AN ALL-AROUND COMMENTARY

In "Everybody's Magazine" for April, Carl Snyder writes eloquently on "The Grafting Railway Death Trip." He asks: "Who is responsible?" Snyder's eloquence conveys a calm of precision in facts. He tells the solemn story of the man who could be held responsible for the grief-stricken rail. He says: "Who is responsible?"

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE, CARL SNYDER

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The New York State railway accident, in which a train derailed and overrode a telegraphic station, was caused by violation of the safety regulations of the American National Railway Association. This association has failed to enforce its regulations in many cases, and has been found guilty of negligence in others. The accident occurred at a telegraphic station, where the train was supposed to stop for a signal. The engineer, who was operating the train, was negligent in failing to stop at the station. The association has failed to enforce its regulations, and has been found guilty of negligence in others.

AN ALL-AROUND COMMENTARY

DE Leon IN FRISCO

A CALL TO SOCIALIST WRITERS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION

In order to create this popular leaflet, the New York Labor News, the organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has been started. The purpose of this leaflet is to inform the working class of the Socialist Labor Party of the Socialist Labor Party's position on the woman question.

A CALL TO SOCIALIST WRITERS ON THE WOMAN QUESTION

DE Leon IN FRISCO

BROWNS TURNED AWAY-GAVE 4,000 PERSONS TURN OUT TO HEAR IN M.

In Boston, April 12-At the New England Labor Club, there was a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party. The meeting was addressed by the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for the office of state delegate, M. de Leon. The meeting was attended by a large number of the party's members.

DE Leon IN FRISCO

WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAN?

[By Alfred C. O'Connell]

As I have received a number of letters from friends of the Socialist Labor Party, expressing a desire to see the "WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAN?" published, I have decided to publish it. The purpose of this book is to inform the working class of the Socialist Labor Party's position on the proletarian question. The book is written in a clear and concise manner, and is easy to understand. The Socialist Labor Party believes in the complete emancipation of the working class, and in the establishment of a classless society. The book is written in a clear and concise manner, and is easy to understand. The Socialist Labor Party believes in the complete emancipation of the working class, and in the establishment of a classless society. The book is written in a clear and concise manner, and is easy to understand. The Socialist Labor Party believes in the complete emancipation of the working class, and in the establishment of a classless society. The book is written in a clear and concise manner, and is easy to understand. The Socialist Labor Party believes in the complete emancipation of the working class, and in the establishment of a classless society.
PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF
KARL MARX
BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Translated from the Stuttgart "Vaterland" of March 5, 1883.

In order to understand and love the man that was beating under the lash, it is necessary to make a journey back to his youth, to understand the man's character, and to live in the present in order to understand the present. The present is a French and German magazines; the present is full of the present-day world; it is the present that is important. It is the present that is full of the present-day world; it is the present that is important.

Karl Marx was the son of a Jewish family; his parents were both Jewish. His father, Moritz, was a cloth merchant; his mother, Charlotte, was a housewife. The family was not wealthy, but it was well respected in its community. Karl was the second of nine children.

In 1804, his father died. This was a difficult time for the family, and his mother had to take over the business. Karl was able to continue his education in the local school, where he showed a great interest in mathematics and science. He was also interested in history and philosophy.

In 1809, his mother married a new husband, a wealthy businessman. Karl was able to continue his education, and he excelled in his studies. He was especially interested in the works of the French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

In 1810, Karl was sent to a grammar school in Cologne. He was a good student, and he quickly became known for his intelligence and his love of learning.

In 1815, he moved to a new school in Bonn, where he met the young philosopher, Friedrich Hegel. He was greatly influenced by Hegel's ideas, and he became a follower of Hegel's philosophy.

In 1817, Karl was sent to a university in Berlin, where he studied law and philosophy. He soon became involved in the political and philosophical disputes of the time, and he began to write articles and essays on these topics.

In 1818, he met Friedrich Engel, a young lawyer. They became close friends, and they formed a group of intellectuals who were interested in the ideas of the French Revolution and the Enlightenment.

In 1819, he met a young woman named Jenny von Westphalen, who was also interested in these ideas. They fell in love, and they were married in 1836.

In 1832, he moved to Paris, where he worked as a journalist and writer. He was soon involved in the political life of the city, and he became a member of the Communist League.

In 1848, he was one of the leading figures of the French Revolution of 1848. He was one of the organizers of the Paris Commune, and he was one of the leaders of the Communist League.

In 1850, he moved to London, where he continued to work as a writer and journalist. He was one of the leading figures of the British Working Class Movement, and he was a key figure in the development of the socialist movement.

In 1864, he founded the International Working Men's Association, which was the precursor to the modern socialist movement. He was one of the leading figures of the movement, and he was a key figure in the development of socialist ideas.

In 1883, he was one of the leaders of the Paris Commune, and he was one of the leading figures of the socialist movement. He was one of the leading figures of the socialist movement, and he was a key figure in the development of socialist ideas.

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In 1883, he was one of the leading figures of the socialist movement, and he was a key figure in the development of socialist ideas.
The Concentration of Wealth

By Henry L. Stimson

Read before the American Institute for Advanced Study, Washington, D.C.

In this part, Mr. Call has, in short, held before the whole American economy a cold, tragic analysis of the concentration of wealth in the United States. He has shown that the concentration of wealth in the United States is a fact that cannot be ignored or dismissed as unimportant.

In the conclusion, Mr. Call has, in short, held before the whole American economy a cold, tragic analysis of the concentration of wealth in the United States. He has shown that the concentration of wealth in the United States is a fact that cannot be ignored or dismissed as unimportant.
CORRESPONDENCE

A REVIEW OF ITS CONDUCT AND SETTLEMENT FROM ONE OF THE GROUND.

[Special Correspondence.]

The story of the Saturday with the Tribune is one of the most interesting in the history of American labor. It is a story of the way in which the workers of the great city of Chicago have succeeded in organizing themselves into a powerful union and in obtaining a just settlement of their grievances. The strike was called by the men of the Tribune because the company refused to recognize their union and to grant them the wages and working conditions demanded by the union. The strike was met with great difficulty, but the workers were determined to fight for their rights and did not give up easily. Finally, after many weeks of struggle, an agreement was reached that satisfied both parties. The settlement included an increase in wages, shorter hours of work, and other improvements in the working conditions. This was a great victory for the workers and showed the power of collective action.
Official National Executive Committee: Frank Boos, National Secretary, 612 State Street, New York City; R. H. Callahan, National Treasurer, 40 Broadway, New York City; E. P. S. of the Philippines, 165 Broadway, New York City.