aOnly duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

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HANFORD ANSWERS HAVEMEYER'S QUESTIONS.

Socialist Workingman Takes Up the Challenge of the Sugar Trust Millionaire.

Great Meeting Fills Yonkers Music Hall to Overflowing. - Three Speakers Chosen by Yonkers Federation of Labor Reply to Havemeyer's Sixteen Questions - Ben Hanford's Brilliant Socialist Speech the Feature of the Occasion.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 9. Music | con Hall the largest auditorium in Yonkers was filled to overflowing to-night with the crowd which assembled to hear speakers chosen by the trade unions of Yonkers to reply to sixteen questions in regard to unionism asked by John C. Havemeyer, a millionaire member of the Sugar Trust family. Mr. Have offered to pay for the hall if the trade unions would choose repre-sentatives to answer his questions and the Yonkers Federation of Labor selected J. T. Windell, its president; D. L. Russell of the Commercial I. Russell of the Commercyla Telegraphers of New York, and Ber Hanford to present the trade union

Theodore Fitch, a New York lawyer and friend of Havemeyer, acted as chairman and characterized the meet-ing as "a debate in which only one side was called upon to present its argument and upon which there would be no decision except that arrived at in the minds of the audience." Mr. Windell spoke first, reading his reply. He was followed by Mr. Russell and Hanford spoke last. Many friends of Mr. Havemeyer were present, includ-ing H. O. Havemeyer, the Sugar Trust king, but the mass of the audience was entirely in sympathy with the trade union speakers, and all of them were applauded heavily and continuously. Hanford's Socialist oration was the feature of the evening; it was one con-tinual climax from start to fluish, ring-ing with defiance to capitalists and Hanford spoke last. Many friends of ing with defiance to capitalists and challenge to capitalism from beginning to end, saturated with scornful search-ing sarcasm, powerful with the force of tle wit, bubbling over with economic epigrams, and phrased with masterful nce. As sentence after sentence broke into thunderous applause and at times sat spellbound and silent under the force of the speaker's passionate

Havemeyer's Questions.

Mr. Havemeyer's questions, which were printed in leaflet form and dis-tributed among the audience, were as

"I.-What originally were the condi-tions or facts which seemed to make necessary the combinations of workmen, called labor unions, and which

justify their present existence?
"2.—What are now the aims of these unions and the methods employed to

"3.-Is it a fixed purpose consistently to avoid in act or spirit, what is com-plained of in employers, and to this extent is the Golden Rule, to 'Do to others as you would have others do to you,' kept in mind? ..

"4.—In these methods is account taken of the suffering and losses that may be caused widows, orphans and others in no way responsible for real or supposed grievances and the serious and perhaps permanent injury which may result to members from idiness? "5.—Will there be a limit to the de-

mands for shorter hours, larger pay and less service? If so, when will it be reached and by what rule will it

"d.-If the law of demand and supply may be permanently disregarded in its relation to labor, will it not inevitably follow that finally the quantity and value of food and other products of the soil and of manufactured goods must also be artificially regulated:

"7.—Is it the intention to oppose the cumulation of wealth, and to what extent and upon what grounds? Or is it expected that the movement will finally result in preventing any man from earning or obtaining more than his present needs require?

S.-Is it the idea that ultimately all men doing the same kind of work shall to skill or service? "9.—Is the impression correct that

the unions are not relying upon the justice of their cause, but seek to compel employers and others interested to yield to their demands by reason of the loss and inconvenience resistance will involve? Do sympathetic strikes justify this impression?

10.—Will labor unions become incor an agreement with any class of employers it will be under the same legal and moral obligation to fulfil it, as in

"11.-On what ground is the refusal differ widely from each other in opinould be forced to unite and also ioin with other men in actions that may be against their judgment and even against their conscience? As anarchism is a condition of affairs in which a portion of the community forces others against their own will to do what the

es not require, is not this course tive of the spirit of anarchy? -A large majority of the native citizens of this country believe in the existence of God and that His laws should determine and limit human rights, responsibilities, relations and activities. They also believe that sooner or later a nation that disregards His laws will suffer and that the culmination of persistent wrongdoing may be, as in the case of the Hebrews, na-tional extinction. Will the unions show

respect for this conviction?

"18.—Is there not in union circles a general misspyreheasion and misuse of the terms 'capital' and 'labor,' and a

No see bearing be a see to

classes, while as a matter of fact mer on both sides are constantly changing

places, the wealthy becoming poor and the poor wealthy? "14.—How far is the charge justified that the methods of unions, through their requirement of unquestioning obedience and the suspension of pri-vate judgment, destroy the individual-ity and independence, and, consequently, the self-respect of the members? "15.-I am informed that the Yonkers branch of the American Federation of of industry. It includes bartenders

bakers, engineers and clerks. I an also informed that a motto of the or the Bartenders' Union were aggrieved would union rules require that bakers, sympathetic strike, if so ordered? In this connection is it true that the dif-ferent labor unions have varying and sometimes contradictory rules and regulations? And are general business in terests in constant peril lest the fail-ure to comply with a rule of one organization may bring about a general suspension of work?

"16.—How do you meet the allegation that labor unionism interferes with the commercial and other relations be-tween the United States and other countries and that its tendency will be to isolate this country from the rest

Speeches of Windell and Russell Mr. Windell prefaced the reading of his speech by the remark that the trade unions do not recognize the right of employers to ask them questions and require answers, and pointed out that when the Sugar Trust raises the price of sugar or the Coal Trust raises the price of coal or the Oil Trust raises the price of coal or the Oil Trust raises the price of oil they answer no questions from the public. In reply to the sixth question he made the point that the trusts are already able to artificially regulate the prices of comomdities. In reply ot the tenth question in regard to the incorporation of labor unions, he said: "This question amounts to asking if the unions will put them. asking if the unions will put themselves in position to be sent to jail or have their property attached if an em-ployer can find a judge to do the work. In a country where senators, represent-atives and other legislators are bought and sold it is quite possible that if the unions were incorporated the employ-ers might be able to hire some member of a union to embarass and harass the union by bringing suit as a mem ber on the eve of a strike." He char acterized the scab as a traitor; stated by theft they must be regulated in the same way as pickpockets and gamblers: and in reply to the questions about re-ligion and the Golden Rule answered with the counter-question: "Has any trade union ever dared to ask the rich man to obey the actual words of Christ?" In closing Mr. Windell said that he considered these questions from a member of the family who or-ganized the Sugar Trust an impertin-ence, and proposed that Mr. Have-meyer at some future ting answer six-teen questions in regard to the Sugar Trust and other similar capitalistic un-tons. Christ?" In closing Mr. Windell said

Mr. Windell and Mr. Russell are not nition of the class war and the demand for the full product of labor. They made many good points, however, and as almost any kind of a working class argument is stronger than the capital-ist position, their answers to Mr. Havemeyer's questions were adequate with

meyer's questions were adequate with-out being complete.

Mr. Russell advocated the initiative-and referendum and the government ownership of telephones, telegraphs, railroads and "even the coal mines." At this point a voice from the audience pertinently inquired, "How about the sugar refineries?" In reference to the Golden Rule the speaker said that the trade unions were here to enforce it. Speaking of the chance of poor men be-coming rich he said that hundreds of people in New York who played policy people in New York who played policy spent their time in concentrated study of gigs, dreams, and systems to beat the game, although they knew that there were twelve hundred chances to one against them and pointed out that the poor people who expected to beat the present industrial conditions and be-come cantialists had no more chance. present industrial conditions and bepresent industrial conditions and become capitalists had no more chance
than the policy players, and moreover
that even in this game of chance no
man could expect to become a capitalist or be president unless he put all
imoral systems behind him. Mr. Russell spoke favorably of the plank in
the Democratic platform in favor of
government ownership of coal mines
and remembering that the Democratic
and remembering that the Democratic
and remembering that the Democratic and, remembering that the Democratic party lost votes, and that the Social Democratic Party scored an imper-gain, said that the Democratic party lost not because it was too Socialistic, but because it was not Socialistic

Both the first speakers conceded the right of the capitalists to part of the product of labor, and contented them-selves with demanding for the working class "a just share in the product of their labor." Hanford's Socialist speech against the whole existing sys-tem stood out in striking and thrilling contrast to their inadequate position

consequent unfounded antagonism, in and, although he began at a late hou assuming that they represent two distinct and unchanging conditions or real reply. Following is a free and run his was, as to be expected, the only real reply. Following is a free and run ning report of Comrade Hanford's

Hanford's Speech.

Hanford said he came without th dightest feeling of obligation to Mr. Havemeyer. There was no proposition navemeyer. There was 40 proposition to meet in open debate and give and take whatever came; Mr. Havemeyer came in very questionable shape. I think I can see the handwriting of very learned legal gentlemen in these questions (at this point the speaker turned to the chairman). The variation between his (Hanford's) auswers to these questions, and those of the previons spenkers would show that men vious speakers would show that mem-bership in a union did not suspend the free play of individual judgment and opinion—but the variation was mainly one of degree. He would deal with modern trade unionism as it is here and now, not at clent history. Trade unionism is here as a rebellion against slavery. We are here to-day to abolish what those who understand political economy in other than legal terminology know as wage-slavery. Wage-slavery is just as brutal and just as legal as any slavery preceding it. What constitutes slavery? The fact that the product of the laborer belongs to the master. The purpose of chattel slavery was that the slave should work, and the cotton be raised, the wood he cat down the wealth he produced belonged to th naster; it is the same with the wage master; it is the same with the wage-slave. The black was fed and housed and fairly well-treated if a man wants nothing more than something in his stomach. Those of you here who are workingmen—how many of you dare throw up jobs to-merrow? Hold up-your hands, you voting kings, you free American sovereigns, how many of you American sovereigns, how many of yo who don't belong to unions, dare throw up your job to-morrow? The boss owns up your job to-morrow? The boss owns your job and therefore he owns you. Trade unionism is a strike for freedom and a strike for freedom always wins. The only change has been in the form of slavery and not in the institution. The peculiarity about the Golden Rule is that one man can't work it alore it must work both ways. If a man seeks your life or seeks to rob you the Golden Rule will not work. We do not appeal to physical force, that is why I am to physical force, that is why I am here to night to debate, but if we ever have to you know on which side the nave to you know on which side the victory will be. Never in the world's history has there been so much prac-tical observation of the Golden Rule as exists within the trade unions to-day. We observe the Golden Rule towards our fellow men, but not towards our master men, and we will not nad

cannot till masters are abolished. The Same Old Widow

In regard to injuring the interests of widows and orphans, when chattel sla ery existed the argument was brought very easier the algorithm would leave belp-less the poor widow with orphans who owned only one slave. This widow that owned only one stave. This who we that Mr. Havemeyer asks about to-night is the same old widow brought up to serve the same purpose. She comes up every time you question the rights of property or rather the wrongs of property because property has no rights-only men have rights. What will hap w? We will take enr f her, and you capitalists never have It is our widows and orphans that

mands of the workers. Yes, when those trade unionism is not an attack upor trade unionism is not an attack upon one per cent. of your income, it is an attack upon all of your unearned in-come to the last farthing. We propose to own the things which we have cre-ated and with which we work. We don't propose to take these things from the capitalists and give them to me or any other single individual, but to vest the ownership of them in all of us as equal shareholders. We don't expect those who have stocks and bonds or expect to acquire them to bethe hope of getting into the capitalist class will find that as Rockefeller keeps on getting everything you will be able to get nothing.

In regard to the sixth question, the legal gentlemen who fixed these questions up for Mr. Havemeyer, made sad mistake. The trusts already set aside the law of supply and demand by monopoly prices. The question implies that the law of supply and demand should operate in relation to labor—that the price of labor-power should be dethe rights of others and that you be morally unimpeachable and at the same time they look upon you and treat you like potatões, as a commodity to be bought and sold. Every bourgeols economist has insisted that labor is a commodity to be bought and sold in the market. The sabor movement is here to say that labor shall cease to be a commodity. When labor owns the tools with which it works it will be its own master and we will have a society of freemen among freemen.

You want to know if we are going to stop Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller's walking delegate, in the accumulation of

The state of the s

vilely enough will get soup and coffee

Hugo that the philanthropists who give you a bone not only give it to you but they fling it at you and it hits you, to he strikes you as well as feeds you.

Trade unions are going to meet silt these questions and solve them and solve them find. You imagine the trade unions are disrupted when they are in trouble. Take the present trouble in New York. It is not the union movement that will be destroyed - it is the little contractor. They will be disrupted or rather swallowed. The capitalists are like bon constrictors, when they are hungry they eat each others wand when the business of these little confractors is swallowed up they will go into the working class, and the next thing they will apply for member-

But I call upon the workers to rem

Hearst as a Slave-Driver. Every victory for you is a defeat and is no way on earth by which you can put a brake on progress and set back the hands of justice. The trade unions keep burning the sacred fire, the lamp of democracy—not the so-called democr racy of the Democratic party, Mr. Russell—but real democracy. We know the position of the enemy because we are forced to know it, but the capital-ists can never know our position be-We know. cause only a workingman can under-

stand a workingman.

In reply to the eighth question, which is really in disguise a question about the limitation of the output by unions, the reason why the output has to be limited in some trades is that the take-master with his whip in hand has made the intensity of labor so great that no man can do the work and live In the composing room of Mr. Hearst's "American," for instance, although wages are good, there are few papers in the city where men have to work harder and faster than for this vaunted friend of labor—I know because I work there. A gentleman fit the audience says I will get the sack. I can say anything I please about any boss anywhere on earth. Why? Because of unionism. Because the union will not let the boss fire one without cause. Hearst is like every boss—a limit. cause. Hearst is like every loss, because all bosses are bad. The existence of a boss is bad, and the very taken a boss makes him bad. fact of being a boss makes him had. I admit that there might have been a good boss, but there never has been, because arbitrary power is tyranny.

Mr. Havemeyer asks if we are will-ing to rely only on the justice of our cause. I ask him in return, if the capitalists rely on the justice of their cause, why they hire Pinkertons and want more militia and want trade unlouists to join the militia in order to shoot themselves? If they rely upon the jus-tice of their cause why do they like intellectual prostitutes, editorial hab-lots and reportorial Hessians to defend them and conceal their crimes? Why did they pass the recent militia bill making every citizen a potential mem-ber of a national militia at the abso-lute command of the president, if they rely upon the justice of their cause?

In Love with a Sausage-Machine

In a recent decision of Justice Adams in the case of Mary Mullen, a working girl who had her fingers torn off in a sausage machine, after she had protested that the machine was out of or der, the judge says that the employe cannot be held responsible because the girl voluntarily assumed the risi Think of it-voluntarity-a girl of nine teen in love with a sausage machine Do you suppose Mary Mulien wanted to marry that sausage machine? Why did she remain at that dangerous employment. In order to get a livelihood to be had in no other way.

Mary Mullen was tied to that machine like a galley slave to the oar by the hard necessity of making a living. Justice would be that we take that Judge's head and give it to Mary Mullen on a silver salver—but that is not what we want, we want no bloodsied. And yet with year for avenuing a trige index index. with very few exceptions, these judges with very tree exceptions, these junges have never raised their voice against the laws on which such infamous decicions are based. We must rely upon our strongorish as must and hearts of steel as well as the justice of our cause. The man who said give me liberty or give me death spoke doubly true, because the man who does not love liberty more than life will never be free and is not fit to be. Unless you love liberty more than your very life liself, you can be nothing but the slave of a coward heart though you be lord of the earth.

To ask unions to incorporate is to ask us to disarm ourselves entirely and stand naked to the whips of corpora-tion lawyers. Then we would have to hire lawyers instead of walking delegates, and no union in existence could raise funds enough to pay them. Why does not the Stock Exchange incorporate? Because they do not dare to? We dare, but we don't need to, for th labor movement is a sure winner as

If the capitalists did not hire Pinker tons and obtain injunctions to prevent us from persuasion—a thing which is perfectly consistent and right from the standpoint of a class which is without standpoint of a class which is without morality, religion, or law—we could make union men out of ninety- nine in every hundred scabs. But the guards and the injunctions will not allow its to reach the ears of the men. Trade unionism is a voluntary democracy maintained in order without force-trade unions have no policemen to force men into the union and no sheriffs to collect dues, they do not have belied them the force by which capitalist government is maintened. When it comes to the final struggle the volunteer army of the workers will hear the

wealth. We shall stop Mr. Rockefeller and his brothers in plunder from a cumulating our wealth, and the workers will get the product—now they get only enough for their bare present needs. And what will you capitalist do when the next period of hard times comes. You will put coffee stands on one corner and soup houses on the officer, and every man who approaches servicely enough will get soup and coffee, when the law who knows the law? You capitalist makes the law who knows the law? You have been corner and soup houses on the officer, and every man who approaches servicely enough will get soup and coffee. the last guess is the law. What makes disrespect for the law? Judges, law-yers and the capitalist masters who yers and the capitals; massers who make it or pervert it to suft their partic-ular purpose. The income tax law, for instance, was passed by a House and Instance, was passed by a House and Seante composed most largely of lawyers, was not/vetoed by a president who was a lawyer surrounded by a cabinet of lawyers, and yet the Supreme Court first decided that part of it was not law, and a year and a half afterwards, when one justice had changed his mind for some mysterious reason, decided that none of it was law. If lawyers don't know the law law. If lawyers don't know the law how do you expect us common people to know it and to revere the Supreme Court as the Supreme Being, as Mr. Havemeyer seems to wish.

Mr. Havemeyer, who has beretofore

been so anxious about capitalistic law, next asks about God's law. It is worthy of note that God is not in the constitution, but is on the silver dollar. There is an irreconcilable antagonis between the capitalist class and the working class, Many of the trade un-ionists don't know it, but Rockefeller and Morgan and the National Manufacturers' Association and other employ them that there is a class struggle and that it can only be ended by abolishing the capitalist. We do not want to cut off the head of the individual capitalist -he does not amount to so much in his own persons. It is not his personal genius for exploitation that oppresses us, but the system. The individual cap talist is not such a wonderful man. He produces nothing; some of them can't even put on their own clothes. It is you people who weave cloth, and bake bread, and set type, and make shoes and do things that are the wonderful people. We Socialists say that this system which produces classes and class rule is a bad system, and we propose to end, but Mr. Havemeyer wants to maintain a system in which a class-

war is absolutely inevitable.

Mr. Havemeer has begun his fight against the labor movement too late. It ought to have been started when

It ought to have been started when the printing press was invented. As soon as printing began the ultimate freedom of the whole human race was made inevitable, because the wisdom and knowledge gleaned in experience was preserved for the generation to come and accessible to all.

The labor movement stands for the emancipation of the race and the coming of a time in which men shall be born without pain, live without sorrow, and die without regret. We shall learn and profit by every lesson that the masters mark into our hearts with whips of want and the merchess lash of the taskmaster. They may here of the taskmaster. They may hire every miserable dog of a traitor that is for sale, so far as lies in their power, so far as they can deaft those that they cannot hire—but no hired and drafted army can stand against us vol-

unteers.
Given capitalism and competition, the result is Socialism. In the words of the prophet, We shall yet-build houses and dwell therein; we shall plant vineyards and cat the fruit

thereof.
Watchmen, what of the night? What of the night? The day dawneth? The sun of Socialism rises in the East and we see the coming of a day in which every breath of life shall be a breath of joy, in which no woman shall breath of joy, in which go woman shall wear gorgeous raiment woven out of the rags of her sister's toll, no man shall be rich by the colunge of his brother's poverty, and all men and all women of all-lands shall be free men and free women-then, then shall we be brothers; then shall the Golden Rule

IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The results of the recent parliamenthat country, perhaps the most back ward in Europe, is moving forward to-ward the point where a Socialist movement on a large scale will be possible Of the Socialist vote it is imp to get any news, although, the party put up a number of candidates and made an independent campaign. The government, as usual, employed every agency of confusion, bribery, intimida-tion, and fraud to support the reac-tionary candidates, in spite of which the Republicans, representing the extreme of bourgeols liberalism, mad treme of bourgeols liberalism, made great gains and increased the number of their seats from seventeen to thirty-four. Among the Republicans elected were a number of workingmen.

The authorities in Portugal tried hard to prevent the publication of the election news from Spain; but all such efforts failed and the tidings were greated with enthuspastic popular demonstrated.

greeted with enthusiastic popular dem It is the work of the Republicans

It is the work of the Republicans (not, of course, to be confused with the party bearing that name in the United States) to overthrow the surviving regime of medievatism in these countries and bring them into the world-current of capitalist civilization. Meanwhile the Socialist Party is doing the hard and apparently unrewarded eduhard and apparently unrewarded edu-entional work that will prepare the way for a strong revolutionary move-ment as soon as changed industrial and social conditions make it possible.

Fifteen different Socialist pamph — Fifteen different Socialist pamph-lets for 50 cents. See the offer in this paper. You'll do more than half a dollar's worth of good by getting that lot of pamphlets and handing them around among your friends and neigh-

The international association of Machinists has seen fit to declare that there is a class struggle in existence and that it proposes to play a man's part in the conflict. We are making haste by moving slowly.—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

Old-Party Legislators Kill Anti-Trust Bill.

Session Near Its End with Nothing Done to Satisfy Popular Clamors and Only Socialist Members on Record for the Workers' Interests-Carey Shows Socialists Believe in Marriage -White's Work in Two States. BOSTON, Mass., June 8.-The legis-

lative session is drawing to a close. As far as positive and immediate results are concerned, it may be counted with those of preceding years as one more disappointment to those of the workers who still fix their hopes on the old parties. Many measures in the interest of the working class have been in troduced and debated-most of then introduced and all of them vigorously supported by the Socialist members but every such measure has met defeat either in the House or in the Senate where the Socialist Party has, as yet,

Relatively, however, a comparison of this with previous sessions shows distinct progress. Though we have carried none of our measures—that could hardly be expected of a minority of three—we have pushed them to a more advanced stage, have come nearer carrying them than ever before, in some cases forcing the question so plainly before the people that the over-whelming majority in the lower house did not dare to defeat the bills advocated by the Socialists, but had to depend on their being quietly stifled in the Senate. Many of the old-party members, seeing the Socialist vote increasing in their respective districts and seeing that we keep the voters informed on their records, have become very nervous and on several occasions the capitalist managers have had to make extraordinary efforts in order to whip their men into line.

There is every reason to believe that next year we shall come to the State House, not only with an increased delegation in the lower branch of the Legislature, but with at least one or two Socialists in the Senate and with such a big gain for our state ticket as will make the old parties glad to offer the workers concessions.

The masses of the "common people," workers, looked to this Legislature to do something to relieve them from capitalist tyranny and guard them against the repetition of such crimes as last winter's artificial coal famine, They have had their eyes opened. Af-ter a great deal of large talk on the part of both Republican and Demo-eratic leaders, absolutely nothing of what the people asked for has been

Anti-Trust Bill Defeated

The commission appointed to inves-tigate the coal famine sat for many weeks, held many hearings, collected a great deal of more or less useful in-formation, and recommended legislation, pretty drastic in form, judged from the capitalist standpoint, to curb the power of the fuel combine in the state. In my letter of May 26 I pre-dicted that, although this bill had passed two readings in the House, means would yet be found to defeat it. The prediction has been verified. The old cry of "unconstitutional" was raised. High legal authorities were cited to show that the proposed legislation would conflict with those sacred documents, the state and national constitutions and that it would therefore be useless to enact it. Some members still pleaded for the passage of the bill, urging that the legislators at least should do their duty and leave it to the courts to annul the people's will if that was to be done. But the powers behind the old-party organizations had issued their ukase and the bill went to elections in Spain indicate that the graveyard of "dangerous" legislavotes for next fall.

Of Personal Interest

Representative Carey was married Comrade Clara Stevens of Haverhill last Friday. Good wishes go out to the couple from thousands of fraternal hearts. On Thursday, when the House con-

vened for the afternoon, an interesting scene took place. Representative Scho-field of Ipswich took the chair and Representative Callendar, Carey's old antagonist, took the floor and ad-dressed Carey. Congratulating him, in a very graceful address, upon the event of the morrow by which he was to give the lie to the slander that Social-ists do not believe in marriage, he presented him, on behalf of the member of the House, with a wedding gift in the shape of a beautiful chest of table silver. Carey replied in a characteristic speech, humorous and serious at once. He said his example not only showed that Socialists appreciate the institution of marriage, but that his waiting till such a mature age showed how Socialists do things. They make sure what they want and they make no mistakes. There was no blank space for a divorce application on the back of this marriage certificate. He was touched beyond power of expres tion by this manifestation of good feel sion by this manifestation of good feeling. "I have fought you in defense
of the principles I love and believe in,"
he said, "fought you with all the power
I have. I will continue to fight you
on behalf of those principles until my
lips are stilled forever. And the battle
will still be waged by my class until
vettery is won until men no longer victory is won, until men no longer, have to clutch at each other's throats a dally struggle for life. olitical enemies, absolute and uncom-romising. But this gift and the words promising. But this girt and the words that go with it show that men may differ politically and yet be bound to-gether by a tie of human feeling. I am not used to this sort of thing. If this were an attack you were making upon

MASSACHUSETTS, me I would know how to meet it. If me, I would know how to hurl them back. If I do not respond in well chosen words, you must remember that we are in the habit of meeting in battle but that we Socialists long for the time when we can meet in peace.

The incident showed the personal rewith whom he has exchanged the hardest blows.

Party Work in Two States.

State Secretary White has had a busy week. Spoke in Foxboro, at the first Socialist meeting ever held there. A good crowd listened with the closest attention from beginning to end. The next night a meeting was held in the Town Hall at Sharon, another new point, arranged by the Stoughton com-rades. The Selectmen had refused to permit an open-air meeting. This is an inland town, without a single in-dustry, the inhabitants being largely summer residents. At the close of the address the Selectmen apologized for their former refusal and promised that there would be no obstacles put in the way of Socialist meetings hereafter. We made votes in these two meetings by breaking down the barrier of pre-

On Tuesday the State Secretary or ganized a new local at Weymouth and n Friday left for an agitation tour in Maine, beginning at Portland on Sat-urday, with engagements for Monday at the same city, for Tuesday at Westbreok, for Wednesday at Rumford Falls, for Friday at Wiscosset, and for Saturday at Bath, then back to Bos-

The Boston Central Club is making great preparations for the Fourth of July picule and neighboring clubs are taking an active interest.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have een made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local Living-ston, Mont., \$2; Local Patton, Ala., \$3.25; Local Tulare, Cal., \$2.50; E. V. Fleury, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; R. S. Price, Austin, Tex., \$5; David Phillips Perry, Mont., third purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Association donated to the Special Organizing Fund by Wm. English Walling, \$10; Local Beverly, Mass., \$1.40; Local Troy, Ariz., \$2; Henry Kohl, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Paul Gutman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$5 Local Birmingham, Ala., \$1; Local Local Birmingham, Ala., \$1; Local Puyatinp, Washington, \$3; 33d Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Thomas Birtmistle, Philadelphia, \$1,75; C. G. Hirchcock, Ware, Mass., \$1; Lo-cal Washington, D. C., \$1; Comrade Koos, Yorkville, Hl., 25 cents; total to noom June 6, \$47,15; previously re-ported, \$383,36; total, \$430.51.

NEW DOWN-TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB.

For a long time it has been the dedre of the Socialists of the 6th and 10th and 14th Assembly Districts to bring into existence a club organized or the purpose of advocating and fur thering the principles of Socialism among the young people. After carefully considering the work of the Young People's Clubs of Yorkville and Brooklyn since their organization the members of the above named districts came to the conclusion that a down-town club of this kind would, in the course of time, do good work for the party and therefore decided to organize a third Young People's Club.
Committees were elected by the 6th
and 10th and 14 th A. D. to complete

the arrangements and start the nev club on the right basis. The commit-tees held a joint meeting on June 5, Comrade Lentz, representing the Young People's Club of Yorkville, and Comrades Hoffman and Burmeister, representing the Young People's Club of Brooklyn, being present in response to an invitation to assist in the work. It was decided that the club be offi-June 27, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, at 8 p. m. sharp. - An entertainment with an excellent program has been arranged and several gram has been arranged and several prominent speakers will explain the reasons for organizing a club of this dad, the aims of the club, and the work that it can accomplish. The So-cialist Band has volunteered its ser-vices and will render the musical numpers on the program, and several other artists have volunteered to furnish en-

tertainment. Dancing will also be a feature of the evening's enjoyment. The purpose of this club will be to combine education with enjoyment. In addition to the social and recreational features of the club, debates, discussions, and lectures on economic and political questions and other topics will be held and it will be the aim of the club to assist in the general agitation and propaganda work of the Social Democratic Party and all other work in the interest of the working class and the Socialist movement, especially among those who now have no idea of Socialism. The committee therefore calls upon all young readers of The Worker in the neighborhood of the 6th. 10th, and 14th A. D. to join the club at the start and do all in their power to make the undertaking a success. Older Socialists are earnestly urged to induce their sons and daughters order to obtain members the commit-tee suggested that circular-letters be sent to all sympathetic organizations rating the members to induce their ether children to join the club; and that all street-corner speakers in these dis-lice call the attention of the young maple to the existence of this club. All who are interested in the project, young and old should attend the meetyoung and old, should attend the meet-ing on June 27 and assist in the work.

Every vote for the Low-Jerome ticket was a vote to authorize the lock-out. Vote for Socialism under the Arm and Torch next time.

PRICE 2 CENTS. GERMAN ELECTION

Next Tuesday New York Socialists Will Hear Returns.

Meeting in Turn Hall to Get Earliest News of the Assured Progress of the Social Democratic Party in Reichstar Elections

Next Tuesday, June 16, is to be held is but one party in Germany that looks forward to the event without fear and trembling. On every hand it is con-ceded that, in spite of the coalition of capitalist parties, and in spite of the use of imperial and official influence on an unusual scale, the vote of the Soan unusual scale, the vote of the So-cial Democratic Party and its repre-sentation in the Reichstag will be greatly increased. The only question in doubt is the extent of our gains. In place of the popular vote of two and a quarter millions in 1898, three mill-ions are generally conceded to us. The most moderate of the Socialist leaders most moderate of the Socialist leaders predict that our group in the Reichstag will be increased from fifty-eight to at least seventy-five, while some are claiming ninety or a hundred.

The Social Democrats of New York City will hold a meeting in the Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening, to receive the returns sent by special cable from Berlin. Benjamin Hanford and Alexander Jonas will speak, and there will be excellent music and other attrac-tions. An admission fee of ten cents will be charged at the door, and the surplus will be used for agitation in New York, so that next fall we may send good news to our German comrades in our turn.

THE PARTY PICNIC.

The joint committee of twenty elected by the Volkszeitung Conference elected by the Volkszeitung Conference and the General Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, for the purpose of arranging the picnic to be held on July 19 in Sulzer's West-chester Park for the benefit of the local, has held two well attended meetings. Comrade U. Solomon was elected sec-retary of the committee. It was decided to engage the Carl Sahm Club with eleven musicians and also to en-deavor to get the co-operation of the Socialist Band gratis. Entertainment will be provided by the singing socie-ties, Bohemian Sokol, Turnverein Vor-wärts." Bohemian Turners, Free Ger-man Schools and others. The Social Democratic Women's Society will have charge of bowling alleys, egg running, bird spearing, wheels of fortune, and other games. The admission price was fixed at ten cents, payable at the gate and no tickets will be sent out as here tofore. It was decided to advertise the picule in The Worker, "Volkszeitung," Yiddish "Forward," and "Hlas Lidu." The committee will meet every Wednesday in the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, at & P. M., and every member is urged to attend regularly and punctually. All comrades should remember that this picuic affords the best opportunity to better the very bad fluancial condition of the local before the coming campaign and help to make this affair an unparalleled success by distributing the announcement cards, which are to be had at the party office in the Labor Lyceum, and by donating articles suitable for prizes.

THE POLISH SOCIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Polish comrade calls our attention to an inaccuracy in a report from the Pennsylvania State Committee pub-lished in our issue of May 17. It was there stated that the Alliance of Polish Socialists in the United States supports the S. L. P. This is not correct. The Alliance at its convention held in Pittsburg last March resolved to re neutral for the present but to porate itself in the Socialist Party next year provided the national convention gives certain guarantees of the auton omy of the Polish organizations in matters not pertaining to the movement in ters not pertaining to the movement in this country. The Alliance is composed of about twenty local organization, none of which has supported the De Leonite wing since 1900, and most of which actively support the Socialist which actively support the Socialist Party as does the Polish Socialist pa-per, "Robotnik," published in Chicago.

FOR PROPAGANDA AMONG THE FRENCH.

CHARLEROIX, Pa., June 5 .- Oberving that the papers published in the French tanguage for the French Canadian population of New England have of late been full of misrepresentations of Socialism and bitter atteaks on the Socialist Party, Comrade Gonziou has offered to send copies of his paper, "I'Union des Travalleurs," free to any comrades in the New England states who will undertake to distribute them among French-speaking workingmen. He will provide five hundred copies a week gratis for this purpose and every comrade who is willing to undertake the distribution should at once write, saying how many papers he can use weekly, to Louis Goaziou, 730 Washing ton avenue, Charleroix, Pa

[Note, -The editor of The Worker can say, from having read "L'Union des Travailleurs," that the comrades should avail themselves of this offer and should also try to get subscribers for the paper among the French-speaking workingmen.]

—Don't blame the policeman when he uses his club on a striker's head. He is obeying orders. Blame yourself if you voted for the mayor who gives him such orders. Under a Socialist ad-ministration the orders would have been to belp the strike and the police-man would have obeyed them still more faithfully.

The Worker: AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY wn in New York State as the Social

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Then to the paper of the killion communications should be written ink and on one side of the paper is should beat the writer's ame and ad; and matter should beat the writer's name and ad; and matter should beat the writer's name and ad; and matter should be put in a few as possible, consistently with dear. Communications which do and comwith these requirements are likely to

e disregarded.
Complaints about the business or editorial imagement of the paper should be adversed to the Board of Directors, Sociellat a-operative Publishing Association, 154 [Villiam street, New York.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

abore.
The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all its energies to two purposes First, to disrupt the Socialist movement and sinuder the Socialist who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to malign and injure the trade-uniton movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York; has passed through its account general election. Its growing power is indicated and its spised, whiter for-shadowed by the great lacrosse of its vote pa shown in these figures:



bor conflicts: Workingmen strike and hold out a long time are aracterized as "stubborn;" employ ers who lock their men out and stick to it are said to be "firm."

A DISASTROUS SURRENDER.

The capitalists of New York have eason to rejoice—not the employers of the building trades .. alone, but .. the prhole body of profit-takers who hate and fear the labor movement.

I The proposed settlement of the building trades lockout on which we commiented last week-the betrayal of the milding Material Drivers by the other unions of the Board of Building Trades-although it was rejected by a majority of the members in a majority of the unions, has, it seems, been virfually carried into effect by the action of a majority of these unions. At Monday's meeting of the Board, a mo-Hon to ask the drivers to withdraw pens defeated by a vote of twenty to sixteen. But the sixteen unions in the minority thereupon withdrew, organized a rival central body, and on Tuesday issued a declaration stating that

Will not interfere with the free na of any supplies delivered by any mem-iber of the dealers' associations (which prganized the lockout no matter under what conditions or by whom they might be made, handled, or delivered, and will not take any part in any trouble originating with the material drivers or material handlers, or any other unskilled labor."

The declaration continues:

"And they (the seceding unions) fur ther agree that in the new association of the above-named bodies of me-chanics the new body will be bound by chanics the new body will be bound by the action of this committee, and any new membership that may be allowed to join their association shall also be bound by this action. This, however, is done in consideration of the supply flealers agreeing to open their places feelers agreeing to open their place of business for the delivery of materia not later than Friday, June 12, 1903. The boycott in Brooklyn is also de

The employers have given notice that the lockout is to be declared off in con sideration of this complete backdows on the part of these unions.

John J. Donovan of the Plasterers Union, president of the new Board of Building Trades, says:

"We will never again have unskil unions in the Board. The reconstructed organization will have nothing to do with them. We do not propose ever Again to be caught in the predicament

we were forced into by indorsing the Drivers Union. As to the skilled trades not already with us, we only want the engineers and the house-smiths and bridgemen. The engineers, I believe, will come to our side, any

The secession of so many and so powerful unions obviously breaks the resistance of the workers to the lost out employers. Absolute defeat, enus. plete surrender, surrender without fight, surrender forced by defection from their own ranks, that is the post tion in which these workers now find themselves.

In the face of this condition we have little to add to what we said last week in anticipation of it. Denunciation of the seceders who have thus betrayed their brothers into the hands of the enemy would do but little good. They have their lesson to learn. They will earn it. The bosses who are patting them on the back to-day will beat it into their heads before long. It is pity that the lesson could not be earned without all the prolonged hardships that this surrender brings upon innocent and loyal workers, with out all the bitter antagonisms and recriminations that are sure to follow.

Two arguments have been used by the advocates of this surrender.

In the first place, they appealed to the fears of the locked-out men, told them how great were the capitalist forces organized against them, told them the bosses were determined to win, and on this ground advised them to submit.

to the suicidal selfishness and prejudice of their members. They said: "We are skilled mechanics and we refuse to be ruled by unskilled laborers." Drawing this false division between two classes of employees, they obscured the real division between capitalists and wage-workers.

On these two arguments they carried their point-for the time. They will come to wish that they had not. Why?

Because, however the seceders may seek to justify themselves to themselves, the employers know that they, have won a victory and inflicted a defeat on the unions, that a part of the unions are afraid and that their solid phalanx is broken. Does anyone suppose that the employers will rest content with this victory? Does anyone doubt that they will seize the next opportunity to strike a blow at another of the unions, invoking again the same fear and the same foolish prejudice to help them? Does anyone think that it will be easier for the new board to meet the increasing aggressions of the

bosses than it has been for the old? A defeat at the end of a bravely fought battle is not a thing to grieve much over. Many a strike that seemed to be lost was actually a victory in the moral effect it had upon both sides. But to surrender without a battle is

unions of skilled men that they have

given their less skilled brothers just

cause of anger. It is not well that

they have given them an example of

scabbing under the name of unionism.

When the time comes, when the asso-

clated employers are ready to attack

another union, one of those that have

taken part in this surrender, they will

not fall to remind the drivers, the

laborers, all the unskilled men of this

ample that has been set and become

The law of working-class solidarity

is not a theory or an ideal only, it is a

fact that must be reckoned with. When

you divide the workers against them-

selves, you weaken them and injure

them as a whole and in every part

Those who have ignored and outraged

that law will suffer for it and only by

such suffering will they learn. As for

these who vainly opposed this false

step, what they have to do is to re

double their efforts to heal the breach.

by preaching and practising and dem-

onstrating their regard for their class

above all minor divisions and against

Right now, this week, to-day, is the

time to send in to the National Secre

tary your contribution to the Special

Organizing Fund. Whether it be ten

dollars or ten cents, it will help; the

more the better, but a small contribu-

tion actually sent is better than a large

The attention of comrades of Local

one intended and postponed.

capitalist rule in every form.

day the unskilled men follow the

the employers' allies?

wrong. Will anyone wonder if in that

to invite new attacks and to render vourself weaker before them. Again, whatever high-flown phrase the seceders may use about their dignity as skilled mechanics, the cold facremains that skilled mechanics often need the help of common laborers in this oppression, and therefore the rep-resentatives of the nation's life. their battles. Again and again sue help has been given, and cheerfully given, in the past. It will be needed in the future. It is not well for these

When private property in the swor passed away and became firmly fixed in the state, there passed with it, from the private despot what seemed to be his lost friend; and except for a select few, despotism on an extensive scale might have gone out of the reach of the many headed adventurer. Then it became necessary for men of that kind to lay lines for the court, when the

few lucky ones sat around Pharaoh.

For many centuries the old family ing counsel. Take them into your pal-ace and use them against the divine order of democracy."

While these climreh brains dallied at court alternatively blessing and curs-ing the swords of the competing des-pots a new power greater than that of the sword was matured in the world The Jew, whom both the altar and the swerd despot incontinently oppressed, had had ferced upon him a roving aission throughout Christen He became a monetary trainp and was protected in his trainpery for the money he knew how to get and how to lend. While he was supplying the court fand the church sometimes doubt not) be became the schoolmaste destined in its turn to paralyze the mitre and the sword. Behold him mitre and the sword. Henote him arise, the money despot, who will create a new thing in the earth. A well defined mass of mankind he will produce in whose continuous and com-plete subjection all shades of oppressors shall henceforth be interested as

WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY?

produced for himself and gave the sur

catches on his own little roof the

ning into the little barrel at his door.

that barrel to the world. The new

capitalist regime completely inverted the order; it was a revolution. All the houses are now stuck together; and all the roof surface is the property of the

capitalist. One great gutter runs along

the whole row; and the leaders and the old barrels at the private pro-ducers' doors are taken away. There

is now but one economic watershell and one leader. The whole village has but one roof now and that roof runs everythin, produced by the free slaves

into a great private reservoir—called a bank, a trust, a syndicate: Capital-ism! The village roof is a factory owned by one. The town roof is a fac-

tory owned by two or three, but on its

way to be owned by one also. The na tion's roof is a factory owned by a few more, but on its way to the same

penevolent assimilation and simplicity

If private property was never wrong in the moral history of mankind it is wrong now. If private property was

never inconsistent with the mainte-nance of the states and governments

of the earth, it is wrong now. That is, this monster exaggeration of it which

the people, thoughtless and apparently

to think of as private property; it is wrong now, in this democracy.

Private property as a principle in

human progress passed its further pos-sibilities on that day when the first wheel of the first-machine went around in obedience to the fierce

breathing of escaping steam; and when the first man consented to handle it as its subordinate, for wages. Then private despotism began to inflate it-

self with this new power. Now it is inflated to its utmost, it is ready, of

its own monstrous excesses, to burst. No democracy can survive private property extended to the limits demanded by modern capitalism. The race must now go through a collectivity experience before it is fit for

tivist experience before it is fit for

any further private property, or it must do what the Socialist demands. It must disarm the economic despot; and forbid him henceforth the private.

ownership and direction of the new

tories, mills, the mines, the railroads

etc., must be turned over to America by

its own democracy as America's an swer to the question, what are the

SOCIALISM IN SWITZERLAND.

The Socialist Party of Switzerland

now has eight members in the Na-tional Council, the lower house of the federal parliament, representing the cantons of Basel (city), Zurich, Basel

(rural), Saint Gall, and Thurgan, This

represents the result of the election of last December. In the preceeding council, elected in 1899, we had four

members. We lost one seat in Geneva through the coalition last winter of the

Protestant Conservatives with the Catholies. To have forced an alliance

between these parties—especially in the historic city of Calvin—is a great

In the election of 1800 the Socialists

refrained from nominating against the Radical party in many places. But during the three years following the

Radicals, grown corrupt and untrue to

dominance in Swiss politics, so com-pletely put the judicial and military

power at the disposal of the capitalists for the suppression of strikes that it was resolved to go to the polls inde-pendently wherever possible, opposing

esult was not only to double the So

cialist representation and increase our popular vote in a still larger ratio, but

Radicals and Conservatives alike.

likely to be regained in 1905.

limits of private property?

ned to despotism, allow themselve

sed its further po

of private control.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

The human race in its struggle for | But the church dallied and the king a civilized endurance on the earth has ever found, and ever will find, while an enemy remains, its foe to be either unknown nature, or the despotism of the individual and property life. The black side of mankind's struggle to the new despotism. And what is this new despotism? The disintegrated man, each one

against social death is but the record of the victories of nature ignorance over his body, or the victory of this private property despotism over his

social soul.

Private property is a wrong only
when it is a weapon of hindrance and
oppression to others; when, as an
affluence, it is the counterpart of some others' privation or when it stands as a hindrance to another's certain right and power of equal affluence, or when it is used to deliberately maintain the privations of others. When it is an instrument of inequality, or disgrace; disguise it as you may, it is a crime against democracy—that is, against against democracy—that is, against government. This is no inherent de-fect in private property per se. It is only its defect as an expense to the others; it is only its defect for those

who are unready.

Private property now retards and seeks to prevent altogether the collective experience which must precede any further extension of private ownership in large things. In itself private prop erty is neither good nor bad, save as it relates the owner to other lives. If It gives its owner an undue quantita-tive power over the liberties of others it makes him, to that extent, a com-petitor with the government of the state. And though he may transport the paraphernalia of his anarchy from the back of a saloon to the Senate chambers he is still the foe that stands beside unknown nature opposing man's civilized endurance on the earth; he is the despot of the private life, and the necessary enemy to all right government by the people, whom he must physically, economically and mentally ment by the people, whom in mentally disarm and unfit for government. No very serious harm could have been done to mankind by the private propertarian while in the nature of things he roughly represented the unintegrated efforts of the old world's econgular private private private property and the control of the control mic units. Those industrial unit consisted of separate workingmen liv-ing apart and doing for themselves, because society had not yet provided for them any better way. They were not competing with each other, they were only working for themselves—the then appointed way of working for There was no despotism an etition among them-a work man never competes; a workman can not compete and work. It is only a

robbers, as buyers or as sellers that men begin to compete. It is only as a seller of labor or a buyer of bread that the workman is drawn into the foul swirl of competition.
So long as economic society consisted of each producer handling the separate equipments with which as yet human experience had only been able to supply him, the democracy existing had no very great enemy in private economic property. The very exvate economic property. The very ex-tent of its disintegration was its best

It is necessarily in accord with the genius and design of the private despot to arm himself and his friends, until he can dispense with them and fall upon them; and to continue, making new combinations under the name of governments to uphold his opportunity. So it is perfectly in accordance with the genius and requirements of a true democracy to disarm all but those who are the natural victims of

For many centuries the old rainly despots would have been invulnerable against the people, but for nature's blind democratic way of giving out brains. All that a sword could smite was subject to them, but the sword of divine radiation of brains shining through the heads of ploughmen and beggars and what not. So the private despot out of court, knewing just what the Pharaohs wanted most, came up to court through the church with the brains of serfs for sale, saying: "Here are those brains of ours for darken-

o inflict a signal defeat and teach a salutary lesson to the recreant Radidred and sixty-seven is a small minor-ity, indeed. But this does not truly represent the voting strength of the party. The Radicals have gerryman-dered the country very skilfully, in such a way that almost every industrial center where the Socialist move-ment is strong is thrown into the same electoral district with an overwhelming number of reactionary peasants. The candidates of the Socialist Party last rinter received 90,000 ballots, almost one-eighth of the total vote cast. With proportionate representa-tion we would have twenty instead of eight members. SOCIALISM IN ALGERIA

After seemingly fruitless efforts be gun in 1889 and continued with more gun in 1889 and continued with more or less patience ever since, the Social-ists of the French colony of Algeria have put the movement on an apparently firm foundation. Antisemitism have put the movement on an apparently firm foundation. Antisemitism has been the great obstacle to the growth of the purty in the past. The present organization dates from 1900, and has spread from the city of Algiers to Constantiae, Oram, and the other important towns. At the election beid in June, 1901, in Algiers, the party won its size victory, electing six comrades. and has spread from the city of Algiers to Constantine, Oram, and the other important towns. At the election held in Juns, 1901, in Algiers, the party won its first victory, electing six contrades — Aprosio, Soulery, Raynal, Rigal, Simannet, and Ximenes—to the municibal council. In February of this year, a weekly paper, "Le Socialiste Algorithm, with established at Constantine, which has now reached a direulation of 7,200 copies.

The reviewer takes Georgia and The extra was promptly disallowed by the Privy Council, and the Governor reprintmended; but the colony declared that an importation of negroes equal in number to what have been imported for any public library in New York; and, any public library in New York; and, any public library in New York; and, the contains elaborate footnottes as to many promptly disallowed by the Privy Council, and the Governor reprintmended; but the colony declared that an importation of negroes equal in number to what have been imported for late years, may prove of the most atometries which can be consulted by those who wish to pursue the subspects to this Province, and the best way to obviate such danger will be by imposing such an additional duty upon them as may totally prevent the evilation of 7,200 copies.

The reviewer takes Georgia and

THE MARTYRS OF THE TUNNEL.

By Horace Traubel.

ers have been killed or wounded in a battle. Your tunnel is costing you stayed where he was, until there came a day, and it came inside of a censomething. Yet this something is tury, when the profit-monger was in a position to pay the king and bishop and president their salaries as his stipendiagies for giving the appearance and sanction of heaven and the state nething. This something is not soldiers, but workingmen. If it had been soldiers we would have mourned. But as it was mere workingmen we stop a

minute to inspect the register and then go about our business. We have got our values upside down and inside out. We worship the deand inside out. We worship the de-stroyer. We despise or at least ignore the builder. When a file of soldiers comes down the street marching to the drum and fife your pulses dilate, your complete in himself, who formerly plus to the world, no longer lives and works in his little house of industrial solation. He no longer, as it were, blood thrills, and you are creatured into a mood of exalted feeling. But if a file of laborers comez along nine chances out of ten you will say some-thing sarcastic about their clothes and world's economic supply. Once on a time he seemed to have a little water barrel by his door and little gutters under his cave, and a little leader runturn from them without interest or

expectation.

A file of soldiers bent upon war. A file of workingn bent upon a strike. One threatens, the other condones, lib One threatens, the other condones, file-erry. The soldier with his tuft is holy. The striker with his axe is malign. Watch yourself. Your heart will get away from you. I know you only too welf. I know where your heart belongs. I know where your heart goes, But I also know where liberty belongs and where liberty goes. You look with awe upon a battlefield. Do you not look with as much awe

Do you not look with as much awe upon the tunnel? Here was an honest battle. A battle with the rocks. Here battle. A battle with the rocks. Here was a battle without an enemy. Here was a battle without murder. Here was a battle in which no brother took up his arms against a brother. Yet this battle, too, had its victims. And you look on and think and say nothing. You are nonchalant and uninformed What is the matter with your brain and your heart? Here was an honest battle. This battle was fought on a fair level of human enterprise. look down into these holes in the ground and your pulse is undisturbed. You turn round to Broadway, meet a battation of soldiers, and you become alive with the fire by a martial exaltation. What is the matter with your brain and your heart? That man is a hero who kills some

slave. We have mistaken murder for manhood and given it a murder for manhood and given it a first place in our respect. We have confused labor with degradation and reduced it below the plane of its proper nobility. If you go into our schools and ask the children to tell of the name of a con-temporary hero they, will tell you that Punston is a hero. No child is so taught that he would think of Debs as a hero. Do you wender then that children grow up able to respond to the drum and tife and unable to respond to the pick and shovel?

spond to the pick and shove?

When the state manufactures em-blems it makes them of a military or juridical character. No state has even yet thought to symbolize itself in the instruments of labor. Yet labor starts all and finishes all. Labor bestows the first rough and the last finesse to all the art and circumstance of life. No state, no church, no parlor, no any thing, would stand for an instant with labor removed from its foundations Labor even put your Bible on your pul pit. It even put your love into your heart. The very labor that is blasting a tunnel under your metropolis. The very labor whose victims are day by day carried up from these underground caverns and to their homes in the

Current # #

Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned

in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com-pany, 184 William street, New York.

Editor of The Worker:-It has been

an invariable rule of mine never to re-ply to criticisms which might be made of any of my writings unless it was necessary to elucidate some idea that

had occurred in the writings criticised

which it appeared, and was as far as

ossible from being a sober review. Al-mphasis was laid on triffing non-essen n being a sober review. All

of social development had beet intered upon. In reality the pamphletoes not take quite as extreme a posi-

pamphlet was entirely ignored.

I read that four hundred New York- I shadow of a dreadful popular unco

cern.

The soldier kills. You pension his wounds. You pension his death. The more he kills, the more ornamental the incidents of his rapine, the more his pension, the greater his renown. The laborer saves. You condemn his wounds. You ignore his death. His family are not made pensioners. They are made paupers. If the event of his death is sufficiently dramatic you put him vaguely in the category of "ten men killed" in the display be daily papers. Then finis. The soldier's family reports at the treasury. The laborer's family reports at the poor-

That is as far along as justice has got. But justice has not got far along. Justice still lingers superfluously with mediaval ideals. If justice was justice you would take off your these men who patiently go into the ground to do you their perilous service. You would regard them with reverence. Their soiled hands and clothes would take on a rainbow luminousness and exact the full tribute your regard.

nartyrs are martyrs in spite These martyrs are martyrs in spite of you and in spite of themselves. They are martyrs because of themselves. Their martyrdom is not a martyrlom Their martyrdom is not a martyriom of flummery and decorations. They can expect nothing for their marytrdom. Not even good wages. Not even the kind words of the master. Their martyrdom is lowest in form and highest in substance. Their martyrdom is deafened into your ears and blinded into your eyes. It is a martyrdom that allowed in a carrier and winds up on the sleeps in a garret and winds up on the poorlist. It is a martyrdom of which history says nothing. It is a martyr-dom that has to be satisfied with martyrdom. It gets no honors. ormal plaudits of the world go to the formal martyrdom. The soldier reap-pears in crescents, in halls of legislation, in coats of arms and on the arms of coats. But the laborer-he passes into oblivion by the easiest and darkest way. You sun your soldiers. You shadow your laborers.

Some men die that you may live. Some on senflokls. Some on crosses Some on battlefields. Some in tunnels Why should not the tunnel be as holy as the cross? What is there about the tunnel which removes it from the prescriptions of your reverence? You can understand Jesus on the cross. You can understand Savonarola, burned at the stake. You can understand John Brown, executed at Harper's Ferry. somebody sacrificed in the tunnel? I do not say that the cross and the stake and the scaffold have checked you. But I do say that the tunnel has checked you. Or that you have checked the tunnel. For if you fail to understand the tunnel you have broken abruptly loose from the continuity of history. For the tunnel belongs to the cross by just the same subtle chain of faith as gives the cross to the tunnel.

as gives the cross to the tunnel.

He died humbly crushed underneath
rock. They have brought him out of
the ground. His face is pale but satisfied. Your city of millions will not stay in its heavy round to regard hi anonymous visage. Yet this unknown man has saved your city. But for him your city could not exist. All labor lies there prostrate in his mert form Come out of your churches, all of you, and worship here. Leave your creeds behind. This is creed enough. Wor-ship here. Here is religion enough.

South Carolina as the two states which were particularly sopposed to any present or future interference with the slave trade," Concerning Georgia Dy save trace. Concerning Georgia pu Bois tells us that the proprietors of the colonoy sought from the beginning to shut out slaves. "At last in 1749, the colonists pre-

valled on the trustees and the govern-ment, and the trade was thrown open under careful restrictions, with limited mportations, required a registry and guaranties on all slaves brought in and laid a duty. It is probable, however, that these restrictions were never en-forced and that the trade thus established continued undisturbed until th had occurred in the writings crimesed.

I also know that it has become an unwritten law that an author must not "sass back" to the book reyelwer, because it is felt that the latter must have all freedom to attack or criticise

Thus as to Georgia it is seen that there is some little grounds for the pa sition, although even here, there was much opposition to the slave trade. When we come to South Carolina,

eting himself to retort. however, there is a totally different Nevertheless, I feel that I cannot neg-fect to reply to the reflew which ap-peared in The Worker of May 31 on story and I quote this at considerable length since it shows exactly the line of evolution to which reference was my pamphlet "Class Struggles in America." made in the pamphlet: "As early as 1698 the slave trade to South Carolina reached such proportions that it was, thought that 'the great number of negros which of late have been in-ported into the colony may endanger the safety thereof.' The immigration I complain of this review, in the first place, because it was written in a picvish, carping, fault-finding style ut-terly unworthy of the publication in of white servants was therefore en-couraged by a special law... About the time the Asiento (the name applied tials while the central thought of the to the agreement on the slave trade of In the second place the particular points criticized exposed just exactly the ignorance of American history which it was the intention of the book the treaty of Utrecht in 1713) we signed the slave trade so increased that scarcely a year after the consummation of the momentous agreement two heavy duty acts were passed because to clear up. The reviewer questions the position that "the Southern solonies favored restriction of the slave trafe, the number of negros do extreme crease in this Province, and the the afflicting providence of God, the navored restriction of the slave traffe, and New England opposed such restriction." Then he goes on to discuss what took place in the Constitutional Convention, forgetting that the Colonial stage had then been over with nearly ten years, and that an entirely new stage of social development had been white persons do not preportion white persons do not preparamany multiply, by reason whereof, the safety of the said Province is greatly endan-gered. The trade, however, by reason of the encouragement abroad and of increased business activity in importing naval stores at home, suffered scarcely any check, although repeated acts . . . were passed laying high du-ties. Finally in 1717 an additional does not take quite as extreme a posi-tion as the reviewer implies, but I want to point out the facts in the case and atty of 14 . . . succeeded so nearly in stopping the trade that two years later. all existing duties were repealed and one of 10 substituted . . . In 1740 an insurrection under a slave Ctto, at to point out the facts in the case and show how far from understunding the real position the reviewer was. I take the following quotations from the notes which I have at hand on this point, and I contine myself largely to those taken from Du Rois's "Suppression of the African Slave Trade in the United States," to be found in "Harvard Historical Studies," Vol. I. I used this work for three reasons: First, because it is Stono, caused such widespread alarm that a prohibitory duty of f100 was immediately laid. . . The colony is 1760 totally prohibited the slave trade The act was promptly disallowed by the Privy Council, and the Governa for three reasons: First, because it is the most authoritative and most ex-

cordingly imposed in 1764. This duty

A little later the question came up of non-importation agreements and it was Virginia and North Carolina which asked that slaves be included and also there is trace of some opposi-tion from South Carolina. It was really the Northern states which blockstone way. See Du Bois, pp.

On the next pages Du Bois tells us

that, shelf in 1774 Congress finally passed/ar-hon-importation act, Lee of New Moral was the only one who objected to the inclusion of "molasses and coffee from the Britist plantations," and it was distinctly under-stood that the exclusion of these ar-ticles was a direct blow at the slave trade. Oct. 12, 1774, the Articles of Association were submitted containing the following articles: "We will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the 1st of Decembe next, "fer which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and we will neither be concerned in it our-selves nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell any commodities to those who are concerned in it." This article was passed unanimously and on the adop-tion of it Georgia was the only colony which raised any objection. And South Carolina, the colony which our revelwer would have us believe was leading the revolt against all restrictions on the slave trade, was passing a resolution to oppose all trade with Georgia until she should adopt these

regulations. See Du Bois, pp. 41-45. Of North Carolina Du Rois says: "In the early times there were few slaves in North Carolina. This fact, together with the troubled and turbulent state of affairs during the early colonia period, did not necessitate the adop-tion of any settled policy toward slavery and the slave trade. Later the slave trade to the colony increased but there is no evidence of any effor to restrict or in any way regulate it before 1785, when it was declared that the importation of slaves into this state is productive of evil consequences and highly impositic and a prohibitive duty is laid on them."

In regard to Virginia he says: "Virginia sought continuously almost from its colonial organization to stop the slave trade because it became at once a breeder of slaves and objected to for eign competition."

When we turn to the Northern nies we find another story. Of New York we learn that while it imposed a tax of £3 a head in 1700 this was confined to "all negroes imported from any other place than an African port," and the framers of the act admitted that it was laid simply to "promote a direct trade and to cut off the competition of the Royal African Company." See John R. Spear, "American Slave Trade, p. 19.

Du Bois (pp. 19-20) says concerning this same restriction: "The chief ele-ment of restriction in this colony appears to have been the shrewd business sense of the traders who never flooded the slave market, but kept a supply sufficient for the slowly growing demand. . . No restriction was ever put by New York on participation in the trade outside the colony, and in spite of national laws New York merchants continued to be engaged in this traffic even down to the Civil War.'

Spear in his "American Slave Trade" (p. 92) says: "In 1705 Massachusetts enforced a tax of £4 for an extra slave imported. . . . Another clause of the bill provided for an extra rebate of the tax if the slaves were exported after having been entered at the custom house. The act was really designed to enable the colony to share in the profits of the slave trade and to encourage slavers in making Boston a clearing house, so to speak, for the slave trade of the whole continent."

Concerning the entire New England states Du Bols'(p. 29) says: "Turning now to restrictive measures, we mus first note the measures of the slave consuming colonies which tended to limit the trade. These measures, how-ever, came comparatively late, were enforced with varying degrees of efficlency, and did not seriously affect the slave trade before the Revolution. . . . In the line of definite legal enactment to stop the New England citizens from carrying slaves from Africa to any place in the world, there-were, before the Revolution, none."

In the same way in regard to the representatives of South Carolina and Georgia objecting to the clause in the Declaration of Independence. It is true that they objected, but they did not stand alone, as Jefferson himself tells us: "Our Northern brethren also, I believe, felt a little tender under the ensure: for though their people had very few slaves the maelyes vet they ad been pretty considerable

of them to others. I intend to treat this entire subject at somewhat greater length in the July number of the "International Socialist Review," and so will not include other quotations here, but I think I have and that my statements might have been worded much stronger.

As to the further criticisms concerning the treatment of the Popullst move ment. I am perfectly willing to let the facts stated in the pamphlet stand in opposition to the flat of the reviewer.

There is one other point, however that is worth noticing and that is the complaint of the sin of omission in not making more of the Socialist move ment which existed in this country b fore 1894. While there was no inten tion on my part to slight the foreign born comrades and especially the Ger mans who did such excellent work is these earlier years, yet a description of them would better belong in a story of Socialist movements in America, than of an American Socialist movement. A Socialist movement which literatate of the country in which it existed, save by translation from other languages (and I would be the last to under wine such translations), which had no opart in the life and social had no opart in the time, which con-tenfeddiself with repeating the plati-tudes onecessary as such repetitions may have been) of the international Socialist movement, who isolated themselves intellectually from the inustrial facts of the country and dustrial facts of the country and the So-formed little more than an easteric so-clety for the preservation of the So-cialise mysterica, is really little entitled to any great emphasis in a study of

American economic and social evolu-

I am thorogenty sensible of the de fects of which the fects of which the reviewer complains as to its somewhat contradictory style in being neither a purely propaganda or educational leaflet. But this was a conscious choice on my part as being the best way to get the ideas before as large a number as possible.

The pamphlet is undoubtedly con-densed much more than is desirable. But I can say for the benest of the reviewer and other critics similarly inclined that I purposely had no plates made of the book and as quick as the present edition is exhausted, it will be entirely re-written and nearly doubled

in size

Fraternally yours, A. M. SIMONS.

Chicago, June 3. [Note.—I am sorry that my remarks on Comrade Simons' namphlet seemed prevish and carping, for they certainly were not written in such a spirit. It hardly seemed to me necessary to say more than I did in appreciation of his central thought. Let me make amends by reporting that, though I had found many more faults than I did for thought I did. I should have greeted with joy this beginning of the important work of rescuing the study of

American history from the hands of misty ideologists and jingoistic per-verters of truth.

On the question of the attitude of the Southern colonies I plead guilty to having misunderstood the writer's in-tent, though I might plend in extenuation some lack of clearness in his state ment, almost unavoidable, no doubt, in

The character of the Populist move-The character of the l'ophilist movement remains a question, and an important one, of difference of opinion between us. Comrade Simons is willing to let the facts stated stand in opposition to my "flat." Of course I did not quarrel with his statement of facts, which was not very extensive. I did and do disparre with his interpretation. and do disagree with his interpretation of the facts, which is onlie a different matter. Surely "flat" is a curious word to be used in this connection, involving a begging of the question upon Com

rade Simons' part.

I do not know on what principle
Comrade Simons distinguishes between "the Socialist movement in America" and "the American Socialist movement." For me as an interna-tionalist, I know no such distinction. It may be one of the "platitudes" whose repetition in the past he com-plains, but I for one will lose no op-portunity to repent it in the future, that the German born or Russian born or Swedish born Socialist in America is as much an American So-cialist as one whose forefathers landed at Plymouth Rock: I do not think that Comrade Simons on the other hand. contributes much either to Socialist harmony or to a right of facts by repeating the platitude of of facts by repeating the platitude of the reformers and sentimentalists—a perniciously false platitude, to boot— that the Socialist movement before 1894 "had no "part" in the life and so-cial movements of the time, isolated itself intellectually from the industrial facts of the country, and formed little more than an esoteric society for the promotion of the Socialist mys-teries." We have had too much of this cheap and inaccurate generaliza-tion from people who know no better. Comrade Simons should not join in it. In closing, let me again express the

In closing, let me again express the hope as well as the wish that the present edition of "Class Struggles in America" will quickly be exhausted and quickly followed by a larger work.-The Reviewer.]

The Socialist Literature Company The Socialist Literature Company has mailed a sample copy of "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics" to the secretary of every local of the So-cialist Party in the United States —except in a few states whose sec-retaries have refused or neglected to furnish the addresses of locals. Any local secretaries who have been over-located with he sumpled on application. looked will be supplied on application Comrades who are willing to act as agents for The Worker and the publi-cations of the Socialist Literature Com-pany in their respective localities are ested to communicate

A valuable addition has been made o our propaganda literature by the stenographic report of the debate on Socialism held in Fancuil Hall, Bos-ton, on Feb. 8, between James F. ton, on Feb. 8, between James F. Carey, Socialist Representative in the erick J. Stimson of Harvard Univer sity, Democrat: Given equal merit, a debate will generally attract more in-terest than a lecture or an essay and, although the best stenographic report never does instica to such a discussion, this pamphlet will undoubtedly find, as it deserves, many careful readers It has been published ender the direc ion of the Massachuvetts State Committee of the Socialist Party, and has already run into a pecond edition of five thousand copies. It is a next pamphlet of sixty-nine pages, well printed on good paper, and is said at 10 cents a copy or \$5 a hundred. Send orders. to State Secretary, Dan A. White, cox Washington street, Boston, Mass.

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

Seventy editors and writers of the legal press (as distinguished from the secret revolutionary press) of St. Prtersburg recently met and adopted a declaration fusisting on the necessity of the liberation of the press from can-sership, pointing out that at present the papers must choose either to keep silence in regard to acts and declarations of the government or to praise them, that journals which wish honest-ly to criticize such acts and declarations are compelled to disquise criticism under the form of praise which often results in disseminating false and confused ideas on such sub-jects, and holding that, while the cen-sorship continues, the press will best conserve its own dignity and faifall its duty by altogether abstaining from any mention of governmental acts, "letting silence speak for them."

Socialist and Social Democratic are virtually increhangeable terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wiscondn is identical with he Socialist Party of other states. It emblem in New York is the Arm and

The work of party agitation and or ganization is being increased in every state. Vermont, Alabama, and Arkan-sas have recently perfected state or-ganizations and started out with bright prospects. Within the week the na tional office has received most encour aging reports from Colorado, Illinoi Kentucky, Minnesota, and Missouri.

The poem read at the MacCartne memorial meeting in Boston and at-tributed to Fred Irish of Portland, Me., was written by M. A. Floyd, another Portland comrade. Comrade Irish asks us to correct the misstatement.

The Socialist Club of Hyde Park Mass., is holding open-air meeting every Saturday and later may hold two week, distributing Socialist paper and literature in large quantities, and going through the voting list planning a house to house campaign to be commenced at once.

There will be a Socialist camp or Cape Cod this summer at Sandwich, Mass. August 10 to 24. The camp will be in a pine forest, one-half nile from depot, and one mile from the beach which is in sight and easy to beach which is in sight and easy to reach, and on which are all the sports and recreations of the season. Excel-lent fishing, take and sea. Expense of the round trip from New York is 87, from Boston \$ 2.50, and board with room will cost \$1 per day, furnished room or tent \$3 per week. Sandwich has no hotels and comrades wishing to pass their vacation at this Socialist camp should therefore communicate at with the manager, M. R. Kerr,

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey City, N. J., will hold a street meeting at Five Corners on Wednesday even ing, June 17. Comrade George H. Goe bei will speak.

The purpose for which the Socialist Club of Bloomfield, N. J., is trying to raise a fund of \$400 is to purchase the building which they now hold on a lease and use as headquarters. Under the terms of the lease the owner has agreed to transfer the entire property to the Club on the payment of the sum named before July I. The Club con-siders that the property is well worth that amount, and the ownership of the biulding would free the comrades from the persecution they have endured in ists. Moneys should be sent promptly to Albert Schmidt, 52 Myrtle street, field, N. J.

At the last meeting of the Luzerne Pa., County Committee, fifteen mem bers were present, representing Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Nanticoke, Edwards ville, Luzerne, and Hanover Township Comrade John Bryant of Nanticoke cards for the collection of party funds were distributed to all the members Report of chairman was very encourag-ing; treasurer's report showed a bal-ance on hand of \$4.39. Wilkes Barre was selected as the place of holding nty convention on July 4 and the ive Committee was given full power to make arrangements for s Among the latest acquisitions to movement we may count Professor Schuman, principal of the Forty Fort High School. Comrade Schuman has been studying the subject for some in the West he will open a class for

State Organizer Lamb of Michiga Worker of last week: "I wrote that 'Our "soap-box" campaign is still in its experimental stage. Am inclined to take that back now. The ready and capable manner in which our 'soap-boxers' are doing the advance work for our ling speakers and supporting them make me think it nearly time to say that our campaign is a success."

Through the courtesy of State Organ tzer Lamb. The Worker has been fur nished with the addresses of several hundred comrades in Michigan who are in charge of the "soap-box campaign." One or more sample copies of this and other issues of The Worker will be sent to each of these comrades, who are requested to read them and pass them on to friends and neighbors, and natur ally we shall be gratified if they take it into their heads to hustle in a few

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Howard H. Caldwell are now speaking in Ohio with success on the opening nights. They will be kept at the work continually and hope to be able to reach every organized point in the state and many others where the unattached comrades will make the arrangements. Comrades, get in touch with the state secretary at once, and have a speaker in your town Remember that routes have to be made membership and promises to double it within the next few weeks.—The com-rades at Wausson have held their first open-air meeting and they write that it was the greatest success imaginable. Everyone in the town is now talking Socialism, and they want more speak-

Secretary Lipscomb of Missouri has issued a special letter to every local in the state urging the comrades to prepare for the campaign of 1904. Jas. A. Sianker, one of the comrades from Joplin, will bearin the work of organising, and the workers will be increased until the entire state has been reached.

Colorado has adopted a modification of the Michigan-and Ohio plans. Ida Crouch Hazlett and Chas, Oliver Jones

were elected state organizers and a the two hours talking, varied from or systematic effort will be made to get to two hundred listening with muc the working class into the party in every part of the state.

Secretary Graham of Local Living stone, Mont., writes to the Nations Secretary: "Comrade Mable of Chie has been cussing us for not sending de-nations to the organising fundad/We will try to send some more at our mess

who is a bricklayer, is to debuten Sp-cialism with W. M. Kellogg, Ikadi. M. D., Ph. D., of Mattby, Wash, who is a member of the anti-Socialist Na-tional Economic League and endorsed by that organization.

Cameron H. King, Jr., requests us to say that he is a member of Local San Mateo County of the Socialist Party. On the other hand, the Organizer and Secretary of Local San Francisco, to which King formerly belonged, writes us that he "is not a member of the party, having resigned rather than face charges of violating his piedge with the Seediler Death and the Socialist Party and conduct detri mental to the Socialist movement." Th explanation of this contradiction is that former members of Local San Fran cisco, who found that organization an cisco, who found that organization an unsatisfactory home for them after it abandoned the fusion experiment. On protest of San Francisco against its recognition the question of the standing of Local San Mateo County is now before the state organization and will be decided.

Local New Haven, Conn., will hold a social and enterthiument at Aurora
Hall, 135 Union street, Tuesday evening, June 16, to celebrate the German
parliamentary elections. Arrangements have been made to receive the returns of the elections in Germany at the hall during the evening. All n bers and friends of the party in Haven are cordially invited to attend and an enjoyable evening is promised

open-air meeting in front of the City Hall at New Rochelle last Friday even ng. The audience was compose mainly of men in the building trade who have been on strike for the last eight weeks. Comrade Maguire writes: "Sol was in fine form and for two hours preached to them pure, unadul-terated Carl Marx Socialism and drove the truths home with sledge-hamme effect. His criticism of the union may nave him for mayor or alderman pre voked the wildest enthusiasm. to their attention that two of their aldermen were now scabbing and also that their \$1,500 a year Commissioner of Streets, who is also building contractor and member of the discharged every laborer who suc eeded in getting a job on public work ceeded in getting a job on public wow when he found out that they were strikers of the building trades, thus showing the community of interests between the government and employ-ers as against the workers. This lesit is safe to presume, will not soon

E. P. Jennings, Jr., whom comrade of New York City will remember as an indefatigable worker, has settled in Olean, N. Y., and has straightway be-gun to agitate there for the Social ocratic Party, distributing many copies of The Worker and making arrangements for the holding of open-ali

This Sunday Comrades Heleker and Holmes of Peekskill will go to Croton-on-Hudson to break the ground for So-cialist agitation by distributing leadets and getting names to send the party papers for a three months' trial.

At the last meeting of Local Peek skill, N. Y., the delegates to the County Committee were instructed to notify the representative of Westchester County on the State Committee that he should make an effort to get the headquarters of the State Committee removed from New York to a more centrally located city.

The General Committee of Local New York meets in the W. E. A. Clubhouse 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Saturday

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. meets the last Wednesday evening of each month at 150 Spring street.

Open-air meetings will be held on the West Side as follows: Thursday, June 11, N. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, with Comrades Wood and Atkinson as speakers Saturday, June 13, N. W. corner Hud son and Canal, Wood and Searing Tuesday, June 16, N. W. corner Twen Tuesday, June 16, N. W. Corner I wen-ty-second street and Seventh avenue, Cooney and Wood; Wednesday, June 17, N. E. corner Bleecker and Christo-pher, Paulitsch and Wood; Thursday, June 18, N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, Wood and Abrahams; Friday, June 19, N. W. corner Piftieth street and Eighth aver Sackin and Paulitsch.

The East Side districts of the Social Democratic Party opened the campaign of 1908 with great enthusiasm last week. The New York Socialist Literary Society held three good outdoor meetings. Arrangements have been made for other meetings as follows: Friday evening, June 12, on Butger Square, with Bernstein, Folgenbaum, Boudin, and Harris as speakers: Saturday, June 13, at Clinton and Madison streets, with Lane, Roeen, and Miles; Tuesday, June 16, at East Broadway and Mönigomery street, with Dobowitch, Josephson, and Harris; Friday, June 18, on Rutger Square, with Hasis, June 19, on Rutger Square, with Hasis. The East Side districts of the Social

witch, Josephson, and Harris; Friday,
June 19, on Rutger Square, with Hasindon, Miles, Pine, and Bernstein, 1888
Saturday, June 20, at Gouvernewagney
Madison streets, with Karlineky,
Debsowitch, Babitz, and Havidquon;
Branch 1, 7th A. D. of Brooklymineids
an unusually successful open-air meeting, the first of the summer series, hat
Saturday at the corner of Bath avenus
and Bay Ninoteenth street. The comrades came out full of enthusiam and
helpfalness carrying literature that
was diligently and carefully distributed among the crowd, which, during
uted among the crowd, which, during

to two hundred listening with attention and little opposition. rade Fieldman delivered a for ch and everybody was wel

The picnic of the Brooklyn Socialist Club, which will be held on June 21, at Atlantic Park, Ralph avenue near St. Mark's, will undoubtedly be one o the largest gatherings ever assemble for pleasure in that borough. The co-mittee has invited many of the laborate organizations and singing societies, and the acceptances have been such that the committee has been at its wit's end to deliver the tickets which have been called for. A souvenir program for the event is being issued, and a large number of advertisements already obtained Organizations which have accented the invitation which was extended by the club should direct their secretaries to send for admission tickets, stating the number they desire.

The comrades of Stapleton, Staten Island, will celebrate the expected So-cialist victories in the German elections on Tuesday, June 16, at the Labor Ly ceum. The primaries to elect delegate to the city convention will be held on Friday, June 19, at the Labor Lyceum, and a meeting will be held immediately afterward for the purpose of starting an English-speaking branch in Stapleton. A party picnic will be held on July 5 at Iselin's Park, Grasmere, for the fund of the Bloomfield, N. J., Labor

an open-air meeting on Friday even-ing, June 12, at the southwest corner of Ninth street and Avenue C. Com-rades Abrahams and Phillips will

The Young People's Social Der cratic Club of the 19th and 20th A. D. Brooklyn, is holding very well at-tended meetings in the Labor Lyceum. At the last meeting \$10 was appro-priated to be sent to national head-quarters for the Special Organizing Fund. Tickets were received from the resolved to attend the Local Queens County festival in a body. The Club voted to subscribe for twenty-five copies of The Worker weekly to be used for propaganda. A committee was chosen to get a small picnic ground for the club members to have a day of enjoyment after a great deal of hard work done. Meanwhile, they are getting ready to tackle anything in the line of campaign work that may come their way. During June, July and August the Club will meet only on the first and third Thursday even ing of each month. A few organiza have not yet accounted for oon as this is done a definite repe will be made.

FOR CITY CONVENTION

the Locals and Assembly District Organizations of the Social Democratic Party in the City of New

York.

Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be fore the convention, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903, ceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Bor ough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and an addition delegate for every twenty members is

good standing. For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New

M. M. BARTHOLOMEW,

PRIMARIES IN

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, Assembly and Aldermanic District Cor will be held on Saturday June 20, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. D., at 150 Spring street, res-

ond A. D., at 184 William street, ffice of the "New Yorker Volksze

tung."
Third A. D., at 126 Varick street, sidence of Comrade Lowstrand. Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of

Broadway. Fifth A. D., at 235 W. Fourth street, sidence of Paul Flaeschel. Sixth A. D., at 325 Broome street,

residence of F. Mick.
Seventh A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenth
street, residence of Paul Warner.
Eighth A. D., at 280 Broome street,

Ninth A. D., at 341 W. Twenty-fourth street, residence of John Murphy. Tenth A. D., at 120 E. Third street,

Eleventh A. D., at 413 Ninth avenue, upholstery store. Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pal-Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second

Rourteenth A. D., at 202-204 Firs avenue, residence of Henry Burlich.
Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth

street. Sixteenth A. D., at 260 E. Fourti street, residence of Comrade Firnkass.

Eighteenth A. D., at 614 E. Seven teenth street, shoe store. Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam

Twenty-sixth A. D. at 456 E. Seven-Forty-first street, residence of Com-Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave-

Twenty-ninth A. D., at 167 West Fifty-third street, Grocery store.
Thirtieth A. D., at the clubhouse

206 E. Eighty-sixth street Thirty-first A. D., at 133 West One-Hundred and Thirteenth street, real-dence of L. D. Mayes. Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexing-

ton avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow. Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Tweifth street, office of Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONY Thirty-fourth A. D., at N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, Janssen's Hall. Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third ave-

Annexed Districts, at Masonic Hall, Main street, Westchester. By order of the General Committee Social Democratic Party of

W. J. F. HANNEMANN, Sec'y.

YORKVILLE PARTY MEETING. The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged a mass meeting of all the enrolled Social Democratic voters in the Yorkville districts on Saturday evening June 20, at the Clubbouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, for the purpo of inducing all enrolled Socialists to of inducing an enrolled Socialists to join the party. A Drifted circular in English and German has been sent out to each enrolled S. D. P. voter. Promi-nent speaker's will address the meeting and show the necessity of joining the

propaganda for this meeting. SIMONS ON MILLS' MOTION.

party organization. Members should

Editor of The Worker:-The recent referendum on the question of head-quarters and Local Quorum has un-doubtedly resulted in a somewhat con-fusing situation. Nevertheless it is by no means an impossible situation, and indeed it is easy to exaggerate the difing business with the headquarters in Omaha and a Local Quorum in other the situation that in the least justifies my sympathics have been largely with the Western and newer wing of the-movement. I saw in it the forces which are absolutely essential to any strong indigenous Socialist movement, and a possible reaction from the secturian doctrinatriam which had dominated the party in the past. At the same time, however, I am absolutely opposed to losing anything that is good in the old for the sake of getting the new. I have no sympathy whatever with the idea that the farmers will ever form the major portion or the basis of the Socialist movement, and nothing that I have ever stated could give any foundation for imputing such a position to me as has been done in some quarters. The Socialist movesome quarters. The Socialist move-ment is fundamentally a revolt of the wage-working proletariat, but I have maintained (and I see no reason whatever to change my views that the farming class of America, particularly of the Western cities, have practically identical interests with the wageworking proletariat, so far as concerns those general issues which are settled on the political field. Therefore there is every reason to believe that this portion of the population constitutes a fertile field for Socialist propaganda, and the Socialist which I took in my pamphlet, "Social-ism and Farmers," and later in my book on the "American Farmer," and so far I have not seen any attempt to

refute this position that indulged in anything but generalizations. At the present time, however, we see an attempt to overthrow the expressed will of the party membership, and to infringe on the fundamental principles infringe on the rundamental principles of democracy by some of those who are posing as representatives of the farming class and western wage-work-ers, and with this I have no sympathy. When Comrade Mills makes the astounding proposition that the decisio of the dum on the same question, and when this is followed with the still more out-rageous proposition of the "Appeal to" papers in about 75 different unorganized cities and towns in the state with Reason" to completely disregard that referendum, it shows that those expressing such sentiments are unift to be intrusted with the party mangement. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, it was a recognition of those facts on the part of the membership which led to the very much larger vote against the Omaha Quorum than was poiled to the purpose of raising a fund with which that city as the sent of national pagainst that city as the sent of national is badden and the comparison. He was poiled in the purpose of raising a fund with which to further the work of county and state organization, half the profits

headquarters. Had the comrades com-posing the Local Quorum not taken the attitude which they did towards party tactics and the constitution. I feel quit tactics and the constitution, I feel quite sure that they might have remained in ... office with the heudquarters at Omaha... This distrust of the membership seems to be something peculiar to a few individuals who are leading the Omaha movement, and I shall be loath to believe that it is an essential part of the "Western idea" of Socialism. It was first seen in their attempt to pre-

ndum on the quest removal, and now in the case of Co removal, and now in the case of Com-rade Critichlow it seems to have reach-ed a point where they would even seek to suppress a free expression of opin-ion by the membership. The at-tempted argument of the "Appeal" to the effect that the present situation comes in conflict with the constitution is childish. It has always been a prin-ciple of even cantillistic institutions

comes in conflict with the constitution is childish. It has always been a principle of even capitalistic institutions, to say nothing of Socialist ones, that a referendum stood immeasurably above the acts of a convention. A referendum, in its very nature, repeals any portion of the constitution which conflicts with the will of the majority as expressed in the referendum vice. For the sake of party organization I, sincerely hope that no further attempts will be made to thwart or stide the decision of the party membership. I shall especially regret such action because it will tend to throw discredit, if included it has not already done, so upon the great hody of cham-conscious workers who, like myself, sincerely believe that the control of the Socialist movement should be in the hands of those who have a better comprehension of American social and industrial life and

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psychology than those who have con-

THE MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The report of the state secretary, Ja-S. Smith of the Socialist Party of fil

nois for the month of May shows ba

ance May 1, \$5.00; income for May, \$187.49; expenditures, \$150.30; balance on hand June 1, \$37.19. Due stamp account: balance May 1, 391; bought during May, 1,200; sold during month,

1,476; on hand June 1, 150. The fol

for the past three months or longer and are therefore in bad standing: Cairo

Coal City, Belvidere, East Dubuque

Jacksonville, Joliet, Peotone, Stauntor

and Streator. New locals have been organized during the month at Wauke-gan, Lake County, with 20 members; Oglesby, La Salle County, with 11

members: Centralia, Marion County

with 10 members. The following con-rades and organizations made dona tions to the Organization Fund: Ja-

S. Smith, 85; A. W. Mance, \$1; E. M.

Stangland, \$2.50; William Type, \$1.25

25th Ward, \$2; 7th Ward, \$2; George Ballard, \$5; H. F. Lindgren, \$7.55; 34tl

Ward, \$2; Ben Greengard, 25 cents; L. M. Morrison, \$1; Local Gien Ellyn, \$1;

The response to this very important fund is as yet rather slow, but it is hoped that the comrades will soon be-

gin to send in their contributions se

as to enable the State Committee to send out an organizer by the 15th of June. The following beals and branches have sent in their vote on the

referendum to amend Articles 3 and

of the state constitution: Bloomington, Elgin, Lateon, Glen Carbon, and Deca-tur, and the 1st, 7th, 8th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 26th, 33d, No. 2, 34th, and 35th

Wards of Chlengo. It is very essential

izing along county lines may begin with the second half of this year. Prepara-

tions are being made at hendquarters to send out an able organizer. Com-rade Collins, who is now in the coal

fields of Pennsylvania, has consente

to accept the position, and will perhap

be elected state organizer, and no doub will make an excellent man for that purpose. He will begin his work in the division composed of the counties of Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee and

Whitesides, with headquarters at Ei-gin where the comrades have already elected their division committee, with Comrade Peter Kennedy, 367 Jay

street, as chairman. This committee

charge, routing him from place to place within the division, and will place

themselves in touch with all the local

in the district. It is important that the locals constituting the headquarters

a scheme of which is appended to the

state secretary's report) also prepar

ganization when the organizer reache

the district. During the past month

a blank charter application enclosed

and state organization, half the profits

to go to the future county central com

members and get them to pay up their

SOCIALISM IN SERVIA.

A Servian comrade writes in the May number of the "Revue Socialiste" on the condition of the movement in that country. As Servia is very backward

in its economic development, manufac turing industry existing only in a radi

mentary state, the class divisions, while strongly marked, have not taken on that definite form which makes possi-

ble a clear and strong proletarian po-litical party. As yet the Socialist move-ment is more or less confused with the merely liberal-democratic tendencies. Moreover, although the constitution

mittees and half to the state organization fund. Also that each local elect

visiting committee to call on del

back dues.

ective division

themselves by electing a like co tee who shall begin to get in touch with

the locals of their respective and isolated Socialists in the

will have the work of the organizer in

that all locals and branches take actio

J. Menke, \$1; total, \$31.55.

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editor of the Work and Brooklyn has house in New York and Brooklyn has a letter-box. Each one would hold a leaflet. Thousands of Socialists live in his own house about once a week for a year, don't you think it would pay? I would like to see you print this suggestion in The Worker. A many might follow it up. Every knows this, but they seem to forget

Editor of The Worker:-Every flat it. Can we not remember and ac upon it? F. C. RIVERS.

Emphatically, we think it would pas We know it would pay. We who when it has been done in certain disrapid increase of Social Democrativote. Let the suggestion be followed by all means. Let the work be taken up and persevered in.

THE DUTCH STRIKE.

Socialist Party of Holland, in Appealin for Aid for Defeated Strikers, Re views the Demonstration of Protest.

The Socialist Party of the Nether ands has addressed the following ap-peal to the Socialists of other lands, which throws further lands. which throws further light on the strike of two months ago, of which such lengthy but such unintelligible reports were given in the America

ily press.
Dear Comrades:—The organized pro letariat of Holland finds itself compell ed, after having passed through a se vere struggle and suffered a painful de feat, to appeal to the fraternal senti-ments of the international proletariat.

"You also have followed our struggle of recent months with lively interest.

The striking victory of the railway workers on January 31 was but its be ginning. That victory aroused the gov-erament and the rulling class against the labor organizations, and it soon be-came evident that the bourgeoisie would not tolerate the possibility of au-other such, and that it would seize the occasion to deal a blow at the unions in general. The working class defended the right to strike, which was thus nenaced, in a vigorous campaign of nectings and through the press, and not without some success, for the gov-ernment considerably modified the pro-posed laws as regarded unions in general. Unfortunately, no such conces sions were made to the railway workers and the amended bills still rendered the strike absolutely impossible for them, punishing the refusal to work with two to four years in prison

"Parliament took up the fills on April 2, quite without warning, for it had not been supposed that they would be considered before the Easter recess. The Liberals, after, having strongly to the support of the Clerical government, which thenceforth proceeded with increased audedity. The Socialist group in Parliament tried in vain to obtain a delay gending the report of the proposed government investigation of the conditions of the railway workwas the will of the government. Under was the will of the government, there these circumstances, the railway workers were confronted with the alternatives—to let the right to strike slip from their hands without more ado or to make a supreme effort at once. This effort could be only one of protest, the last resistance of the victim who feels the hand of his more powerful antag-onist close about his throat; a struggle, not for victory now, but for honor.

"If the working class as a whole had possessed the right to vote, if the each cise of that right had opened to them a larger political horizon, if a close bond had existed between the organized prosed the right to vote, if the exer letariat and a strong Socialist parliamentary group, it is likely that the desperate struggle outside of Parliament might have been averted. Primarily the dominant class is responsible for that struggle, because by persisting, year after year, in refusing the suf-frage to a large proportion of the workers it has encouraged Anarchist tendencies in the labor movement. In the second place, the reactionary gov-ernment and the capitalist parties are responsible, because, in attempting to rush through the gag-laws, they left the workers no choice but to attempt a forlorn hope or passively to submit to

The Dutch proletariat went into the battle imperfectly organized and without sufficient political understanding and hampered also by the so-called 'Christian labor unions,' but it bore itself heroically. The railway workers had against them all the forces at the disposal of the bourgeois state and the capitalist class. The number of those the circumstances, a proof of the great moral courage and the sevelotionary energy of this division of the prole-tariat. The longshoremen and other workmen at the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam at the first appeal promptly showed their solidarity with the railway employees. When, at last, the Committee of Defense, as a the Committee of Derense, as a supreme demonstration, declared the general strike, a very great number of workingmen in the principal cities re-spended to the call. Among the greatsponced to the call. Among the great-er part of them the sense of proletarian discipline was strong enough to make them again obey when, the anti-strike laws having been carried, the Commit tee raised the strike after a single day and to cause them to go back to their work, despite the keen excitement pre-

"At present the whole capitalist class rejoices in a feeling of unlimited power and the employers are wreaking their vengeance on the vanquished working-men. The railway companies provis-ionally discharged sixteen hundred men, and in nearly all industries that were affected by the strike there are were affected by the strike there are numerous victims. They who suffer are the true, the brave, the zealous in Labor's cause. There is terrible suf-fering and the organized workers of our country are not able alone to give

"Under these grave circumstances, comrades, we confidently appeal to you. The Social Democratic Party has fought throughout this battle, side by side with the unions, and will not aban-don them in the hour of defeat. Re-flect that, if we have made mistakes, if the Dutch workingmen have shown that their organization and their political consciousness are yet too weak to triumph in this struggle, if, in a word, the means which they would employ were not in harmony with their powreflect yet that they demonstrated possession of proletarian virtues. of courage and independence. Remem-ber the international character of this struggle and consider what our prole-tariat, by its heroic resistance, may

of your country from attacking the rights of the workers. "Aid us, then, in order that our pro letariat may soon return the blow that it has received and that the unions may recommence their work of organization

with renewed spirit. with renewed spirit.

"In the name of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party of the Low Countries.

"VAN KULIKHOF, Secretary."

SOCIALISM IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Brief Outline of the History of the

Social Democratic Party of Holland. The Belgian Socialist, Franz Fischer, writes in the "Peuple" of Brussels upon the Socialist and labor movement of Holland. We condense some por s of his interesting article, supple nenting it somewhat from other

The Netherlands to-day, says Com rade Fischer, presents the spectacle of a flourishing renascence of Socialism. t must be remembered that already ten years ago there was a strong Sc cialist movement there, so strong that t seemed to promise speedy victory. Unfortunately, this movement dependost wholly on the efforts and ided and inspired almost wholly by the ideas of one man, the eloquen and poular Domela Nieuwenthuis. Un der his leadership the party came to a point where, finding that it had overes-timated its actual strength, discouragetimated its actual strength, discourage ment ensued in many quarters, Anarch ist tendencies showed themselves, and a general break-down ensued. Domela Nieuwenthuis became an anti-parlia-mentary or "libertarian" Socialist, virt-ually an Anarchist and a large propor-

tion of the party followed him.

Fortunately there were some able men in the Dutch Socialist ranks—notably Van Kol—who, especially by contact with the Belgian movement, had learned to understand the methods of the international movement and to form judgments independent of those of Nieuwenthuis. They resolutely un-dertook the task of building up again a Socialist political party in Holland lu harmony and in rapport with that of other countries. In this task they had to meet strenuous opposition and often most violent slander and abuse from their old comrades. The mass of thos their old comrades. The mass of close who had not followed the old leader into the anti-parliamentary camp had returned to pure and simple trade un-ionism and even to the political parties of the Protestant or the Catholic reac-

Nevertheless, Van Kol, Troelstra, and others persevered in their work, and eventually it became evident that they were succeeding. New recruits were gained, some of the old militants re-turned singly or in groups after a re-tirement of some years, and at last, about four years ago, a large and val unble contingent seceded from the So-cialistenbond (Nieuwenthuis' organiza-tion) and joined the ranks of the So-cial Democratic Party. Since that time the progress of the party has been un interrupted and the "impossibilist" fac-

tion can now pretty well be ignored.

Already at the time of the secessic Already at the time of the secession from the Socialistenbond the Social Democrate Labor Party (such is the full title of the Socialist political erganization of the Netherlands) had captured three seats in Parliament. In the elections of 1901 the number was increased to seven-not including Van der Zwang, who occupies a very pecul-iar position, elected to Parliament as an anti-parliamentary Socialist by an agricultural constituency of Friesland, but always voting with the seven party representatives. In the general city elections of 1901 also considerable gains were made, the party for the first time electing a member of the City Council of Rotterdam, raising its repfour, in Arnhem from one to three, in Gröningen from one to three, entering for the first time the councils of Dordrecht, Hengsloo, Utrecht, Leeuwarden, and Euscheder, and forcing all the capi-talist parties into a coalition of defense in Amsterdam. Further gains hav been made in special elections since that time. And all this in spite of a

class constituencies. The Dutch Socialists, says Comrade rischer, form the interactual varie of the international Socialist movement, the principal organ, "Het Volk," is one of the best edited Socialist papers in the world, and all Socialist books appearing in German, French or English are promptly translated into Dutch.

In the recent strike, which was in tended only as a demonstration of pro-fest against the brutal reactionism of the government, the Social Democrats, the "Libertariana," and the conservative unions acted together in harmon; Even had this demonstration succeeded in its immediate purpose however (which it did not), governmental power and the temptation to use it tyrannical-dom. The close association of the three divisions of the labor movedlell in this disastrous struggle will, it is thought, have the effect of greatly strengthening political Socialism³?
Holland and hastening such profetarian conquest of the state.

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SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Failure of the Bordeaux Congress to Deal with the Millerand Case and the Guesdist Comment Thereon.

The Socialist forces in France—ex-cept for the Revolutionist Socialist Labor Party, led by Jean Allemane, which has now no representation in Parliament, but still holds four seats in the Municipal Council of Paris-is divided into two camps: The French Socialist Party, of which Jean Jaures is perhaps the most distinguished representative; and the Socialist Party of France, formed by the junction of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, headed by Edouard Vaillant, and the Labor Party, of which Jules Guesde is the principal leader. So far from completion is the work of unification which many supposed to have been effected almost four years ago. While the seven or eight distinct groups existing efore that time have been reduced to three, the gap between the two prin ipal ones now existing is probably rider than were the differences which separated the various parties before 1809. The participation of Millerand, who belongs to the former of the two large groups named, in the boargeois government as Minister of Commerce is the chief concrete bone of contenion; but this involves, of course, much irger questions of Socialist policy and ven of Socialist theory. The French Socialist Party is by no

means united, however, in approval of Millerand's position. The recent an-nual congress of the party at Bordeaux devoted the greater part of its time to the discussion of a motion for the expulsion of Millerand. This motion was defeated. But for several reasons its defeat cannot be accepted as an en-dorsement of Millerand's position nor

as a settlement of the question. For one thing, the constitution of the party as adopted at the congress of last year, guarantees depart mental autonomy (the departments are the eighty-three geographical divisions of France), reserving to the depart-mental federations respectively the power of disciplining their members and elected representatives and leaving it a disputable question under what circumstances or whether under any circumstances whatever the national organization can expel or otherwise discipline a member. On this ground, delegates who entirely disapproved of Millerand's entry into the Cabinet and of much of his conduct in Parliament might yet vote against the motion to

not based on his acceptance of a minis terial portfolio, but on certain recent votes cast by him in the Chamber. Some of those who demanded his ex-pulsion on account of his vote against the motion to cut off the appropria tions for religious institution Ministry. Some of the delegates had positive instructions to vote for his ex pulsion on this or other special charges; other delegates argued that this fact disqualified the instructed delegates from giving a fair trial to the accuse and therefore voted against expulsion on the plain ground that it would be unjust and dangerous to expel a memer without giving him a chance to defend himself.

Thus the vote against expulsion doe represent a clear judgment either Millerand's participation in a bourgeois ministry or on his vote against the church budget or on his attitude in regard to the use of troops in time of strikes or on any special act of his or on the general position practical and theortical, on which he stands. The question was missed, if it was not evaded, and a regrettable confusion continues. The Eexecutive Board of the Cen-

tral Council of the Socialist Party of France (the Guesde-Vaillant group) has issued an address commenting on the Bordeaux Congress, declaring that the result "confirms us in what we have said, that granting that a Socialist maparticipate in a bourgeois government every compromise, every departure from Socialist principles becomes, not only possible, but inevitable." Allow ing such participation, says this address, Millerand's partizans have no logical right to complain if he votes to continue state aid to the churches or to sanction military intervention against strikers or to support a diplomatic policy which makes the Repub He the auxiliary of the monarchs and the ally of Tsarism. The address con

who are interested in making confu sion would have us believe, of opposi tion between revolution and reform, these two mutually excluding each other. Reform and revolution, so far from being mutually exclusive, com-plement and condition each other: Reforms wrested by superior power from the hostile class, however limited they may be, augment at once the freedor of action and the courage and ardor of the militant proletariat; and the re-fusal of reforms by the ruling class demonstrates the impotency or the bad will of the capitalist government and acts as a stimulus to the working class driving it to struggle more vigorously for its emancipation. The real ques tion is the recognition in accordance with facts, that Socialism cannot exis except on the basis of the class strug-gle and irreconcliable opposition to the capitalist state."

Without fully accepting the cata-strophic theory held by at least some of the leaders of the Socialist Party of France, we nevertheless cannot but think that it has the best of the argu ment as against the French Socialist Party, insofar as it is here expressed and that the latter organization has cut but a sorry figure in its hesitation and confusion over the Millerant case

The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occa-sional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents.

-The Social Democratic Party ha —The Social Democratic Party had nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fall. The way to do that is to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and think now.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—At to-night's meeting of the State Com-mittee, Comrade Ribl in the chair, charters were granted to new locals at Irwin in Westmoreland County and Wilkinsburg in Allegheny County. Communications were read from Sa lina, Irwin, West Newton, Reading Utahville, Cokeville, Hauto, Mt. Car-mel, Kittaning, Wilkinsburg, Potta-town, Scranton, Luzerne, Milivâle, Le-highton, Charleroi, Sellersville, Roy-

ersford, and Shamokin. Now that the state convention has been held and the candidates nomi-nated there seems to be a general awakening of the locals. Utahville requests information how to get speakers when needed. Kittaning promises a good-sized local in the near future. Sellersville has arranged for a mas meeting on June 20, with Comrade Frost of Philadelphia as the speaker. bers, with the promise of a number more in the near future; the outlook for Socialism is very bright in that

tion meetings among the striking textile workers. Ben Hanford of New York addressed fifteen hundred of the strikers at Kensington and Lehigh avenue last Saturday evening. Howard H. Caldwell has finished his

tour in Pennsylvania. He held good meetings in Wilkinsburg, Kittaning, and Charleroi during the week and left for Torento, O.

The South Side Branch of Local

Pittsburg has taken the lead in help-ing "pay" of the" indebtedness of the State Committee by sending in the first contribution of \$5.50 raised on subscription lists got out for that pur-pose. It is recommended that all the locals throughout the state do likewise. The State Committee would also call to the recommendation means of raising funds for the state treasury, and suggest that this may be accomplished by giving entertainments which may commend itself to the local comrades during the months of June. Inly and August profits to be equally Committee.

A statement blank has been sent out to all the locals in the state in compliance with the recommendation of the Auditing Committee. The secre of the locals should see due stamps and supplies ordered and received from January 1 to May 25, and the blanks should be returned as soon as possible to the State Sec

TO MINNESOTA COMPADES.

Our lecture van, in charge of Confrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. I. Martin, of Kansas City, left this city May 23 on a tour of agitation and or-ganization. They will follow the North ern Pacific Railroad, and will be in Little Falls during the state conven-tion of the American Federation of La-bor; then to Brainard and across the state, following the Northern Pacific Railroad to Norman and Polk counties; eturning to Minnespolis along the line of the Great Northern or the "Soo of the Great Northern or the "Soo" Railroad. This trip will probably take about three months, after which a ton through the southern part of the state will be arranged.

The advantages of this method of

agitation are many; no hotel bills, raiload fare, nor hall rent. Larger audiences are also assured. Thousand people will be reached by these door meetings, that could not be induced to attend hall meetings. The wagon is neat and attractive, with phonograph outfit, gasoline lights, etc., and cannot fall to command attention. It can go to places where Socialist lecturers have not yet been, and open up new fields. It can stay as long or as short a time at each place as circumstances will warrant. Special efforts will be made to organize locals of the party wherever possible. Comrades Atherton and Martin will act in official capacity as state organizers.

As to expenses, the comrades will re-ceive \$10 a week each and \$5 a week allowance for keeping the horse and for other incidentals. Their salaries are thus very small and their willingness to work night and day for the movement should be thoroughly appreciated They will meet part of this expense by selling literature and taking collec-

To comrades and sympathizers throughout the state: hearty co-operation and generous con-tributions to enable us to keep the wagon in the field all summer. To local secretaries: We ask you to

kindly endeavor to collect all subscriptions already made to the State Organtions are any made inculate subscription cards for that purpose. Cards can be had on application. Feeling assured that you will readily see the effective ness and economy of this method of agitation, and hoping for a generous and prompt response.
S. M. HOLMAN, State Secy...

11 Oak St., S. E., Minneapolis,

BOUND UP TOGETHER.

I have said that the fullgrown human will will be social because there is no will will be social because there is no way of having a good world save by our all having it together. The brother-hood of man is a scientific fact rather than a sentiment; only it has been a terrible fact up to the present time, bringing unreckonable indements and ringing unreckonable judgments and torments upon the human race. We have brothers in competition and mis-ery as yet. It waits for us to become brothers in life and labor, in beauty and happiness. There is no escape from this law of the inseparability of human this law of the interests, and there ought not to be. What happens to any of us ultimately writes its record upon all of us. The tides of the race's life rise and fall with each man's pulse-beat. The life of the world constantly tends to the level of world constantly tends to the even of the downmost man in the world. And it ought to be so. There is no freedom for any save through the freedom of all men; and there is no freedom for all men so long as any man has with-held from him the full product of his held from him the run product of his share of the common labor, or the full inflowing of the coming love. Could any man be free or safe or good with-out all men being free and safe and good, then a spiritual or ethical life would be impossible.—George D. Her-

BUY UNION MADE GOODS. PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTIZERS.

PUBLIC OUT-OF-WORK

As one example among many of the immediate practical benefits which the working class derives from a strong and growing Socialist movement, we may cite the system of public unem-ployment insurance which prevails in most of the industrial cities of Belgium. The Socialist Party has not a yet a majority either in the Belgium Parliament or in any of the municipal councils; but it has a large vote which increases at each election, has alread about one-third of the members of Pa lament and has a vigorous minority in the council of every important city. It is thus able to demand and compel from hostile majorities, fearful always of the result of the next election, many concessions which they never would have granted to less aggressive oppo-nents. Among these is the out-of-work relief system.

RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

movement was inaugurated in elected a committee to investigate and prepare plans. The next year \$2,000 was appropriated to start the work. Some sixty or more unions and work-ingmen's societies took up the plan. The fund is controlled by these societies through their delegates, in con junction with representatives of the ity government, and both the city and the labor organizations contribute to the fund. During the year 1901 a total of \$3,575 was paid in by the unions, to which the city added \$4,820 from the public revenues. These figures seem small to American eyes, but it must be remembered that this is only a begin ning and also that normal, wages and than here. The essential point is that a part of the city's revenue is devoted under the administration of the organized workers, to the systematic relief of those workingmen whom the vicissitudes of the capitalist system fro time to time throws into involuntary

The Provincial Council of Liège soon followed the example of Ghent, and the Socialist members of the Liège City Council are now urging that the muni-cipality also take similar action. In Brussels a beginning has been made with an appropriation of \$2,000, which will probably be increased in the near future. Annual appropriations rang-ing from \$200 to \$2,000 have been obtained in several smaller cities, such as Anvers, Molenbeck, Saint-Josse-ten-Norde, Cureghen-Anderlecht, and Scharbeck, and the same project is now being urged in Malines, Louvain, Bruges, and Alost.

Bruges, and Alost.

Furthermore, the Socialist deputies from Gheat, supported by some others, have moved in Parliament that a part of the national revenues be applied to

the same purpose.

The "Correspondenzblatt." the organ of 000,000 union workingmen of Germany, says of the Belgian out-of-work relief system that, "of all methods of meeting the unemployment evil, this is the most congenial to the working class, because it leaves a free field for personal initiative and administrative independence." It is worthy of note that during the two or three years since this system has been inaugurated in Belgian cities, the members of the affiliated unions have in every case re sponded to the and a cipality by voting to increase their or exsessments for the out-of-work fur assessments for the out-of-work fur As "Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers remarks, this strengthens the belief that the more miserable is the condi-tion of the workers the less spirit do they show in seeking to improve it and the more their condition is ameliorated usly do they strive to the more vigoro improve it yet further.

"FOREDOOMED TO FAILURE."

A correspondent of the London "Times," writing from Wellington, New Zealand, says that it is becoming daily more and more evident that the differences between employer and em-ployed cannot all be settled satisfac-torily by the advanced labor legislation which has been on trial for so tion which has been on trial for some time in, the colony. He says that the Arbitration Court, established for the final and compulsory settlement of dis-putes that could not be amicably ad-justed by the Conciliation Boards, has been exceedingly busy of late. The Conciliation Boards, on the other hand, have little to do. Indeed, conciliation appears to be rapidly becoming a thin of the past, and as the industries of the past, and as the industries of the colony increase in number and im-portance the Court is finding it more and more difficult to deal many cases coming before it. Hither-to, owing to the general prosperity of a country splendidly endowed by nature, and to the excellent prices ob-tainable for products and manufactures, the employers have remained tolerably contented. Now they say that there must be some finality to the demands of labor, and the situation is demands of labor, and the situation is being seriously discussed in their various associations. The Canterbury Employers' Association, for instance, has written to the Premier strongly opposing the demand of the workers for unconditional preference to unionopposing the demand of the violation of the union-lets, who only form one-third of the whole body of workingmen in the colony. The association points out that recent decisions of the Arbitration Court in the matter of wages have compelled the discharge of many work-men, have forced some manufacturers to abandon the field altogether, and have made it cheaper to import many articles than to make them. Moreover there is growing discontent among the workmen at the increase in the cost of living which has followed the increase in wages. Some observers say that the whole arbitration system, as now organized, is foredoomed to failure. organized, is foredoomed New York Evening Post.

WHY IS IT THUS?

See youder poor, o'erlabored wight, So abject, mean and vile, Who begs a brother of the earth

To give him leave to toil; And see his lordly fellow-worm The poor petition spurn, Unmindful the a weeping wife And helpless offspring mourn If I'm you haughty lordling's slave

By Nature's law designed, Why was an independent wish E'er planted in my mind? If not, why am I subject to His cruelty and scorn? Or why has man the will and pow

To make his fellow mourn?.

—Robert Burns.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Tribune, Johannesberg, South Africa.

The opinion now seems to be very

generally held that not many years can elapse before America will be rent with civil strife. The forces making thereto have been gathering strengt with startling rapidity, and no nation has ever suffered such a rapid decler sion from conditions of stability to those whereof revolution is bred. The rich have grown rich beyon dreams of avariee, the poor have been sunk in the abysmal depths of poverty the freedom of the American citizen has become a myth, the vast and cor-rupt trusts dominate the Legislatures rob the nation and reduce the people to slavery. Suborned courts, government by injunction, and military ter rorisin have usurped the place justice. Labor conditions such as have lately been shown to exist in the Pent lately been shown to exist in the Penn-sylvania coal mines make a mockery of the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims the inalienable right of every citizen to "ilfe, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Such con-ditions cannot last for ever among a people in whose breasts still lingers the recollection of the days of greater (recolors, and greater property.) freedom and greater prosperity. ... If the industrial revolution should break out consequent upon some vast strike which at any moment may be precipitated, no man can predict with certainty how it would end.

The Socialists are, perhaps, the n energetic and indefatigable of all the ing even the single-taxers behind by their amazing zeal. They invest not only brains and time, but freely coutribute financial aid to the furtherance of their cause—the destruction of the individual and the annihilation of competition. The New York "Mail and Express" declares that Socialism is being preached in that city more exten-sively and persistently than was ever known there in the past. Indeed, our contemporary doubts if it was ever contemporary doubts if it was ever preached so freely, so insistently, so conspicuously, and so widely, all at once, anywhere else in the world. Not only by yellow journals is this doctrine proclaimed, but the "Mall and Express" asserts that "a score of lesser papers hold out the same illusory prospect, and a dozen halls resound every night with Socialist orations—generally unreported, but by no means unheard,"

The Public, Chicago.

Human nature is pretty much the same wherever you find it. Here are Russian officials explaining the neces sity for mobbing Jews in Russia with the same kind of arguments that white men use to justify the mobbing of ne-groes, and which American patriots bring forth to excuse water torture in the Philippines. "Give a dog a bad name and kill him," the old adage has it; a new version might run, "Call a race inferior and torture it." To which might be added: In the industrial centers of America when the working try to better their condition the called anarchists and sent to the pens" or prisons.

Machinists' Journal.

Fortunately for the people of the country and its business interests as well, the National Manufacturers' Association represents nothing but itself. And as it is mainly composed of men whose ideas are rapidly approaching the fossilized state, its acts and utterances need terrify no one. Its avowed —and only—excuse for existence at one time was to encourage trade and stim-ulate business by the old and time-honored though now moth-eaten and dis carded system of competition. It still sticks to the dogma that competition is the life of trade, and its members are the life of trade, and its members are still busily employed in competing against each other and thus cheerfully cutting their business throats. To this it has now added another excuse for its still remaining on earth: To stamp out the serpent of trade unionism wherever found.

ITALIAN GLASS WORKERS

WILL TRY CO-OPERATION

The glass workers of Italy having re-ently passed through a severe strike ending in defeat, have energetically taken up the project of establishing co-operatives, with the object of rendering themselves to some degree independent of the capitalists or, at least, of providing themselves with a material base of operations in future struggles. After the failure of their strike the union elected a committee to study the ques-tion, especially by observation of the co-operative glass works at Albi in France. Cesar Ricciardi, Secretary of the Italian Federation of Glass Workers, has ardently and successfully advocated the plan. The capitalist enterprises now existing are not able to supply the demand for bottles for the ct of the Italian vineyards; there product of the Italian vineyards; there is therefore an opening in the field, and it is maintained that the co-operative society can materially improve the conditions of the workers especially in regard to sanitation, which was one of the principal questions at issue in the strike—and yet sell as good a product for as low a price as the capitalists. It is estimated that it will require \$50,000 to equip the works and carry on opera ations for four months, by which time, it is believed, the busine under way. Toward this sum \$16,000 has been raised by assessment on the eight thousand members of the Federation (who are, ipso facto, members also of the co-operative society) and another \$16,000 by voluntary subscription among the members; \$1,200 has been invested by the mutual heneft society. invested by the mutual benefit societ invested by the mutual benefit society of the glass workers of Porlezza and \$1,800 by other organizations of the trade; various unions, mutual benefit societies, and co-operative societies of other trades have provided \$5,000; the remaining \$10,000 will probably be raised by a business loan. It is proposed to pay the union scale—no more, lest jealousy be aroused among the members of the union employed in private factories, and no less, because that would give the capitalists an exthat would give the capitalists an ex cuse for reducing wages in such private works. The co-operative establishment will not cut prices, but wil attempt to supply better goods than attempt to supply better goe the capitalist establishments. the latter, as was the case in France cut prices in order to kill the co-opera

PRELIMINARY NOTICE. All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyto May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-third parts Streets, New York.

40 ill Granizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-cal and Control of the Control

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. \$44c.....

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party em-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realisms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the occasion of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the occasion of the principles of party, with the object of concuering the powers of syraparty, with the third party, with the object of concuering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the 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 uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working class, and, it divides society into two hostile chases—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of completion. The standard of the working class, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The occommic interests of the capitalist.

feriority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist relass dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are reckiesly sacrificed for profit, wars are formented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

the same and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order 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 owners, the conflicts are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private owners, the conflicts are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private owners, the benorgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

"The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituing them selves into a political party, distinct from a political party, distinct from a propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

mil opposed to all parties formed by the properties of the properties. IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we decire that the development of evolutions were conditions used to be expensed to the conditions that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to the political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

Assuch means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all office public utilities, as well as of all fashed committees. The summaries of the stage of the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied whoily to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the comployees, to the improve rides 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 capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of abor.

2. The progressive reduction of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old any, the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revene of the capitalist case, said to be administered under the control of the working class, party and state and municipal sid for books, clothing, and food.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eightsen years, and state and municipal sid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for T. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of real forepowers as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Cooperative Common weath, we warm the w

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject 1004. We had not be trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the special subject 1004. We have the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the special subject 1004. The same goal, and we deem it 4th duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of artivity.

But we the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggies for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves on the Socialist party to the two the Socialist to conduct the economic struggies of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-nent of the world has conclusively demon-strated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working "class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uni-formly succumised to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-assirous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

strong to the intimate can be about more notement, and alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-al integrity and the very existence of the orialist Tarty and the Socialist movement, erens. At the present stage of develop-

ment of the Socialist movement of the country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore be it.

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any political party scaling, or the party shall, under action, or further the interests of candidates of such parties or organization.

A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1903, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy," by Peter E. Burrowes. 320 pp. 12 mo. Finely bound in crimson cloth, gilt top, embossed covers with half-tone portrait and signature of author. gilt top, emoossed covers with half-tone portrait and signature of author.

The above book, now in course of production, will be ready for delivery the 30th of June, and all orders received up to that date will be filled at the \$1.00 rate, after that date the price will be \$1.25. Send orders to Blankenfeld & Burrowes, No. 1232 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

tive enterprise, the society will appeal | Competition to the workers of all trades to support the latter exclusively by demanding th co-operative union label. The works will be located at Asti.

THROWING AWAY VOTES.

Two mice met in the kitchen cup board and while discussing a piece o cheese fell into a discussion of politics Said one: "Well, friend, the election to-morrow will decide who is to be the ruler of this block."

"Let's see, who are the candidates?" "Oh, there's Tommy Cat of No. 11 and Rat Terrier of No. 40-oh, yes and there's Dickie Mouse of the b

"Well, friend, for my part I shall vote for Dickie Mouse." "For Dickie Mouse! Why, how ab-

surd! He stands no show of election and you will just throw your vote away. For my part I shall vote for Rat Terrier. He has a large following and will be elected and I'm not going to throw MY vote away."

"Yes, what you say about Dickie's

following is true but he is our ow kind and our friend while both Tommy Cat and Rat Terrier are our avowed and bitter enemies and as one is just as bad as the other I don't see why you should vote for either, especially when there are mice enough to elect our friend Dickie hands down. How our friend Dicke hands down. It will you throw your vote away voting for him when it makes no difference to. You which of the other two are elegted and the only possible benefit you or I can derive is by the defeat of both."

How, I know, but Dickle can't be ilkes, I know, but Dickle can't be elected and Rat Terrier has promised us mice not to kill us when he cannot catch us, while Tommy Cat wouldn't promise our committee anything. Of course, if Dickle stood a good show so I wouldn't be throwing my vote away then it would be different and I would support him because I know he's our friend all right while the others are

or Monopoly

A four-page leaflet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good

for general distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the officer postage or express charges extra. For sale by the Socialist Literature

Company, 184 William street, New York.

not, but I can't throw my vote away you know."

And the cheese being gone the meet-

ing broke up.

Moral: Perhaps you can hunt out the moral yourselves. Perhaps, you can-if you can't your case is hope-

less.-Exchange. THE CRUSHING OF GENIUS.

At present it is a shameful and em-bittering fact that a gifted man from the poorer strata of society must too often buy his personal development at the cost of his posterity; he must either die childless and successful for the children of the stupid to reap what he has sown, or sacrifice his gift-a wretched choice and an evil thing for the world at large-this is a stupid superstition that "genius will out" in spite of all discouragement. The fact that great men have risen against crushing disadvantages in the past proves nothing of the sort; this roll call of survivors does not more than give the measure of the e waste of human possibility hu pidity has achieved.—H. G. "Mankind in the Making." measure of the enormous human possibility human stu-

out bosses from importing scabs, elect Socialist judges and executive officials