper organ advocating its principles.
"Fourth—We request you, Reverend
Sir, to call attention to the teachings

tion. We recommend to all the study

of his encyclical on the labor question and call upon all through the founding

Christian unions, to place upon a se

cure foundation the material, spiritual and religious interests of the working-

"The Catholic Reform Association

which has received our fullest appro

bation, has already entered upon this path and deserves the support of all

right-minded workingmen and em-

graphs, an attempt is being made to form a separate organization of Cath-elle workingmen under the control of

Bishop calls them-for the purpose of

controlling the regular trade or of fighting and disrupting those which be-

come especially obnoxious to the capi-

talists by developing Socialist tender.

The third paragraph is a sanctified

the priests-"Christian unions,"

ployers."

The Catholic Bishop of Buffalo has as of religion, to make every effort to send fire upon the Social Democracy expel all trace of Social Democracy Catholic churches threatening with ex-communication any Catholics who should give their support to the party. The immediate occasion of Bishop Quigley's attack was the endorsement by Browney Workery, Union No. 4 of

convention of that union in support of the platform of the S. D. P. In Buf-falo as elsewhere the brewery workers age very favorably inclined toward So-This and the strength of their make them a "thorn in the of the capitalists." In Buffalo the opinion is widely held

that the direct purpose of the Bishop's outburst was to disrupt or infinidate the Brewers' Union, especially in view of the fact that his letter was issued y a week before the time for sign the new annual contract between union and the brewery bosses for regulation of wages and hours.

If this was the Bishop's object, a probable, he has failed utterly. The brewers stood solidly together and when the time came, last Saturday, the bosses gave up all opposition and agreed to a renewal of the compara-tively favorable scale which has pre-valled through the last year.

The Bishop's letter to the priests and through them, to the people is couched in unmistakable terms. After a long introduction, tull of the most shameless misrepresentations of the purposes and methods of the Social Democratic Party he agree. Party, he says: .

Sir, to clearly state and emphasize the following points to your people:

to renounce the principles of So cial Democracy make themselves liable

"Second-Catholics who belong to a union which has become imbued with the poisonous doctrines of Social De-mocracy are in duty bound in the interest of the working classes as well

FOR THE DAILY.

Plans for Organization Nearly Com-

pleted and Encouraging Returns Re-

cialist Daily met last Puesday. The rmation of the permanent organiza-m is being completed, the call for

funds and blank pledges are being

Every Socialist should see to it that

blank pledges be filled out and re-ned to the Socialist Daily Finance muittee, 184 William street. New

decided to recommend that the

I for consideration two names for

id "The New York Advance" id "The New York Globe." Send all contributions and pledges to scialist Dally Finance Committee, 184

pillain street, New York. Communi-tions may be sent to Henry L. Sto-din, 80 Second avenue, New York.

A general meeting of party numbers

POVERTY AND CHILDHOOD.

ork, for the time is short. The Com-

A SECRET DOCUMENT.

Of Interest to Workingmen

Circular Letter No. 59 of the National the " Peace Conference."

ceived by the show of friendship on the part of Senator Hanna, Charles M. Schwab, and other great capitalists concerned in the "Peace Conference." We have on file in the office of The Worker a document—not intended for general circulation, but secured for us by a vigilant correspondent—which shows that the organized capitalists of thsi country are carefully looking ou they are making such a pretense of

of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, on the reciprocal rights and duties of em-ployers and employed as the only Christian solution of the labor quessociation, at 95 Liberty street, New York City, under date of Feb. 28, 1902, d is headed, "Circular Letter No." and is addressed to "the National Metal Trades Association and other uployers of Labor."

At the request of the American Fed-ation of Labor there has been introed into Congress a bill defining the ord "conspiracy" and regulating the this bill, if it were enacted into lawas it almost certainly will not be-would be to put an end to the wonder-ful perversion of the rules of law and equity which servite judges have in-troduced for the benefit of capitalists in dealing with the acts of labor organ lizations. The abuse is one that "cries to heaven," and it is growing worse and worse. The passage of the bill in question would be but a very small measure of justice to the working

The circular letter in question refers

February 28, 1902. To the Members of the National Metal Trades Association and Other

Judiciary of that body, known as Senate Bill No. 1.118, limiting the meaning of the word 'conspiracy,' and the use of 'restraining orders and injunc-

or between employers and employee who may be engaged in trade or cor mbin, or with foreign nations property rights and the general welfare if committed pursuant to agreements or conspiracies by or between a number of persons, and it is this fac-ERED SINGLY, ARE INNOCENT

"The law, as it now exists, renders ciminal any conspiracies to prevent nother from exercising a lawful trace or business by force, threats, intimidation, or coercion; the proposed bill, if it becomes a law, will give free reign to the perpetration of acts that have es been the subjects of lega hereforfore been the subjects of legal restrinit; it will reader lawful, to the extent of the jurisdiction of Congress, buycotting, the picketing of struck plants and general interference with the proper carrying on of all branches of findustry, and will have the effect of defeating all efforts of employers of labor to conduct their establishments in accordance with over-

"We trust that manufacturers will see the need of associated action to protec themselves against the passage of laws of this character. It is sincerely hoped that you will take what stops you can calculated to lajure trade and commerce, and suggest that you immedi ately write your senators and congress on to defeat this unjust measure

"Respectfully submitted,
"THE NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION."

Let the workingmen in the metal trades—and in all other trades—consid-er this ogrefully. Let them remember that where they can spend a dollar to send men to present arguments in fav or of their bill, the organized employers can well afford to spend thousa in bribing the corrupt old party politicians at Washington. Let then member that only one day in the have they an advantage—that on Elec-tion Day each mechanic or laborer is just as powerful as Morgan or Rocke-feller. Let them use their voting power to send faithful members of the working class to make and execute the laws, for then and then only can the power of organized Capital be overcome.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN NEW HAVEN.

City Ticket Mcminated and a Clea Beclaration Made of Our Position or

The largest and best attended city convention ever held by the Socialists of New Haven met at Aurora Hall, last Saturday evening. Eugene Toomey was elected chairman and W. E. White socretary. A draft of a city platform was presented by the committee elected at the last meeting of Local New Hayen, and after reading was referred to the committee to be condensed and prepared for pub-

The following city ticket was then nominated for the election to be held on the third Tuesday in April: For Town Clerk, Joseph Bearhalter, Registrar of Voters, Julius

For Registrar of Vital Statistics, Arthur B. Cornelius. For Grand Jurors: Charles Volmer, Albert Somers, John Senherg, For Selectmen: Gustave Hahn, Charles Marten, Henry Somers.

For Constables: Carl Engelke, Ed-ward Tommers, Adolph Laine.

For Aldermen-at-Large: Paul Zun-berman, Anton Frank, Joseph Glromet-

ta. William E. White. An alderman will also be nominated by the ward organizations in each of the odd numbered wards in the city,

making a complete city ticket.

Comrade Bearhalter addressed the convention, referring to the middle class movement for public ownership of the waterworks and the effort that is being made by old party politicians in the Trades Council to draw the trade unions into a so-called Union Labor Party. The movement is a part work of the "Industrial Les which was organized as a result of the success of the trade unions in electing

of the Socialist Party on this subject

"At the present time, when the property holding class is turning its atten tion fowards 'municipal ownership.' it is necessary for the Socialist Party to make pinin its position on that ques-

The tendency towards public ownertal, which has brought all public utilities under control of great corporations The small property owners who are not shareholders in these corporations find themselves at their-mercy with their extortionate charges for every public service. They hope to secure cheaper

"But this would not be a sten towards Socialism. The great majority of the people would derive little benefit such public ownership. They alist employer, storekeeper, or land-ord; and as the object of middle class public ownership is cheaper service, the hours of labor of city employees would not be lessened or their wages ald not be lessened or their wages reased. For the workers there is would not be reasonable workers there is not glid the insult; I will not concern the wrong; I shall not honor the crime or its representative.

"I cannot forget that serried ranks of the fathers marched to graves that monarchy night not be. Feannot shut monarchy might not be. Feannot shut

Such public utilities as water, gas, and electric plants would not be con-ducted by the Socialist Party with a view to the reduction of taxes. They would be so managed as to secure bet wages, extending the system of public works so as to provide steady and cer-tain employment, and in providing against want in sikness or old age.

SOCIALIST ALDERMAN IN CONNECTICUT CITY.

In the city election in Derby, Conn., last November, a Socialist was elected to the Board of Aldermen. Comrad: W. H. Davis was the candidate of an independent Socialist club for Alder man in the Second Ward, and received 116 votes against 83 and 86, respectivehave been proven entirely false. At the February meeting of Branch 15, Com-rade Davis was instructed to introduce in the council a motion to start a pub-lic coal supply for public buildings and for poor relief.

SOCIALISTS ALONE PROTEST

In Massachusetts Legislature Against Bowing to Royalty.

Carey and MacCartney Loyal to Tradition of Freedom-Republican and Damporatic Majority in One Session Vote to Honor Prince and Defeat Bill for Protection of Brakemen's Lives.

the haven for thousands of Germans exiled from their native land, and it

was the monarch whom this man rep-

resents and his ancestors who tortured

mprisoned and exiled the best and no

loved freedom and sought econom

public is supposed to stand. Human beings have been for ages murdered, imprisoned, and sacrificed to sustain Prince Henry and such as he in pow-

er; and in the names of those murde

ed ones I protest to-day. I maintain that Prince Henry does not represent

ose that pation. He represents the

lass that oppresses and exploits the worker and their wrongs cry to us to

ignore him. Were he a chosen repre-

sentative of the people, sent here by their will, no matter what color, race or creed they might be, I would wel-

come him, but he represents a system

that divides humanity and profits by

movement which seeks the solidarty of all humanity, I would give the fra-ternal hand of greeting to a represent-

ative of the people were he to enter here, but to a titled representative of

"I am frank to admit," he said: "that

House recognizes that Prince Henry is the national guest. He is not the gue

of an individual, but of the United States. I regret that a member of the

Massachusetts House should have been

guilty, of such a breach of courtesy as has the gentleman from Haverhill. I am confident that with the possible ex-

ception of one other every other mem-

ber of this House joins me in desiring to give a cordial welcome to him who is not only our guest but the represent-

ative of a great and friendly nation

then stammered out: "I believe the

House stands ready to vote on this

He sat down without a sign of en

speech a pitiful failure. Immediatery

spoken. He was recognized, the wo-

ried, harrassed look deepening on the

MacCartney Seconds Protest.

intensified the painful excitement by

utterances, acceptuated by a sarchstic delivery and graphic gestures which made them terribly effective. He said:

"I regret very much that it has de-volved upon two inconspicuous mem-bers of this body to enter a protest

against the passage of this order. I

regret the necessity for it. but duty

world between two pillosophies-im-perialism and democracy. This is no mere academic difference, but a strug-

gle which pervades all nations and th

oples of all nations are organiza

and opportunity to register our belief in democracy. We recognize that there are definite relations between nations under monarchical form and those un-

but Henry is not here on an officia

history, has done nothing. Accident made him the son of a monarch, and the brother of an emperor. His broth-er has had a boat built in this country,

and he has come over to see it safely put is the water. "He is a private person so far as we

are concerned, yet the newspapers of this country, pretending to stand for the principles of the Republic, have been simply plastered over with pict

ures and descriptions of royalty. This ferson does not directly represent Ger-many. He is a member of royalty, He comes as a member of the royal fam-

whose edge are set the names of me

"The geniteman so far as I know

der democratic form. Official sentatives should be treated ar

"A highty conflict is going on in the

npels me to protest.

puragement from his fellows,

He hesitated for loss of words and

when Reed of Taunton arose.

oodshed. "As a member of that international

the German working people who

and political self-government. "The monarchical system is maintained through the persecution of men and women who spoke for what this Re-

The writer considers himself fortu-date in being one of tile few Socialists | York and the United States have been nate in being one of the few Socialists present when the two Socialist mem-ters of the Massachusetts Legislature protested last Wednesday against official recognition of Prince Henry of Prussis. It came about so suddenly that speakers and listeners were alike unprepared; a full minute passed be-fore those present realized what was taking place. Then there followed a most dramatic scene, and one never to be forgotten. When the order authorizing the

er of the House to extend an invitation to Prince Henry to meet the General Courtof Massachusetts in joint conven-tion, was read, many of the members did not hear it. For some time the Speaker had been mechanically, readeven a vote being taken. Some men bers were talking, others reading, and still others were sitting abstractedly watching the Speaker manufacture laws. Messengers were flitting about and the reporters in the press gallery were jollying each other. The buzz of conversation ascended to the ears of the whispering visitors in the gallery. Suddenly Carey's voice rang out: "Mr. Spealer."
"Mr. Carey of Haverhill."

There was an abrupt lull in the conersation. What was it? .

leaned forward expectantly, for Carey's bill to increase the number of brakemen on railroad trains was on the calender, and we thought he was going to speak on it. But Carey's first. few words showed us we were mistaken, and laid the whole situation clearly before every one. Then a mur-mur ran around the House, gradually dying away, while the members straightened up in their seats. The messengers ceased their flitting about; the reporters got busy; and the visitors in the gallery glared greedily.

Carey had secured the floor when the peaker was half-way through putting the question on the order. The latter gentleman appeared embarrassed and a worried look crept over his rubleund countenance. He fingered his glasses nervolusly, easting around the chamber a belpless glance which ended at the press gallery. Speaking calmly and deliberately at

first. Carey's speech increased in warmth and eloquence as he proceed-ed. The ringing words cut the silence with thrilling effect. Each momen the air of suppressed excitement grew more intense. Most of the members sat quietly listening, but the leaders of the House were restless. Reed of Taunton sat two feet away from me, twisting in his chair, his face whire and twitching, his fingers beating a tattoo upon his desk; he could hardly contain himself. Suddenly he arose and moving noiselessly over to the Speaker whispered in his ear. The Speaker frowned and Reed returned to

Carey's Ringing Protest.

Carry spoke as follows: "I hesitate and yet a sense of dury "I hesitate and yet a sense of duty compels me to enter my solemn protest against the proposition to suspend the proceedings of a body of representatives of the people to do hounge to one who appears by grace of a monarchy. I do this deliberately and dispassionately, with full knowledge of its significance.

"I conceive, Mr. Speaker, from what I have gathered in my youth and in my older years that this Republic is in-itself a living protest against monarchy. I conceive a monarchy to be an insult, a wrong and a crime; an insult to the intelligence of the twentieth cen-tury, a wrong against man, and a

monarchy might not be. I cannot shut my eyes to the vision of the cold gray column on Bunker Hill, which mutely, though eloquently, stands as a protest against monarchy, and I declare, sir, that this Republic should not halt on its onward march to salute a king.
"I would not stoop to do honor to a

its onward march to salute a king.

"I would not stoop to do hohor to a monarch, not whally because of a feeling of enmir, but because I love those things which make up a Republic. I believe it to oe my right to protest against the surrender of those principles and the calling of a halt in the

of a monarchy.

"I say it calmly and dispassionately.

"I say it calmly and dispassionately."

ily, and the great bulk of the German people are not royalists. In view o these facts we raise our voices in pro that to any man who comes from any country representing the people, I am ready to give the hand of fraternity, but to those who come representing a but to those who come representing a monarch I say, There is the door; go." I say it in memory of those I have been taught to revere and not against "'I hate all kings and castes of rank

ikes him more or less than just a man.

SHALL THE CHURCH RULE THE LABOR MOVEMENT?

We have no quarrel with Catholics I vives. The Bishop has done worse that er with men and women of any other this. lenomination upon questions of reigious belief and observance. We have tion existing for the purpose of teachr.g a certain religious creed and carry ng out certain religious observances it accordance with the judgment and conscience of its members. But when Bishop Quigley of Buffalo, speaking in the name and by the authority of the Church, throws down the gauntlet to us, we do not hesitate to take it up.

The very reason which restrains us. as a party, from supporting or opposing any church compels us also to respond to this attack by the Bishop of Buffalo. Because we hold that religion is a mutter for each individual to decide for himself, we declare that the state has no right todictate or to proscribe any relig- bor unions," he can only be understood ous belief, and that a political party has no riger to require of its members belief or unbelief in any religious tenet. In a word, we stand for the complete separation of politics from religion. In the same way, and for the same reason we maintain that the state must be independent of all churches, that no people to read the other side, he coachurch has a right to require of its members the acceptance or rejection of any political doctrine. We will condemn and resist the attempt of any church to dictate to its members on political questions as we would condend and resist the attempt of the state or of any political party to curtail the freedom of religious belief and prac-

conarchy I could only point to that oor and say one word—Go." Carey had hardly ceased speaking So much for our attitude. Now for Speaker, apparently wishing to pre-vent further debate, recognized him re-luctantly. Reed was trembling with the Bishop.

We accuse the Bishop of Buffalo of uttering false and misleading stateexcitement and he blurted out his qening words as if they had been hoking him. ments-whether through malice or through error we do not presume, to say-in two instances: I am not one of those who can sit in silence when words like these are spoken. Every one in and out of this

First, he has declared that the Social Democratic Party (or Socialist Party), "is everywhere characterized by unbelief, hostility to religion, and above all, uncompromising and bitter hatred of the Catholic Church" and that "Its official rograms, the platforms of its party conventions, the pub tie utterapces of its advocates, its newspaper organs and periodicals, breathe hatred and threats against revient religion, its doctrines and insti-tutions.

The Bishop's charge is a sweeping one, . We now challenge him, as Bishop or as honest man, to prove, not the whole, but one hundredth part of what he has alleged. He cannot do it, for it is not true. Our national party platthe Speaker again attempted to put the question, but MacCartney was on the floor before a half-dozen words were form is printed in this paper; let readers search there for "hatred, denuncia tion, and threats" against the Catholic Church or any other: 'We have in our anks, not only men holding to the beliefs of Protestant churches, but men MacCartney could not have con-nenced a sermon more gently and uavely, but before he finished he had belonging to the same communion with Bishop Quigley and wearing the same cloth of priesthood. In the Socialis: movement we ask no man his creed. We demand only his faithful adher ence to the working class in its battle

with the forces of capitalism. Second, Bishop Quigley charges that in our advocacy of the establishmen's of a new social order, "violent means

it is not true. But these are minor matters,

can citizens; under the greatest penalty no quarrel with the Catholic Church or of which he can conceive, how they with any other church as an organiza- shall perform their political duty to the nation of which they form a part When he does this, he speaks no longer as religious teacher, but as political boss, and deserves just the amount of respect due to a David B. Hill or a Thomas C. Platt.

He has assumed to dictate to organized workingmen how they shall perform their duty to their fellow tollers o fthis country and of the world. When be does this, he again abandons his position as religious teacher and deserves just the respect due to James E. Quigley as a private citizen. And when after this attempted dictation, he says that "the Church does not condemn la to mean that he supports the unions on the one condition that they shall obey his commands.

He institutes a boycott of the m sweeping sort upon a certain section of the labor press-the papers of the Socialist Party. In thus forbidding his fesses the weakness of his case. Whoever reads our press will learn that the Elshop's accusations are untrue. Falsehood fears fair argument; truth al ways courts impartial study.

Finally, he has undertaken the organization of workingmen's organizations-so-called "Christian unions"upon a sectarian basis, which can exist only for one or the other of two purposes-either to destroy the trade unions or to control them. We have had enough of rival unions, fostered by personal ambition or by foolish prejudice; we want no more. We have no 'Unchristian union" and we want no "Christian unions." . Catholic, Protes tant, Jewish, or Atheist, we are all workingmen and it is our duty and interest to stand united. When Bishop Quigley launches a rival organization upon sectarian lines, he commits a crime against the working class-and tue working class will know it and re-

Richop Quigley, let us advise you to reconsider your action. Your attack is an unprovoked one, for the Socialist Party makes no attack upon you or your church or your beliefs. But if you persist in the attack, let us tell you that there is no organization on earth that can fight as we can. Bismarel has measured strength with us, and failed. Russion ezars and French dietators have tried to crush our movement, and they have falled. You will

not succeed. There is nothing more fearful the the fires of religious prejudice rates tagoutem. We have sought to leve slumber till they should at last the Beware how you stir them .up. people of America are patient a good natured; they endure much. But's years o at heart—Catholic and Protestants at of as Jewish and Atheist alike-they holass and SL dear the principle of religious liberty and the separation of church and state. Once awake them and it will not be well for him who attacks that princi-

The Democratic party may be afraid Again, we challenge the Bishop to may be afraid of you. But the Socialprove his charge. He cannot do it, for sist Party is not afraid of you, because it is right, because it stands for all that is best in American history and in the ere used to being misrepresented. Un- world's history, and because it knows fortunately for our opponents, all hes that, the flercer your attack, the greatare mortal and truth alone at last sur- | er forces will you rally to our side.

EDGED TOOL COMBINATION & SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL Negotiations are now under way for

the amalgamation of the axe and edtool interests of the United States. The combination will have a capital of about \$25,000,000. It is plained, immediately upon the formation of the company, to effect unusual economies in production and to push the business into foreign countries as energetically

The companies which will figure in the combination are the Fayet P. Plum Company of Philadelphia, the American Axe and Tool Company of this city, the Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company of Alexandria, Ind.; the Warren Axe and Tool Company of Warren, Penn.; the United States Edged Tool Company of Catarangus. N. Y.; the Standard Axe Company of Pennsylvania, the Mann Edged Tool United States Company of Lewiston, Penn.; James H. Mann & Co. of New York, the mer Axe Company of Dunkirk, N.

Y, and other important concerns.

The phrase "unusual economies" means reduction of working force and ling of work. It means more work and less pay for part of the men and no work and no pay for the others. One more reason why machinists and metal workers should vote for Socialism.

IN THE OLD DOMINION. . The Socialists of Newport News, Va. made their nominations for the city election as follows: For Mayor, E. K. Emerson; for City Sergeant, W. L. McKnight; for High Constable, L. A. Hall; for City Treasurer, H. E. Bau-

On Saturday evening, Mar. 8, the Socialist Educational League will hold an entertalnment at its headquarters, 215 E. Fifty-slinth street, in celebration of the first anniversary of its existence. Admission is 10 cents.

This organization was formed on Mar. 3. 1901, by comraded of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Assembly Districts, as a propagaida club-exclusively. It started by hiring halfs for Sunday evening lectures. Later the League rented rooms in East Fifty-third street, and Gaulty moved to the third street, and finally moved to its present quarters. Here it has done ex-cellent work. It was a center of acdivity during the last campaign, aswas proven by the increase of our vote in the 24th A. D. The Lengue supply the Campaign Committee with several able speakers—Comrades Nicholson, Loewenthal, Reichenthal, and others developed under the ablest of teachers, John Spargo,

Lectures are given at the League's headquarters every Sunday evening, and the audiences are, on the whole, the best to be found at any Socialist headquarters in Greater New York. The club rooms are open all day and evening. Comrade Spelman being in charge, and visitors are welcome to read party literature and can leave there their subscriptions for party papers and magazines.

Courtenay Lemon spoke last Sunday "to standing room enty" and on Sun-day evening, Mar. 9, Mrs. Fraser of Brooklya will be the speaker.

John Spargo will lecture Sunday ternoon, Mar. 9, at Happy Days Hall To those who have heard Conarde Spargo it is unnecessary to say that the lecture will present the re-sults of exceful study in a way that cannot fall to be instructive to any intelligent heaver. Our comrades will do well'to attend this and the succeeding lectures of the course, as they will thereby strengthen their armory, of fuct and argument to use in the fight

gin promptly at 5 p. m.

"THE LAW OF STRUGGLE." flenry Slobodiu will speak on "The Sunday evening, Mar. 9. Admission is

The General Committee of Local New York will meet at the Labor Lyceum. Gt E. Fourth street. Saturday evening. 8, at-8 p. m. All delegates should

LOCAL PHILADELPHIA

cting of Local Philade

MICHIGAN HOLDS STATE CONVENTION.

paper, however, which stands squarely and fearlessly for Socialism and trade

Full State Ticket Nominated-Position of Party on Trade Unionism Sus-

tained, The state convention of Michigan The platform adopted reaffirmed the national platform and resolutions as adopted at Indianapolis, a minority re-port simply reaffirning the national platforth and intended as a protest against the trade union resolution as adopted at the Indianapolis conventi acopted at he annual point convention being defeated by an overwhelming majority. The name of the party was changed from Social Democratic to Socialist Party, and the constitution provides that no editor of any paper shall be a member of the State Committee. or an official of the party. It also prowho is not a member of the party, or working for the indersement of any candidate of a capitalist ticket.

The state ticket nominated is as follows: Governor, William E. Walters: permanent organization is called Lieutenant-Governor, John J. Sponse: Tuesday evening, Mar. 11, at the ar Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Let ett; State Treasurer. William Klaser; tor General, Fred G. Barnes Land Commissioner, John D. Hunt; At-torney-General, John D. McFarlan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William H. Smith; Member of State

Board of Education, Samuel R. Hoob

tenant-Governor, it will be remembered, was recently forced out of his pulpit because of his Socialist views.

The headquarters of the party will be at Flint, John A. C. Menter being sen State Secretary.

MINNESOTA CONVENTION.

The Socialist convention was held h party in accordance with the poss of the Indianapolis convent Delegates were present from Minne-apolis, St. Paul, Wyoming, Northfield, Faribault, Otter Tail, Ada, New Ulm, and Two Harbors. The name of the party was changed from Social Demoratic Party to Socialist Party. A plan of propaganda work by means of a wagon to carry speakers through the state on an agitation tour to organize locals and distribute literature, was suggested by Comrade Lockwood, and unanimously accepted. Much routine business was transacted, and a refer

Never since 1876 has the amo pecial order of business. —Are you a commuter? See that every conductor or beakeman on the line gets a copy of "Railconding in the United States." Send \$1 for forty uplica. of "Peter's Pence" samually sent to Home been so small, the total for 1901 falling considerably short of half a

in the Metal Trades.

Metal Association Should Be Read by Workingmen as a Commentary on

The workingmen of the United

love for organized Labor, The document is issued from the office of the National Metal Trades As-

out change: CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 50.

boyeott aimed at the Buffalo "Arbelter Zeltung." So far, we are informed, it has had no injurious effect upon that Employers of Labor. "Dear Sirs: -Your attention is directed to a bill which was ordered favorably reported in the United States, Senate on Feb. 3 by the Committee on the

> The bill in question provides that no agreement, combination or contract or between two or more persons to or procure to be done or not to do or cure not to be done, any act in com-mplation or furtherance of any trade dispute between employers and em-ployees in the District of Columbia or merce between the several states, or between any territory and another, or between any territory or territories and any state or states or the District or between the District of Columbia and my state or states or foreign na-tions, shall be deemed criminal, nor shall those engaged therein be indictable or otherwise punishable for the crime of conspiracy, IF SUCH ACT COMMITTED BY ONE PERSON WOULD NOT BE PUNISHABLE AS A CRIME, nor shall such agreement, combination, or contract be considered NOR SHALL ANY RESTRAINING ORDER OR INJUNCTION BE IS-SUED WITH RELATION THERETO. It is well known to employers of labor less if committed by individuals acting singly-become highly dangerous to As an 'eminent jurist has said' eonspiracles THOUGH THE ACTS

when the acts are done with malice.

L., with the intention to injure another without lawful excuse.

in accordance with correct busines "It is believed that the manufactur ers and employers of labor throughout the United States should be warned of the action taken by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill is in line with the efforts of organized labor, and all must realise without argument the danger involved by the proposed lie votes against as and so, respectively, for his two opponents. He is secretary of Branch 15, Socialist Party, which was organised by Comrade Vall in January. The Democratic have circulated statements intended to injure Comrade Davis and the party which have been proven entirely false at the

ples and the calling of a halt in the progress of this Legislature to receive the representative of a monarchy that to-morrow may be at our throats. "It is an insuit to those who strug-gled against monarchy and spared not their lives that a Republic might live to bow at the feet of a representative of a monarchy.

any individual.

whose edge are set the names of men who preached and died for democracy, and yet we become saturated with the mania to give honor not to a representative of the people, but a representative of inconrehy, and we see the American people led to prostrate them selves in the dust at his feet.

"King Edward is to be crowned, and this county is to send three special envoys to his coronation, and these envoys, these representatives of democracy will dress up in pink tights—yes, in pink pants! We will send over the (Continued on page 4)

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

THE FUTURE DANGER

At survey of world-wide econor indicates that a social change or upheaval of some sort is much nearer tian is supposed by those who hase their views on the lack of intelligence and absence of the revolutionary spirit in the great mass of their own class interests and who do only that and nothing more. not consciously struggle against the exffer under the reign of capitalism in industrial crisis now prevails in ry, Italy, Spain, Russia, and to

infronted by the problem of

uployed, and the ominous ms of riots, mass meetings, and s of their danger. The statesmen in they nations are alike perplexed with the one great problem of how to find atry produces or how to keep the nackets they have, and upon the consideration of tariff and reciprocity nososecssions and markets in the East importance. Thus we see a universal condition of overproduction since the people cannot buy back the surplus wealth which their labor has created because they receive from the capital-

workers is destroyed by unemployment consequent upon overproduction some WHEN economic evolution brings change in the industrial system must see and would come, although the Socialist movement had never existed Economic forces will force some that clear-cut political Socialism, based The fact that the working class is not alive to its own interests mind does not demand its rights, and not large, does not signify that a social change is not near at hand.

power of the world's workers obvious

But it does not follow that the which economic evolution shows to be not only inevitable but of rival trade unions and has no inter imminent will be a change to the Coperniive Commonwealth which is the settled. Sooner or later experience The danger of the future is that the ruling class will adopt some system of alism, some form of state ownerebip of industry under which the state still remains in their control, to order to feed the people and at the and the supremucy of the present rulpovernment ownership with the capi-refusal to the request of the United telests owning the government. This States Interstate Commerce Commis-

With this advent of real Socialism. inevitable for "capitalism digs its own grave."

It is linperative, therefore, that Sc cialists untiringly point out that the antionalization of any industry without a change in the nature of the government is not Socialistic, and that "government ownership" will only bind tighter the chains of the working class unless the working class, as such, has first captured the powers of gov ernment for the purpose of establish

ing industrial democracy. Two secent happenings show very plainly what the working class may expect from mere government owner ship of this or that industry under a

capitalist government. We find the following in the foreign

news of the New York "Times:" The Italian government has made a for better conditions of work among Italian railway servants and to obviate the danger of a general railway strike by issuing an official notice that rai way employees are public officials, and as such are liable to severe penalties under the penal code in case of failure to discharge their duties."

Now comes the following press dis-

"TURIN, Italy, Feb. 24.-Owing ro the number of railroad employees who are joining the strikers, and also on nt of the fear of a general strike on the railroads, the government has issued a decree calling to the colors all railroad employees in Italy who b long to the mobile and territorial army. The men will thus be brought under military control, while continuing their duties."

Thus the Italian government will put its rallway employees under martial law if they strike for decent wages. This should open the eyes of those who believe that "government owner ship of railroads is a step towards Socialism" and attach no importance to the class struggle and class rule.

But we need not go to Italy, or the government monopoly of the tobacco ousiness in France, or the government ownership of railroads in Russia and Germany, for object lessons. We have them here at home, as the following recent-order of President Rocsevelt will

All officers and employees of the United States, of every description, serving in or under any of the execu-tive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are here by forbidden either directly or ind by forbidden either directly or indi-rectly, individually, or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay, or to influence or attempt to influence, I their own interest, any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way, save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government

We wonder how the overworked and underpaid letter carriers and postal clerks will take this. We commend t to the earnest attention of Wayland, Bliss, Casson and all who believe that the postoffice is an example of Socialism," or that Socialism is merely "gov en who are not conscious of ernment ownership of monopolies study it long enough perhaps they will see that narrow class-consciousness is about the most important factor in the Socialist movement.

The danger of the future is that the rapidly developing industrial crists will arrive before the working class has learned what the Socialists have to teach it, and that when capitalism liaundermined its own foundations the culture class will resort to an industrial paternalism, to government ownership panem et circenses," to feed the people and thus keep them contented. The TIME at which a change will occu tion. The NATURE of that change will be determined by whether or not there re enough class-conscious, uncon rest of the working class to victory. Military writers estimate that about one-third of every army is compos of brave men, one-third of cowards and one-third who vacillate between ists only a small fraction of its value the two and are stampeded in either as wages, and therefore the purchasing direction, according as the brave men or the cowards gain control. It will ly can never equal their productive therefore be seen that all we need is a little over one-third of the working cialists in order to carry the struggle about a social crisis. To avoid the dangers of the future, therefore, and make our triumph certain, it is necessary upon the class interests of the work

ers, be unceasingly propagated. COURTENAY LEMON.

For the information of certain corre spondents and of whomspever else ! may concern we will say that Th Worker takes no part in the quarret 'est in them beyond a desire to see ther such organizations the folly of the conworkingmen in the battle against the capitalist class. Till they learn the sion, we know of no way to sav them from suffering for their blunder

The truffic managers of the Wester railroads have given a flat and detian ciate-capitation of Hemorchian "so-ciation" is the one thing to be feared.

She one thing which one positions for not one of the great "law and order"

newspapers has come out in condemns tion of these law breaking and law-de fying capitalists. Can anyone tell why

District Attorney Jerome seems to b but a poor imitation of that disappointing would-be hero, Theodore Roosevelt. He is very strongous in words, but when the time comes for deeds the starch comes out and his backbone is as flabby as any common trimmer's.

THERE IS A LESSON IN IT.

It is significant that the whole daily press of Buffalo-Republican and Den ocratic alike-promptly joined in praise of Bishop Quigley's wanton attack upon the Social Democratic Party, one. of them—the "Times"—having the brazen effrontery to allege that the Soclai Democrats advocate political assassination and giving this as a reason for commending his action and calling on the bishops of other denomination to follow his example.

It is equally significant that none of the dallies of New York-not even that great lover of liberty, the "Journal"has seen fit to condemn this bishop's impudent interference with the political action of American citizens. The reason is plain: The citizens concerned are workingmen and the Bishop has interfered for the benefit of the capttalist class which controls the daily press.

Another incident which deserves no tice in this connection is the publication in the American daily press of an alleged Brussels dispatch to the effect that George D. Herron was delivering a course of lectures there, "making very broad and erartic statements" and saying that "he was doing his level best to bring a revolution in the United States," and so farth. The fact was that Comrade Herron spoke once in Brussels and for ten minutes only at a party meeting. This farnished the basis for the highly sensational "dis patch."

The garbling of news and the invari able editorial bias of the old-party press on all mafters affecting the labor povement furnishes the one and all sufficient reason why we must have a dally paper, and that soon, owned and controlled by class-conscious working

Send in your pledge for the Socialist Daily Fund. Don't delay, but send ! now and encourage others. Make-ii as liberal as you can, and pay the instalments promptly as they fall due. Don't wait to see whether others will do their part. If a man keeps one person to the line of duty, in this world, he does well-and that person should be himself.

Start an endless chain of Socialis propaganda. Buy forty copies of Han-"Railroading in the United States." Give them to forty intelligent workingmen and ask each to read it and pass it on and if he likes it, to follow your example. At least one out of forty will do it.

The capitalist dailles have nothing to say against Bishop Quigley's shame ful misrepresentations of Socialism and his impudent attempt to dictate political opinions to American citizens: We need a daily. We shall have it as soon as we have the money. Therefore, send in the money.

A UNION OF ARTISTS.

Crayon artists in Chicago have ealed-to the American Federat Labor to assist them in forming a un jon of their craft, as they say that competition is driving them into starvation, Thomas I. Kild has been deputized to organize the artists under workers in this city, and, as they work by the piece, they say that the competi-tion has so cut prices that they cannot make over \$10 a week. The solar printers, who prepare the work for the artists, organised a minor a few months ago, and since them they have raised their wages about \$9 a week on

carrier will do for the artist, and they favor a trade organization. The netual work of organization commenced has night, and Mr. Kidd said he hoped some to have a strong union of artists in this city. The new union will adopt a label, and "union made" crayon pictures soon will be on the market.—Chicago Inter-

FROM OLD "CLARION" READERS. Here are a few of the many apprecia

re receive from former readers "Charlon," whose subscription

list The Worker has assumed:
Peter M. Carlson of Quincy. Mass.,
writes: "Please find enclosed money
order for one year's subscription. I am
glad to be one of 'The_Worker family.'

glad to be one of The Worker family," as I find it a first-class Gean-ect publication and that it repressuis the working class properly and honestly."

Daniel W. Spofford, of Georgetown, writes: "Enclosed please find \$1 for two copies of The Werker for one poar. Send me some Jones authorized the copies of the Werker for one poar. Send me some Jones authorized to the work of t per, and always pais it on to my

Triends."

7 Richardson of Leominster also sends a dellar for two copies for a year—"one for my friends," he says.

Wm. L. Sweet of Boston is mother of the discriminating ones, who wants one copy for himself and one for the surrecharate.

Postal clerks must not ask Congress to increase their pay. We have a surplus so large that we don't know what to do with it, but it would never do to reduce it by increasing the pay of common laborers.—Workers' Call.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN ITALY

BY AGNES WAKEFIELD.

(Concluded)

of Turin, in his recent inaugural ddress, after giving the usual statistics, devoted his attention to the press and particularly to the Socialist press, against which he waxed eloquent, dehouncing it as "the enemy of our country's institutions, fivid with hate," etc.

Then he expressed his indignation at the statement made by Prof. Cesare ambroso, in "Avantl," that "the Ital ian magistracy was subservient to the powerful as long as they were despots and is now despotic on its own account whenever possible,"

The royal attorney's wrath only erves to cast a brighter light on Prof. Lombroso's truthful judgment.

Regarding the Socialists' "hate," there is hardly any other country in which the Socialist press has so little hate and aggressiveness as in Italy—for with emotional, easily excited tempera-ments to deal with, the majority of the Italian Socialist leaders and writers see the need of appealing to the reason of the people and making them caim, prudent, and intelligent workers for Socialism, otherwise there might be revolts or deeds of violence which would njure both the workers and the cause of Socialism. The sureasm of Socialism. The sarcasm, satire, and wit with which a good many of the Atalian Socialists are endowed doubt seem inspired by "hute," in the opinion of the monarchists and old fogles who, as long as they themselves can live in luxury and idleness, are not willing to have the hungry multitudes of the people stirred up for a social

Socialist Almanaos.

There are three Socialist' almanac

There are three Socialist almanacs published in Italy this year; they are illustrated literary annuals with poems, prose articles, and stories."

The "Almanacco dell' Asino" of Rome is satirical and contains caricatures by Bata Langa (the pseudonym of Comrade Galantara). It costs six ents a copy and can be obtained of the Libreria Socialista, Piazza Montecito rio 127, Rome. "L'Almanacco Socialista" of Milen

compiled by a group of Socialists of that city, has writings by Filippo Tu-ratt, F. Clecotti, Enrico Ferri, Edmon-do de Amicis, and others. It is illustrated and has eighty-four pages. It costs six cents a copy and is sold by Antonio Sassu, Ylo Ugo Poscolo 5,

"L'Almanacco Socialista" of Flor ence is published by G. Nerbini, Yia Martelli 5. It has articles by Zuamin A. Lauria, Dr. Giuseppe Cavallera, Garria Cassola, and others, with poems by M. Mazzolant Filippo Turati, and Lawyer A. Ciccarelli. The fi-lustrations are by Luca Fornari. It has 31 pages. The cost is three cents

"Avanti" ("Forward") of Rome, the daily organ of the Socialist Party of Italy, held a festival according to the yearly custom on the evening of Dec. 28, celebrating the fifth anniversary of its foundation. The eloquent orator of the occasion was the Hon. Anglolo Cabrini. The popular poet Trilusa who writes in the Homan dialect, gave recitations of his poems.

Then there was music and dar A collection was taken up for the strikers of Leghorn. From the re-ceipts of the entertainment a sum was cleared for "Avanti."

" Propaganda."

In Naples, New Year's night, the staff of the Socialist journal "La Pro-paganda," the twelve recently elected socialist members of the city commo council, and the other comrades held a great festival to celebrate the prog ress they have made in elections and against political corruption. They as-nounced: "We assemble to salute with joy the end of a year in which we have not lived in value. not lived in vain, and to welcome th dawn of the New Year, which we in dedicate to the inevitable conquest of all the rights of the proletariat which advances bravely and intelligently to-wards a happy future."

The New Year's number of "Sempe Avanti" ("Forward Forever"), is one that cheers and encourages. "Sempre Avanti" is published in Turin and edas average.

Their success has aroused the artists, and, although there are no unions of that description in the country, the men say that what is good for the hod.

Avanti' is published in Turn and edited by the Hon. Oddino Morgari, one of the Socialist members of Parhament from Piedmonf. On account of his great vivacity, geniality, lucidity, and strength of expression, the Hon. of the Socialist members of Parlia-ment from Piedmonf. On account of his great vivacity, geniality, lucidity, and strength of expression, the Hon. Morgari is very successful in Socialist propaganda among the pensants and workers. Formerly a contributor to "Avanti" ("Forward") the Socialist daily journal of Home, of which he was also business manager, he felt the need of a low-priced paper, in simple language for persons of little educa-tion. Besides, his comrades want him Besides, his comrades want him to five in his own city of Turin while Parliament is not in session; so be moved back there, and started his pamoved back there, and started as pa-per, "Sempre Avanti," which is illus-trated, has four pages, and is issued twite a month. It costs a cent a copy, twenty-four cents a year in Italy, and twice that amount in foreign countries. Although it has been published for only three years, it now has the largest circulation of all the Socialist periodi-cells of taly according to a recent

cals of Italy, according to a recent statement in "Avanti" of Rome. The leading article in "Sempre Avan-ti" of January 1, is "At Last We Are the country and the series of the many that strike and have often and the government of the series o

Comm. Torti, the royal attorney | year, each, or 1,437,000 lire (about \$287,400) in all. The printers, too. have proved the advantages of union, for they have been, for a long time, so strongly organized that when they ask ed for an increase of wages, the year past, they won at once without having to strike, for their employers knew it would be of no use to oppose their just demands; each worker gained 8 cen-tesimi an hour, which makes more than 200 lire (\$40) a year, besides several improvements with regard to apprenticeship and job work. Hundreds of other strikes were successful.

The investigations of political corrup tion swept the dishonest deputy Casale from Parliament. The three cities Naples, Palermo, and Catania, which for so long have been under the rule of political robbers, have been seve ly arraigned. In Naples, tweive Soci sts have been elected members of the Continon Council. In South Italy the teal in peace, have now waked up

and are opposing corruption. Then there is the law abolishing local duties on bread and flour-to cialists had worked for the reform of

the whole system of taxation The establishment of the "Ufficio del Lavaro" (Labor Bureau) in the past year, shows that the government must investigate the condition of the work-ing class. The Labor Bureau is direct-ed by a council of forty-four members. nine of whom must be peasants and other workers. The duties of the Buother workers. The duties of the Bu-reau are to study the conditions of the working people, to investigate the hours of labor, wages, health, accidents, the unemployed and strikes. It next study the labor laws passed in foreign countries and watch the effects of those that already exist in Italy and give opinions on labor reforms that are

In his summing up of the year's progress, the Hon. Morgail answers the pessimist who is impatient because So-cialism does not fall from the sky at uce, and, with the cheerfulness of one vho looks hope fully towards the uture, encourages the Socialists of

Italy to greater efforts. In the same humber of "Sempre Avanti" is a short article on "How the Socialist Party of Japan Originated," riving an account of the wonderful deelepment of Japan in adopting the in-lustrial and scientific inventions and nethods of the modern world; the closing paragraph states: "The Japanese government sent four officers to Eu-rope to study the economic and politi-cal organization of capitalist society-The four delegates studied so well that their return three of them left the on their return three of them left the army and organized the Labor Party." In "Sempre Avantis" column of in-formation is an answer admirable for its brevity and sense; in reply to the question, "Can we keep a picture of Christ in our Socialist headquarters?"

the editor says, "It can stay, but the picture should be without a halo, and picture should be without a halo, and should have these words beneath it, To Christ who was a man and a may tyr to the principle of brotherhood among men. With an Illustration depicting a dude

with an inustration deprecing a dude accompanying a richly dressed lady who leads a prosperous puppy by a string, is the following conversation: Marchjoness:—"I have just come from visiting a poor-widow with four starving children."

Dude:-"You are niways so charitable; marchioness, you surely gave her Marchioness:-"Of course!-by advis-

morning and evening."
In "Sempre Avanti" of January 16, there is an article, admirable for its simplicity and clearness, by Francesco Norcia, popular poet and workingman of San Demetrio, Abruzzi, in which he explains the class struggle and ad-vocates Socialism. It is printed just as it was written, with its divergence om gramatical rules. The editor says has the grafilte good-sense of a peas ant, expressed, with praiseworthy and rare lucidity and that he likes it better

In the same number Comrade Carlo Califano gives an amusing account of now he followed the chemical directions (given in a preceding issue of ery for perform enthelic miracle of making what is sup-posed to be the cold blood of a saint or martyr boil; he tells how wenderstruck the spectators were at seeing that a Socialist as well as a priost could perform "the miracle." One witness made the sign of the cross and and that disholical influence was at work. Another exclaimed: 'Those devils of Socialists always find out

It has been announced that the first umber of the new monthly "Bolletmo Ufficiale" ("Official Bulletin") of

Administrative department:

1. Statistics of the sections and the sembers. 2. Publication of the insuces. 3. Communications from the branches, 4. Forms of statutes and by-laws for the sections and federa-tions, 5. Circulars and communications from the Party Executive. 4

tions from the Party Executive. 6. Correspondence with inembers.

Economic department:

1. "Beconomic organization (resistance co-operation, mutual benefit, labor bureaus, organization of the peasants, etc.)

2. Sabor juriprudence. 4. The most important decisions of the probi-riri (council of experts) and of the labor arbitration boards. 5. Labor market, and emigration. 6. Social legislation in Italy and foreign countries. T. Communications.

positional department:

I. Methods and regulations for arrying on propagands, 2. Socialist conventions (parliamentary, local, etc.)

nuch value not only to the Sociailst Party in Italy, but also in other cour for the statistics it will furnish and for the practical suggestions, criti-cisms, and reports it will give in all

the departments of Socialist work and labor organization.

The subscription is L. 1.20 (24 cents) a year in Italy; in foreign countries the postage is extra. The address is "Bol-lettino Ufficiale," Libreria Socialista, Piazza Montecitorio 127, Rome.

"Labor, a Review."

"Il Lavoro" ("Labor") "a review o the clinical physiology and hygiene of labor," is the title of a new review ed-ited by Prof. L. Devoto and managed by Dr. C. Moreschl. It is, published n Pavia twice a month; the first num

subscription is 8 lire (\$1.00.)

The editor says: "Diseases resulting from the conditions of labor are undoubtedly on the increase in our country, and follow, step by step, the exon of industries

alyze and publish all that appears is the fields of physiology and chemistry of interest to intior, to collect and pro-mote studies and clinical observations on diseases with relation to different employments, and to publish the reports of practising physicians on the diseases of different localities and industrial establishments." "Avanti" welcomes the new review

"The Peasant."

A strong advance in labor organic tion was made by the first Convention of Italian Feasants, representing more than 149,000 farm laborers and about 700 leagues, held in Bologna in Novem ber, which was remarkable in proving the economic intelligence and solidard ity of the delegates, and which caused the monarchists much displeasure be cause the assembled peasants, instead of shouting "Long live the king!" ad vocated the co-operative vocated the co-operative common-wealth with the acclamation of "Long

live Socialism?"

New leagues are forming, The Federation of Lomellina, with its beadquarters at Mortara, has increased its publish its own journal "Il Contad ("The Peasant"), the first number of which was issued Jan. 4.

"Quo Vadis."

One of the newest of the Socialist periodicals of Italy, now numbering more than fifty, is "Quo Valla." The cilitor is Comrade Afrecio Angiolini, a lawyer and author. It is published weekly in Florence, Via Martelli 5, by Comrade G. Nerbini, and is printed by the Co-operative Press. Comrade Ner-bini is one of the leading Socialist pub-lishers of Italy. Within the last few years lie has published many Socialist pamphlets and books; among the most important are "Struggles of the Pec ple," by Edmondo de Amicis, the third Illustrated edition of which was print-ed in 1901, and has 319 pages, Alfredo Angiolini's "Fifty Years of Socialism in Italy," a history, 1900, a folio of 355 pages, with 40 portraits, and Signora Maria Cabrini's compilation of "Social-ist Songs and Poems," 1900, a folio of 195 pages, illustrated. "Quo Vadis" has four pages and is a little smaller than our "Appeal to Reason." It has many illustrations. It costs a cent of number: the subscription is 60 centsyear in Italy and one dollar in fereign countries. The editor states that one of the objects of the new periodical is to furnish a literary field for thos writers, many of whom are young whose productions, stories, and poem because they champion the new ideal of Socialism are rejected by the editors of conservative periodicals. Most of the Socialist Party organs, with their parliamentary reports, political, propa-ganda, and labor news, have little or no room for poems and stories—hence the need of this new paper, which is artistic and literary. The heading of "Quo Vadis" represents Socialism to the form of a woman, with a star over her forehead, who points towards the rising sun and leads forward an un ending procession of men and women workers joining hands and holding aloft their tools of labor—theough a rough path beset with thorns. The first number, dated Dec. 24, has stories F. Bonavita, Leda Rafauelli, and o

ers. There is an article on "Vagabond age Through the Centuries," by the Hon. Prof. Enrico Ferri, reprinted from the review "L'Universita Popolare" ("The People's University," cor old | tract from Prof. Ferri's is in the New University of Brussels, oc-curs the following aliusion: "The pro-cession of thousands of unemployed men that unschool from the different regions of North America to Washington, not many years ago, is the living and painful symbol of this state of social disease." There are poems by Er-minia Bazzochi and M. Mazzolani. The three following epigrams in verse, from "Quo Vadis," are translated entire; "The Law" is signed Silvio T., but the other two are anonymous:

The Garden of the World.

Strangers from every clime, that vist our land in the passing years, Call Italy the garden of the world: 'tis true—but not for us Are the harvests and flowers that rich-

ly grow, watered with our tears . Our Country.

Our country! O foolish delusion!
O useless and lying word, for hungry
toilers gaunted and pale!
What does our country give us
wretches? She gives us bread . . . when we -are in jail!

The Law.

The law is the same for all Is written on the court-house wall. The same for all, too, does the rais

But he that has an umbrella protect himself the best he can,

himself the best he can.

While he that has none gets drenched
_uniacky man."

Each page of "Que Vadis" is illustrated and there is a picture rebus for
the solution of which "The Struggles
of the People" by Edmondo de Amieus
is offered as a prize. The second nunber of "Que Vadis," for Dec. 51, and
the third number for Jam. 5, have atili
better illustrations than the first—they
are among the best that have superred. conventions (parliamentary, local, etc.)

3. Municipal administration, reports
of the Socialist councillors and other
manicipal officers. 4. Internal questions, communications from members
Publishing department:

1. Catalogue. 2. Reviews of new
publications, Italian and foreign.

From this program it is, evident that
the new "Official Bulletin" will be of

Current # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentione in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

RAILROADING IN THE UNITED STATES. By Benjamin Hunford New York. Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association. IEEE or more copies at 255 cents a copy. If this little book were printed on

extra fine paper and luxuriously bout and sold at a dollar a copy, it would be counted among THE books of the year, would be read and talked about and earefully preserved. Clearly bu unpretentiously printed and bound in paper, it is sold at one-fortieth of that price, so as to give it the widest possi ble circulation. If the American pe ple—and especially the Socialists of America care more for matter and style than for paper and binding, it vill be a record-breaker in the matte circulation among all our party put-We do not generally expect literary

style in Socialist pauphlets., It must be confessed, they are likely to be a iride dry. This is unfortunate, for nothing goes so far to make a recital of facts impressive and a train of argument conclusive as a good individual style. Well, here we have it. Some literary critic has said, "The style is the man," which is not far from the truth. The style of "Railroading in the United States" is the man Ben Hanford, as his associates know himaccurate, straightforward, intensely earnest, proletarian through and earnest, proletarian through and through, and, above all, with a direct ess of vision through all appearance to the real heart of things that enables him-or compels him-to put facts in a new and startling but always a conincing light.

So much for the style, which is worthy of so much notice, because, given accuracy of facts and correctness of logic it is this which will make men think as they read the pamphlet and prompt them to advise others to read it and talk it over with them. A for the matter: The first part deals with "Law and Order" in an effective manner; the second part is a dialogue between An Eminent Gentleman and A Very Eminent Gentleman, "one of whom knows his business"—doubtless a franker dialogue than our uncrowned kings ever dare to hold even with their own consciences (if they any such troublesome things any such troublesome things)—and treats of the capitalist side of the railway business; the third part is a dis e between The Dull Brakeman and

Lantern, which shows the other side of the system.
Further compent should be needless.
Our advice is: Get the pamphlet and
read it; but don't buy a single copy— 5 cents is too much to pay; buy forty thirty-nine of them; if you really can't space a dollar just now, then send a quarter for ten, as a first instalment.

THE CRAFTSMAN Published mon-by the United Crafts, Eastwood, N. \$2.00 a year; 20 cents a copy.

"The Craftsman," devoted to the interests of "art affied to labor," is pub ished monthly by the United Crafts, gild of cabinet-makers and workers 'l leather and metal, at Eastwood, N. Y The issues thus far published present series of interesting monographs of William Morris, of whom the writer says "it is not generally appreciated that his art and his Socialism were associated integrally with each other, or, rather, that they were but two aspects of the same thing;" John Ruskin, "who regarded modern commerce as a system of thieving, and who saw in great industrial cities naught save the working models of hell;" "The Gilds of the Middle Ages;" "Textiles Old and New;" and, "Robert Owen and Factory Reform."

The letter press and general appear ance of the magazine is a delight to the artistic sense and a practical illustration of the artistic standards in the advocacy of which it is published. The text is chiefly by Irene Sargent. The influence of the bourgeois viewpoint, which those who have been under its pinstion find so difficult to comthere, and occasionally the writer shows the influence of the reactionary in economics, as exemplified, for instance, in the cart-before-the-horse, sothe general spirit of the magazine w meet with the enthusiastic endorse-ment of the Socialist, who, while real-izing that the standards of art and life which it stands are incompatible with the presnt industrial system, will nevertheless hall it as a true prophecy of the conditions which will prevail nonwealth for which industrial evoluonder the future Co-operative ion is preparing the way.

The work of the United Crafts seems to be an immensurably more same, dig-nified, and reverent attempt to carry on the great work of William Me than is the vaudeville imitation that has its home in East Aurora.

"The Craftsman" is "penetrated with the social significance of art and con-scious of its vital relations to the liv-of the masses." It protests against "the of the masses." subdivision of labor, which insures great and rapid fluancial returns while it just as certainly and quickly causes the degeneration of the workman, by robbing him of his ambition, his hop and his critical faculties, and thus low ering him to the level of an autor ton," and calls for "the liberation ton," and cans for his present co the craftsman from his present condition of servitude, which results from dividing the steps of manufacture into parts so insignificant that no one workman may be said to possess his trade; from rebbing the human being of his individuality by unduly increasing the power and multiplying the functions of the habener in forcing him constantly to consider a part rather than the whole of the plan upon which he is engaged, and by depriving him of that keen, exquisite pleasure which is derived from the sense of authorship."

"Craftsanan," endeavor to promote and to extend the principles established by Morris in both the artistic and the Socialistic sense. In the interests of art they seek to substitute the luxury of taste for the luxury of costlines; to teach that beauty does not in

ply-glaboration or ornament; to employ only those forms and materials which make for sluplicity, individuality and dignity of effect. In the interests of the workman, they accept without qualification the proposition formu-lated by the artist-Socialist: It is right and necessary thar all mes should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it heither over-wearlsome, nor over-anxious." "Since it is a duty awaiting whosver-

s willing, to aid in freeing the handicrafts from the arrogant contempt with which they are now regarded by the ignorant and the carcless; a condition parelleling the attitude of Rome toward her artisans, in those later times when slavery had largely supplanted free labor; the difference to-day being that the laborer has chang-ed masters; that he is no longer attached, as a chattel, to the person of a su-perior-individual, but that he is beme the slave of the machine which

he operates."

The furniture produced by the United Crafts has that true beauty which is born of simplicity and utility; it is square, solid and substantial; plain shapes which not only declare but emphasize their purpose, maintaining the principles evident in all the work of the United Crafts; the prominence of the structural idea; the development of the material employed, to the limit of its artistic possibilities; best of all, the abandonment of all applled ornament." As expressed in "The Craftsman:"

"In choosing things which we are to have constantly about us, we should subject them to as rigorous an examination as we do those persons whom it is our purpose to make our friends. In both cases, certain moral and agree-able qualities should be requisites for admission to our heart and home. For material and inanimate objects axe their honesty, their inherent Joyous-ness and good humor equally with beings who are endowed with powers of motion, thought, and speech. If these objects frankly and directly reveal their purpose; if they are found capa ble of meeting every-day requirements

--which from their sameness and constancy are necessarily trying; if they have, withal, an attractive personality, they should be accepted and welcomed. We owe a not inconsiderable share of our happiness or of our discomfort to the things by which we are surrounded: we are disturbed by the aggregates ness of material things, or we ma agine them as offering us a mild and pleasing sympathy. For the existence or the absence of such qualities in ma-terial things the infention of their maker is responsible. If he has pro-duced under the lash of commercialism and competition; if he has sought to be original, that he might ailure or startle, without wishing to serve fit ness or beauty, then he has falsified himself and ruined his creation. But if he has wrought with every faculty alert, and with absorbing pleasure it his work, then the thing created will reflect to the litest day of its existence that same spirit of truth and love. The sooner that we appreciate the inevit able, strong, subtle influences which roundings conducive to plain living, and high thinking; rooms, in which each object shall have some vital rea-son for its existence, place and function, and which can form, an unobtru sivebackground for the drama of life."

The United Crafts is therefore "pledged to the production of things made to use, to keep, and to cherish; objects such as represent primitive ideas and therefore essentials; such as frankly state their purpose and hon-estly meet the needs which they are intended to supply; condemning these that are wanting in honesty as when decoration simulates constructive persciple, as in the introduction of false mortices that fasten nothing." It is ne of their principles that "every arist should be a workman is order that there be no loss or lapse of power be-tween the conception and the execu-

"The Craftsman" believes: "Any art worthy of the name must strike its roots deep into the life of the people, and must produce as freely and natur-ally as does the plant in summer.

"We must support an art created by the people for the people; simple, sincere, and structural; an art the designer and craftsman shall be one and the same individual, cres for his own pleasure and unassalle

"A real art, developed by the people, for the people, as a reciprocal joy for the ninker and user, is able not only to beautify, but also to simplify life, to unify the interests of all sorts and conditions of men, and finally to realize the menning of the word Common

It is, perhaps, obvious that such an art can never grow in the foul swamp of the competitive system, where profit is the motive of production. Such an art will spring from the soil of industrial democracy, when the world's workers have established themselves in the common ownership of the means of life and labor; when producing a for use and the joy of the maker, not for profit; when men tre removed from want and the fear of want and work and fraternally together, he of life and labor; when production is iving the full fruit of their toll.

The March number of "The Crafts man." in addition to its chief article on The Gothic Regival," will contain paper by A. M. Simons, editor of "T International Socialist Review," "The Economic Foundation of Art."

. BON'T LIKE CARREGIE.

Andrew Carnegle's, gifts have not been so graciously received in Canada. The mayor of Thatham, after speaking against the acceptance of a proposed gift of a \$13,000 library, retained from one of the fibrary board the re "We ought to help kins die poor."

"I don't want to help any man die poor who steats money with one hand and gives it away with the other," was his tendy teply.

The "respectables," of course, were all shocked. But the workingmon of Canada who sympathize with their fetlow wage slaves of Liouiestend feit no admit that it is everything to hear such words from a city official. We can leave it to the capitalists to see to it that his political future is doomed.

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

......... At last Sunday's meeting of the West Side comrades, held at 342 W. Forty-second street, it was decided to held an outing this summer and Charles Richter, Assel, and Klinger were electilichter, Assel, and Klinger were elected a committee to find a suitable park.
Another joint meeting was called for
Sunday, Mar. 9, at 8 p. m. sharp, at
the same place, and all members and
readers of The Worker living in the
let, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th,
17th, and 19th Assembly Districts
should be present. Now is the time
for work, if we wish to increase our
vote on the West Side next fall.

Last week's meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville was very well attended. Among other matters, it was decided to have an outing in the summer and a committee was chosen to make preliminary arrangements. At next Taursday's meeting there will be a debote on 'Cantialism' as 'Socialism' be-Thursday's meeting their hate on "Capitalism vs. Socialism" be-tween Comrades Herbert and Sprotte,

The New York Socialist Literary S The New York Socialist Literary So-ciety met last Saturday evening at 117 Forsyth street. It was decided to met hereafter on Monday evenings. All members are requested to attend on Mar. 10, proposity at 8:30 p. m. Louis Hairts was elected Business Agent and given full power for the performance of his duttes.

At Colonial Hall, One Hundred and Pirst street and Columbus avenue, Mrs. Alex. Fraser will speak in reply to Archibshop Corrigan's attacks upon Socialism. This will no doubt be an interesting lecture, and all are cordialinvited to attend.

.The 22d A. D. holds special business The 22d A. D. holds special business, meeting on Friday, Mar. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Educational League, 215. E. Effty-nimb street, Members are crequested to attend and bring their

The agent for The Worker in Au-

Comrade Strobell of Newark spoke on Socialism before the Motley Single Tax Club on Thursday evening, Feb. 21. There was the usual class on conpetition and individual initiative, but to many independent thinkers in the hill the Socialist arguments, backed, up thy the most copious references to present conditions seemed the stronger. Among those present was a notable character in Republican politics in Essex Count, Farmer Van Riper, who usually includes in bombastic and flowery Republican party puffs. But before the Socialist arguments and facts his old-party enthusiasm falled him, and he was so far impressed as to lament that his years prevented him from making that examination the subject required. Comrade Strobell will speak again before the club.

P. O. MacCartney, Socialist represchariley, so can repose scharily in the Massachusetts Logista-ture, spake to an audience of 300 in Worcester a few days ago, The meeting was a great success and the local daily gave a very fair report, occupy-ing more than a column. The meeting ing of songs written by the sing-ing of songs written by Conrade Boomer, and by good instrumental music. James F. Carey, the other Sochallst representative, will speak in Worcester at Grant Hall on Mar. 16. Comrade Wilshire will also probably speak in the near tuture. John W. Harries Hall on Mr. Harries Wilshire Will also probably speak in the near tuture. Brown of Hartfors, Coun., has also spoken twice in the city. Comrade Ab-bott writes that Brown is a powerful and convincing speaker, and as he is and convincing spenior to be in South Farmingham after April 1 advises that the Massachusetts organization make the fullest use of his services. His address will be New Theater Building, South Framingham.

The Pennsylvania State Committee has called for nominations for ennotates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in the fall campaign by referendum, vote to be returned not later

Geo. E. Bigelow has been secured for thirty days in March for organiza-tion and agitation in Pennsylvania. The will collect signatures on state nomines, 931 Callowbill Street, Philadel-

Comrade Klenke will spend a feet ceks in and about Pittaburg to help organize new locals that are now form-ing. Prospects are bright for a hot time in the old tawn:

The Pennsylvania State Committee has endorsed the action of the National Committee in regard to the call for optributions to the National Propagands Fund, and sent copies to all to-cals and branches to consider most varuestly and act upon immediately.

The Onio State Committee has two The Onio State Committee as a ver-organizers in the field. The splexific advance which the Socialist Party made in that state last fall has filled the comrades with enthusiasin and ex-cellent results may be expected, both in the city elections this spring and in the general election in November.

John C. Chase will lecture during April or the tends unions of Illinois.

Sheldon A. Harris, vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has publicly announced his entrance into the Socialist Party.

The National Committee has received an inclusion to the Socialist Party of the United States to participate in the next International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in August, 1903.

A lecture tour is being arranged for Charles H. Vall and his wife in Mich-gas, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Bouth Dakota, Iowa, and Jadiana.

Local Duquesie, Ia., which organized in November with eight charter mem-bers, now has seventeen and is doing good work. August Klenke dectures there on Mar. 8 and Geo. E. Bigelow on

Mar. 20. It is intended to hold regular

Local charters have been issu Elsinore and Silver City, Utah; Col-linsville, Indian Territory, and Louis-ville, Idaho.

The National Committee has decided to publish the platform and constitu tion in German

Charles H. Vail is speaking in Ohio. His dates for the next week are: Mar. 6 to 8, Toledo; Mar. 9, Cincinnati; Mar. 10, Portsmouth; Mar. 11, Springfield He has already spoken at Conneaut Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Canton.

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Arpeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympa thizers.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party. . Comrades—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1992, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due consideration, we decided to issue this appeal to the state and local organinations and to all of the comrades of our party for such amounts as each may be able to contribute as donations

to a National Propaganda Fund.

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

eral in extending the scope of their re-spective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially in-tended for party organization, have been used throughout the country stice the Unity Convention designed by and amplied through the species of by and appplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increase of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Cauvention. is conquent evidence of the splendid achievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, countiles, states, and

During the past six months the de During the past six months the demands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our resources, and we have been repeatedly randleapped by lack of funds. At this writing while the business of the party is increasing heavily from day to day, our financial receipts are not sufficient to enable us to meet the most import-ant requirements of the party work, and it is argently necessary that the comrades render lumediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again rall the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund. Dona-tions to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.
427 Emilie Bidg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialis Party. Amount renorted to Feb 22 Local 34 Pass, Texas Local Wast Hoboken, N. J. W. C. W. St. Louid, Mo. Local Device, Mo. Local Huckley, Wash, Local Huckley, Wash, Local Gaineyeite, Texas Local Copier High, Mo.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopt-d by the Socialist Party in National July 31, 1901;

"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade un-ion movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade or the wage working class. The case union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of of the Sociatives to join the amoust of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unious are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds us far as political affiliation is con-cerned.

We call the attention of trade union ists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the henefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ewnership of the means of production and distribution."

The present day rule of business is might sgainst right—cunsing against conscience—Engene V. Debs.

— The strong, wealthy, and unacru-pulous forces have gotten possession of their immense wealth through the backstairs of legislative halls, but or-ganized labor cannot if it would con-pete is that game. It has so immense corruption fund to grease the legisla-tive machinery.—Robert Baker.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 6s E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. ft., at above place.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Sec-retary, J. George Smith. 309 Examiner Bidg. Sun Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. B. Cornellus, Secretary, Room S, 746
Chapel street, New Haven, Meets second
end fourth Sunday of the month at
above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Chas. H. Keer, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the modift, at 1202 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Jas. Onesi, SH N. Third street, Terre Haute.

IOWA STATE COMMITTER Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Day-

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE -Secretary Treasurer, W. L. Ntxon, Abliene. KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE. -Secretary, Fred B. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodfords

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE
—Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Reltee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs,
Secretary, Winnield P. Portee, 54 Winthrop-foulding, Beston; Organizer, WinMailty, same address, to whom after maters concerning organization should be
addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-tary, Chrence Neely, 917 Johnson atreet, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Sere-tary Treasurer, E. Vai Putnam, Loom 9, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, George E. Baird, 1804 N. Sixteenti street, Omaha. NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark, Meets second Saured day of the month, at 7.20 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Louis Arastein, 18: Watson

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. -

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. d. Critchlow, 1143 W. Third street Dayton. Meets every Monday even.ng. OREGON STATE COMMITTEE, Secre-

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE. Secretary Treasurer, Dr. H. B. Deau, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1022 Arch

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary,

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh South, Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE.— Secretary, Joseph Ulibert, Box 637, Sent-tiv. Meets first Studge in the mouth, J p. m. at 220 Februs received. WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE. -Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwankee.

NOTICE—For technical reason, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. in.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the State Committee was held Sanday, Foh. 25, with Comrante White Meeting were read from National Secretary. As the Committee was from National Secretary. The Committee and Grown National Secretary. The National Secretary and A. F. Way of Unionville, and Geo. A. Gowdy of Ryladol were received, and they were admitted to membership. Mile of Turn Hall Society for 35 was ordered paid. The Organizer rejected that 1,000 readies had been printed and were ready for distribution. Secretary reported results of the Committee and the Committee and the Committee and the second State Committee. As and in case of more than one meeting in a town, that the local shall pay \$2 per day and expenses for the extra meeting.

A. B. CONNELIUS.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Editor of The Worker. By instruction of the Exe the of Massachusetts Social quest you to publish the munications being a copy of the National Secretary. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary So-cialist Party, St. Louis, Mo.

be claim furry, St. Louis, Mrs.
Dear Comragile. Tour communication of
the 10th instaff, also list of states fe good
and had standing, received. At its last
meeting, held Feb. 20, the Massachuserts
Kreurive, Committee roted that the Finnicial Secretary send to the National Secretary a list of members for each mostly also
care and inform him of the committee of the comstring in the state, and that the Kreurive
Committee only to the extent of the membership affiliated with the state organization.

pact the Gid Bay State to take her place in the forefront in the mar future.

Few know better than this Committee the urgent need of funds in all directions for the following the urgent need of funds in all directions for the department of the de

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE. BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Central Cummittee meeting held on Feb. 18. at 128 Washington street, a commitmental conference of the Feb. 18. at 128 Washington street, a commitmication from the National Secretary relating to the reference on their state lecture tours and party outsiem, was read and voted to take manifestation. A vote of the state of t

regular meeting will be on March II, at 124 Washington street.
LOUIS MARCUS, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY. LOCAL HUDSON COUNTY.

Local Hubbon County hold a well attended meeting at headquarters, 23s Contral wenne, Jersey City, hast Sunday. With one or two exceptions the branches made most encouraging reports on organization and agitation. The reports were substantiated by the admission of eighteen new membra. Fram are afoot for more efficient work for The Worker and distribution on a more than the substantiated by the admission of eighteen new membra. Fram are afoot for more efficient work for The Worker and distribution on a more than the substantiate and where a branch falls to hame in agent the County Literature Agent is sempowered to impress the delegate to the County Committee, and require him to perform the duties of athermore and where a substantial made are made and the substantial and where a substantial made are made and the substantial and the substa

March celebration reports satisfactory progress.

The West Holson comrades have matured their plans for a fair covering Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the second,
week in March in Ball's Union Hall, oppasite the Carke Thread Works in East Newsark. Tlekets are ten conts. The fair will
be largely natterned after that recently held
in Grand-Central Falace, but on a much
smaller scale, though none the less attractive and profitable to those patrouising it.

The New Jersey State Committee will
meet Saturday, Mar. 8, at 8 p. m., at 21
Market street, Newark, and it is had to
cvery delegate will be pressur, as it to high
time that the Committee was organised and
at work.

M. B. KEALNYES. Sacretars. H. R. KEARNES, Secretary.

NEW YORK

CENTRAL DIVISION, BROOKLYN. The membership of the Contral Division, composed of the 4th, 6th, 16th, and Lith A. B. Brootlyn, are selled to a Joint meeting, Friday, Mart. 7, at 8 o'clock at the Focalist Clob, Fulton street and Ralph avenue, to elect a Division Organizer and transact anch business as may come be

SOCIALIST CLUB-The Ball Committee of the Sociellat Club, Futton street and Ralph arenue, Brooklyn, aska all who have tickets out to please make returns so that the ball account may be closed.

OHIO.

STATE COMMITTEE. lowing is the report of Auditing Com-e upon the financial statement of the Secretary form June 1, 1901, to Jan.

ministee upon the financini statement of the State Secretary form June 1, 1301, to Jan. To the State Committee, Socialist Party. Cumrades:—Your committee appointed to audit the hooks of the State Secretary-Treasurer respectfully submit the following report, and certify is the excellent condition in which we found the accounts kept by the State Secretary-Treasurer. W. G. Critchlow. We append to the report an account of all monies received and expended. The Auditing Committee would suggest that in future the books be madited quarterly, as it would save much time, and g ve greater satisfaction to all couracides in the state who are members of the state organisation. Heapperfully submitted.

are members of the state orgin Respectfully submitted. WILLIARD TARRINGRIE, AMBROSE P. CARR, M. J. HYNES. Auditing Committee. RECEIPTS.

8	For dues, dopations, and literature: .	
33	Local Cleveland \$13	
		4.75
Ц	Local Dayton 6	1.55
SH	Local Portsmouth 2	6.00
8	Local Munsheld 1	1.00
		7.60
9	Local Warren	8.63
31		5,0%
D.	Local Painesville	2.30
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9	Local Toronto	1.25
ti i	From all other sources, laciading	3170
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М		2.82
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ä	Total	2:31
Ø	EXENDITURES.	
8	EXENDITURES.	
d	To National Committee	1.90
ò	To Agitation 11	1,00
ď	To printing	2.70
ď	To mostness and mostnis di	SLOSK.
N	Stiscellaneous items, including office .	1000
20	E CONTROL SERVICE CONTROL CONT	

PENNSYLVANIA. STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Locals and Branches of the Social int Party of Pennsylvania.

At the regular meeting of the State Compactor in the regular party of the State Compactor in the state of the state

Don't write on both sides of paper. ORRE-→ SPONDENCE Don't send anonymous letters.

A Protest from Ohio,

A Protest from Ohio,
Editor of The Worker.

We wish to call attention through the columns of your paper to the condition of the National Committee. In their finapetal statement just issued we note that as everal statement just issued we note that as everal statement just issued we note that as everal states with a larger party membership than Ohio, jet are declar very fittle, or practically an according to the statement of the infilterence as manifested by these states towards the satisfaction. If the National Committee is going attent if the National Committee is going attention if the National Committee is going attention in the National Committee is going attention. If the National Committee is going attention in the National Committee is going attention in the National Committee in the statement of the statement of the committee is going at the statement of the statement of the committee is going to the research of the statement of the citer on that point. However the fact remains that a few of the statement of the statement of the citer on that point. However the fact remains that a few of the statement of the citer on that point. However the fact remains that a few of the statement of the citer on the latitude is made organization. But if cannot centime very much longer. Lossis, of the party is all states, as well as the infilted in manuferment of the party is all states, as well as the infilted in the expense of the national organization.

As to Emblems,

Siditor of The Worker.

I more with no Brite acaptive that the National Commanders have deciding an restricting the unsubscript in the selection of an embean to the rest day, and what may be uptly terand the Francian design.

The generalized utility of a design in in the use of ballet employ, and as a recognition of the commanders of

Tiffin, O., Feb. 28. CHAS. R .MARTIN,

In Essex County, N. J.

Editor of The Worker.

Hrunch 4 of the Socialist Party, Essex County, N. 1, is making itself feit in the political arems of Newark. The heelers of both the capitalistic parties shaul dumfounded at the progress of this aggressive branch among the trade unionists. No less than eleven organizations are sere represented, and they include the most prosults. both the capitalisate parties stand dumfounded at the progress of this aggressive
branch among the trade unionists. No leas
these eleven organizations are aree reprotable eleven organizations are aree reprogressive unions in Essex County. It is a
list to be proud of, and runs as follows: International Association of Machinists, International Association of Machinists, International Association of Machinists, Local
No. 2: Brothecinood of Painters, Local
Pressman's Union No. 29; International
Trunk and Hag Workers' Local
No. 1: and
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 7: Among
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 7: Among
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 7: Among
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 1: and
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 2: and
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 3: and
Cellaidod Pressars' Local
No. 3: and
Cellaidod
Printing
Trades Council, and
Cellaidod
Printing
Trades Council

Proud of Erie

Editor of The Worker.

Under the heading "Victory in Er.e." I week, why didn't you put up a roosser wwings, spread and throat distended, ering iond enough for a poor man, worki man or professional man, to hear, hin?

must all part together, work forgether, i that we may all live as brethpin toget when the victory comes. Fut ny four refer next time and make him crow long.

when the victory comes. Fut up your roomter next time and make him cryow loud and
long.

The control of it. Harma's prediction furfilled
in Tenneylvania in less them were the
her word was the less than the second in the
her wood the Regalilleans and to facts.
And nothing but cod type to tell it in The
Worker! We must be up to date if we
would catch the young American.

The fight is on. The unions are getting
their eyes open. It makes lovers of liberty
glad to see them opening their doors to real
independent political action—the only thing
that will are can save Labor from its new
friends. Hanna, Rishop Fotter, Morgan,
end the standard in the second to the
real standard in the second to the
non put their leader Engene V. Beby in
Woodstock Jail. From such friends, sped
Lord deliver us, the poor and the workers,
or we will be hoodwinked again and again
antil endurance ceases to be a virtue.

Hear, yet tolling affilions: in that old
stronghold of Erie, the Republicans is
round aumbers four thousand, the Socialiste three thousand, the Democrats too far
gone into liv hole. Let us carry New York
igest time, and not let Erie beat us that
way again.

L. D. MAYES.

New York, Feb. 28. L. D. MAYES.

FOR NEW YORK STATE.

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

To the Workingmen of the State of the State of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York asks your contribu-tion for propaganda of Socialism. That is, provided you approve of Socialism, or the public ownership and operagion of all industries for the benefit of all. For it is the supreme object of the So-cial Democratic Party to seeme to every workingnum the full fruit of his shor. If you believe that a working-man must surrender the biggest part of his product to Bockefellers, Mer-gans, Vanderbilts, Goulds, Schwabs, and a swarm of amaller parasites, that they may bestow it on the pauperized nobility of Europe or on the owner of Morte Civile, why was should support nobility of Europe or on the owner of Monte Carlo—why you should support the Republican or Democratic party, for both these parties represent and are owned by the capitalist class. The Social Democratic Party alone stands for the Interests of the working class. Workingmen.—You have heard be-fore our appeals, but you continued to

stand in overwhelming numbers by the old parties. With what result? Re-lican and Democratic legislatures. lican and Democratic legislatures, Re-publican and Democratic Judges are publican and Democratic Judges are now, more than ever, the tools of your, exploiters. Was there a crime perpetrated by the capitalists in which they were not protected by the very legislators and judges for whom you, workingmen, voted? Was there a right which you demanded that was not refused, to you by the very men whom you have elected? Why continue to work against your own interests? The Social Lemocratic righty is your own party. It consists of workingmen and has no other supporters. Help it to speend Socialist agitators. Help us to distribute Socialist Hierature (The dissemination of Socialist ideas means the semination of Socialist ideas means for final triumph of Socialism, and your own economic connectation. Remem-ber, he helps doubly who helps promptly.

Send contributions to Emil Neppel treasurer, S. D. P. State Committee 288 W. 142d street, New York.

New York State Committée, & D. P. LEONARD D. ABBOTT. All monles contributed will be acknowledged in The Worker "Volkszetung" and "Vorwarts."

—The New York "Herald" says there are 3,828 millionaires in this country who ewn \$16,006,000,000,000. That's all the active capital of the nation, resilly, and so less than 4,000 men are the actual bosses, of the United States. They in turn are bossed by Stockefeller, Mergan, and a few others

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

The United States Census reports just made public for the state of Georgia show that there are 83,842 teering anow that there are so saw wage earners employed in the 7,504 manufacturing establishments in the state, and that they receive an annual wage of \$20,290,071, or al 'Itte more than \$242 per capita a year. This low wage is accounted for by the fact that there are \$272 children modes the are there are 6,373 children under the age of sixteen years, employed at a wage of only \$691,700, which would indicate that the average daily wage of this army of children is less than 37 cents a day. The cotton manufacturers of Georgia, however, have this year signed an agreement to exclude from the mills children under ten years of age and flose under twelve who cannot show a certificate of four months. A:tendance at school. There is no law in the state regulating child labor. The manufacturers' agreement re-ferred to was designed to defeat the movement for an anti-child labor bill. It effected its purpose, and it is now very doubtful if it will be lived up to.

The meanest man to-day is he who is a little thief and thinks he will soon get a chance to be a big thief.—

--- Adulterated food is most largely consumed by the workingman's family probably this is the reason that the rarious state legislatures, as well as congress, refuse to pass pure food laws. -W. S. Waudby, in Typographical

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Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487, South Grant street. All Socialists are invited.

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WORKMEN'S

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers.

To addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers.

"Railroading in the United States."

F.W. HEISS, 69 GOLD ST. Union Printer Label as Lowest Fries. - Mali

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER

The alarming and deplorable ten-dency becoming daily more apparent on the part of the workingman to as-sert this right to more than one-fourth of the product of his hand or brain is a nundoubted evidence that our bless-ed civilization has been wasted upon him. Society has unwisely lavished so much thought upon him and care upon his surroundings that he has been led fulsely do assume that he should be as well fed and as comfortably housed as the man who gives him employ-

This position is so evidently prep terous that it would scarcely need reference that it would scarcely need reference were it not that certain misguid ed speakers and editors are doing the st to confirm the lower classes in

line, and it affords me great pleasure, therefore, to call to the attention of its editor the enclosed clipping from the Brooklyn "Eagle."

Brooklyn "Earle."

It is, indeed, hard to realize the possibility of miscenception on the part of the workingman as to his industrial or social status, but should there linr a doubt in any mind, do please, Mr. ditor, hold up the "Eagle's" model 1. He does not work from inclination,

cause he needs the money." e does not get drunk"—becc a thoughtful government has remove the temptation talong with everything

else except the "dingy hand-me-downs that have seen long service on white men's shanks.") nen's shanks.")

3. "He does not organize unions, and

"He requires bossing, but he does

what he MUST without profanity or grumbling;" therefore
5. "He has the making of an excel-

you. Mr. Editor, what a wicked waste of time it is to try to improve the poor. The fact is, sir, we positively don't want better surroundings; all we are

aching for is cheap rent; for that we have the word of the "Eagle." Moreover, we very much prefer filth to cleanliness—a life in Mulberry Bend to a residence on the Park Slope. Listen to the Washington Street oracle,

cubs, so that they get a rent withit their means. Experiences in Manhat-tan have shown that THOUSANDS PREFER DIRT, DARKNESS, AND CROWDING TO HEALTH AND DE-

not be wise to halt here a little? Those of us who have tried in our poor way to hasten the advent of the Co-operative Commonwealth have evidently been too impetuous; and the thought born of the "Eagle's" editorials is cer-tainly disquieting. Suppose the dawn of our industrial freedom should break upon us before we had acquired a taste for cleanliness or overcome our natural craving for "darkness, dirt. and crowding." Can you not imagine the militia, instead of shooting us as strikers, being called upon to drive us at the bayenets' point into clear streets and commodions and well-ven-tilated and heated houses? It makes my blood boil to think that I may in the near future be haled before some such legal luminary as Bookstaver to show cause why I should not be com-pelled to take a trip to Yellowstone Park or to Europe for my health's sake. This would indeed be curtailing

a Socialist daily and streamously help to spread the gospel according to Saine (Clair) McKelway. Yours respectfully.

(Note.—The workman held up as a model by the editor of the "Eagle" for the edification of wicked strikers and agitators is, of, course, the negro labor-er of the South. President Schwab of the Steel Trust also has reason praise his many virtues.—Ed.)

A. Wolfe, clerk; Third Ward-Chas. W Blake, bricklayer; Fourth Ward-N. J. Classe, carpenter; Fifth Ward-L. W. Kidd, printer; Sixth Ward-A. F. Lind-

wall, painter; Seventh Ward—G. H. Psters, plumber; Eighth Ward—Qtto Shields, cigarmaker; Ninth Ward—J

HONOR THE PRINCE.

Electric Lodge of I. A. M. Enters Its

Electric Lodge No. 313 of the Inter

national Association of Machinists, has addressed to this paper the following communication, to which we gladly

Protest Against Greetings to German

W. McCorkle, carpenter. .

THEY WILL NOT

Royalty.

give space:

TICKET IN SEATTLE.

Socialists Begin Municipal Campaign in the Lively Young City of the North

nated a complete municipal ticket com-posed of wage workers and issued the following declaration of principles: Workingmen of all countries, unit

onvention assembled, proclaim ou

state of Washington. "We affirm our unfaltering adher-ence to the principles and the program of international revolutionary Social-

'In presenting our candidates for

2. So long as the present organiza-tion of industry remains the capitalists will monopolize the machines of pro-duction and will appropriate to them.

selves through the wage system, the wealth created by the working class. "4. This appropriation of labor's bles the capitalist to live is

on of the laborer by the expropriation of all of the hands of the toll-

wealth-makers and the wealth-takers will endure so long as our present system of production for profit continues

side, all the instruments of producing and distributing wealth being owned and controlled by the holders of capi-

"S. There is only one weapon with which the working class can successfully oppose the capitalist class—and that is the ballot.

This fact demands as an inevitble conclusion the organization of the orking class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always distinct from and opposed to every party not founded entirely upon the interests of the working class. The Socialist Party is organized to meet this demand, and is therefore the party of the working class. "10. The Socialist Party; when in

office, shall always and everywhere, until the present system of wage slavery is utterly abolished, make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct. Will this legislation ador the material interests of the working class and aid the workers to the class struggle against capitalism? If it does, the Socialist Party is for it: If it does not, the Socialist Party is ab-

ashiristy opposed to it.

"II. In necordance with this principle, the Socialist Party pledges itself to conduct all the numberpal affairs of Sectite in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class.

"12. In conclusion, we appeal to all workingmen to study the principles of

Socialism, to vote with and for their, class at all elections until they over-throw the power of private capitalism. abolish industrial classes in society, terminate forever the class struggle and inaugurate the Co-operative Com-monwealth based upon this fundamenprinciple of justice: TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL

For Corporation Countel-Wm. M.

TO WICKED AGITATORS.

you wicked demagogue:

"Many of the poor do not care much
whether they have wide or narrow
courts, skylights, are escapes, or bath-

Now, str. I put it to you: Would it

ARTHUR CHEATLE.

For Councilmen-nt-Large-T. E. Latier, teacher; and Wm. O'Keefe, ship For Councilmen: First Ward-W.

You have nothing to lose but your chains You have a world to gain." "We, the Socialist Party of Seattle,

municipal office to the working class voters of Scattle, we base our appeal upon the following declarations as out platform of principles:
"1. Labor produces all wealth.

Editor of The Worker:
"It is the desire of this lodge to enter 1. Labor produces at weath.
2. Under the present economic and political conditions labor's share in the wealth which it creates is merely a mean and uncertain substatence. a protest against the unusual demon-strations by some of the workingmen of this country over the visit of Prince Henry of Germany, and desire you to print the enclosed resolution where every one may have a chance to pon-der over it, and especially those who took any active part in the foolish

demonstrations of greeting.
"We selected your paper because it champions the cause of the laboring class, and also to let the readers of The Worker know that there is at least

one lodge which protests as a body against a display of ignorance. Fol-lowing is the resolution: "Whereas, The visit of Prince Her has no diplomatic nor international significance relative to the interests of

either country; be it "Resolved, That we, Electric Lodge the visit of Prince Henry of Germany seing ignorant and unworthy of intelligent workmen; and be it furth

"Resolved, That we condemn the ner-tion of the Government in making such large appropriations for the entertain-ment of a mere visitor."
"Very respectfully,
"Electric Lodge 313, L. A. of M.,
"E. G. WESSMAN"

"E. G. WESSMAN,

"GEO. H. TREMBORG, "Recording Secretary.

NOTICE TO MACHINISTS. We are requested by President O'Connell of the International Associa-tion of Machinists to publish the following notice to all union machinis

lowing nonice to an union machinists and sympathizers.

The daily newspapers are circulating reports to the effect that our strikes in several places have been adjusted, or deckered off. This information has been circulated, especially, in the case of San Francisco Alliance and the Allia Chalmers thora at Chiesen. the Allis-Chalmers shops at Chicago. You are hereby notified that the strikes at San Funcisco and at Chicago have not been declared off, nor has any sertlement been reached. You will pay no attention to newspaper reports as to our strikes being declared off at any place, for when settlements are made the Association at large will be notified

through my office. through my office.

"Our members, are on strike in the following cities and you will use your atmost endeavors to keep machinists away from the cities named: San Francisco Chicago, Deuver, Detroit, Toiedo, St. Albans, Vt.; Washington, Ind.; Rock Falls, II.; Southern Rallway System, Alexandrin, Richmond, Salis-bury, Knoxville, Columbus, Charleston, Memphis, Birmingham, Selma, Macon, Atlanta

Memphis, Birmingham, Selma, Macon, Atlanta.

"Machinists are requested to stay away from Frankin, Pa., Cleburne, Texas, and Springfield, Mo.

"Please motify all machinists that the Brown & Sharp Tool Company of Providence, R. I., is on the unfair ligt. Do not purchase any tools made by this company."

The capitalist press is, as usual serv-

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

(Continued from page 1.)

United States to that coronation the believers in the people—we, the be-lievers in democracy, will actually fall over ourselves to do honor to royalty incarnated in the person of King Ed-

other forms of tyranny. Our indus-trial monarchs unite with the mon-archs of the old world to establish a world-wide monarchy and to further this end our capitalists are bartering

many to-day are out of employment. In the city of Berlin alone there are one hundred thousand workingmen without employment, and the charita-ble institutions are strained to the ut-most to provide for the necessities of life. Yet to pay for the private gespeople will be ground still further into poverty. And who pays the cost of the gorgeous reception given this representative of oppression? Who, but the workingmen of America? It is from their toil and swent that the bills will be paid.

phy antagonistic to progress, a system belonging to a past age, a doctrine that denies the equality of men and which lives on murder and persecution. "Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman

will be received with outstretched will be received with outstretched hands. The members of the party which bears the stamp of democracy upon it will probably vote for this or-der. Yet our voices will be heard for the people and against monarchy, inperialism and plutocracy, we will fight constitutionally, we will bear witness constitutionally, we will bear witness-metaphorically, we will attempt to fan the dying embers of freedom while those to whom the heritage of lib-erty and democracy is intruded are paying homage to royalty."

There was complete silence while

MacCartney spoke, and after he had MacCartney spoke, and after he had concluded, Hayes of Lowell interrupted the Speaker for the fourth time while the question was being put and was recognized. Mr. Hayes poses as the funny man of the House, and he proceeded to sustain his reputation. He was not very funny, but his attented at reflective mer with more laurch. tempt at ridicule met with more laugh ter than it otherwise would, because it came opportunely and relieved the tension prevailing.

vious speaker was addressing the House, and had momentarily expected the German army to enter the House and hear him away to a kommers. He suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms and his subordinates surround the two Socialists during Prince Henry's visit from the time the two members be pro-tected from contact with royalty and from the possibility of being taken captive by the Prince. "For," said he. "we should miss them. Oh, we should

There was no applause when Haves sat down. He was followed by Dean of Wakefield, a Deinocrat, who said the courtesies extended to Prince Henry are not a recognition of a form of government, but simply an expression of good will for the people of another nation. He favored the order. Still

This ended the debate. The Speaker surriedly called for a rising vote, and in the negative. Carey asked unantrinye of Lower objected. The speak-er ruled that Carey's request could only be granted on a yea and nay vote. Carey asked for a roll call, but only MacCarttey and he arose, thirty being required. This closed the incident. large number of members escaped to the corridors to discuss it, and the House assumed its normal condition.

The Brakemen's Bill

A few minutes afterwards the adverse report of the committee on Carey's bill requiring that railroads inrains came up. Carey moved to sub-titute his bill and spoke for fifteen. minutes upon it.] His speech bristied with facts, showing the necessity for the measure. He was opposed by Sampson of Worcester, who ciaimed to be a railroad man of forty years' experience. He said the measure was unnecessary. Bullard of West Newton supplemented this by saying the ratiroads would consider the safety of their trainmen and passengers. MacCartney replied and roasted both statements in a scathing speech.

What followed was most interesting. A rising vote showed.

A rising vote showed a tie-42 to 42 A rising vote showed a He-42 to \$2. Carey made the point of no quorum. A count showed only 167 members present, sustaining the point. Carey then moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring in a quorum. The members in the corridors were rounded up and a

Carey then asked for a roll call, and

C. F. U. NOTES.

Trade Autonomy vs. Industrial Organization.

Benevolent Robbers-Engineer Horr Socialist-Lessons for the Working Class-Will They Be Heeded ?

Shall the firemen and engineers in breweries belong to the United Brewery Workers' Union or not? Brewer say, yes! Firemen and engineers say, Three union firemen refused the re-

quest of the Brewery Workers and would not join the union of brewery firemen. The Brewery Workers secured their-discharge and replaced them oy members of their union. On motion of the Eccentric Firemen's Union, the C. F. U. had requested their reinstatement. Delegate Bohm claim-ed it was not within the jurisdiction

of the local organization to have th

mne replaced. The firemen and englweek demanded that the Brewery Workers be suspended from the cen-tral body until the men were replaced. Over two hours were consumed in the debate, and the arguments pre-sented by both sides and the eloquent pleas for harmony would en a credit to the congressional chambers. (And still workingment must find capitalist bankers and law yers to represent them at Washington. If these men, whose ability is unques-tioned, would study Socialism and enter straight working-class polities--us

workingmen—the near future would see many of them at Albany and Washington fighting there for Labor's It was a critical moment in the life of the C. F. U. when the vote was taken, as both sides have many active supporters, and it was feared that the expulsion of the Brewery Workers might cause a split in the central body. On a roll call vote of 29 to 27 the mo

tion to suspend was lost. Many un-tions refused to vote.

In order to fight the boss brewers In order to fight the tools of every combinations the Brewery Workers claim that they must have all brewery engineers and firemen under their control, as the keeping up of fires is a most important factor in the manufacture of their product. The Brewery Workers secured the eight-hour day for the Brewery Firemen, a concession the Brewery Firemen, a concession the firemen could not have secured alone.

The Eccentric Firemen claim that they should have jurisdiction over all firemen whether they work in brewer-ies or eisewhere. They demand the right of trade autonomy. Delegate Dooley gave a yeary clear

exposition of the situation: When we have a strike in a trade where the bosses are divided and competing and where all the workingme nare united. a victory for the workers is almost sure to result. But if we find the bosses in a combination or trust and the men divided in two or three or more organ gations, each striving to gain advannations, each striying to gain avaninges for its members of times regardless of the sister union, where the men are under two or three leads instead of all under one authority, then we are almost sure to lose.

In this city the Brewery Workers having a combinating of basses to fight.

having a combination of bosses to fight as the Brewery Workers claim, it seems necessary that the firemen is breweries belong to the Brewery, Fire meh's Union.

Democratic Assemblyman

Prince Refuted The following letter was presented y the delegate from the Butchers

"To the Delegates of the C. F. U .-"At a regular meeting held at Hobe herolan Bologna Butchers' Union No. 1 resolution was adopted unanimously to denounce and prevent any attempt to appeal the law known as the O'Connell Sunday Closing Law.' A STATE-MENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE CODES COMMITTEE BY ASSEM-BLYMAN PHINCE THAT THE C. F. U. WAS OFFOSED TO THE CLOSING OF BUTCHER STORES ON SUNDAY MORNING. We appeal to your honorable body to protest against any attempt to take away from us or interfere in anyway with our day of rest. We have instructed our delegates to have you take proper measures for our protection in this matter.

The C. F. U. passed a resolution of man Prince state that the C. F. U. is ed to closing butcher stores Prince that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical.

Bridge Tenders' and Bakers' Complaints

A letter was sent to Mayor Low or charged, with no reasons given, from the bridges of Newtown Creek, in Queens Borough. An answer from the Commissioner of

Lanacy was read stating that the reduction in the pay of bakers employ-cu in the Middletown Asylum made their wages the same as paid in all

other hospitals.

It was announced that the Building Trades and Miscellaneous Section had constituted themselves as a committee of the whole to make a house to house canvas for the Letter Carriers' bill. A committee of Donnelly, Boulton, and Hanna were appointed to generally supervise the work. More letters of protest to be ignored,

More letters of protest to be ignored, more cause for complaint, more reductions for workingmen, more resolutions of ondorsement for labor bills, more house to house canvassing, more begging, simply to snubbed and refused, more lobbying and trying to bribe capitalist legislators to give us what is ours, more injunctions, more unconstitutional labor laws, more and more workingmen arrested. Yes, more and more of it, until the working class realizes its condition, its powers, and the intelligent use of the hallot.

But they're coming! Now you see results in Massachusetts, now in

the list? Brothers in the C. F. U.

Lot Theater Repairs Walt. The Theatrical Employees moved to request the Commissioner of Buildings to postpone the making of changes in theaters until May, as many men would be thrown out of work if the theaters are closed for changes at this

Capitalism permits a man to work Capitalism permits a man to work but part of the year. It's a glorious system of prosperity! Do the actors think of the idle carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and others this time of the year? Three months from now when these trades have their busy season will they think for the out-of-work ac tors and theatrical employees, printers, and others? It might be you to glance into economic conditions a triffe. No, don't do it! It's danger ous! You might see the truth and be come a Socialist! Don't! Don't! Don't

"The trust is all right. They have yunasium for their men," said M

"We want fair wages and not gym

and amusement when the Roman no blemen became the slave masters o the people. America seems to be fasfollowing the footsteps of old Rome people and cover up his robberies o long as they can get-food and circus will not see the subtle hand taht is

dums?" Keep your gifts and stop our stealings. There is hope that the nd will save himself ere it is too late

Only one state senator would ed to take up the case of Engineer Horr, who failed to secure justice after being orutally assaulted and maimed for life by Contractor Pucci. The C. F. U. ishes to impeach Judge Cowing, by

aster, Experience.. Here is what he has to say:

"The working class cannot expect to get justice from capitalist judges. They rule for the interests of the capitailst class, and care nothing for to

bor movement to unite at the ballot box and vote for the class-conscious candidates of labor as represented by the Social Democratic Party, and thus put an end to this tyranny of capital-

way,a workingman is treated.
"I have tried my utmost to secure
justice, but so long as capitalists are in power a poor man can secure n

little hore to secure resulf."

ne difficulties on hand. Locals Nos. and 50 were expelled from the national organization. They reorganized as the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of New York and vicinity. They have the sympathy of the New York union with the exception of Cake Bakers' No.

the question to the whole bakers' un-ion, because the matter would not be-respected by the officers. A committee was appointed to try and stratgten out

Did you see that hig fat fellow les road smile on his countenance? That's nd higher wages or shorter hours So long as you fight between your-selves you can't fight me! Whoop, la! Soak it to him! Keep it up, boys?"

Browery Organized.

Delegate Bohm reports Fred Opper mann's brewery thoroughly unionized. Good work! Keep it up. boys! Keep it up! E. P. JENNINGS, JR.

WOODCARVERS AND MODELERS.

At the last meeting of the Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association of New York resolutions were adopted protesting against the credentials of the Ornamental Plasterers being ac-

An effort is also being made to as sist the woodcarvers of Rochester and Buffalo to establish a minimum wage Buffalo to establish a minimum wage scale and shorter hours in several of the big shops there which are now do-ing a large portion of the custom work for New York.

The enertrainment committee was instructed to arrange a family social for May 10 in honor of the thirty-ninth

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the obfect of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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

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

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

But the same economic causes which cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or-der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are, alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth, production. The Democratic, Republican the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complets overthrow of 'the capitalist system' of production, are alike nelitical repre-sentatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

Classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system. we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, there-fore, consider it of the utmost importfore, consider it of the united support ance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or properly of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

the rates to the consumers.

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

lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered ander the control of the working class 4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of 5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum,

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by heir constituents.
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utili-ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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44444444 THIS IS THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE:

Who made the revolution of the 18th of March? What part was taken by the Central Committee? What was the Commune? How cam it that 100,000 Frenchmen are lost to their country? Who is responsible Legions of witnesses will answer.

No doubt it is an exile who speaks, but an exile who has been neithe member, nor officer, nor functionary of the Commune; who for five years has slited the evidence; who has not ventured upon a single assertion without accumulated proofs; who sees the victors on the look-out for the slightest inaccuracy to deny all the rest; who knows no beffer plea for the vanquished than the simple and sincer recital of their history. This history, besides, is due to their children, to all the workingusen of

the earth. The child has the right to know the reason of the paternal defeats, the Socialist Party, the campaign of its flag in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary, legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, is as criminal as the geographer who would draw up false maps for the navigators.

The "History of the Commune" should be in the library of every So-cialist, for it recalls one of the grandest epochs in the history of Social-ism, an epoch which will never be eraced from the history of mankind. The "History of the Paris Commune" contains 500 pp. is bound in cloth and published in two editions. Popular edition, price \$1.00. Li-brary edition, price \$3.00. ry edition, price \$3.00.
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house does not live in it who makes the finest coat wear it. The man who raises the finest ox does not get the best steak. The man who works most gets the least. Did you ever think of that?—Social Democratic Herald.

One dollar will buy forty copies of Hanford's "Railroading in the United States." Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

FACTORY TO POCKET 0 Why pay 3 profits to retail deals. This week 14K Waltham Watch 20-year guarantee, retail deals

yearly cards. Ten new readers of The Worker in your town between now and November will probably mean ten new rotes for Socialism next election.

A WORD OF WARNING

daughter of the President of the

ward of England.

There is in this country to-day an imperialism more subtle and far-reaching than any imperialism of the pastan impegialism of wealth. This imperialism is leading the people to worship

their daughters to European pro-digates in return for titles.

"And who pays for all this? Five hundred thousand workingmen in Ger-

"We should oppose recognizing this

Hayes began by quoting the follow ing from the Scripture: "The wind bloweth where it listeth; the sound thereof is heard, but we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth, and more wind has been wastcd in the past few minutes than would keep the members of the House in breath for the next six menths." He said he had felt terrified when the preneorder that the two members be pro

Socialists Stand Alone.

number—31 responding. This development was highly disagreehale to several members who had voted against the bill, but who did not want to be placed on record, and it was amusing to note their bewilderment and disgust. The roll call resulted in 65 to 70, and another labor bill died the death at the hands of "Labor's friends." This one was especially important to the railroud shea of the state, who are a unit in its favor, and who had a special legislative agent present.

Shorily afterwards the House adjourned, after the most exciting see

they did it, and did it with a dignified sincerity which commanded the re-spect even of their opponents and which entities them to the approbation and support of Socialists everywhere. WILLIAM MAILLY.

INJUNCTION IS FER MADE PERMANENT.

Against Striking Teamsters in Bos-

The decision on the temporary ininction issued against the teamsters in the strike against the Brine Trans-portation Company of Boston was rea-dered on Friday by Judge Braley of the Superior Court. As was to be ex-pected, the injunction is made perman-ent. Teamsters being forbidden to in-terfere either forcibly or peaceably with the business of the con ough the union can solicit cu from the Brine Company, IF NOT UN-DER CONTRACT WITH IT, to transfer their patronage to other firms. The situation, at the present writing, has a most serious aspect. The union lead-ers claim a strike is imminent that will aralyze the trade of New England, in volving over 30,000 men. It is also claimed that the railroad corporations especially seem to be anxious for a strike, believing an opportunity would be presented to exterminate organized labor. If all the workmen involved in

the trainsportation business were to strike the result would be disastrous. In order to try to prevent a strike, the Allied Transportation Gouncil will appeal again to the National Civic Fedciliation. It is impossible as yet to pre-digt what action will be taken, but the freight handlers and other teamsters are reported in deep sympathy with the Brine strikers and radical action is The Boston union men are much agi-

tated over the court decision, but it is difficult to see how they could expect anything else. So long as they vote for their masters to control the courts, they may expect courts to serve their masters' interests.

HEARING ON BILL FOR. DIRECT LEGISLATION. On Monday, Feb. 24, a special hear-ing was held at the Massachusetts State House by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments upon a Senate bill providing for the initiative and referendum on constitu-tional amendments. The hearing was in charge of the legislative committee of the trade unions, and over 1,500-citizens, nearly all workingmen, were in attendance. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by trade-union officials

NOT SO BAD IN CANADA The following letter from Comrade Wilshire to the New York "Evening

and others. It was a striking demon-stration, but space forbids fuller notice

l'ost" is self-explanatory: Dear Sir.—My attention has been called to a letter from your Washington correspondent referring to myself, in which he states that 'the Canadian authorities are in entire sympathy with Mr. Madden's desire to limit the subsidy, which second-class mail rates states, to newspapers and publications of genuinely current literature. The natural inference for me to draw from this statement of your correspondent is that my magazine was not one of gen-ularly current literature, and that the Canadian authorities were in sympa thy with the United States authorities in the withdrawal of the second-class rates from myself. This impression that your correspondent gives is cer-tainly erroneous as far as it intimater that the Canadian authorities are in sympathy with Mr. Madden in his action as to my case. Before coming to Canada I sent to the Canadian authori-ties all the back numbers of my maga-zine, and gave them the whole story of my difficulty with the United States postoffice, and upon the basis of this information they promised to give me my second-class rates here providing I ould publish in Canada, This th have done, and 'Wilshire's Magnal is now being published in Toronto. This statement of facts certainly does not agree with your correspondent's view that the Canadian authorities are in sympathy with Mr. Madden, at

sympathy with him regarding my par-ticular case. "I may add this—it has nothing par-do particularly with the case—that I am to address a large public meeting here next Saturday night upon the sub ject of the practical suppression of my paper by the United States postoffice, and that the mayor of Toronto has kindly consented to be my presiding officer at the lecture.

stration in its attack upon the free

"Faithfully yours,
"H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE."

The "Evening Post, which is the

EDUCATION THE HOPE.

The hope of the future is in educ

"Toronto, Ont., Feb. 28.

school, where wage enters can learn lessons in political economy and politi-cal action as citizens. A union that fails to become an educational center, teaching the fundamental ideas of industrial liberty, is not performing its high duty. Along this line come ennigh duty. Along this line come en-couraging reports from unions all over the west. Libraries are being secured, debates held on current topics with general discussion of conditions and the way to industrial liberty.—Miners' Magusibe.

The martyr cannot be dishonores Every lash inflicted is a tongue of fame; every prison a more illustrious abode; every burned book or house en lightens the world; or expanged word reverberate through the earth from side to side The minds of men are at last aroung reason looks out and justifies her own and malice finds all her work in rule it is the whipper who is whipped in the treaset who is audient because the its malars.

Benevolent Robbers.

nakers' committee.

The Romans gave the people bread

who, at the height of her grandeur, after conquering the world, fell to worthless ruln and barbarism. The American capitalist has replaced the Roman nobleman. He offers gymna-siums, libraries, etc., to placate the There are Americans to-day who will fall into the trap. There are those who, their ability to educate their fellow-

Engineer Horr's Case.

wishes to impeach Judge Cowing, but the state senators, show their entire disregard for the wishes of the work-ingmen whose votes elected them by refusing to take up the case. Brother, florr has learned a few les-sons under the hard and severe task

st parties to represent capitalist inter-It's time the workingman saw these things. "My case is only one example of the

"I have appealed to Albany, and

"I will gladly go on the platform next election for the Social Democratic Bakers' Troubles The New York bakers' unions have

7, with whom they had difficulties which led to their expulsion. The national secretary, F. H. Harz-becker, came on from Cleveland. He protested at the C. F. U. against the seating of delegates from the reorgan-ized locals, and was referred to the 'Miscellaneous Section. Here he again protested against their admission to the central hode. the central body. Delegate Kintlein defended the local organization, and stated that it was useless to spend money for a mational referendum of

ing back in his office chair, with a the capitalist who owns the big bread factory. He's just contemplating the situation and chuckling to himself. "Go it! boys! Go it! You're doing me a good turn. You are saving money for me. Kee pthe fight up! So, long as you spend all your money, time and energy in fighting each other you can't

the Ornamental Plasterers being accepted by the Central Federated Union unless that body recognizes the cards of the W. C. and M. A.

for May 10 in honor of the thirty-night anniversary of the Association. A handsome desk and their were presentable in Massachusetts, now in Teansylvania. Then will we see New York City head