NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

ing that they can get good work done

at \$1.25 per day by this poor creature, have censed to employ another skilled sewing woman who has the presump-tion to ask \$1.50 per day for her ser-

And behold the front of it all! One

of these ladies called at my house the other day and related with great com-

placency her experiences in visiting

this needle-woman of \$1.25 per day;

they found her ill in bed, with no coal

and no heat in her room; with no nurse and no proper food—with every sign

of poverty staring the rich lady in the

face! And it was she-this rich lady-

who were on her back the product of this woman's unrequited toil-it was she and her kind who had swallowed

up this poor creature's food and medi-

cine and robbed her of her coal and

'All She Asks, Quoth She.

But when I called the Luxurious

One's attention to the fact that it was

impossible for any one to live com-fortably and save money on \$1.25 per

day (irregularly employed at that), she

made the usual reply: "Why, it's all she asks-why should I pay her

Yet in spite of all this hard experi-

ence my poor, self-sacrificing needle

woman explains her theory of life as

"When people trent me well I like

the attention she ought to have

VOL. XIII.-NO. 13.

DEBS ON THE RACE QUESTION.

Able Reply to Manufacturer Parry.

White and Black Workers Must Recor nize the Identity of Their Interests-Criticizes Booker Washington's Counsels of Servility-Race Division Fatal to the Cause of Freedom.

[The following article was contribtited by Eugene V. Debs to a recent number of the Indianapolis "World," a paper devoted to the interests of the Negro race in America.]

The following letter, under date of May 23, 1903, has been received from Mr. Gurley Brewer, Editor of the Indianapolis "World.":

"The 'World' is investigating indus trial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the Negro. Is the attitude of labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The 'World' is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views. • • •"

To this letter there was attached a clipping from the "World" containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, Pres from Mr. D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question the burden of which was that labor is a trust and that a najority of its members are opposed to the colored workingman, especially in reference to the teachings of Mr. Washington. His arraignment of or-ganized labor closed with the following remarkable paragraphs: "Mr. Washington is doing more than merely teaching his fellow Negroes; he is emancipating them from artificial conditions that act as a bar to their pro-gressive development as a race * * *" Driven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts." as Washington conducts." chief hope of the younger generation of whites is also the technical school."

First, let me say that all my life I have opposed discrimination, political, te, or social, against any huporant, cruel and barbarous past.

Capitalists Foster Race Hatred.

Next, there was a time when organized labor in the main was hostile to the Negro, and it must be admitted in all candor that certain unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, still ignorantly guard the trades they represent. as well as their unions, against invasion by the colored man, and in this they have always had the active support of the corporations whose interest it is to have workingmen at each others' throats, that they may keep them all, black and white, in subjec-

Indeed, it is a fact, that whereve labor unions, now or in the past, op-posed the Negro, such opposition was inspired, or at least encouraged by the employing class represented by Mr. Parry, who now seeks so assiduously to place the responsibility on the poor ignorant dupes of his capitalistic mas-

At Montgomery, Ala., some years ago, a riot was almost precipitated at the instigation of the "upper class," because the labor union under whose because the labor union under whose nuspices I spoke, proposed the admission of Negroes to the opera house, on the floors reserved for white people. and the proprietor of the house de-ciared that the house should be burned to the ground before any "damned nig-ger" should have access to it.

The ignorant members of labor and there are many such, thanks to the system of wage-slavery oppose the Negro, unconsciously echo the interests of their industrial masters, while those who know better and fight the black man are spies and traitors in the service of the same

The convention of the American Railway Union which resulted in the great railroad strike of 1894, after a fierce and protracted debate, turned down the Negro and this was one of the factors in our defeat. The leaders of the opposition, as I remember them, proved subsequently to have been traitors to the union, sent to the convention, doubtless, at the instigation of the corporations to defeat the unity of the working class.

Does not the logic of common sense and business sagacity which Mr. Parry as a successful manufacturer posse ses in such an eminent degree, confirm this view of the case?

Workers Rapidly Learning.

But in spite of all such influence, the fabor movement in general, in America and throughout the world, stands unequivocally committed to receive and treat the Negro upon terms of ab-solute equality with his white brother, and where this is not the case the centus of unionism is violated and inestigation will disclose the fact that

The Socialist Party, the political wing of the labor movement, is abso-lutely free from color prejudice, and the labor union, its econ omic wing, is rapidly becoming so, and in the next few years not a trace of it will remain even in the so-called black belt of the

The workers of the world, mainly through organized effort, are becoming lous of their interests as a utterly regardless of color, or sex, and in time they will alte and act together upon a co basis of equality in spite of "the world,

the flesh, and the devil," and the

A Hypocritical Plea. The hypocritical plea of the indus trial master for "the education of the poor Negro" while he is living out of his labor, deceives no one except the ignorant and servile victims of the

wage system. first requisite, Mr. Parry, in ele vating the Negro, is to get off his back. From the tone of Mr. Parry's letter, I assume that he is a great friend to the Negro. Now there are any number of them capable of operating his factory and "bossing" it. How many does he employ, especially in the latter positions? To what extent does he make his professions good by associating with his black brethren and explaining to them, as Christ did, what they must do to be saved? Will Mr. Parry and his class pretend that their practice accords with their preaching? If they actually believe that the Negro is entitled to equal consideration with the white man why do they not set the ex-

ample by meeting and treating him as their brother? That is my conviction as a "union" man, and I have the consistency and courage to practice it. Until Mr. Parry and his class do the same, no intelligent Negro will be deceived by

their professions of friendship. Now as to Mr. Booker T. Washington and the attitude of organized labor toward his scheme of industrial educa-

Your question implies that you look upon Mr. Washington as the Moses of the black race and his educational scheme as the sure means of their emancipation.

To answer your question candidly, I feel gratified to be able to say that Mr. Washington's scheme is not at all compatible with organized labor.

Mr. Washington is backed by the plutocrats of the country clear up, or down, to Grover Cleveland. They fur-nish the means that support his Institute, and if it were conducted with a view to opening the Negro's eyes and emancipating him from the system of wage-slavery which robs and debases him while it fattens his master, not another dollar would be subscribed for the Negro's "industrial education."

A few questions may be pertinen in this connection:

Why is it that the plutocrats, the rust magnates of the country are olidly in favor of Mr. Washington and

What fraction of one thousandth of one per cent. of the eleven million Negroes in the United States are to get the benefit of his industrial education? What are they to do with it when

they get it?

If the answer is that they will compete with their white brethren, then is it not obvious that it means less wages and still lower depths of degradation for all?

Does not Mr. Washington advocate the meekness and humility of the Negro race and their respectful obedience to their exploiting masters?

Would Wendell Phillips tolerate this scheme of saving the Negro through the charity of his master? On what occasion did Mr. Washing-

ton ever utter one sentiment, one word in favor of emancipation? When did he ever advise his race to

stand erect, to act together as one, to assert their united power, to hold up their heads like self-reliant, self-respecting men and hew out their way from the swamps of slavery to the highlands of freedom?

What has he ever done to show the Negro that in the present industrial system he is simply the slave of the capitalist and the prey of the politi-

Why does he not tell the Negro that dependence upon charity is degrading, that robust self-reliance is a thousand times better, that he has three million votes to enforce his demand and that he will be a slave as long as he listens to the siren song of his master and votes for capitalist parties that sup-

Mr. Parry likes Mr. Washington and Mr. Washington likes Mr. Parry better far than Mr. Parry likes labor union As between the two Mr. Parry is th lesser enemy of the Negro. Washing ton lulls him to sleep with charity

soothing-syrup while Parry stings him to action by attacking his unions. I have much respect for Mr. Parry. He is a consistent capitalist and as such is far preferable to Mr. Hauna who flatters labor unions for the votes of their members.

I have also great consideration for Mr. Washington, especially as he was born a slave. His motive is doubtless pure, but unfortunately for himself and race, his blood is still trainted with reverence for and obelsance to the master, and he does not seem to realize that the auction-block and slave-pen differ in degree only, from the "labordiffer in degree only, from the

What the Negro wants is not charity but industrial freedom and then he will attend to his own education. There is no "Negro problem," apart from the general labor problem. The Negro is not one whit worse off than thousands of white slaves who throng the same labor market to sell their labor power to the same industrial masters.

The workers, white and black, want land and mines and factories and machinery, and they are organizing to put themselves in possession of these means of production and then they will be their own employers, they will get all they produce and the problem will be solved.

The difference between their trust

and Mr. Parry's present-day trust, will be that it will embrace the whole popu-lation, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling attention to it.

—When the worker understands the close relationship between his vote and his bread he'll get more bread.—

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia's Striking Textile Workers Eagerly Listen to Socialist Speakers -Progress Throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.-At last night's meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Rihl presiding, charters were granted to new locals at Monaca in Beaver County and Wilmer ding in Allegheny County.

Communications were read from Lo cals Pittsburg, Lehighton, West New ton, Spring Forge, Lansford, Mahanoy City, Royersford, Wilkinsburg, Irwin, York, Sellersville, Reading, Charleroi, and Pottsville. From all over the state come encouraging reports.

At Seliersville Comrade Frost spoke to one of the largest and best meetings ever held in that place.

Lehighton reports that things look bright in that neighborhood and from present indications they will have a good sized local in the near future. Carbon County is making prepara-

and placing a ticket in the field. Local Lansford reports that they were compelled to suspend one of their comrades who is a member of the Town Council for his collusion with the old-party members in electing a Chief of Police.

Louis Goaziou of Charlerol has ac epted the nomination for Judge of Su perior Court to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the resignation of Comrade Heydrick.

Nowhere in the Keystone State is there a grander field for Socialist work now than in the City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia, with its hundred thousand textile workers on strike for a shorter work week, offers an oppor-tunity that the local comrades have not been slow to take advantage of. On Monday thousands of men, women, and children had gathered on the base ball ground at Kipp street and Indiana evenue to hear Mother Jones. The rain began to fall and it was decided to hold the meeting in the Kensington Labor Lyceum. This was announced to the crowd and a rush was made for to the crowd and a rush was made for the ball. The streets and the railroad were soon thronged with strikers, resembling the charge of a victorious army on a refreating foe. In a few seconds the hall was filled with a crowd massed as close together as hu man beings could possibly crowd and still breathe. Equally as successful meetings were held in Southwark, Fairmount, Falls of Schuyikill, and

Manayunk. On Wednesday, early in the morn ing, the mill workers in all sections of the city assembled at the several head-quarters and marched to Independence Hall, and from there to the North Plaza of the City Hall. No gaudy uniforms decked the textile paraders, the business houses displayed no bunting. The crowd that stood at the edge of the pavement looked on and sympathized. They knew that passing before them were men, women, and children engaged in a fight to save their lives from the greed of mercenary employ ers. The sight of the tollers whom the ses have threatened with starvation because they have asked for a shorter work week was not one to cause en-thusiasm. The North Plaza of City Hall never saw such an assemblage a gathered there. When the parade reached this point all crowded around the speakers' stand to listen to Mother Isaac Cowen, the Socialist can didate for Governor of Ohio, opened

On Monday afternoon Mother Jones addressed fully five thousand textile workers at their picnic in Central Park. The principal speakers at all hese meetings has been Comrades Mother Jones, Cowen, Barnes, and

For this week meetings have been arranged for Tuesday at the Kensing ton Labor Lyceum; Wednesday after noon at Twenty-fifth and Green streets and in the evening at Manayunk; and in the evening at Southwark F. H. S.

LIFE'S AWFUL BALANCE.

'At last!" said the proud inventor "My design has won its way; The factory has received it-They are putting it in to-day. That plan had the great God's blessing y weary waiting is done the work for a thousand Will be saved by the brain of one.

"Thank God!" cried a sweet-face maiden,
"My loved one is happy at last,
The days of defeat and sorrow Lie buried away in the past

We mind not the years of struggle, Nor fret at the long delay— "They are putting it in to-day."

Scarcely a mile from this triumph Is the home of a factory hand. Where four little fatherless children Are huddled-a trembling band. No more work for dear mother, They are putting it in to-day."

Oh, poets! You play with the proble of wrong.

Amid ceaseless want and strife;

Pray, what do you mean, in your me low song, By "the balance wheels of life?"

Turn rhymes into trumpet peals: For the world's great heart is breaking
-Under these "balance wheels." -Mary McNabb Johnston

—No man really wants his children to consider him a fool after he is dead and gone, but the workingman who neglects to vote the Socialist ticket runs a great risk, to say the least.-Erie People.

OUR PREDICTION IS VERIFIED.

The "Independent Labor League" Shows Its Hand

Organization Promoted by Ex-Clergy man, Patronized by New York "Sun," Ostensibly to Forward Conciliation and Technical Education, Now Offers to Break Machinists' Strike.

as Scab Agency.

Two or three months ago The Vorker gave an account of an organi gation known as the Independent La an Albany man calling himself Rev. E. M. Fairchild and especially patron ized by the New York "San." The Worker predicted that under its pretences of working for conciliation be tween employer and employee, for bet ter industrial education, and other ap parently laudable purposes, it would nitimately be found that the essential purpose of this "non-union union" was to serve as a scab agency for the breaking of strikes.

This prediction was indignantly re-cented, by, Mr., Enirchild, to whom sented, by, Mr. Enirchild, to whom space was granted for a letter in these columns. The confirmation of our guess has come sooner than we could

ave expected.

The New York "Times" of June 22 contains the following news item: "OFFER TO REPLACE STRIKERS.

Independent Labor League Would Provide Machinists in the

Shipyards. "Since the strike of the machinists in the shipyards for a minimum wage scale of \$3 a day started, offers have been made by the Independent Labor League of Ambrica to fill the places of the strikers. The league, which is an incorporated body, has its local headquarters at 39 Cortland street. Among this avowed objects are 'the doing away with strikes, boycotts, and blacklists, the protection of workmen in their in-dependence, the obtaining of high rages and better conditions, and the bringing about of harmonious relations between employers and employees."
"The league has been in communica-

tion with the New York Metal Trades tion with the New York Metal Trades' Association, which employs most of the shippard machinists, but it was stated yesterday that the association had decided not to take all the men from the league. Secretary Hunter of the association says that its members are not in favor of binding themselves to take all the men from one union." to take all the men from one union."

Organized workingmen hardly need organized workingmen nature and to be warned against this and similar societies formed with the approval or at the instigation of employers for the ostensible purpose of "reforming the labor movement." Workingmen who labor movement." Workingmen who are not yet affiliated with the unions but desirous of conducting themselved as honorable men may, however, pro by the present incident as a warning to steer clear of any such hybrid or-ganizations, which in every case turn out, sooner or later, to be mere spares for misleading them and using them as ols of the capitalists against their brothers of the working class.

NEW YORK STATE.

toldman and Roewer Start Out in the Them in Their Work.

State Secretary Slobodin announces hat the automobile is about ready for operation. It is of French make and bears the noble name of De Dion-Bou-ton Motorette, which it will discard for the still nobler name of Torch Bearer The best artists of the city were impressed into painting signs significant of the Socialist message, which the iron steed will carry through the state.

Sol Fieldman and George Roewer are training for all sorts of collisions and spill-outs. They are armed each with a pair of goggles which are calculated to strike terror into the hearts of the natives. Comrade Fieldman is fairly bristling with points for all persons and occasions: points for trade unionists and points for scabs; points for farmers and points for petty storekeepers; points for DeLeonites and points for reformers; points for the inquirer and points for the denier. Comrade Roewer is wondering how anyone within reach of the two Socialist voices will be able to es-cape subscribing for The Worker or

buying literature. The two organizers will start out for Orange County in the latter part of this week or the early part of next week. They will probably stop over in Pearl River and put a pair of bracers

on the local organization. The comrades throughout the state The comrades throughout the state should eagerly grasp this rare oppor-tunity to stir up trouble for the capi-talists. This we cannot do without sacrifices. Let every Socialist do his duty and the State Committee can see 50,000 Social Democratic votes within easy reach. To work, comrades! Help us to pay for the machine. Help the two Socialist agitators on their way forward. Onward to the 50,000! "The Automobile Funds now stands

viously acknowledged..... \$52.50 an, H. L. Slobodin.....

-Unionism without Socialism is like a defective steam boiler-liable to blow to pieces most any minute.— Coming Nation.

OUR VICTORY IN GERMANY.

Gains Are Greater Than at First Supposed.

Eight Hundred Thousand Added to the Social Democratic Vote-As Many Seats Won on First Ballot This Time as on Both Ballots in 1898-Misrepresentations in American Capitalist Press.

The official reports show that in the German Reichstag election heid on Fuesday, June 16, the Social Demo-cratic Party polled 2,911.317 votes—an ncrease of about 800,000, or about 35 per cent, over our vote at the last election in 1898. We have elected 5th members of the new Reichstäg on first ballot, In nearly

half the districts of the Empire a sec ond ballot will be held on Thursday June 25, to decide between the two lending candidates where no one had a clear majority on the first ballot, The Social Democratic Party will participate in 122 of these second elec-tions, having in so many districts won either first or second place without getting a majority over all.

In 1898 we elected 32 members or first vote, entered 98 second elections, and won in 24, giving us 56 members at the beginning of the last Reichstag Two more seats were won during the life of the Reichstag, on special elec-

It is impossible to guess whether we shall do as well proportionately in the second building this year. If so, we should elect 30 members on Thursday, but it is quite possible that the closer coalition of capitalist parties may pre-vent our holding so large a share. The number of Social Democrats elected on Thursday will mark the fucrease of our representation in this Reichstag as compared with the beginning of the last one.

Thirty Years' Growth.

The following table shows the prog-ress of the Social Democratic Party in the eleven Reichstag elections, begin-

ling in 1871:	inter them.	10.00
	Popular .	Men
Year.	vote.	ber
1871	124,655	
874		
877	493,288	. 1
878	437,158	
881		
884	549,990	
887		1
800		
893	1,876.738	4
898		(

Explaining It Away.

The capitalist newspapers of the United States are showing a curiously unanimous eagerness to explain away the significance of the great increase of the Socialist vote in Germany. the first few days they hesitated and seemed at a loss what to say, but by the end of the week they got together. It would almost seem as if a "tip' nust have been sent out from Wall Street or from Washington to all the Republican and Democratic editorial writers of the land. From Boston to San Francisco they broke out simultaneously, explaining that the German Social Democrats are not really Social-ists or Social Democrats at all, as those words are understood in this country, but are actually quite mod-erate "reformers." The dear public should be on its guard against supposshould be on its guard against suppos-ing that the sane and steady German people are really taking up any such wild vagaries as are advocated by the Socialists of America, who actually wish to do away with profit and class

Social Democrats used to be "wild visionaries," dreaming of a Co-operative Commonwealth, they have thrown Marx and Engels overboard now, put the essential ideas of Socialism on the shelf, and are merely fighting now for immediate partial reforms under the capitalist system.

The motive of this representation is obvious enough—to neutralize, if pos-sible, the inspiration which this glorious advance is likely to give to the American division of the interna ional Socialist army and, incidentally to tempt those of our people who are impatient for big gains at the polls to abandon the revolutionary and uncompromising attitude and devote them selves to petty reform programs.

The Facts in the Case.

It is not difficult to give the lie to these misrepresentations of the capital ist press. We grant, certainly, that our comrades have—and quite rightly— made campaign material out of the "hunger tariff," out of the enormous demands of the military and naval ser vices, out of the abuses exposed in the army and in the colonial administra-tions, and out of the foolish speeches of the Kniser. They have used the things as campaign material, and they have frankly stated to the electors what Social Democratic members will support and what they will oppose in the Reichstag while they remain a minority and while the capitalist state persists. But in so doing, they have by no means abandoned or concealed the revolutionary end of our move

The Campaign Manifesto. The capitalist press can easily quo

from the manifesto with which the German Social Democratic Party opened the campaign on May 1 pas-sages which, standing by themselves, seem to support the "reform" theory. seem to support the retorm among.

But they are carreful to omit the closing
paragraph of that manifesto, in which,
after arraigning the government and
the capitalist parties and discussing
the existing economic and political situation in detail, they sum all up in

a declaration of principle and purpose

"Our aim is the establishment of the Socialist state and social order based upon collective ownership of the means of production and the duty of all to labor-the establishment of a political and social condition in which truth justice, equality, and the common wel-fare shall be the sure rule of conducfor all. Voters, you who agree with us in these ideas, vote on June 16 only for the candidates of the Social Demo

It is advisable that our comrades in every city where the capitalist press is practicing this misrepresentation should use every effort to correct it, both by communications addressed to ewspapers and by all other

THE KAISER'S SOLILOQUY. To be or not to be, that is the question

Whether to dissolve the Reichstag and suffer The "miserables" to capture still more

seats To oust me (oh, outrageous fortune!) Or to take arms against my sea of

And seek to end them? To kill; to slay Reds all; and by one sweep to say I

The heart-ache and the thousand unnatural shocks
They've made me heir to, is a consum-

That I devoutly wish. . . . But conscience doth make cowards of us all:

And then this beastly hue of revolution Sickles me o'er with a pale cast of thought-I see myself emigrating to America. MICKEY DOOGAN.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

SOCIALISM IN

Its Ten Year's Labor, Its Sufferings Its Foes, and Its Achievements.

"There is in Poland one thing of which the Russian government is afraid even more than of the dissatisfaction of the Catholic Church—that is Socialism." However curious it may Socialism." However curious it may seem, the comparison of "revolutionary qualities" of the international Catholic Church—which, by itself, never had in Poland any revolutionary tendencies— with international Socialism, yet in this opinion, expressed by Mr. Georg Brandes in the year 1886, we see that even seventeen years ago the political significance of Polish Socialism was evident to all observers of Polish life. It was so seventeen years ago, when

Socialism, as a popular movement, had but appeared in Poland, when there was no strong organized party cease-lessly spreading the agitation and leading the movement. At last, in the year 1893, different Socialist groups united into one Polish Social t Party. And since that time Polish Socialism, in which hitherto, in spite of its external revolutionism, economic tendencies pre ponderated, acquires the features of the definite political movement. The new united party puts forward as its program the abolition of the Russian invasion and the establishment of the

independent Polish Republic.

It is now ten years since the Polish Socialist Party was established, ten years of hard struggle in conditions unheard of in any of the countries of Western Europe. And the progress which has been accomplished during that time, although perhaps not so brilliant as one would desire, proves that the future of Poland belongs to Social As there is in Russian Poland

neither freedom of speech nor freedom of press, the propaganda of Socialism is confined to the formation of secret societies and to the distribution of So cialist literature. But as the propa ganda by means of literature smuggled from abroad did not satisfy all the needs of the growing movement, the Polish Socialist Party started in 1804 the secretly printed journal "Robotnik" ("The Worker"). Those comrades who were engaged in organizing the secret press estimated that the claudestine press would stand the publication of ten or twelve issues of "Robotnik, and would then fall into the hands of the gendarmes. The reality has outgrown these expectations, as the fournal went on appearing for years, and only in 1900 our "editorial offices and establishment" have been seized by the police. However, the seizure of this press has not interrupted the continuity of the publication; another press was immediately established and the publishing of "Robotnik" is going on till to-day and, let us hope, will go on secretly up to the time when we shall be able to publish it quite openly. Recently we printed the fiftieth issue of "Robotnik." Fifty issues of a jour-nal in nine years! Such fact may seem entirely insignificant to those who are accustomed to read fresh Socialist journals every morning at breakfast table. But people acquainted with the secret press know that it is for the first time in history that a clandestine journal has run such a number of edi-tions. By the same party press "Gor-nik" ("The Miner"), the paper for the workers of mining districts, is published, together with occasional papers for different provincial towns. Freedom of speech being suppressed, the party expresses its opinion on every question of political or social importance by means of hundreds upon hundreds of handbills and leaflets issued by the

ecret press.

With time the "publishing depart nent" was extended. In 1962 a clandestine journal in Yiddish was started to spread Socialism among the Jews, and teach them solidarity with the Pol-ish proletariat. To this increase of publishing activity within the country corresponded the development of liter-ature published abroad; in 1898, in ad-dition to the monthly "Przedswit," ap-pearing since 1881, was started the

(Continued on page 4)

THE DUTY OF ACTIVE DISCONTENT.

vices!

[The article here reproduced was written by our comrade. Miss Caroline H. Pemberton, and printed in the Philadelphia "North American" at the beginning of the textile strike.]

What a spectacle does Philadelphia present to the world! We see 100,000 men, women and children pitifully begging for a few hours to be taken off their working week of eleven hours per day-begging as a favor what should be their unquestioned rightthe right to rest when they are weary from excessive toil! The newspapers commend the textile workers with a great show of patronizing condescension because they ask-most of themfor a shortening of hours and not for a higher wage. As if the asking for a tiny raise in wages were in itself a

sign of degeneracy or a lack of virtue!

Those weavers and spinners who are willing to have their meagre wage re-duced still further as payment for a few hours of rest from prolonged toil need to be reminded that their sacrifice is a very costly one to the race—they are simply building up a class of de-generates to drag down the average of merican manhood and womanhood they are simply making it harder for their children to obtain justice and their children's children to be anything but stunted dwarfs and degraded hu man beings. The lesson before them of the stunted, miserable white chil-dren who toll in the cotton mills of the South and of the degenerate race they represent. They are descending in the human scale, while the negro race with its children in the public schools and its men and women in the open fields is ascending!

Is this pattern of "virtuous acceptance of their condition in life" to please the mill owners one that our workers desire to copy?

workers desire to copy?

I know well the false standard that prevails both among the rich and the poor in regard to the "duty" of working for as little as possible and giving their all to their employer—their health, their comfort, their resting hours, their children's education—nay, their own lives, and their children's lives! lives!

The wealthy classes have successfully planted this ideal in the minds of the working poor, until they are almost ashamed—think of it!—they are almost ashamed to ask for better pay and less toll!

and less tol!!

I am not personally acquainted with
many textile workers—certainly not
with the women and children—but-I
know that this false standard of virtue, this unnatural and monstrous sacrifice of the poor in order that the rich may live in greater luxury, has prevailed until very recently with the majority of the workers who cater to the pleasures and selfish ease of their wealthy employers.

Slaves of the Needle.

I know even to-day a sewing woman broken down in health from giving her all that her patrons might wear fine all that her patrons might wear fine clothes at small cost to any one but this poor woman. And in spite of her years of experience, her resulting poverty and ill health, my poor friend wields her needle long after 6 o'clock P. M. and strains her dim eyes and her weak, bent back in daily self-sacrifice to the rich-in return for the sacrifice to the rich-in return for the pitiful sum of \$1.25 per day-all that

skilled services.

And what is the immediate result? Why, a family of wealthy ladies, find- point.

to treat them well. I always feel as if I wanted to do everything the ladies ask me to do all in one day if I can! I like to finish what I begin; I hate to disappoint the ladies. And I don't mind staying late to finish anything. You know, the Indies always want everything in a hurry when they are going away for the summer!"

This drew from me the following homily, severely addressed to the toll-ing, bent figure, with its pallid, worn

"Margaret! Self-sacrifice is noble in a great cause! But you are sacri-ticing yourself for what? That idle women may wear prettily made clothes all summer and save their money for new extravagances! And you pay for it all. You—with your ill nealth, with nothing saved for your old age or for sickness—is such a sacri-

fice worth while?" "No, ma'am, I know it isn't; but the ladles won't employ you unless you do to please them," was the meek reply. But out of her dire necessity she had tried to argue herself into the belief that her sacrifice was noble and

True Path of Duty.

I labored to undeceive her, and I would be happier and have a lighter conscience if I could undeceive all working people on this point—that there is anything virtuous in starving for the sake of adding to the luxuries

More luxury is no benefit to the rich

-they also become degenerates of an-other type under too much luxury. Textile workers, be brave in your fight and open-eyed! There is no virtue and no heroism in passive submission to grinding poverty; to conditions that keep your young children in the mills and your wives at the loom, in-

stend of in their homes. You owe a duty to the race and to the nation to elevate yourselves; it far exceeds that of adding to the profits of your employers. Let no man and no newspaper deceive you on this

HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED.

Yonkers Socialists Willing to Meet Him.

Mr. Havemeyer Says Hanford's Asser tions Can Easily Be Refuted-See if He Will Undertake the Task.

YONKERS, N. -Y., June 19.-Mr. Havemeyer, whose questions about the labor movement were answered by chosen representatives of the trade unions of Yonkers in Music Hall on June 9, has followed up the matter with an open letter reflecting upon the address of Benjamin Hanford, one of the speakers. Comrade Bauerberg of Local Yonkers, S. D. P., has ac-cordingly addressed to Mr. Havemeyer the following communication. lished in the Yonkers "Herald"

"Mr. J. C. Havemeyer. "Dear Sir:-In your letter to the local newspapers of June 11, 1903, while commenting on the Music Hall meetcommenting on the Music Hall meet-ing, you remark about the address of Mr. Benjamin Hanford that it was largely made up of 'bluff, bluster and defiance, unsupported assertions, false statements and rank Socialism,' and, further, that 'a man of very moderate abilities would certainly have made him an object of ridicule.' You also make misstatements, especially when you say that Hanford expressed his disbelief in law. That part of his address was Socialism, is undoubtedly true, but as to false statements, unsup-ported assertions, etc., I believe that Mr. Hanford's statements cannot be refuted by you, Mr. Havemeyer, nor by any other man, whether of moderate abilities or otherwise. In order that you may state your side (the capitalistic side) of the question; in order that you may refute Mr. Hanford's 'as-sertions,' in order that you may refute 'rank Socialism,' I challenge you to debate the subject, 'Socialism vs. Capitalism, under the following conditions. You can have either one man of any kind of abilities to debate the issue with Mr. Hanford or three men against three Socialists; the meecing to take place in Music Hall; all expenses, ex-

cept for debaters, to be paid by you and me, half and half, and a decision to be rendered by the audience. "If you think that you can find anybody able to refute the arguments of Socialism, yourself included, kindly, notify through the Yonkers 'Herald' of your acceptance. Should you not be heard from within this and next week's issue, I shall come to the conclusion that you have taken back all

"Very truly yours, P. J. BAUERBERG, M. D. "99 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers,

you sald abo

invite Mr. Havemeyer to debate or to answer questions to be put by the unions, but on his declaring that he would do so only as an individual, that he did not represent the Sugar Trust or any other trust and would not speak as a representative of trusts or mil-lionaires, they decided that it would not be worth while. We consider, however, that Mr. Havemeyer has clearly constituted himself de facto a chan pion of capitalism by his questions and his public remarks previous and sub sequent to the meeting of June 9 and we should be glad to give him an op-portunity to refute our arguments if ne can. We want to know the truth. If we are wrong we shall thank Mr. Havemeyer or anyone else for setting us right. Here is his chance to do us and the "general public" a service.

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE. About eight hundred glass bevelers,

rougers, and silverers of New York are on strike for the abolition of a so called "recommendation" system put in practice by the Metropolitau Mirror Manufacturing Association. The strike began at noon on Thursday, June 18, and virtually tied up every mirror house in the city and vicinity. A committee cailed on the officers of the Manufacturing Association to present the demand and received a counter-demand from the employers for a new scale calling for an increase of 15 per cent. In the amount of work to be done by the men. The men are well organized under the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association and propose to fight it out. Some of the employers have already signed favorable agreements.

The Worker.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. a the state of New York, on account of tain provisions of the ejection laws, the inlist Party is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York; should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The Inter is a ring-rised organization which devotes all its energies to two purposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist novement and siender the Socialist who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to malign and injure the trade-union movement.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New Yorks has possed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for slundoved by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:



Magistrate Furlong of Brooklyn, in deciding that calling a woman an "old reald" constitutes disorderly conduct, lays down the general rule that, "The tiuth should not arways be spoken.' This is good capitalist law. It har aronizes with the rule of bourgeois ethics formulated by Mark Twain: "Truth is the most precious thing we have; let us economize it."

The "Sun"-not the one that shine in heaven, but the one that fails to shine in New York newspaperdom-has made a discovery. The "Sun" financial writer says "Described in plain terms, the forthcoming presidential election will be a struggle between classes." It is good to see even so tardy a recognition of this truth from such a quarter. Before the Socialist campaign is over more things.

We have heard a great deal about the wickedness of labor organizations breaking agreements and declaring sympathetic strikes. How about the employers' respect for the sanctity of agreements, as exhibited in the pres ent building-trades lockout in New York City? But, as a matter of fact, the capitalist always has a double standard of morelity-one for his own use and one for the use of his subjects, the wage-workers. It is time the work ing class learned this.

GOD'S PROVIDENCE TO BE DE-CLARED BEFORE WORK-INGMEN.

Mr. John C. Havemeyer of Yonkers to whose laudable desire for informa tion about the aims and methods of th labor movement' we owe the oppor tunity for the best Socialist meeting ever held in Westchester County, is altogether satisfied with the answers he got there. In an open letter published in the Yonkers "Herald" last

think labor unions may be, a radical and fatal defect is that they now fall to recognise important facts. One of these facts is the existence and provi-dence of God, and another that He has created men for a purpose and in ac-cordance with that purpose has made known the relations He designed and requires between them, and the laws by which their intercourse is to be gov-erned. To ignore these facts is to

It is a little unfortunate that Mr Havemeyer speaks in such loose and

general terms. It is easy to say that the labor organizations ignore the laws by which God has designed them to be governed. It would be just as easy for us to say that Mr. Havemeyer ignores the laws by which God has designed him to be governed. But we would not think it either fair or sensible to make such a general statement without be ing able to specify, for his guidance and instructions, just what those laws are. Will not Mr. Havemeyer be as frank?

Very likely he is more intimately familiar with the intentions of divine providence than are we poor workingmen. He has had much more leisur to commune with the Almighty while the workingmen were refining sugar or digging coal or weaving cloth or shoveling dirt ten hours a day and coming home too tired in body and mind to rise to high thoughts.

Mr. Baer knows God's wishes as perfectly as the Almighty himself, so far as coal mines and coal-carrying roads are concerned, at least. And Mr. Baer is very frank and open about it. He doesn't hide his light under a bushel. He tells the miners just what God wants them to do. This is only fair. Now if the miners disobey God and ask for an eight-hour day they cannot plead ignorance of His eternal decrees. Mr. Baer has put the responsibility squarely on their rheumatic but reeliious shoulders.

There is one other man who knows God's will perfectly and plainly declares it before men. We refer, of course, to the Kaiser. William is a modest man and a peaceable, who loves his subjects like a father. But he knows better than to let his amlable humility get the better of him. He holds himself sternly to duty. He goes about the country and even makes weary pilgrimages to Rome and Jerusalem and Kiel and Cronstadt and other holy places, preaching the gospel to his own and to allen peoples. He leaves the Germans under no cloud of ignorance or doubt as to what God expects of them. He explains to them the divine will that Reichstag members should always vote army and nave appropriations without opposttion, that civilians should always yield the way to army officers or meekly resign themselves to being run through the heart for neglect to do so, that editors should never criticize the Kalser, cartoonists never make fun of him, and musical critics never fail to praise his opera, that workingmen should never go on strike, and that nobody should listen to those wicked Social Democrats. The Kalser has not shirked his duty. He has made plain the whole of the law and the gospel in mundance affairs. As for the stiff-necked people who still disobey, their perdition be on

We commend these two illustrious examples to Mr. Havemeyer. We understand that the trade unlons of Yonkers have asked him if he will consent, they having answered his sixteen questions three times over, to answer sixteen questions that they will put, and he graciously deigns to do so "strictly in an individual capacity." Now we suggest that the way for him to do his duty as an interpreter of the providence of God will be made greatly smoother if the trade unions of You-

questions down into two, as follows: 1. Just what are "the regulations and laws by which God has designed and requires" workingmen to be governed in their latercourse with employers, and vice versa?

kers will boil their "sixteen or more"

2. What are Mr. Havemeyer's credentials as an interpreter of the divine providence in this matter?

Come, let us not be kept waiting for the Revelations of Saint John the Saccharine to the Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water.

THE POSTOFFICE SCANDAL.

Even the editors of capitalist daffies have lucid intervals. The "Times" of hast Monday says, semi-editorially:

"Those who advocate the public wnership and operation of public utilities all ought to be, and most of them probably are, worried and chagrined by the daily revelations of new frauds and malfeasances in the postal service. The supposedly excel-lent work of this department of the gov ernment has long supplied a conveni argument for the public ownership people, and they have used it merci lessly against their opponents. It is now the turn of the latter, and they are not likely to be more considerate. Both sides will do well to remember however, that neither political not financial abuses in the Postoffice really affect the principle in question. The as, perhaps more easily than, in a pr vate corporation conducting a busing of the same size and kind. Some the express companies, for instance have occasionally been robbed by their employees, and their operations have sometimes been thought to feel the ts work has been done, on the whole extremely well, and at a cost ex-tremely low, even when the annual deficit, now shown to be needless at least in part, is taken into considera-

This is weak and half-hearted nough, to be sure; but so far as it goes it is fair; and that makes it remarkable-considering the source, as the boys used to say.

We have something to add, however We have to point out once again, as we have often pointed out before, that the Postoffice is but a very imperfect | properly as the wife to go out and lay

type of public or collective ownership and administration of industry, falling far short of the Socialist ideal. In the first place, it is but one isolated and incomplete industry run as a public service and necessarily connected with and dependent on private capitalis (profit-making) enterprises in related industries which exercise a great influence upon its methods and work ings. Furthermore, being carried on by a government controlled by and in the Interests of the capitalist class at large and especially of the greater capitalists, the Postoffice is not ever as near to the Socialist ideal as the limitation of its scope would allow. It is considered, not as a public service pure and simple, but as a business enterprise run by the government in order to facilitate the workings of other business enterprises in private hands. It is organized upon the capitalist plan and permeated with the

bourgeois or business ideal. It would be wonderful, indeed, if a public institution so organized and so limited did not exhibit to some extent the corrupt tendencies growing out of the fundamentally dishonest principles of capitalist business. What we would emphasize is that, even under these conditions-

First, there is not more, probably much less dishonesty in the public postal service than in such private enterprises as the express, the railways, or the banks; .

Second, when dishonesty in this service is discovered it causes much greater indignation, is much more generally condemned (in spite of the efforts of powerful interests to concent it, than dishonesty in private business;

and Third, that far the greater part of the corruption and malfeasance that has from time to time developed in the postal service has arisen just at those points where the public service comes in contact with or merges into private enterprises-in the making of mail contracts with railway and steamship companies, in the relations of the legal department of the service with private law firms, and the like.

Insofar as the Postoffice is truly and independently a public service, it is both purer and more efficient than most private enterprises. Insofar as it is organized on bourgeois lines, is dependent on capitalist enterprises, or comes in contact with business in fluences, it is liable to the inefficiency and dishonesty characteristic of a sys tem whose highest rule of conduct is to get something for nothing-that is, to get profit.

A FRACTICAL QUESTION IN SOCIALIST ETHICS.

We are asked to answer the follow ing question from a Socialist standtheir own heads. His hands are clean. point:

> "Is a weman who before marriage entered into an agreement to be equal in all respects with her husband and who, after marriage, helped him in everything, even to the extent of fac-tory work when necessary, and later in business,-is such a woman still de pendent on her husband?"

With fear and trembling we under take the task.

We presume that the question out orrespondent meant to ask is: From Socialist standpoint ought such a woman to be regarded as dependent on her husband?" Unfortunately we still live in a bourgeois world and "is" is still far from synonymous with "ought to be." Our marriage lawsand still more, perhaps, the general trend of public opinion-are in many respects and in many cases most unjust to wives and in some respects an l in some cases equally unjust to hus bands. That is because the existing laws and ethical rules in regard to the relations of the sexes are very largely influenced by economic consideration to a system of exploit tion. As the marriage laws of every country, together with the teachings of every church and the moral feeling of every people with regard to this subject, have changed very greatly in the past in consequence of (but considerably slower than) the changing of the economic system, so, undoubtedly the hideous evils that in so many cases are now sanctioned by the marriage laws and at least condoned by public opinion will become unlawful and be recognized as immoral when we have

won economic freedom and equality. But that is not the question asked. Ought a Socialist to regard his wife as dependent on him in the sense of being his inferior or his pensioner bound to yield to his will because he is the "bread-winner" of the family? That is the question and we answer i

with a most emphatic No. It is marvellous how great is the power of superficial forms to concea from men the reality of things. We have met Socialists, even, men who were keen enough to understand the theory of surplus value, but who would give the title of productive workers to such women only as do some work fo wages outside of their household duties. That a wife should bear and nurse and care for children and cook and sew and wash and scrub at home this they did not recognize as equivalent or comparable to the work while the husband does outside the house and by which he gets money to pay th rent and buy food and clothes and fuel. Granting that the husband might find it as hard to keep he

brick properly, it would yet be urged that housework is the woman's natural field ("Natural," oh, most confusing of words!) and that her performing duties in this field does not give her an equal and joint right in the money he gets for his work outside or an equa or joint voice in the use of it. It would be granted that he ought to provide well for her and their children, in proportion to his means; but only in the same way that Biship Potter and Young Mr. Rockefeller admit that an employer ought to pay and treat his employees well, according to his

Such a view is as unreasonable as it s commonly accepted-all but universally accepted, we might say, outside the Socialist influence. What a baker who provides a loaf of bread for the child or a barber who trims its hair or a merchant who supplies it with a toy has rendered an economic service to the father and has a just claim on his purse, but the woman who fed that child with blood and with milk from her own body has no such claim? A hired girl who scrubs an other's floor or cooks his steak is a productive worker in the economic sense, but the housewife who does the same thing at home is not? Could anything be more ridiculous? Is no the simple statement of the proposition enough to ensure its rejection?

We do not believe such view thoughtlessly accepted from bourgeois society, are common in the Socialist novement, There are some Socialists who think (or fall to think) in this fashion but not many. That there are any is an evidence that, as Comrade Spargo suggests in a passage quoted in this paper last week, in emphasizing the political side of our movement, we have a little too much neglected its vital scientific principles and revolutionary traditions.

If we may venture to express what we hold to be the true Socialist view on the question asked us, we would say: The Socialist must hold to absolu equality of rights between men and women just as firmly as to equality among men. The only distinction he has a right to draw among human be ings is that of the social service they render as proportioned to their varying powers.

If our capitalist institutions and customs unjustly put the wife in the position of an inferior, a dependent or pensioner upon her husband, all the more reason for the Socialist to take care that he does not fall into that bourgeois way of thinking, that he. by word or deed; carefully maintains his wife's position as his equal, and not only as his equal, but as his comrade in a miniature Co-operative Commonwealth. In the ideal marriage of the future, to which we should approximate as well as we can in the present, it will not be a question between hus band and wife of what you want and what I want, but of what we want. If there does not exist between them such sympathy as to make possible this unity of interest and will, then they are not truly married, no matter what priest or magistrate may have sanctioned their union. But even in such case, where a recognition of separate Interests and separate wills is unavoidable, then the true Socialist will certainly hold himself strictly to a recognition of his wife's equal right with himself in economic as well as in other relations.

dency against which the Socialists of the United States have especially to guard at the present time, it is the ten dency to a division between the Socialist forces of the East and those of the West. It is not surprising that such a tendency exists, for differing ecor and social conditions have, in the past, prejudices and ings, which old-party politicians have sedulously kept alive, and which we unavoidably inherit. But we have no room for such divisions in the Socialist movement and if we would avoid serious evil consequences we must do all in our power to eliminate them. The one way to accomplish this is for us to get better acquainted with each other. Our national organization has a great opportunity to help in bringing about such mutual knowledge and understanding-and has already made good beginning toward improving itby sending Socialist speakers and organizers on extended tours, Eastern men through the West and Western men through the East, so that the comrades in each region may have a chance to hear representatives of the party trained in other quarters and so that whatever is good in the peculiarities of the movement in the various sections may be diffused and mlngled into a harmonious whole. Another means for the promotion of a mutual good understanding is to be found in the party press, While The Worker has never willingly been guilty of ininstice toward our comrades of the West, we are quite willing to admit that we may sometimes unintentionally misindge and misrepresent them; and we suppose that our colleagues of the Socialist press in those other regions will make the same admission of the possibility that they may sometim ment in the East. We are all of us fallible, in spite of the hest intentions To help in overceming this danger of sectional misunderstanding, then, w

PROPERTY SPEAKS ABOUT ITS OWN RIGHTS

By Horace Traubel.

The plutocrats and the potentates and their fawners and poor relations have deafened and dumbed the work for many generations by their declara tions upon the subject of the "rights of property." But I have never heard property boasting about its own rights. I wondered how it was that property relied for its defense upon such ques-tionable counsellors. So in order to clear the matter I made up my mind to go myself and interview property and learn from its own lips what it thought about its own rights. I found property very ready to talk. I said to the money bug: "I concede your point. Property has rights. These rights I. roperty has rights.

too, inrist upon. But what are these rights? I am willing to let property tell us. And after property has delivered its brief I will submit no further alternatives." So we let property talk. And property interpreted itself in a way that was not easily misunderstood.
"I am glad to get a chance to say

something for myself," said property.
"Everybody has been saying everything for me and about me and I have

never been allowed to put in a word.

I have rights. Of course I have. Or, perhaps, I might say I have one great right which covers all the little rights. I have the right to live where I belong and to serve my creator. But how has it been with me? I am always kept in allen places. I am always separated from my creator. I belong to my creator. Who is my creator? Labor. I nm made, head, foot, and middle, by labor. Labor has tasked its life to me. Labor has pledged its love to me. Yet he smuggler, the pirate, the bandit, ave divorced me from labor. The state has puts its armies and its laws be tween. The church has put its creed and its anathema between. And of stocks between. And labor has been crying a long cry over these barriers to And I have cried my long cry back. But we have not met and mixed. I have never been allowed to do justice to my creator. The men and women and children who have made me what I am have starved and stunted because of our separation. They wept for me. I have wept for But the ernel barrier has remained. What is my right? It is my right to be enjoyed. I have but one ambition. I want to be enjoyed. I do not want to be praised or stolen or ought over. I want to be enjoyed. I want those who produce me to enjoy me. I do not want to be built into the walls of palaces and be put as food on the tables of the rich. I want to go in equitable plenty all around. I do not want to be too much in one place. For if I am too much in one place I am too little in another place. My only happi ness is in provisioning others. I like to coat myself about someone's body. I like to gladden the children with that ne enough which stops short of surfeit. I like to have people work for me. Then I like to give myself back whole to the worker. I could not

exist in a world of loafers. I am dend and buried to loaf. I am alive and buried to loaf. I am alive and well to toll."

no longer. Then the money bug inter-posed an angry question:
"I admit that capital would be nothing without labor, but it is also tree that labor would be nothing with-

The money bug had listened to this

entil listening could listen in silence

ont capital!"
"You are both right and wrong-you have begun to see."
"Yes, more than begun to see!" interrupted money bug again: "And this
necessity of capital constitutes my rights of property!"

"There you lug me in again," re-sumed property, calmly: "But you haven't got my equations exactly fixed. You seem to think I am something in myself. You seem to think that I can breathe, feel and dream, all alone, or my own strength. You seem to think that I am a free entity and that I could unassisted produce your crops, run your factories, serve at your table and sing you an opera. But that is where are wrong. I can do nothing un less labor backs me up. I cannot move a step without labor. I am myself nothing but labor—stored labor. And Labor is my potter. Labor turns me to its user. Labor can make anything of me that it pleases. You have appropriated me. When you seize me you printed me. When you seize me yo call me capital. You try to isolate m from my creator. But I am of no value in such a situation. I can do "Well, if I don't own you, if the

would urge, for our part, that every reader of The Worker, most of whom belong to the Enstern region, should, if possible, subscribe for and read some one of the several good Socialist weeklies published in the Western states. In general, we would advise, and would suggest that our Socialis contemporaries join in advising, that every party member should regularly read two party papers, one belonging to his own part of the country and one to some distant portion. It is a good rule to "hear the other side"-not merely for the other fellow's sake, but quite as much for your own.

A correspondent, saying he had always thought Tolstoy a Socialist, wants to know what is to be thought of his depunctations of Socialism, no being given so much notice in the daily press. As a mater of fact, Tolstol never was a Socialist and never under stood . Socialism. .. He has been de scribed as a Christian Anarchist, and the characterization is as accurate as

is you want to see injunctions issued—and enforced—to prevent lock-out bosses from importing scabs, elect cialist judges and executive of

it is startling.

capitalist don't own you, who does?

capitalist don't own you, who does? broke in money bug.

"I do not know that I do know who owns me," responded property. "But I do know who does not own me. I certainly do not belong to the man who did nothing to produce me. Who did produce me? There you have got me. I am not sure that I know who me. I am not sure that I know who
produced me. But I am sure that I
know what produced me. Labor produced me. To labor I belong. So I
return to the point from which I started. My right is the right to re turn to my makers. All your rage and rant about the rights of property has fouled because you have started with an unstartable assumption. Certainly. if I am of such value to society as to be disputed and even warred about, l should have some say myself as to where I prefer my endowments to go You speculate about social justice. You cannot have justice until I am do ing the service for which I am tined. I am to-day robbed of my rights. You who have made the most rights. You who have made the most fuss about my rights have been the rendlest to violate them. You have accused the working class of a disposi-tion to disregard my rights. What have the working classes claimed? They have claimed that your selzures have constituted the real infraction of have constituted the real infraction of my rights. And their contention is correct. I do not wish to seem harsh. But you have asked my opinion and you have got it.'

you have got it."

Money bug wore an anxious look.
He glanced appealingly over to me.
Then he turned to property with a last
question, as if intending to recover his ost case by the expedient of an at

"If labor should ever dare make an "Just as you say," retorted property. "Your case with labor you will settle with labor. Your case with me you will settle with me. You seem to forget that you fellows inight all in a bunch to-morrow eat or drink or sex yourselves to death without fatal hurt to the social body, which would go on living and loving just about the same without as with you. With you out of the road labor is made more than ever useful. With labor out of the road you are made more than ever useless Labor can take care of itself whatever happens. But how can you take care of yourself if a certain thing that is bound soon to happen happens? You might destroy all the property carth without essential ruin to Labor would roll up its sleeves, wrestle with the earth and the air and the water, and round up again in its pres-ent estate. But where would you round up? "But I still assert the rights of prop-

erty!"
"Assert and be damned," cried prop

erty. "But until you have worked ome what right have you to any prop-And even after you have la-some what right have you to any erty? property which belongs to any other or to all? Of one thing society is getting rigidly determined upon. To get rid of the buin. The buin by whatever polite name called is still the buin. You may call him a savior of society or a capitalist or anything else. He is still only the burn. After labor has got rid of the burn it will have another question to settle wholly within itself. In what resides any individual right to roperty? With the enrichment of the consciousness and conscience of the race labor is getting more and more uncertain on that point. The finer the ndividual soul the less you hear about

private property."
"You must feel like Japhet in search "You must feel like Japhet in search of a father," interposed money bug commiseratingly—"you refuse my parentage. But you admit that you have no parent to substitute for me." "I am anxious but I am satisfied."

said property. "I would rather go to all than a few because that would relieve the world of the most serious feuds, which are to me a constant source of sorrow. One thing is clear to me. In a world in which the best of me was reserved for all I would no longer see myself served up to the castes as a result of oppression. I will then be able to sleep nights. Now am haunted by the injustices of the I need active labor to breathe into me the breath of life. I might be bulging with rights. But until labor certifies to those rights I am useless mert clay.

Labor is my particular to breathe into me those injustices. I shall be happle when I feel myself absorbed in the practices of a nobler democracy. Until then my rights will be seen. and you who mouth me most loudly will be at heart my most traitorous enemy.'

I left with money bug, Money bug was disturbed. "I'm sorry we shook up those questions," money bug said. "I had no idea the devil would find property his advocate. Property has stuffed my pillow with daggers,"

A PROLETARIAN HYMN.

We are the landless many. The Ishmaels of the earth; The tyrant and the spoiler Have stripped us ere our birth; But now to win our birthright, Our battle-cry we raise, To gain the glory, glory, Of the coming days,

No flag have we, nor nation, The wide earth is our country, Our clan humanity; And none but they who labor Shall win the meed of praise And share the glory, glory

The day is long and tollsome. And heavy are our hands Our hearts are sad with striving To win the heedless lands; But still, with eyes uplifted Across the cloudy ways, We see the glory, glory

The vineyards all are purple Beneath the autumn sun; And we who sowed in weeping. When tears bedimmed our gaze Shall see the glery, glory
Of the coming days.

—Webster Roger

The harvest now is ripened,

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.



The venerable Metropolitan of Bel-grade, who has been hanging his old conscience to bleach on the back of the throne for a good many years and has doubtless been kept busy loyally forgiving the sins and blessing the two sinners recently murdered, is now, as far as rheumatism will permit, running over himself to bless the success ful assassins. So we need not be timid as to setting up a state church, whether we are Democrats or Republicans. She is full of mercy. Indeed, it is in the department of morals alone that a ruling class is able adequately to test the befievolent tolerance of an endowed religion. Had a bishop been at the head of the postoffice department, for instance, this administration would not have been worried by recent disclos-

The good Tsar, who seems never to mouth without letting God fall out of it, has also been invoking a blessing on the successful results of the Belgrade murder. What an amusing collection of addlepates those crowned heads are. He prays for this enterprise which King Peter is under-taking for the happiness of the people. What a bluff! Why, the crown came to the fellow by mail. And to promote the happiness of the people is just the very thing it did not come to him for.

By the way, if the Russlan govern ment goes on as, now investigating the wholesale murder of the Jews, it will wind up by discovering that those wicked people entered into a conspir-acy to murder themselves and bribed the poor murderers to do the deed jus for political effect. Oh, those Jews!

This is an outrage! Those fellows of Essen, who knew no better than to find fault with Saint Krupp of the guns, and thereby proved themselves, in the estimation of the Emperor, to be unworthy the name of Germans, have actually quintupled their Social-ist vote and their anti-Kruppism. New what will an Emperor of Germany do whose people are voting so un-Ger-manly? Will he resign or try to hold his job by becoming himself, for first time in his life, a German? ballot-box is able to work miracles. Kings are not in the habit of resigning. so I think His Majesty will become

A full-blown strenuosity is a fine thing to go to bed with, provided it does not keep you awake thinking of your numerous duties, which it seldom The President has been a long time hunting-for a renomination. The House when he comes home and leaves it whene'er he takes his walkes abroad He moves across the continent the head of a panoramic procession of big posters; and the children cry and the women shriek and the officers howl for castoria. This "ad" is free.

Well, why not advertise the head of the administration? Why not make him the business nation's drummer? But, now, is it the campaign committee or the department for experiment-ing on wild animals that pays the hunter's bills? Everybody knows that he is poor. Mrs. R. at the time of his election spoke as if she were on the point of pawning the family smooth-ng-iron. Besides, Theodore is eco-nomical to a fault, if dodging one's taxes be a fault in good society, whence all the obligations of patriotism are so gracefully deputed to the workingman fear that smoothing-iron will have

A row of buttons makes a wonderful difference in a man's way of looking at the world. I had this nicely illustrated to me by a railroad man the other day. to me by a ranroad man the other ady. The militorad company, said he, in every case is all right. The time-tables are all right, if people were not such blamed fools as to trust time-tables. Why don't they get up early such blamed fools as to trust time—
such blamed fools as to trust time—
tables. Why don't they get up early
and catch the train before? As for—
the offices of the New York dailles.

him, he considers the public ought every one of 'em to be taken down on the street and punched, and he would like to do it. It seems that railroad companies, from presidents down to buttons, get born that way.

I met a radical Democrat the other day, and upon examining the object I found him to be the same old mummy that has been getting periodically gal-vanized since Lot, the radical, choose one-half of the world and left the other half to his aged conservative relative. Mr. Noah, and this is what the mummy

"My friend, all you've got to do is to strengthen the great middle class." At what degrees of latitude, Mr. Radical, does your middle class begin and end. I know some working people who are muddled on this matter. "Never mind the working people, and let the million-aires mind themselves, and then all that remains is the great middle class, the bulwark of civilization." Against what? "Oh, against Anarchy and So-cialism." So, after all, civilization is the bit on top of America; the workingman is the Atlantic ocean; and the middle class is Mrs. Partington sweep

The postoffice frauds afford a strong example of the heroic virtue of Mr. Payne. He fought the inquiry until it was impossible to prevent the exposure. For if we sacrifice our, Republican officials, where will we find the supply of exists, where we have mad the supply of virtue required to keep up the perpetual exposure of Democratic sinners which makes up the life of the Republican party? Certainly the vitality of the Postoffice Department is the best argument that Socialists can urge in favor of public service being publicly admin-istered. There is hardly a big business lord in the political community who does not entertain a religious hatred of the success of the Postoffice, which gives the public altogether too much for two cents. If it is ever lawful to steal, they think, it is lawful to steal from an institution whose success suggests Socialism. Yet, in spite of a horde of remorseless bloodsuckers, inside and out, the postoffice warries along and pays its way.

Englishmen are all jealous of American prosperity. Some fellows from that country who were brought over here and held under contract by the Some fellows from Newcastle Pottery Company actually declare that they are glad the Bureau of Immigration is relieving them of their contract and sending them back home to England, because, they say, they can earn better wages over there. Base, sordid wretches! As if any amount of money could compensate them for the misfortune of not living

The capitalist press is busy finding out how to misinterpret the Socialis success in Germany. One declares it all to be a protest against protection with its high-priced dinner-pail. An-other explains it as an effort to end the German gerrymander laws, which are certainly villainous. Another attributes it all to Prince Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws, without which there would be no Socialism. And many other things are said by the blind foxes of the press who know, one and all, very well that it is the German workman's protest against the capitalist mode of wealth-production which can only end in the slavery of all the world's common people

A handsome reward will be paid to any genius who can show the railroad and mining companies how not to recognize the gallant scabs who leaped into the breach in lovalty to the companies and for the benefit of the puislic alone. Is there any way of organ-izing strike-breaking unions without

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

We have long needed a short and popular and at the same systematic and correct exposition of Socialist economic and political principles for economic and political principles for the use of the average thoughtful but not highly educated man. Of several books and pamphlets_intended to fill this need none has, to our mind, be a quite satisfactory. Some which were popular in language and method lacked either in completeness or in correctness or both. Those which were systematic and correct failed to be really popular and correct inited to be ready popular in language and especially in method. William H. Lettingweil's "Essay Les-sons in Socialism," just issued by Charles H. Korr & Co. sprice, 5 conts). seems to us to come a little nearer to the mark, in at least one essential re-spect, than any previous attempt. Not only does Comrade Leffingwell use is responsible for the Joh. Those who popular language, but he avoids a mis-take of method that has vitiated sev-cral otherwise good books. Instead of following the form of Marx (which was adapted to his purpose, but not to the purpose of general propagands) and simply trying to abridge "Capital" put it into familiar words, he sen independent start and works he subject in his ont the subject in his own way as it no one had written on it before. The pamphlet does not as we think, altogether fill the bill. It is too short to be complete. But in method it makes a distinct advance. There being so much to be said in praise of the pam-phlet, it is too bad to have to note that writer has incorporated the com-but extremely inaccurate state-at that "the working class receives ment that "the working class receives 17-per cent, of the value of its product and, of the balance, what is not wasted in uscless labor goes into the pockets

of the capitalist class." The facts of capitalism are strong enough. We should be very careful not to exaggerate them. And this is an exaggeragerate them. And this is an exaggera-tion that will not for a moment stand the test of criticism.

Herbert N. Casson has demonstrated his devotion to the ideal of harmony between Capital and Labor by writing paniphlet entitled "Common Sense of the Labor Question" and offering to give away the whole edition of 100,000 copies. This is very generous of Mr Casson, as it is written, to use his own words, "by a busy man who has no-body working to support him except himself" and the printing of so copies could hardly have cost him lesthan a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars. The chief point in the pau-phlet—that which is evidently dearest to Mr. Casson's heart-to a victous at tack upon and truly Cassonian mis-representation of the Socialist move-ment. We like a good hater. It isn't every man with a grudge against party be could not rule that is willing to spend so much of his hard-carned cash in gratifying his spite. For of

"The Kingdom of God and Social ism" is a series of sermons by I Robert M. Webster, paster of

- Socialist and Social Democratic Socialist and Social Temocratic are virtually interchangentisle terms. The Social Democratic Party of New York and Wisconsin is identical with the Socialist Party of other states, It is the party of the working class against all parties of capitalism. Its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.

PARTY NOTES.

************** The National Secretary sent charters to four new locals last week—McCabe and Phoenix in Arizona and Orange and Macon in Georgia—there being as yet no state or territorial organization

In view of the splendid results of the German election, the 21st A. D. at its last meeting instructed its delegates in the General Committee to urge that an earnest attempt be made to induce Au-gust Bebel to come to the United States for an agitation tour. It was believed that a visit from Comrade Bebel Would have a great effect in strengthening the Socialist movement in this country. So great was the enthusiasm for this plan that \$25 was at once piedged by members present as a start toward provid-ing for the expenses.

National Organizer John W. Brown who was selected to fill Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont reports successful meetings in the former state, where he closed on June 13. He spoke in Kochester, Milford, Nashua, Manchester, Concord (twice), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keene, and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton, and Keene, with increase of membership, and prospects of new locals where and prospects of new locals where none were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 15. Comrade White of Massachusetts is also filling special dates in Maine upon request of the State Committee.

out to all trade unions in that county a circular letter stating the position of the Socialist Party (called in New Yor) the Social Democratic Party) in regard trade unionism and explaining that it has no connection whatever with the Socialist Labor Party or the So-cialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The County Committee of Union County, N. J., met at Westfield, June Socialist Club and try to induce it to affiliate with the party. As the Mayor of Plainfield refuses to allow Socialist public meetings there, it was resolved that the comrades of the county mus co-operate to show him that he canno muzzie us. It was reported that Branch Greenwood will hold a Ger-man agitation meeting and Branch Elizabeth will celebrate the Social Democratic victory in the German elec tions. A committee was elected to ar range an outing for the Socialists o Union County to be held on July 26 at Comrade Kakosch's farm at Gallon to the State Committee was accepted and in the matter of the proposed withdrawal of the present National Committeeman they were instructed to hear all sides and use their best judg-

Comrade Oswald is having good suc cess on his agitation tour in souther New Jersey. He held a good street meeting in Camden; the crowd asked questions and showed genuine interest. Several made special inquiry in order to be able to attend the next meeting of Local Camden. Comrade Leeds of Moerestown helped both by speaking and by assisting in the sale of litera-Fifty copies of The Worker were distributed and some subscriptions taken. At Rosenhayn Comrade Oswald found that while the organization had been neglected, there are good stalwart Socialists there. A successful public meeting was held and the crowd engerly took all the liferature that was o hand and wanted more. The next stop was at Vineland. Comrade Os wald says the town is "fairly saturated

The Tenth Ward Branch, Jersey City

Comrades Schwartz and Wagen lander will make a bicycle tour of Allegheny County, Pa., and vicinity in the latter part of July and hold agitation meetings. Comrades and sympathizelesiring dates will please Fred L. Schwartz, 860 Concord street

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Maryland will be held on Monday, June 29, at Labor Lyceum, 1011 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washouts. He visited Tuliahoma, Man-chester, Knoxville, Sweetwater, and Chattanooga in Tennessee and Blue Ridge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (two days), Midland, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta in Georgia. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweet-water, Canton, Columbus, and Macon.

Comrade Chandler of West Palm Beach, Fla., is a new convert and an earnest one. He halls from South Carolina, but has been in Florida a few months, got acquainted with the Socialist movement there, and is now firing volleys of Socialist literature back into his old home-st long range, but well almed. Incidentally, he is hustling in West Palm Beach and

Comrade Westmeyer of Newport Ky., writes for three hundred copies of the present issue of The Worker and two hundred copies of "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics." Comrade Chase has been at work there this week and the people want to read about Social

State Secretary Critchlow of Ohlowrites that the state headquarters force has been working overtine ever since the convention and the work is just getting arranged again into a systematic method. Plans are being laid for the fall campaign and literature bearing the state ticket and em-blem in addition to the regular propa-ganda material is being prepared for distribution.—The lecture tours for Caldwell and Kirkpatrick are highly successful and excellent work has been done during the past week. Caldture bearing the state ticket and em

well has held successful meetings this Wadsworth, while Kirkpatrick has been holding forth in the southern part of the state at Jacksonville, Corning, Newark, and McMechen, Au other man will shortly be put at work, when it will be possible to reach every part, of the state thoroughly before election.—The street agitation has been started in Duyton and Comrades Lewis, Gardner, Hynes, Martin, and others will be heard at regular intervals on the corners from now on State Secretary Critchlow has, so far at least, had to forego the pleasure of acting on the "box" because of the official duties at the state office which requires attention day and night.— John W. Martin of Dayton has been selected by the Local Quorum to act s State Secretary's Assistant.

The state referendum in Indiana re sulted in the re-election of James Ones as State Secretary and the election o S. M. Reynolds as National Commit eeman with Matt Hollenbarger as Alternate. Comrades Oneal and Rey nolds both belong to Terre Haute where the referendum also decided that state headquarters be located.

The Socialists of Eastern Michigan will hold a conference at Island Lake July 4, for the purpose of extending the open-air circuit system to new towns. The occasion is a picnic. A. M. Dewey has been invited to address the meeting, and Comrade Walter will

State Organizer Lamb of Michigan reports that the politicians of Dryden have learned a lesson. They tried to prevent Comrade O'Hare from speaking on the street, the Marshal and the Mayor in turn coming to stop the meeting. But the speaker insisted or his rights, the crowd wouldn't stand for interruption, and the officials finally retreated with a less exag-gerated idea of their own importance.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made forty-three speeches and organized fourteen locals in Oregon from April 15 to May 31. The locals were at Drain, Cottage Grove, Turner Oregon City, Aunsville, Slayton, De-troit, Lebanon, Selo, Independence, Dallas, Sheridan, McMainville, and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter opposition from the supporters of capi-talism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and seat stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

They are quick and discerning people out in Idaho. A Mullan man writes:
"I found a copy of your paper on the street and as it preaches my views and doctrine I wish to see more of it. Enclosed find 25 cents for which please seut me The Worker for six months." We wouldn't advise throwing the paper down in the street as the best ans of introducing it to the public, but it seems to work sometin

Local Peekskill does its good share to keep our subscription list growing. Comrade Heleker sends in five this week. E. L. Holmes has been chosen as Dues Collector and is meeting with good success. The local took in two new members at the last meeting and has more in sight for next time. The comrades are hustling for the Automo

The City Executive Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, has decided to hold a public meeting in Cooper Union on Friday evening, July 3, in celebration of the cesults of the German elections. Good speakers will discuss the Socialist victory in the Kniser's domain and its meaning for us in Morgan's empire. Admission will be free.

Charles H. Matchett, the old warhorse of the Socialist movement, who was obliged by the failure of his health to get out of reach of the movement two years ago, has returned in much improved health and in excellent spirits. He was greeted by about a hun-dred old comrades and friends last Sunday evening at a banquet given in his honor at the Union Square Hotel. Dr. Furman presided and Peter E. Burrowes, followed by a score of others in turn, voiced the general appreciation of the guest's sterling qualities as a man and a fighter for Socialism. Com-rade Matchett doesn't enjoy personal honor, but in a characteristic response be accepted the praises, not for him-

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. a committee from the C. E. C. was present and explained the necessity of immediately organizing the Second Agitation District, comprising the 6th. 10th, and 14th A. D. Comrades Stolder, Birk, and E. Meyer were elected a committee to work in conjunction with the 6th and 10th A. D. and to act as delegates after the com mittee is organized. The Agitation Committee reported having held two successful open-air meetings at Ninth street and Avenue C and at Tenth street and Second avenue, and that a large number of copies of The Worker were distributed among the crowds. The Entertainment Committee reported that a neat sum was realized at the last outing held in conjunction with the German School and the Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. III. The committee elected at a previous meeting for the purpose of organizing a Young People's Club in the down-town districts reported that the joint committee had made all arrangements to organize the club on Saturday eyening, June 27, at the Labor Lyceum. The district advanced \$5 as its share towards expenses. Young readers of The Worker are invited to attend the

At the last meeting of the 21st A. D. At the last meeting of the 21st A. D. a vote of, thanks was tendered Comrade Kanely for the painstaking and thorough manner in which he performed the duties of Financial Secretary during the past year. One I the results of his good work is shown by the fact that twenty-five members are now in good stending whereas a year

first meeting and assist in the work. The Agitation Committee reports that circulars will be sent out to all en-

ing flem to become active members in the party. The Worker Distributing Committee reports progress.

ago there were but seven. Comrad in spenking came to a conclusion last week, as that splendld agitator is about to start on his tour of the state, There are ten members of Typographical Union No. 6 in this branch and more coming. Wm. Edwards was chosen as Financial Secretary, Oliver Smith as Recording Secretary, Wm. Paschberg as Treasurer, Edward Cassidy as Or-ganizer; Kanely, Edwards, and Smith as delegates to the General Committee; Egerton, Saphro, and Abrams to the Harlem Agitation Committee.

goes to pay for a six-months' subscription for The Worker or some other party paper, at the member's choice,

Open-air meetings will be held as follows next week under the direction of the West Side Agitation Committee Monday, June 29, 15th A. D., southers corner Fosty-nigth street and Eighfl avenue, with Wood and Abrahams as avenue, with Wood and Abrahams as speakers, Thosday, 25th A. D., northeast corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, Wood and Cassidy; Wednesday, 5th A. D., southeast corner Beneh and Varick streets. Wood and Finger; also 7th A. D., southwest corner Styteenth street and Eighth corner Stateenth street and Eightl avenue. Phillips and Ufert; Thursday Wood and Abraham; 13th A. D., north west corner Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, Searing and Cole; Fri-day, 11th A. D., northwest corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Mayes and Droste.

In spite of the very bad weather last Saturday evening, a considerable num ber of Social Democratic voters turned out to the meeting called by the York-ville Agitation Committee and one re-suit was the enrollment of fifteen new members for the affiliated districts.

At the last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Club of Yorkville the Secretary was instructed to correspond with all progressive organizations in that part of the city, with a view to getting new members for the Club. A committee will also visit many of these organiza-

A meeting of the Annexed Distric A meeting of the Annexes posterior will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, June 29, at the residence of Comrade D. F. Featherston on Poplar street. Westchester, for the purpose of organizing a party branch, as this district covers a large territory.

The Social Democratic Women's Se clety has arranged a meeting for July in East New York and one for August I Elizabeth, N. J., where prominent speakers will lecture on Woman Suf-frage. No woman should fail to attend them. Ten thousand pamphlet discussing this question will be dis-tributed. Th's organization will also aid Local New York at the picnic on Sunday, July 19, and take the various

The Yorkville Agitation Committee is pushing the distribution of Socialis is pushing the distribution of Socialist literature. The other day this Committee took five hundred copies each of the two little pamphlets issued by the Socialist Literature Company, one containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive," the other containing "Prepare for the Campaign," "The Root of the Social Problems," and "Socialism versus Class Hatred," These pamphlets are sold at 75 cents a hundred and will be Hatred." These pamphlets are sold at 75 cents a hundred and will be found very useful for propaganda.

The Daily Globe Conference of at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and legates should endeavor to be there

The regular meeting of the 1st, 2d and 3d A. D. of Brooklyn will take place Tuesday, June 30, at the house of Comrade Furman, 121 Schermerhorn street. All members must be present

Leonard D. Abbott will speak or Villiam Morris on Sunday evening une 28, in Central Hall, 410 Stone William Morris on Sunda June 28, in Central Hall, avenue, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the William Morris Educational So

The picnic of the Brooklyn Socialis Club, in spite of the very unfavorable weather, was a decided success. A good crowd turned out, and there was every evidence of general enjoyment of the occasion. Accounts are not all closed yet, but it is known that a neat sum was netted for the campaign.

CRITCHLOW ANSWERED.

Editor of The Worker:—I note that in your issue of June 21 Comrade Critchlow characterizes my report of Ohio state convention as a "gross mis-statement of facts." In justice to you as well as myself I desire a few lines Yes, it was held in Fraternity

Hall instead of Friendship Hall, as my nemorandum shows-a slip of the pen by a sleepy writer. 2. I reported the names of the three

regular secretaries. During the last hours of the session two substitutes were selected to take the places of those having to leave. This was an omission, not a "gross misstatement of facts."

3. I noted figures as read by the Secretary, and he has the report. only know that my figures correspond with those taken by comrades sitting

4. All who were present know simply stated a fact in saying his re-port was sent back to permit him to strike out the language objected to by the committee, who were sustained by the convention. re came before the commit-

myself were members, a resolution to amend the constitution, the wording of which was changed by the committee, and which was adopted by the convention as reported and, with all other matter, to go to referendum. I took it for granted the referendum was under-slood, as all action takes that course.

pleased or displeased at what was said by the speakers. I know all I heard talked of was Slayton's address. The way the other speaker solicited delegates from over the state to sing his praises to the local comrades and triged them to have him speak after Slayton, together with what he ad-mitted on the floor of the convention. vertisement, a thing he has the nerve personally to solicit. Comrade Critchlow's own statement will, I feel, justify my use of the word "hap-pened," to which he takes so much ex-

I think that my action in the convention will prove that no one is more strongly opposed to "these insinuations against the party's best workers" than I, but there is a sharp distinction between open statement of fact and such back-biting insinuations and calling of names as Frank P. O'Hare was forced on the floor of the convention to admit being guilty of.

I know twenty years' active participation in minority party politics has demonstrated that falsification of facts always "comes home to roost," and I want to say to Comrade Critchlow in all kindness that he is likely to learn this fact. I believe all fair-minded delegates to the state convention will know that my report was not "a gross misstatement of facts." Those who were not there will learn the truth in due time. I can afford to await the ultimate verdict.

diet. Fraternally, C. R. M. Tiffin, O., June 20.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR MAY

The monthly financial report for May sent out by the National Secre-tary (delayed because of his absence in Massachusetts) shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs, though the figures are not quite so large as those for April. The totals are: Balance, May 1 8338.79

Receipts for May 1,033,21 Total\$1,372.02

Balance, June 1:..... \$650.35

Items of income were: Dues from state committees—California, \$37.85; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$15; Flor-ida, \$20,70; Illinois, \$90; Indiana, \$39; Iowa, \$28.30; Kansas, \$24.50; Ken-tucky, \$18.75; Maine, \$15; Michigan, \$10; Minnesotn, \$26.10; Missouri, \$25 \$10; Minnesota, \$26.10; Missouri, \$25; Moutana, \$20; Nebruska, \$8.25; New York, \$100; North Dakota, \$18.75; Orsgon, \$14.45; Pennsylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$5; Vermont, \$4.60; Washington, \$44.70; from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, \$10.10; Arkansas, \$15.10; Arkaona, \$21.80; Georgia, \$2.80; Indian Territory, \$1.10; Louisiana, \$6.10; Maryland, \$2.50; Rhode Island, \$1.90; Tennessee, \$7.20; Virginia, \$4; Washington, D. C., \$2; Wyoming, \$4.80; from members-at-large, \$1.30; supplies, \$29.73; Special Organizing supplies, \$29.73; Special Organizing Fund, \$307.85; W. T. Mills, donation of expenses attending National Com-mittee meeting, \$22; donation to apply on payment of old debts, through The Worker, \$17; miscellaneous, \$4.

Items of expenses were: Salaries Wm. Mailly, 884.28; W. E. Clark, \$75; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$32; on old debts of Chicago N. E.-B.—Theo. Debs. \$40; A. S. Edwards... \$40; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C., Geo, J. Speyer, \$40; for organizing, John M. Ray, \$21.60; expenses of Wm, Mailly, Boston to Omaha, Feb., 1993, 855.72; office rent, \$15; printing, \$31; office help, \$121; postage, \$56.85; sta

tionery, \$50.55; express, freight, ex-change, telegrams, etc., \$40.66. National Committeeman Mills hav-ing, in an article published in several party papers, complained of a mis-statement in the April report, the Na-tional Secretary appends to his report the following note:

"In the account of expenses of the

National Committee meeting held in 1903, which was sent out by me on 1903, which was sent out by me on May 7, it was reported that \$31.75 had been paid toward the expenses of Walter Thomas Mills, representing Kanasa. This amount was incurred for the meeting of 1902, but was not paid until Jan. 29, 1903, when former Secretary Greenlaum received from the State Secretary of Kanasa the account dated Jan. 22, 1903 with the recount, dated Jan. 23, 1903, with the request that it be applied to the dues account of Kansas. The request was

The expenses of the National Committeeman from Kansas for the 1903 weeting were \$22 and were donated by Comrade Mills to the national or-ganization. Inasmuch as no account of this year's expenses and the dona tion had been received by me from Comrade Mills when the report for 1903 was issued, and the cash book of former Secretary Greenhaum did not specify otherwise, I assumed that the \$31.75 entered as paid on Jan. 29, 1903, was for expenses incurred this year, and I so reported it. This would not have occurred if the National Committeeman from Kansas had filed the ac count of his expenses for 1903 in regular order. The account of his expense was not received until May 18

"This explanation has been delayed because of my absence in Massacht

THE ORGANIZING FUND

National Secretary Mailly acknowl tributions to the Special Organizing Fund: Vorwirts Club, Roxbury; Muss., \$2; Local Lake, Wash., 50 cents; South Dakota State Committee, 814.75; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Orc., monthly contribution, 25 cents; Second Ward Branch, Local Paterson, N. J.; 82.50; Local Terry, S. D., \$14.75; Local College 57 D. Local W. Miller Lookeba, Okla., \$2.50; Local Washing ton, D. C., \$1.50; Local Hammond Mun. 31.50; G. Gaenser, New York City, 50 cents; Chas. Haas, Frovidence, B-L, \$1; Albert Muchers and E. Gauch, do. 50 cents each; Wm. Hening, do., 25 cents; Heary Hughson, Picephole, New, 50 cents; Local Rockford, III. \$7.50; total for week. \$51; previously acknowledged, \$173.00; total to noon June 20, \$524.05.

This is the best report for the last four weeks, but it is not up to the weekly average of May.

weekly average of May.
South Dakota comes to the front beautifully. In fact, nearly the whole of this week's addition to the fund comes from west of the Mississippi Let us see New York appearing a little oftener in this roil of honor between now and the opening of our local cam-

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paigns. We may feel that we need all our money at home after another month, but we can afford to give up a

few dollars now.

The comrades of the South are few and scattered and not yet well organized. They have a hard field to work.

They need help. Our national organiration must have money for route more speakers through that field. Hearst is spending money there for ills sort of propaganda. We should not be left be-hind.

Several states and territories in the West also want Socialist speakers to educate and organize the intense eco-nomic discontent existing there and must depend on the party at large, for the present, to help pay the expenses.

It costs some money now to send out national organizers. But as they cover their routes they leave behind them a their routes they leave behind them a chain of local organisations which will gradually become self-supporting and become a source of new strength to the national party find yield it revenue, in turn, to do yet other needed work. So

now is the time to give. sending out tons of leaflets and pamph-lets against Socialism. We must see that their lies are refuted and exposed. They have more money than we can hope to collect, indeed. But one dollar spent on Socialist literature or speak-ers will counteract the effect of ten dollars' worth of opposition, because truth is on our side.

Truth is bound to prevail-IF WE WORK FOR IT.

KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democrati city of Kings County, state of Nev York, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, Assembly, and Alder manie District Conventions will be held on Friday, June 26, from 7 p. m.
to 9:30 p. m., at the following places:
1st A. D.—No. 121 Schermerhorn
street, Dr. G. L. Eurman's.
2d A. D.—No. 95 Duffield street, Mr.

J. Libskie's home 3d A. D.-No. 193 Sackett street, Comrade Heineman's home.
5th A. D.—No. 279 Hooper street, Comrade Butscher's home.

6th A. D .- No. 30 Sumner avenue listrict headquarters.
7th A. D.—No. 8646 Bay Twenty-sev enth street, home of W. D. Campbell. 8th A. D .- No. 45 Wyckoff street

Comrade William Schmidt's home, 9th A. D.—318 Coles street, home of Comrade James Walsh. 10th A. D.—Ne. 143 N. Elliott place, lomrade Bychauer's ho 11th A. D.-No. 122 Fort Greene

place. 12th A. D.—3463 Fifth avenue, home of Comrade Peters.

13th A. D.-No. 110 Huron street, home of Comrade Clayton.

14th A. D.-No. 47 Jewel street, Fred

15th A. D.—No. 639 Broadway. 16th A. D.—No. 9 McDougal street, the Socialist Club. 17th A. D.—No. 540 Hancock street, home of F. E. Coddington. 18th A. D.—No. 1658 Denn street,

omrade Rixon's home. 19th A. D.—The Labor L yeeum, No 949-957 Willoughby avenue. 20th A. D.—No. 257 Hamburg ave-

2°st A. D.-No. 675 Glenmore ave-

By order of the Kings County Committee, Social Democratic Party of the WARREN ATKINSON,

SOCIALISTS GAIN IN DENMARK.

The general election of members o Danish parliament, was held on Jun 16. Herr Hage, the Finance Minister was defeated by a Social Democrat named Schmidt, and War Minister Madsen was also defeated by a Social ist at Randers. In all the Social De seuts.

-It would be as well to remember that the rascals who have been arrest ed for the postal frauds were all "good men" of the capitalist political strip

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS URION, LOCAL 127.

All members are urgently requested to appear every Thursday evening, be-tween 8 and 10 p. m., in Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second avenue, near Eightieth street, where from now on du and assessments will be received, and not, as heretofore, at the meetings. CHAS. A. GALL, Chairman.

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********************************** LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Union and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line pe GIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 50. Office and English of the Control of the Con 1. "How I Became a Socialist" .. 5c.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. Tall, Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 323 E. Tall, T. Kelly, 2 Marshal street, Mero-polital, L. I., Recording Secretary, Jos. Noetter, 774 E. 150th street.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 205 East 86th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m. at headquarters, Zibettle's Hall, cor, Biecker street and Central avenue, Jer-sey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67—68 K. Marks Place. Executive meeting every lat and 3d Thursday.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets disst Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 234 E. 38th street, New York, All Scandinavians are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Becretary, 302 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale. Arbeiter - Krauken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

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By the way, this proposition was sub-mitted by of one Commade Critchlow's particular friends.

6 and 7. I did not attend the meet-ing addressed by speakers in the even-ing, as have no reason for being 189 WILLIAM STREET.
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MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. rial and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP. Buy them to make your conscience feel right. Braheh: No. 113 East Ninth St.

THE PROBLEM OF RAPID TRANSIT.

By Warren Atkinson.

New York City has increased in population 37 per cent. In ten years. The causes that make it to the interest of large-numbers of people to remove to the cities are in the nature of the business system which offers to them that which they do not succeed in practicing on others, they are ceed in practicing on others they are living in the manufacturing cities which they do not make on the mort-gaged farms. There is no doubt that this inconvenient and unnatural con-gestion of the population in cities is increased by the admitted practice of al ransportation companies to "tax the raffic for all it will bear." And this further aggravates the problem of street car service. Apparently our surface cars could not be run very much faster through crowded streets with-out great danger. This does not apply, however, to the elevated trains. Perhaps on the existing lines hardle enough cars could be added to con fortably accommodate the people at all times. That there are engineering problems will be admitted. But these engineering problems are created by the present business system. That the people can be comfortably accommo-dated and pay for such accommodation there is no doubt. The fact is that

Investors in the stocks of the stree railway companies will admit that their investments are governed by their purpose to get the largest possi-ble profits, dividends, on their capital. Their profit is the difference between the income and the expenses of the business. They are consequently inter-ested in having this difference as large as possible; and the management that is most acceptable to them will be that which can make the expenses as as possible and the income as large as possible. That is to say that the men managing the street-car service are selected for their ability to supply the public with the cheapest possib service and charge them for it the largest possible price. The cost of run-ning crowded cars is probably very lit-tle greater than the cost of running empty cars or cars only comfortably filled. The motive for building new lines can only be the hope of more pro-fits. Whatever tends to reduce the crowding on cars tends to reduce the profit per car and the rate of interest on stock. It does not seem that incom-petence in management could make for the public as bad a state of things as this deliberate intention to give them the poorest possible service at the

possible price. It will be urged that the income doe not permit the necessary changes. The low rate of interest on stock will be cited to prove this. It is perfectly well known that the rate of interest on face value of any stock has no meaning whatever to show the rate of profit on investment unless the capital actually volved in the business is known. Not even the market price of the stock is any guide in determining this, for this market price is in proportion to the auticipated dividends on it, and bears no relation to either previous investment or the capital actually involved in the business. The practice of watering stock is a perfectly commonplace meth od of concealing large profits and di-verting attention from the extortion by which they are accumulated. If the profit for every \$100 actually involved in the business is \$25, the actual rate of interest is 25 per cent. If on this stock of a face value of \$500 is sold. would be 5 per cent. Where no divi dend on stock is declared at all, it will be found that profits are devoted to payment of interest on bonds which differ not from the stocks except in that interest is guaranteed at fixed

There are people in every community who hover between the hope of profit by the present business system and the fear of being crushed by it into the great mass of the working class. The undation of this business system is control of the land, machinery, and ing trace by the few, that they may en-joy the products of the labor of the many. Labor power is purchased at the lowest possible price in the market, the price of its suubsistence, and consumed as quickly and thoroughly as possible in making profits, a surplus over and above its wages. This consumption of human life in unwilling, unpaid service for the profit of a few is the only essential condition of slavery. These people, while as a class the most intelligent in the community, have always been too dull to see this, however clearly shown.
There is nothing in their exalted religious beliefs that is offended by it. They have no moral sense that revolts means of employment.

THE SCAB.

There is a vast difference between the "scab" and the mere non-unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like "dumb driven cattle," taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them, while "scabs" are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own In nearly every case the "scab is like the horse in a burning stable who not only refuses to come out, but kicks and bites the brave fireman who goes to his rescue. It is for this rea-son that the strike breaker has been called a noral criminal. When a body of workers are being treated with gross injustice, when their employer contemptuously refuses even to arbitrate, and when they choose to be strikers rather than slaves, the mer who take their places are morally and socially guilty of a criminal act.

To say that it is legal to be a strike also legal to be a monopolist, to be a Wall street plunger, to be a lobbyist Wall street plunger, to be a hotolyst for the trust, to be a promoter of the wheat "corners"; but to class the "scab" in with these gentlemen is not to make him now the less a moral criminal. Our ideas about what is right and what is wrong are changing. Morality, like everything else, evolves. We are beginning to understand that the crimes against individuals are not as great as those against large bodies of men. The social criminal injures all of us, himself included. He tries to scuttle the ship in which he is a passenger. His success means social fallure, and his failure means social success. These facts may not be clearly ight and what is wrong are changing. These facts may not be clearly by the ethical teachers and the professors of political economy, but this paper is an invitation to subscribe. strike is on.-The Toller.

tem, when the large combinations of capital, the trusts, practice successfully on them that which they do not suc-ceed in practicing on others, they are marvelously enlightened; whereas, no power of logic or cloquence could be-fore convince them of the iniquity of this business system. Planks appear in the platforms of that political party which is most devoted to the interest of this class-calling for the national of this class calling for the nationa ownership of coal mines and railroads, and for the municipal ownership of public utilities. The business of pur-chasing labor power at the lowest pos-sible market price and consuming it to pay interest on bonds rather than stocks is to be transferred to the state. This is state capitalism, commonly ca.l-ed state socialism or public ownership. This change must extend the oppor

tunities for political corruptilon as it extends the powers of public officers to control of industries, and without af-fecting the causes of political corrup-tion. We do not want municipal ovuership of anything until we first secure public ownership of the municipe lig. Corruption of public officers is common in all states of society in which the wealth produced by the people is ac cumulated through various processes always legal, of course, by others con-trolling the industries of the people. There is no substantial difference in their appropriation of profit and interest and rent as the holders of bonds rather than of stocks. Such a wealthowning class always has profits to make out of the people and are certain to use all means in their power to control public affairs in their own interes against the interest of the people. How can purity in public affairs be sustained on a business system that is founded on stealing? The moral and material effects are not changed by the fact that it is not commonly called by that name. How can a political republic be sustained in industrial despotism? The costs of running a successful

business are always a part of the income, the profit being the other part. If this profit is abolished and the price to the public is made the cost of the service or product, the price must be less. If not, the incompetence or dishonesty of the management is proven, conditions being the same. It is only fair to admit that the dishon-esty of capitalist politicians is no worse than their incompetency in such affairs. However, the fourteenth anmual report of the United States Com-missioner of Labor on Water, Gas, and Electric Light Plants shows that the Electric Light Flaths shows that the municipally controlled plants do sup-ply the public at lower rates. If it did not, nothing would be established against the contentions of Secialists, as these plants are with very few exceptions burdened with bonded indebt edenss, and the interest on these city bonds is charged to the cost of produc-tion. But, if it is pointed out for in-stance that the cost of running the government Bureau of Engraving and Printing is so great that private capi-talists can contract to do the work for less and yet make a profit, this only illustrates that the private capitalist, impelled by his selfish interest, is far more successful in wringing out unzeal for the public economy. This fact is not questioned. As a system for get-ting labor unpaid this present one could hardly be improved by transfer-ring its management to the state.

If the public do not like to be herded like cattle into the cars, why do they persist in offering honor and great re-wards to men who do this most successfully? But what solution is pro posed to the problem of rapid transit in cities? It seems safe to say that the service will not be run for the benefit of the public until it comes com pletely into the control of the public Are we going to leave the negotiation of this transfer for us to agents and friends of the present owners of the street railways? And is it to be expected that the representatives of the people will be generally true to their trust, left to shift for themselves agains the capitalist interests they an-tagonize, and while the means of corruption is in the hands of these capitalists who have great incentives to use it? As for the ever the changes in fares or wages prices, they may expect no more than the bare price of a living while their

the trade unions, which have again

THE ARMY IN THE REAR.

and again been the pioneers of social reform, understand them perfectly and act accordingly.—Coast Senmen Journal. [The following are the first and third stanzas of a "song of revolt" written by Henry Lawson, the Austra-lian poet of Labor, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. We take them from Robert Rives LaMonte's article on Lawson in the June number of the I listened through the music and the sounds of revelry, And all the hollow noises of that year

Tramp! tramp! tramp! outcasts of the rear. I hate the wrongs I read about, I hate the wrongs I see; music unto me: anxious air, Is beaten from the weary feet that tramp Along the rear. Tramp! tramp! tramp! In dogged, grim despair— They have a goal, those footsteps of

I heard beyond the cheering and be youd the trumpets' blare The stendy tramp of thousands that

They seem to shake the air. Those never censing footsteps of the

the wrongs I see; The tramping of that army sounds as A music that is terrible, that fights the

the army in the rear. --- The receipt of a sample copy of

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Long Controversy Apparently Closed by Canvass of General Vote Continuing Headquarters at Omaha and Installing New Quorum.

Under date June 20, National Secretry Mailly reports the vote of the Na uonal Committee on three proposition that have recently come before it: 1. anti-fusion resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National Committee in February the clause: "At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliances"; 2. The protest of the Ne-braska State Quorum against the counting of the vote of Ohlo on the neadquarters question; 3. Mills motion to set aside the general vote, continue the old Quorum in office, and take another general vote on the question in a different form.

The motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions is carried by a vote of 17 to 5, as follows: Yes—Richardson, Cal.; Berlyn, Ill.; Work, Iown; Mills, Kas.; Dobbs, Ky.; Talbott, Minn.; Fox. Me.: Turner. Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Claffin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrook Okla.; Lovett, S. D.; and Untermain and Roe of the Quorum; No-Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Boomer, Wash.; not voting—LaKamp, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Ida.; Raebel, Mich.; Fox_Mont.; Berger, Wis. Berger, Wis.

The Nebraska protest (based upor the circumstances attending the sub-mission of the headquarters question by the Ohio State Committee, as al ready reported at length in The Worker) was submitted to the National Committee in the following form:

"First-Was the national referen dum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio State Com-

"Second-Shall the Ohio vote on the national referendum on the question o. headquarters be counted?"

On the first question the vote stood as follows: Yes-Mills, Critchlow, Goo bel, Turner, Fox (Me.), and Untermann No-Mahoney, Work, Dobbs, Carey, Christenson, Hillquit, Barnes, Berger, and Roe. By a vote of 9 to 6 the Na tional Committee thus disapproves the action of the Ohio State Committee. But by a vote of 15 to 4 it decides not to refuse to count the Oblo vote on ac count of such irregularity, the roll on the second question being: Yes-Mills, Dobbs, Critchlow; Richardson, Hillquit, Goebel, Berger, Lovett, Carey, Mahoney, Claffin, Turner, Halbrooks, Boomer, Untermann; No-Christenson,

Work Barnes, Roc.

The third point was the following motion made by Mills immediately upon the announcement of the result of the vote on headquarters (that result being to keep headquarters at Omaha but to change the composition

of the Quorum):
"That the vote on the recent refer endum relating to the headquarters and to the election of the new Quorum be declared unintelligible and that pending further instructions from the membership the headquarters remain in Omaha, with John M. Work, Sam'l Lovett, J. P. Roe. Geo. H. Turner, and Ernest Untermann remaining the National Quorum until further and more definite instructions from the party membership."

This is defeated by a vote of 16 to 3. as follows: Yes-Richardson, Millsl, Lovett; No-Healey, Berlyu, Mahoney, Work, Dobbs, Fox (Me.), Carey, Turner, Claffin, Hillquit, Critchlow. Halbrooks, Barnes, Boomer, Berger

The Quorum met at Omaha on Jun 21, all the members-Lovett, Roe. Work, Untermann, and Turner-being present, with the National Secretary and canvassed the general vote of th party on the question of location of party on the question of location of headquarters and composition of Quo-roum. The returns as already in-formally announced (see The Worker of May 31) were found to be correct, with some slight changes, not affecting the result. The Quorum accepted the result, which substitutes the National Committeemen for Wisconsin, Iowa. Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky for those heretofore serving and adjourned sine die. Comrades Untermann, Turner and Lovett submitted a brief state ment of their position, with a suggestion that the constitution be amended in accordance with the result of the

general vote.

The Quorum, as now reconstituted. will cons Berger, Work, Berlyn, Reynolds, and

PARTY WORK IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20.-Th Socialist outlook was never brighter in Kentucky, for the new State Com-mittee elected in March last is displayunusual activity and we are a ready witnessing substantial evidences of growth in sentiment and in party membership. For the past two week F. E. Seeds of Covington has been em ployed by Local Louisville in street work. Comrade Seeds is a plain, blunt man who is a most effective speaker and all of his talks are like his per-sonality, plain, honest, and courageous. At nights he has been speaking on the street corners and at the noon hour he has held most successful meetings at the various industrial establishments of the city. Comrade Chase of Massa chusetts was with us this week and from here went to Covington, where he will put in a week or ten days in the Kentucky suburbs of Cincinnati. the Kentucky suburos of Chechman, after which be will cover points in the interior of the state, closing at Ash-land on our extreme eastern border. Under the auspices of the State Com-mittee W. C. Benton has made a tour o, the western end of the state and reports most gratifying success. The Kentucky Socialists are making as especial effort to increase their vote this year to the point necessary to se-cure official standing, which requires two per cent, of the total vote cast. As the present is a state election year. when the vote is not so heavy as in the presidential years, we should have no great difficulty in achieving the en-

—Capitalist parties may deny the class struggle, but they seldom fail to affirm it with an injunction when a

RUSSIAN POLAND (Centinued from page 1.)

popular scientific quarterly "Swiatlo" ("Light"), afterwards turned into a bi-monthly; in 1900 a new monthly, "Kurzerck," was started, giving news of foreign politics and the Socialist movement abroad; in 1898 a Yiddish quarterly was started to meet the inrensing needs of the Jewish prole traint, last year the Polish Socialist Party began to publish an irregularly-appearing papes, "Walka" ("Stug-gle"), for the use of Lithuanian pro-vinces, and a bi-monthly, "Gazeta Ludown't proper's Gazette'), for peasants and land laborers, who still form a majority of the population in Poland Numerous pamphlets in the Polish Viddish and White Ruthenian lan guages help in the great task of the political education of the masses. Statistical data, representing the quantity of all publications, will hardly

ever amount to tens of thousands, and by its numbers will certainly not im-press English Socialists, accustomed to ee pamphlets printed in hundreds of thousands. But if you will look upon these modest thousands of our pam-phlets from other points of view, if you will remember that Polish Social sts, in distributing all this literature cannot make any use at all of the pos-office, parcel post, etc., but have been compelled to organize something of the kind of their own—a Socialist post service throughout Poland and tier; if you will see how our pamphle goes from hand to hand until it h completely worn out and unreadable you will see that the "social efficiency" of thousands of our literature is per haps greater than that of hundreds of sands in countries enjoying the freedom of the press, and at least cor-responds to the "social cost" of our

propaganda.

And this "social cost" of our propaganda is enormous. Prisons and Si-beria take every year a heavy tax from the ranks of the party. I have not in hand the data concerning the number of victims in the last two years, but the following statistics may give to the reader an idea of what is the "social cost" of working for Socialsm in Poland:

ism in Poland; In the year 1895, forty-two comrades were committed for aggregate sen-tences of ten years of hard labor, thirteen and one-half years of prison, seventy-seven years of exile to Siberia, forty-one years of Northern Russia, thirteen years of exile from Foland.

In the year 1836: One hundred and eleven comrades for forty-eight years of hard labor, fifteen years of prison, one hundred and thirty-two years of exile to Siberia, twenty years of North-ern Russia, one hundred and ninetyfour years of common exile.

In the year 1897; Fifty-four com-rades for seven years of prison, eighty-seven years of exile to Siberia, eighteen years of Northern Russia, sixty-

condemned to death, which sentence afterwards was commuted to hard labor in Siberia, each individual from demned to various terms of prison and exile to Siberia and Russia.

From among the prisoners but few were able to escape from, or on the way to, Siberia. To this small knot of lucky individuals belong two out of four persons arrested in connection. with the clandestine press of "Robot-The Russian government, seeing the

increase of revolutionary propaganda, applies again and again prosecutions, and devises new kinds of administrative machinery for crushing the organization. The corps of gendarmes and secret police are increased; in Warsaw, parallel with gendarmes, a special force of local political police ("ochrana") has been formed; a special contrivance of Russian administrators -"the factory police"—was set to work; in every factory there are a few officials whose only occupation is the supervision of workmen and discour-aging them from forming any combi-nation. Every strike of workmen nation. Every strike of workmen meets with the staunch opposition of the government; this method comes sometimes even to this, that during strikes having any chance of success, Russian governors expressly prohibit factory owners from making any constand how a distinction can be drawn between a Labor movement and a Socialist movement a distinction so apparent in England. The policy of the Russian government tends only to in-stil into the minds of people the con-viction, that first of all they must get rid of the dominion of the Tsar; and everyone understands that in such sur-roundings the class was a surndings the class war must develo into the struggle for political independ ence. Herein lies the secret why our propaganda, in spite of all prosecutions, continually goes forward and finds acceptance by the masses.

Since the year 1890 the Polish Socialist Party determined to celebrate the First of May and called on the workers to make that day a general holiday. The celebration of the First of May, started in that year, was observed, in spite of all obstacles and prosecutions, by thousands of work-men. In 1898 a new step was taken, and in order to celebrate the interna-tional holiday, a public meeting and a procession organized. To the inhabi tants of a country where all public gatherings are quite free, a demonstra-tion does not seem to be anything ex-traordinary. But the significance of May Day demonstration in Poland, where all things are prohibited, and the impression of it on the spirit of the people, can only be comprehended when we take into consideration the fact, that such demonstrations have not taken place since those held in the year 1862, on the eve of the last revolu-tion. The May Day demonstration, orig-inated in 1898, takes place now every part, and year by year the number of demonstrants increases; neither Cos-sacks' charges nor the arrest of hun-dreds of people can prevent the work-ers from demonstrating their disactisfaction with the existing order. What is more, demonstrations and different forms of celebration of the First of May have spread from Warsaw over

PICNIC AND SUMMER-FESTIVAL TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Volkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M.,

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx.) PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND DANCING. NON, TEN CENTS. . . PAYABLE AT THE GATE

DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.-Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Car at 129th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and 8th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Car; also from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th St. and Third (Tremont) Ave. and then with Trolley Car to Park.

antry and village laborers. The success of this work may be measured by the last First of May being celebrated in some villages. This simple fact proves that the village, the same vil-lage the lukewarmness of which to-wards all political movements was hitherto considered by Russian statesmen as the surest base of Russian rule

men as the surest base of itussian rule in Poland, is now ready to accept anti-government teaching. Beyond the struggle with political and economical oppression, the Polish Socialist Party leads a constant strug-gle with the Polish "conciliatory party"—as those few people are called party"-as those few people are called who support the Russian governmentwith Clericalism, Antisemitism, and Nationalism, which, as everywhere, form the necessary attributes of modern bourgeois society. The Catholic ciergy, who in bygone days had been openly or sliently opposed to the Rus-sian rule, now turn into defenders of the "established order," use their pul-pits for denouncing Socialism, and sometimes simply co-operate with gendarmes in ferreting out Socialist agita tors. Nationalism, denouncing the principle of the class war as "being entirely out of place within a nation overrun by foreign oppression," tries to overlook all discord existing between Polish capitalists and Polish workmen, to hush it up by phrases about national solidarity and, in practice, to subdue the interests of the enormous majority of the nation to the interests of the well-to-do class. Antisemitism, encouraged indirectly and perhaps unconsciously by different sorts of Polish and Jewish Nationalists, and directly by the Russian gov ernment, tends to create animosit; between two races living together, and in such way to turn the popular dis-content into channels quite harmless to the stability of the government Against all these unhealthy tendencies the Polish Socialist Party must fight and also against serious dangers threatening the emancipation of the

Yes, of all nations inhabiting the ter-ritory of Poland. Because, beside the Poles who form the great majority of the population of the country, there are living side by side with them White-Ruthenlans, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Jews. The past history of thes nians, Jews. The past instory of these nations was common, the present lot is common, and they must fight in common for their future. Socialism, and Socialism only, can unite them and give them the strength necessary for breaking the sway of Russia.

Ten years of constant work towards

proletariat of all nations inhabiting the

Ten years of constant work towards the realization of this aim have passed way. The past work, when summed up shortly, has consisted of "mere agi-tation." But this agitation tended to revolutionize human minds, and only when this revolution of human minds is completed may we proceed towards the expression of it in outward political changes. How soon the progre of the agitation will allow us to under-take the actual preparation of the armed outbreak—that is the question which begins to gleam on the horizon of our practical politics, and which surely will demand definite answer before another ten years have passed. At present one thing is quite sure—that we will start the revolution when w we will start the revolution when we shall have all chances of success. We look upon the insurrections of 1831 and 1863 as upon unsuccessful experiments which in every branch of human activity precede the successful result. These past revolutions of ours have taught us how the fevolution is not to in 1863, having in hand six hundred sporting guns. And in the preparation of the armed outbreak which will bring us the independent Socialist Republic, we shall make use as well of the ex-perience of past generations as of the enormous revolutionary forces of our people revealed by the ten years' labor of the Polish Socialist Karski, in London Justice. Socialist Party.-S.

FOR THE DAILY.

Acknowledgment of Receipts for the Socialist Daily Fund-Those Who Have Made Pledges Urged to Send in Their Instalments.

By the statement appended hereto, the comrades of New York and vicinity will notice that instalments on pledge to the Daily Globe Fund have bee paid very poorly the past month, and they are reminded that it is their duty to see that their instalments are forwarded to Secretary Butscher, as Association now has no paid official to attend to the collections as heretofore. Every comrade or sympathizer who has made a pledge is requested to ber the Daily Globe Fund in mind and is hoped they will do their utmost to pay their instalments promptly and

regularly.

The importance and need of a Sc cialist daily becomes more apparent as the days go by, and the duty of creat-ing this valuable adjunct to the Socialist movement devolves upon all of us. Comrades, fulfill your obligations

In order to raise more funds for the In order to raise more funds for the Daily Globe, a committee of ways and means to devise a plan for holding some kind of a festival in the fall has been elected by the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association and a similar committee by the Daily Globe Conference. As soon as the third branch of this committee has been elected by the Brooklyn Conference a joint meeting will be held.

The Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association at its last meeting resolved that all members of the Association who have not paid up their arrears on shares by the July meeting.

forms of celebration of the First of May have spread from Warsaw over the provinces, marking everywhere the progress of Socialist propagnada. As we have already said, it is only about a year ago that the Polish Socialist Party began the work among the peas-

| Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street

A new pledge of \$5 has been received from John Ransch, bringing the total pledged up to \$7,674.50. The following is a statement of moneys received as cash contributions or payments on pledges since the last

report: CONTRIBUTIONS. P. Pascasilli, Boston..... E. Hooggreef, city..... Halph Buck, Brooklyn..... Punch Card 68, city..... B. Holzman, city..... L. H. Alwine, Spring Forge. 5.00 Previously acknowledged. . . . 1,721.00 Total contributions.....\$1,736.10 CASH ON PLEDGES. Aug. Fiess, Glendale...... Wm. G. Smith, Glendale.... Chas. Kircher, Glendale..... Aug. Thompson, Glendale Henry Supil, Glendale......
A. W. Kaplan, city.....

A. W. Kaplan, Cay.... B. Holzman, city..... Emil Zimmerman, Newark... Edw. Rau, Newark..... C. Zeitelbach, Westfield, N.J... Robt. Otto, Westfield, N.J... Z. M. Lebed, city..... H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J.

Total cash on pledges. \$3.140.75 Cash contributions as above. . 1,736.10

3.00

2.00

3.00 1.00

3.00

3.00

ORGANIZING THE

YOUNG SOCIALISTS.

In view of the good work done by the Young People's Social Democratic Clubs of Yorkville and of Brooklyn it has been decided to form a similar organization to be known as the Down-Town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club, for the young Socialists of the Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts.

A meeting for this purpose will be held in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Saturday evening, June 27. An excellent program has been arranged and several prominent speakers will explain the reasons for organizing a club of this kind, the aims of the club, and the work that it can accomplish. The Socialist Band has volunteered its services and will render teered to furnish entertainment. Dance ing will also be a feature of the evenng's enjoyment.

The purpose of the club will be threefold—to give an opportunity for social intercourse and recreation, to educate the members in Socialist principles by means of debates, discus-sions, and lectures, and finally to assist n the campaign and propaganda work of the Social Democratic Party.

All young readers of The Worker in the down-town districts are urgently invited to attend the organization meeting on Saturday evening and it is suggested that older comrades may do well to induce their sons and daughter

BOSTON SOCIALIST PICNIC

The committee in charge of the Bos-ton Socialist Club picnic to be held on biggest picnic ever held in Boston will be baseball, tug of war be ween Brockton and Haverbill teams ton team, a basket-ball game between the German Workingmen's Club and the People's Institute, and other games. Mayor Flanders of Haverhill and Mayor Coulter of Brockton will speak. A fine souvenir has been prepared, containing portraits of our cialist officials in Massachusetts cialist officials in Massachusetts and much other atractive matter. The souvenir alone, the committee says, is worth the price of admission. Those who cannot attend the picnic can get copies by mail, at 10 cents each, from G. G. Hall, Secretary, 259 Westville street, Dorchester.

NORWEGIAN ANTI-STRIKE

BILL IS KILLED

The prompt and vigorous protest of the working people of Norway against the proposed law, modeled on that re-cently adopted in Holland and similar to that proposed in Connecticut this year, to penalize strikes, resulted in the defeat of the bill when it came to a vote in the Lagthing—the lower house of the Norwegian parliament.

FOR CITY CONVENTION.

Take notice that a convention of the locial Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nomi-nating 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, at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borugh of Brooklyn, City of New York.

The basis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and an additiona ielegate for every twenty members in good standing.

For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New York,

M. M. BARTHOLOMEW.

******************************* 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 Fortyfourth Streets, New York,

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

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

The Socialist Party of America in national Conventiou assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and party. With the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Toolsy the machine, which is but an international control of the means of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood class, took it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subscrittene and virtual slavery.

The once nome from the social system; the production of the capitalist and enhance their supremey at home of the production of the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the veloped capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will aboid hook the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the veloped capita

indical classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions treads to the overthrow the conditions treads to the overthrow the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the singe 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 be controlled by the proletariat in the controlled by the proletariate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of waxes and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of waxes and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of waxes in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

he administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and munical control of the control o

establishment of the Co-operative Common-wealth, we want the working class against the control of the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the capitalist class of the cure governmental cantrol of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1021;

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emacipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize the state of production of the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.
The National Committee of, the Socialist Party in affinial session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indiamapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, aid we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that

amport to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggie for the emmeignation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggies of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of all other special structures of the movements to manage the such of the movements to manage the fifter within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the military of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides its and an existance to the conduction of the trade union engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides its and the struggle, and will take no sides it of all trade organizations of labor without, allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement as against another.

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade union as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstarted 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" parties, including the so-called "linion Labor Parties, "Anve, after a brief existence, and the proven discomposition parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is daugerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Investment, Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fas-ground and parties and parties of candidates of such parties 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 Faney," 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.

The Thore 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.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS.

1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and seve relations with all other political par-

2. The officers to be elected are: (a) A Chairman at each meeting. (b) Recording Secretary.

(c) Financial Secretary. (d) Organizer. (e) Literature Agent. 3. Order of business

(a) Reading of the minutes, (b) Admission of new Admission of new members. (d) Report of Organizer.

(e) Reports of committees. Unfinished business. (g) New business.
4. Where a state is unorganized and

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

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

mbership or otherwise, as the local mny see fit.

5. A full report of the meeting in

which organization was decided the names of persons participating, together with the ten cents for each member, should be sent with applica-tion for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of the National or State Committee, charter will be granted. 6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the discussion of political and economic ques-

desiring to become a member of the party may apply to the State Secretary in organized states or to the National Secretary in unorganized states, and will be enrolled as a member at large on payment of the monthly dues of

SOCIALISM and the Social Movement in the 19th Century

By WERNER SOMBART

mhart's treatise on Socialism Impresses me se his. J. H. CLAHK, Professor of Pulitical Neuros-CLOTH, 12mo, 218 PAGES Publisher's Price, \$1.25--OUR Price, Postage, 10 ets. extra ee, 65 cts.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS 17 East 16th St., NEW YORK

REALIZABLE IDEALS.

Ideals are all right, but ideals are only founded on bedrock when grounded on the laws actually at work in human nature and human society. Ideals would be a frail dependence

if their victory depended on the overthrow of human nature, but when hu-man nature is seen to be making man nature is seen to be straight for the same goal by flat of natural law, confidence is immeast bly increased both in the worth of the ideals and the certainty of their reali-

I like to feel that the universe is going my way and when you get hold of the forces that are moving men and nations you catch the secret of the universe. A comradeship born of self-interest has been something worth while in all the world-moulding struggles of the race. I no longer despise it, but joy to be in the thick of the comrade army moving along lines: marked out by the nature of things to-ward the sure victory of the approach-ing future.—Mila Tupper Maynard in the Comrade for June.

P. never "points with pride" to the use of injunctions and the D. O. P. never "deplores" the use of armed forces during a strike, although both of them are adepts in their use.-The Toiler.