AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. 

VOL. XIII.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1903.

# HEARST'S "NATURAL ALLY" COMES TARDILY TO HIS AID.

"Labor Friend" Gets "Labor Leader" to Explain Away His Lie about Chase.

"American" Reporter Deposes and Says that, Though Chase Did Not Make Speech "American" Reported, He Did Whisper in Reporter's Ear His Intention to Do So-Steinbiss Says Chase Played Mean Trick on Little Willie-Old Sleuth Theory to Vindicate Hearst Taken Up by Haverhill Republicans

false.

port.

What Moore Swears To.

And to what does Mr. Moore swear?

That his report of Chase's speech was correct? No. And why not? Because there are too many honest men in Nor-folk who heard Chase's speech and

know that the report was absolutely

No. Reporter Moore now swears that

Ao. Reporter Moore now swears that in private conversation with him, be-fore the meeting, Chase told him that he was going to say on the platform something like (not identical with what Moore then proceeded to report

him to the "American and Journal" as

actually saying—if, indeed, Moore re-ported at all, if the "dispatch" was not written in the editorial office, if Moore is not a mere hired scapegoat for the

An "Old Sleuth" Theory.

Mr. Hearst's Natural Ally in St

tended all along to make a straight So-

Moore he was going to boom Hearst,

made, and, in the words of the Natural

Ally, thus "deliberately tricked the

Oh, unfortunate Presidential Aspirant

wasting it in the humble role of a Nat-

ural Ally!
"The times are out of joint. Oh, cursed

Another Tale of Woe.

agreement to exchange advertisement

with the "Labor Compendium" and then cancelled that contract and has

The Worker pleads guilty-proudly.

It did make the mistake of agreeing to exchange "ads." with the "L, C,"

not having investigated closely enough that periodical's claim to be a labor paper. The Worker was shortly noti-

paper. The Worker was successful to the bona fide trade unions of field by the bona fide trade unions of

ered a scab paper, that it was under a boycott because of its vicions disrup-tionist tactics. Thereupon the man-

agement of The Worker did as it has

done in other cases, often at considerable cost. It refused to advertise a scab article and cancelled the contract. The Worker will do the same thing

again, if it ever again 'inadvertently

Not Mr. Hearst's Way.

If this be dishonorable, let the Nat-ural Ally nake the most of it. It is the way of The Worker to consider the

interests of the working class more

sacred than its own business interests.

It is not Mr. Hearst's way, it may be remarked. When the New York Gro-cery Clerks were trying to organize,

when Grocery King Butler was black-

listing their men, when the Central Federated Union boycotted Butler and sent a committee to ask Labor's Friend Hearst to refuse Butler's "ad.," Hearst

replied: "We will take that advertis

ing as long as Mr. Hutler chooses to put it in until you show us that you can hurt us with your boycott."

There is only a little more to add to his story, already too long for so con-

temptible a subject as Hearst's Nat-

"No Politics in the Unions."

Natural Ally Steinbiss is a bitter op-

Natural Ally Steinbias is a bitter op-ponent of Socialism. He holds that "there should be no politics in the un-ions"—that is, no working-class poli-tics. He call his publication a labor paper. We have before us a recent number of this remarkable labor paper —the issue of June 21. It consists of eight pages, six columns on each. Four columns of the first page are occupied with landatory "personal opinions" of

column more about Hearst on the third page. Fourth, fifth, sixth, and sec-enth pages—all Hearst, two pictures of Hearst, one of Mrs. Hearst, a poem to Hearst, newspaper extracts in praise of Hearst, account of Hearst's well

known domestic virtues, and so on, ad

libitum and ad nauseam. And this is

Birds of a Feather

The Natural Ally's lame explanation of the lie about Chase (Old Sleuth theory and all) is reproduced in full by the Haverhill "Clarion," a paper supported by Republican local politicians (note the beautiful harmony of the old parties) for the purpose of maligning the Socialist Party, there so strong.

Of course it is reproduced too by that

ural Ally.

accepts a scab advertisement.

tice was given to withdraw it.

them right!"

This is the theory: . Chase in-

"twentieth century newspaper."

Once more the peculiar methods by Ally" of his comes out with a "vindication" of Hearst in the form of an affidavit from one H. P. Moore, said to be Hearst's correspondent in Norfolk. for exposure and comment.

for exposure and comment.

Early in the present year Ex-Mayor

John C. Chase of Haverhill, in the
course of a speaking tour in the South
under the direction of the National

Committee of the Socialist Party, addressed a meeting in the Building Trades Council Hall at Norfolk, Va.

As on all occasions Comrade Chase talked straight Socialism. Explaining the position of the propertiless wageworkers as a subject and exploited class, demonstrating the conflict be-tween their interests and those of the possessing and employing class, showstantly results in strikes and lockouts, he held that the only final settlement of this conflict was to be found in the collective ownership of the means of production, to be established by independent political action of the working class, and advocated the support of the Socialist Party as the only party embodying these principles. The local papers gave correct though

inadequate reports of his address. The "American" Lie.

At a distance of some hundreds of miles, however, and knowing that as yet there was no strong and trained So-cialist movement in the South, but that such a movement was beginning to grow and to threaten the Democratic party in its very stronghold—under these circumstances, Presidential As-pirant Hearst, or whoever may have then been acting for him in charge of the New York "American and Jouright it safe and profitable to publish an alleged dispatch from Nor-folk, representing Chase as having said, in the course of his address; "The best friend of Labor in this country to day is the New York 'American.' That paper, through its proprietor, W. R. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with nutiring energy and the title of the people's champion' has been well carned by that unselfish American. His fortune has not been made by greed and he pays his em-ployees according to their work."

The Worker, confident that this re-

port was utterly unfounded, brought it to the attention of Comrade Chase and asked him for a statement. He replied in the following words:

# Chase's Denial.

"This entire matter, Mr. Editor, is a hare-faced lie from start to finish. I not only did not say what the 'Journal and American' claims, but I did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I had, it would have been for the purpose of branding him as the most purpose of unscrupulous Har and fakir in Amer-ica. Certainly it is true that he is the most unmifigated Har in politics to-day, if he will thus deliberately report h as booming him and his papers no is unalterably opposed to him and

"At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish and at the close of the meeting organized a local of the Socialist Party, and there was not the shadow of an excuse for nuoting me as Mr. Hearst did. quoting me as Mr. Hearst day but a part of the game that Mr. Hearst is playing to capture the working class and corral them into the Democratic party, in support of himself. I hope party, in support of himself. will give this statement the fuliest

ed to the editor of the New York "American and Journal" a terse point-blank denial of having uttered the words attributed to him, requesting that it be printed in the columns of that

# Did Hearst Retract? Not He.

What did Editor Hearst then do? Did he print Chase's letter of denial? Did he even spare three lines to state that such a denial had reached him? Did he do anything that an honorable editor would have done to set right a political opponent he had misrepre-

He did not. It is not the policy of He did not. It is not the policy of the "American" to admit its errors or its misrepresentations. The "Ameri-can" prints many "letters to the editor," genuine or fictitious. But it prints only the flattering ones. No, Hearst did not retract. He did noth-ing for a long time. He ignored the matter completely counting on his matter completely, counting on his large circulation to spread the lie more widely than The Worker could spread the denial. He remained silent until he found that the Socialist and tradeunion press all over the country was exposing him and putting him in the

columns of the first page are occupied with laudatory "personal opinions" of Hearst. Hearst's picture and half a column of "editorial" in praise of him appears on the second page. Half a column more about Hearst on the third piliory. Then he acted. And how?

As his organ for clinching the first falsehood with a second he did not choose one of his own papers. To do that, would be to acknowledge the previous suppression of Chase's denial.
No. Mr. Hearst remembered his principle that "Labor is Democracy's natural ally"—which, being interpreted. cans that every would-be labor lead-r who can be corrupted is Candidate

The organ which Mr. Hearst chooses is an alleged labor paper known as the "Labor Compendium," published in St. Louis by one Steinbiss, whose reputation as a disruptionist and misleader in the trade-union movement is as striking as it is unentiable.

Some months after Hearst received.

months after Hearst received

equally remarkable paper in New York City, the "People," whose consistent policy it is to repeat Republican lies, repeat Democratic lies, repeat Econo-mic League lies, repeat any old lies, on the chance that some of them may take root in some credulous minds and do some hurt to the Socialist Party or to

be trade unions.

What with Parry, Hearst, Mattox, DeLeon, Gompers, and the numerous cheap "natural allies" or malicious renegades from Steinbiss down to Howie, who sneeze when they take snuff, we should have little time for aught else if we undertook even briefly o notice all their tricks and falsifica we take the trouble to expose egregious fakes such as this Hearst Steinbiss one. For the rest, we may take the Douglas motto: "They say -..' 'What say they? Let them say!'" "." What say they? Let them say!"
The 'multiplication of falsehoods
against Socialism is an acknowledgment of its growing strength and the
growing alarm of its enemies. And
the more loudly they malign us, the
more people will think and find out.
flie truth for themselves. Two or
three hundred thousand men have
heard Comrade Chase speak within the
last two years. This disgraceful attack last two years. This disgraceful attack upon him will have but one effect on them, and that a good one—to make them reflect the more carefully on what they heard Chase say and to make them distrust capitalist editorpoliticians, especially "friends of la-bor" such as Hearst and friends of the friends of Labor such as his Natural Ally in St. Louis. So come again, Messrs, Hearst, Steinbiss, Howie, De Leon & Co.

### IN HAVERHILL.

Ridiculous Canards Against Socialists Published by Old-Party Piess Have but Little Effect.

cialist speech; but he wanted to get Hearst into a scrape; so he got into pri-vate conversation with Moore and to'd A strenuous fight is being made against Socialism in Haverhill. The National Economic League has eviforesceing that Moore would hurry off and telegraph a false report of the speech, before ever the speech was dently purchased regular space in all of Haverhill's weekly and daily pa-pers. One of the Socialists is making it a business of answering the articles and so far seems to have the better of

correspondent for the purpose of creating timber for editors of Socialist papers." Oh, wicked, cunning guileful, Machlavellan Chase! Oh, innocent, truthful, but all too hasty reporter! The Irish Catholic church has been holding a week's mission, with Domi-nican fathers present from out of town, and several evenings they have Irish Catholic church has bee so tricked and befooled! Oh, sapient Steinbiss, possessed of the talent of a Conan Doyle or an Old Sleuth, and warned the assemblages against be-lieving in Socialism. The whole of one evening was taken up in delivering a long address against Socialism, and the next evening the whole address ap-peared in the "Gazette," Haverhil's only daily newspaper, occupying four spite "That Steinbiss e'er was born to set

columns of space.

The "Gazette" another evening printed what was claimed to be a facsimile of a letter received by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, signed "Three Good Socialists," stating Steinbiss has another tale of woc. He piteously recounts how The Work-er, a couple of years ago, made an that several incendiary fires were to be set. After several fires had oc-curred, it developed that a young man who was partly demented had been setting them and after his arrest he never paid for the continuance of its advertisement in the "L. C." after noclaimed he set them to see the engines run. The letter was not printed until after some of the fires had taken place. Query: Was the letter genuine

or invented by politicians?

It might be well to state that the fires began last January during t wood yard in the city was set on fire twice. The owner claimed at the time that it was probably the work of some crank who had been excited by the infianmatory articles against the loca coal combine which had been printed in the "Gazette." Of course it is needless to state that the "Gazette." which was making a bid for popular favor, did not suggest public ownership as a

remedy. When our opponents have to res to such ridiculous canards as the "Three Good Socialists" letter to fight us with, we may be sure that the op-ponents of Socialism are looking forand that they have very little to say

in the way of real argument against us.

The fight against us is not having much effect, especially as most people are more interested in baseball and other sports than in politics at this ime of the year.

Mayor Flanders is giving general atisfaction to nearly everybody and satisfaction to nearly everybody and yet is sticking to straight Socialism so far as that can be done in a municipa government. It is generally conceded that he will be re-elected. The ques-tion in dispute is whether we will elect any Aldermen to back him up and, it AL TRUIST. so, how many.

# TWO GOOD GERMAN PAMPHLETS.

"Municipale Forderungen der Social emokratie" and "Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas" are two German pamphlets which it would be well circulate widely in New York City at this time. They can be had of the Sc cialist Literature Company, 184 Wil-liam street. "Municipale Forderun-gen" costs \$1.50 a hundred or \$1 for fifty copies; "Ein Wort," \$1 a hundred or 60 cents for fifty.

# WHY WE WANT SOCIALISM?

Because it will give us enough to en and wear.

Because it will give us beautifu

Because we can travel to Europe, if want to.

Because we shall have time to study and make things.

Because we shall not have to work at all after we are fifty.

Because we shall not have to be dis-

Because we can afford to be married and have happy, healthy children-Se attle Socialist,

-If you want to see injunction

# CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR MAYOR.

Brooklyn's Popular Socialist Veteran the Choice of City Convention.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Makers' Union No. 144 Nominated for Controller and Pater J. Flanagan of Typographical Union No. 6 our Candidate for President of the Board of Aldermon.

it was stated that he would accept.

Comrade Furman accepted and the vote was then taken. Dr. Furman received seventy-one and Brown sixteen,

and the chairman declared the forme

to be the choice of the convention. On

were nominated for the office of Con

troller. Abbott declined and Brown

nated as candidates for President of

Comrades Bock, Phillips and Schlue-

ter were elected a committee to fill va-

The convention closed with addresse by Mother Jones, John C. Chase, John

W. Slayton, Benjamin Hanford, Peter

Our Candidates.

Our candidate for Mayor, Dr. Fur-

an a Brooklyn dentist is one of the

most popular men in the local move-ment, having entered the Socialist movement in the early nineties when

Socialist speakers were in Ganger of

bodily harm, and given long and faith-ful service to the cause of labor's

Morris Brown, our candidate for Con-

troller, is a member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 and treasurer of the Central Federated Union, and one of the most stalwart defenders of Social-

ist principles in the tocal trade union

Peter J. Flanagan, the Social Demo-cratic choice for President of the Board of Aldermen, has, like Comrade

Brown, a long and honorable record in

the trade union movement, and is one of the most tircless and energetic workers in the ranks of the Social

Democratic Party. He is a member o

"Hig Six" and well and favorably

known among the printing fraternity.

THE DANISH ELECTIONS.

Social Democratic Party Wins Sixtee

Seats Instead of Fourteen and Raises

Its Popular Vote from 43 000 to

On June 16, the same day with the

Reichstag elections in Germany, the

voters of Denmark went to the polls to choose the members of their na-tional parliament, called the Lagthing.

In the last parliament there were

fourteen Social Democrats. Thirteen

carried three new districts-the Sev-

smidt, defeated the reactionary Fi-

eight of the thirteen districts of the national capital, besides one in Fried-richberg, one in Odensee, and those of

Valby, Helsingör, Anlborg, Aarhus North, Aarhus South, and Horsens.

The new Lagthing is composed of 16 So-cial Democrats, 74 Left Reformists, 11 of the Moderate Left, and 12 of the

In the election of 1872 our party en-

lng 268 votes. In 1876 this was increased to 1,076. In 1881 it rose to

1,689. Then began a more rapid and progressive increase, as indicated in the following table, which shows also the number of districts in which we had candidates at each election:

SOCIALISM IN ALASKA.

"St. Louis Labor" publishes a letter from Dawson, Alaska, showing that there is the beginning of an intelligent

Socialist movement in that remote cor-ner of the world, which, as capitalism develops there and the capitalists get control of the natural and artificial

means of production and cut off the

present limited possibilities of individ-

ual success, will undoubtedly develop into a clear and aggressive working

class movement in territorial politic

-The Arm and Torch is the en

popular vote and rank as the se-

8,408

17,232

20,094

24 508 31,872

42,972

55,479

ful service to the

emancipation.

55,000.

Right.

Year.

1884 ..... 1887 ..... 1800 ..... 1802 .....

1895 .....

1903 ......

1808 ......

J. Flanagan, and Algernon Lee.

Comrades

the Board of Aldermen.

clamation.

For Mayor-Dr. Chas. L. Furman of | Comrade Brown was not present, but

For Controller-Morris Brown 61 Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. For President of the Board of Alder-

en-Peter J. Flanagan of Typographical Union No. 6. The above ticket for the municipal

election next November was the choice of the city convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York which met in the spacious hall of the Brooklyn Laber Lyceum on July Fourth.

Over one hundred delegates and as many more comrades were in attend-ance and enthusiasm, harmony, and rapid and orderly dispatch of business marked the proceedings of the conven-

by Comrade Bartholomew, Secretary of the City Executive Committee, at Morris Hillquit was elected temporary chairman, and M. M. Bar-tholomew temporary secretary. Com-mittees on credentials and on rules. were then elected and a short recess taken to enable the committees to re-

and delegates had been duly seated, and delegates had been duly seated, permanent officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Morris Hillquit; Vice-Chairman, Dr. C. L. Furman; Seertaries, M. M. Bartholomev and Courtenay-Lemon. The following committees were elected: Committee on Platform, Comrades Hillquit, Abbott, Lemon, Schlueter, Atkinson; Commite tee on Resolutions, Conrades Furman, Adams. Bock. Fleschel, and Marthi; Adams Bock, Fleschel, and Martin; Committee on Ways and Mean's, Comrades Ortland, Gall, Schaefer, Wenzel, and Theimer. The report of the City Executive Committee was read by the Committee on Resolutions.

After dinner recess the convention re-convened at 2:30 p. m. and proceeded to act upon the report of the Committee on Wiles field Means, dealing in detail with the manner in which funds should be raised.

#### The German Victory

At the recommendation of the Com-mittee on Resolutions the following resolution on the Socialist victory is the German elections was unanimously adopted, and the secretary instructed to forward it to the German com-

"Resolved, That we send greeting to our gallant German comrades and heartily congratulate them upon their brilliant success in the face of diffi-culties that would have appalled any people not imbued with the spirit of truth and justice. We hall the day when their votes will become a tidal wave that will overwhelm the forces of capitalism.

It was decided to send a similar resotwas decided to send a similar resolution to the comrades of Denmark, congratulating them upon their gain in the recent parliamentary elections. And the following resolution was adopted in regard to the Kishine I.

# The Kishineff Massacre

"Resolved. That the Social Demo cratic Party in convention assembled condemn the Russian government for the massacre at Kishineff, which is the direct result of its instigation and the result of its general policy in keeping the masses of the people in ignorance and of fanning their racial prejudices as a means of counteracting the revolutionary tendencies in them

"Resolved, That we brand the pretended indignation of the capitalist class and its press about the Kishineff in view of the fact that the Russian government is daily dependent on the help of the capitalist class in Europe, and America for their financial sup-port, and could not carry on its busi-ness and inhuman policies without such aid and eo-operation; we brand the interposition of our government on behalf of the Jews of Russia as disingenuous and doomed to failure be-cause of its own policy of fostering race-hatred, and its brutal persecution of the working class whenever the in-terests of the capitalists demand it;

"Resolved. That we call upon the Jewish working class to remember that the Jewish capitalists are in the forefront of those who keep the presforefront of those who keep the pres-ent Russian government alive by their ready financial aid, and that the only solution of the so-called Jewish prob-lem lies in the aboitton of all racial and other distinctions between the workingmen of all countries, which is only to be accomplished through the struggle of the working class for its emancipation from the bondage of capitalism."

A resolution condemning the United

A resolution condemning the United States Supreme Court for refusing to review the Alabama constitution dis-franchising the negroes was adopted and referred to the Committee on Piat-

form for revision.

It was decided that the City Campaign Committee consist of five members from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, three from Kings Centry, two from Queens and two from Rich

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PICNIC. The committee on Platform presented The piculc of the Young People's S a draft of platform, recommending that it be adopted as a basis only and referred back to this committee for re-The picuic of the Young People's So-cial Democratic Club of Yorkville, to be held on Sueday, July 12, at Nollie Schützen Park, One Hundred and Skuty-nintra-steet and Boston Road, should have the support of the older comrades, as well as of the young peo-ple. Admission \$1, including beer. vision and the committee be given power to increase its numbers. This recommendation was adopted. Algernon Lee, Morris Brown, Charles H. Matchett, and Dr. C. L. Furman

were nominated for Mayor. Comrade Lee absolutely declined to accept, and it was stated that Comrade Matchett, who was not present, could not accept. blem of Socialism on the official ballot

# BIG LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN

Part of International Attack on Labor Move-

Twenty Thousand Machinists Are Thrown Out of Work-Appeal to Comrades in America for Aid-Now Is the Time for Closer Solidarity.

Our comrade A. Skanberg of Brook lyn has received from E. Blumberg, President of the Swedish Association of Machinists and Metal Workers, the following significant cablegram:
"General lockout in Sweden, July 7,

motion, the nomination of Conrade Furman was then made unanimous. Morris Brown and Leonard D. Abbott in all the machine works. Twenty thousand men are affected. The emwas nominated by acclamation.
Peter J. Flanagan, Leonard D. Ab-bott and Frederick Shaefer were nomiployers wish with their organization kill the workingmen's unions. workingmen's association asks for aid from Swedish comrades and sympa-thizers in your country."

Notice of this event has been given Schaefer and Abbott declined and Flanagan was then nominated by ac-

to all Swedish papers in the United States and will be given also to all machinists' unions in the country. Readers of The Worker who are willing and able to aid the machinists of swenden in this conflict forced upon them by the employers' association should write, asking for subscription blanks and for further information, to

A. Skanberg, 663 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y. While the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States has been so busy arousing the capital concerted action, while the Economic League has been organizing them for a campaign of miseducation against the trade union and the Socialist movement, while the National Metal Trades Association, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, and many other organizations of bosses have been orgazizing lockouts, blacklists, and a great spy system and have been attempting to form rival unions to fight the legitimate organizations of the working class, while labor bills were being killed in Congress and the state legislatures and projects of legislation against the labor movement prepared, while the courts have been busy declaring labor laws unconstitutional and awarding damages to em ployers against unions for declaring strikes—while all this systematic attack on the labor movement in both its industrial and its political branches has been taking form and getting strength in the United States, the capttalists of Europe have not been idle. The Taff Vale and Denaby decisions in England, the great lockout of dock workers in Germany, the passage of the auti-strike laws in Holland and the bloody repression of the transportworkers' strike, the proposition of similar laws in Norway, checked only by a vigorous and united demonstra-tion of the Socialist Party and the

We have already stated that the So-cial Democratic Party there gained two seats. Somewhat more detailed information is now at hand. logical step.

Even at the Antipodes the same forces are at work, as shown in the de-feat of the Australian railway work-ers' strike and the passage of represof our fourteen districts we carried again on June 16, losing only that of Lungby. On the other hand, we sive laws in the colony of Victoria.

THE CAPITALISTS OF THE WORLD ARE COMING TO REAL HAND. THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD ARE THINKING AND STRIKING AND VOTING TOGETHenth of Copenhagen, Valby, and the first of Odensee. In the Seventh Co-penhagen district our comrade, C. A. ER, GETTING READY TO THROW OFF THE YOKE OF PROFIT SLAnance Minister Hage. We now hold

trade neions, form a series of related

events in which this attack on the

VERY. IT IS A STRUGGLE TO THE DEATH AND THE DECISIVE DAY IS NOT FAR OFF. Now, when the capitalists, by their frantic attacks, show their real alarm, now is the time for the workers of all lands to draw closer the bonds of international fraternity and to redouble the energy of their fight against the

# THE CONSERVATIVES.

"On a charge of contwenty-one leaders in the teamsters' and hackmens' strike were as rested."-Daily Paper.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake."-Matthey V. 10.

Cackling of things that are dead, ye sleek-faced bondsmen to ease, Living, yet ruled from the tomb, what think ye of men such as these?

Law and long usage ye prate; but who made the laws, gods or men? "Make way for the law," ye cry, but Justice is far from your ke

Hireling preachers and teachers echo your cry, for their bread; Each making the wants of his belly sway the small brains in his head.

Comforting words of the Christ dis While ye and your sons hope perchance to keep laborers germane to fools. Centuries old is your game, stinking of

Now ye are driven to bay, yelping you Once was the stake and the rack at lotted to slaves who would rise: Why should conspiracy charges give us

blood and the past:

a start of surprise? y, but your power is oozing, no mor may ye kill those ye hate, Gilding your dross with the pinchbeck plea: "For the good of the State."

Millions now live in the dawning tho' your courts would lengthen the night;

Soon ye will fawn like cats, pretending ye, too, sought the light. -Elmer Gearing. in the New Haven America

# THE CITY OF THE WORKERS.

emocratic Party of New York City be a campaign of education, not of to reach the people's minds before confused with the ciamor of capitalist Let us say at the outset that our

campaign is not a mere municipal campaign in the ordinary sense. Whether we go into national, state, or city contests, we have always one and the same purpose. We may say, indeed, that the Socialist movement does not have successive campaigns, but that we carry on one continuous campaign for the overthrow of competition and the establishment of Socialism in Its stead, for the destruction of the political, social, and economic supremacy of the capitalist class and the emancipation of the workers from all class rule. City campaigns, state campaigns, national campaigns are but incidents or phases of this great movement.

We know that Socialism cannot be realized in a single city, while the powers of state and nation remain in the bands of the capitalists and their agents. We know that the powers of city officers are limited-especially their powers for good.

But we know also that, while a city government in the hands of Social Democrats could not do all that it would desire, it could do much for the | Socialism in our time, for economic interests of the working class. We freedom in our time, and we will be know that it would do what neither satisfied with nothing less.

On the Fourth of July the Social | Tammany demagogues nor "respectable" Reformers ever dresm of doingdefinitely entered the municipal cam- that it would use every lots of power paign of 1903. As our campaign is to at its disposal for the amelioration of the wrongs under which the workers brass bands and fireworks and beer suffer to-day; and that it would beand boodle, we begin it early, in order | come a citadel and tower of strength for the working class in its world-wide they are dazzled and deafened and and age-long battle against class rule. . Whose city is this by right? It is

PRICE 2 CENTS.

made it all that it is. Whose city is it by present law? It is the idlers' city, the parasites' city, the non-producers' city, for the workers, lacking self-reliance and self-assertiveness, have allowed themselves to be divided on false issues and hoodwinked by the capitalists' impudent

the city of the workers, for they have

assumption of superiority. The Social Democratic Party proposes that this city, made by the workers, shall be ruled by and for the work-

The Social Democratic Party, in nominating its candidates for municipal office, can lay down this as their sole and sufficient rule of conduct on every question that may present itself to them when elected to office: "Is this measure in the interest of the working class? If so, we are for it. If not, we are against it."

Upon that basis we enter this campaign, against Tammany, against the Republican party, against the "Reformers." against every party of capitalism, We challenge them to meet us in fair discussion of principles. We work for

### THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

The Causes and Progress of Their Big Strike In Philadelphia.

ohn Spargo Writes on Conditions in the City of Brotherly Love-Gverwork and Miserable Wages-Strikers Are Holding Out Bravely and Are Thinking Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7 .- Seventy-five thousand textile workers-men, women, and ch.-dren, in nearly equal proportions—are on strike in this City of Brotherly Love. The sixth week of the strike is now on and both ddes seem as determined as at the first hour. Despite the insidious sensa first hour. Despite the insidious sensa-tional reports in the capitalist papers that the ranks of the workers are be-ing weakened, and that some of the most important mills are being opened, the fact is that with the exception of a few women and children, hosiery workers, the workers are standing soi-filly together.

idly together. This morning Mother Jones and myself, together with members of the local Textile Strike Committee, addressed a magnificent mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum at Kensington From all I could gather from conversa-tion with the strike leaders and many of the workers themselves, the pros-pects of a successful issue to the strike are decidedly encouraging. The spirit manifest everywhere is one of de-termination and enthusiastic loyalty.

# The Point at Issue.

From the local committee of the textile workers I have received the fol lowing statement upon the real points of the dispute: There are about 125,000 textile work-

ers in the city of Philadelphia, of which number about 70,000 are organized in various separate unions, the whole being brought together for com-mon action in the Central Textile. Workers' Union of Philadelphia and vicinity. The Central Union decided ome two months before the strike began to initiate a referendum vote upon the question of a shortening of the working time, a great deal of discontent having been manifested upon that score for two years past. The organizations voted almost unanimously in favor of making a demand for a shortening of the hours of labor from sixty to fifty-five per week.

Now, about 10 per cent. of the whole umber ask for the reduction of hours without any reduction in pay, but the remaining 90 per cent. of the workers merely ask for the reduction of hours and are content to lose the five hours' wages although their pay is miserably small already. As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, those who are demanding the decrease of hours with demanding the decrease of hours with no decrease of pay are the entire ingrain carpet trade, including winders, spoolers, weavers, warpers, and loom fixers, woolen and carpet yarn spinners and dyers. Those who are willing to accept the decreased wage provide they obtain the shortening of their working time, are:

Brondeloth weavers ...... 20,000 Narrow cloth weavers
Upholstery weavers
Damask cloth weavers 1,000 weavers
Haircloth weavers
Fancy novelty weavers
Beamers and twisters
Narrow loom fixers. Broad loom fixers .....  I was assured by the local leaders that

their number was something less than 10 per cent. of the whole. Holding Out Bravely. The organization of the textile workers is young and until now it had not been tried. With practically no funds at their disposal, however, the leaders

have managed to keep the workers well together, and, when one considers the large number of women and children there seems to be remarkably little complaining or division. While they are all unquestionably poor, and while the bulk of them must feel the plach to a greater or less extent, upon the whole there appears to be much less real suffering and hardship than

less real suffering and hardship than I had expected to find. The local comrades are availing themselves of the splendid opportunity, which the strike affords for the propaganda of our principles. Meetings are being held all over the city, especially in the textile districts, and whenever possible speakers are being sent to the meetings arranged by the strikers themselves. Comrades Frost, Taylor, Potter, Cassile, Moore, Knebele, and Atkinson are doing all in their power to rouse the workers. There is a mag-nificent opportunity for Socialist pro-paganda and every piece of literature and every dollar sent to the committee at 1305 Arch street, will be thankfully advantage. Various party papers have responded liberally to the appeals of the committee notably the "Appeal to Renson," "Coming Nation," "Social Democratic Herald," and "The Conrade." The Charles H. Kerr Co. h also responded liberally to the appeal.

# The Strikers March.

LATER.-To-day, after the Labor Lyceum meeting, Mother Jones headed a parade of several hundred men women, and children upon a long march designed to win moral and financial support for the strikers. Accompanied by a band of music, the men marching and the little child-slaves and a few women riding in wagons, they marched from the city for a point about ten miles distant, where a great mass meeting will be held. Frost and myself are just hurry-ing there. To-morrow the stopping place will be Bristol, and so, by easy stages, Mother proposes to continue her march. Already it has had the resuit of forcing the capitalist press to give attention to the terrible child la-bor evil, which feature of the strike they have ignered right along. the first time since the strike began. the papers are full to-day of the

Whatever the immediate ontcome of the struggle the seeds sown by our agitation cannot fail to be productive of lasting good. A most encouraging feature of the meetings I have so far attended has been the large sprinkling of Socialist buttons seen in the audiences. Sometimes they seem even more plentiful than in our own party meetings, and every reference to Socialism is foully cheered. Things more even in Philadelphia! J. S.

-Send 75 cents to the Socialist —Send 75 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, 181 William street. New York, for a hundred copies of that new pamphlet contain-ing "The Socialist View of the Water-bury Strike." "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive."

be no doubt that it is led by men who

this in the interest of the Republica

False friends are much more dan-

in the case of a movement as yet so

little understood and so subject to mis-

representation as ours. The strength

of the "stoot pigeon," "decoy duck," or

whatever we choose to call this par-

ticular species of political traitor de-

pends on his success in making

friend of the movement that he is

actually seeking to betray. Whoever

and whatever helps to clothe him with

this mask of friendship is inimical to

the true interests of our movement and

The Omaha comrades did not object

to Comrade Mills' "lecturing on Social-

ism under auspices other than that of the local." Had he spoken for a

church, a Chantauqua assembly, a

literary club, no one would have ob-

jected, because in such cases it is un-

derstood that the scelety in question

merely offers an open) forum for the

society endorses the speaker or that he

endorses the society. Had he accepted

a challenge or an invitation to speak

at a meeting arranged by the Repub-

Hean or the Democratic city committee

or by the Employers' Association, had

he spoken there frankly as an oppo-

nent of such party er association, none

of us would have objected, for there

would have been no danger of anyone

being misled. What he did was to

speak under the auspices of a body pre-

tending to be a Socialist organization

and an auxiliary of the party, but in

fact an active and corrupt enemy of

the party. By so doing, he-the more,

as he occupies a high official position

in the party and has some celebrity as

a speaker-did sormally, whether he in-

cialist club, and so increase its powe

tioned by their critics, and as we have

heartily endorse the protest of the

agents for old-party politicians, must

comrade who helps such men to ply

their nefarious trade, however innocent

may be his intentions, does a greater

wrong to the party than he could do

pers which are most virulent in their

attacks on the trade-union movemen

know that the result will be to make

the working-class renders think for

themselves. That is all we want.

by openly deserting and opposing it.

to harm the movement.

discussion of this and other questions

must be condemned: - -

strangers believe that he is a true

erous than open enemies, especially

cialist forces.

#### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  Invariably in Advance.
One year
Slx months
Single copies
Bundle Rates:
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100 copies
200 copies
300 copies or more, per hundred
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Communications concerning the editorial partinent of the paper smooth be ad-wessed to the Editor.

isregarded, implaints about the business or editorial agement of the paper should be added to the Roard of Directors, Socialist herative Publishing Association, 154 am street, New York.

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



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account o

he Socialist Party (or Social Democratic rty in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party. cluster is a ring-valed organization while rores all its energies to two purposes: st, to disrupt the Socialist mevement and siler the Socialists who carry on the triangular tentral response of the property of the largular tentral response of the property of the property of the largular tentral response of the property of the propert THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e Socialist Party (the Social Democ y of New York) has passed throug and general election. Its growing p utilizated and its speedy victory owed by the great increase of its lown in these figures:



One good result of the Parks affair Is that it has provoked the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union to ithdraw from the Civic Federation. It's an HI wind that blows no good in ome quarter.

An attempt to blow up an electric ght company's plant in Colorado is reported and it is said the proprietors are at a loss to gness who could have stigated it. Better ask Mr. Rocke Seller-not the junior gentleman with the wings, but the old man, the "real thing." He is reported to know a great deal about the use of explosives as an accessory to "legitimate business en

'Set a thief to catch a thief," is the in the Asphalt Trust must think Mayor Low acted on this principle when he chose General Greene to head the police department of this city. Not that we would consider General Greene thief-no matter how much loot he got. We consider him "an eminently respectable business man." Can you tell the difference?

ft is said that the Englishman "does love a lord." We Americans are no far behind in snobbery. It seems that, after Prince Henry and Duke Boris, we are to have another chance to make an exhibition of ourselves over Prince 'Adalbert. Aren't our home-made Pork Kings and Kerosene Emperors enough

# "LABOR'S REAL SHARE."

for us, without importing the other

The man with but one idea is froublesome and pitiable object, even though his one dominating notion be wholly or in part a correct one, as is not uncommonly the case. But if the idea be correct, we should not despise it, however we pity the monomaniac Such happens to be the case with our erstwhile intriguing and backbiting fellow party member (we find it imto say "comrade") and now renegade, F. G. R. Gordon, "For years his hobby, his "idee fixe," his obsessing desire, leaving no room in his head for any other, has been to cavil at and pick flaws in the organization and policy larations, and the utterances of its spokesmen. While he yet called himself a Socialist, he seemed never to give a thought to what was good and

true in the party, but went about, like a wrong-headed Diogenes, with a rushlight lantern in broad day, searching for faults. But even a wrongheaded Diogenes may have his uses When he is right, let us listen to him as readily as to others.

Mr. Gordon's latest assault is in the pages of the July "Federationist," in an article entitled "Labor's Real Share." Of course, it is not a fair criticism. That were not to be expected of him. He picks out certain erroneous or inaccurate statements made by some Socialists, cites them as representative utterances of the Socialist Party, and proceeds to demolish them. Yet it must be admitted that the erroneous or inaccurate statements he criffeiges are much too commonly made by more or less credited spokes nen of our party, that his criticism is, in the main, though not altogether, a sound one, and that it is much to be desired that none of our comrades should commit indiscretions of state nent for which the credit of the move nent as a whole has to suffer.

Mr. Gordon cites such statements a

"The Census for 1900 shows th verage annual wage paid in this coun try to be \$437.50 per capita and the wealth produced per capita to be \$2,451 per year. The difference between these two sums represent the extent of rob-bery committed by the capitalists on the working class."

Or this: "The workers receive only 17 per cent. of what they produce and the capitalists get 83 per cent.' Or this: "Statistics show that the wage-workers produce \$10 per day and receive only \$1.38."

He then proceeds to show that, while the wage-figures given in these statements are approximately correct, the figure for the product is much exaggerated. He says:

"The great mistake is made by supposing that the gross value of the product represents the net value. Ac-cording to the above quoted statement, materials cost nothing, freight, fuel, superintendence, and office help like

wise cost absolutely nothing.
"Volume 7, United States Gensus,
1900, shows the gross value of our manufacturing and mechanical estabishments to be \$13.014.287.498 This gross value is arrived at by a constant duplication of value, owing to the fact that the finished products of one plant become the material of some other factory, in which they are chan into some higher form and again some higher form and again in-led in the value of products. The total cost of partly manufactured and original raw material used according the Census of 1900 was \$7,348,

"This latter sum subtracted from the gross value leaves \$5,666,142,743, and this is the net value added to the original raw material. All will underoriginal raw material. All will under-stand at a glance that the textile workers did not produce the cotton, nor gin it, yet raw cotton cost 37.5 per cent, of the gross total value of the products of the cotton mills in 1900. "Dividing this \$5,686,142,743 by the

total wage hands, 5,316,802 and we have \$1,065 as the net product per

even a little farther, as he shows that after allowing for cost of superintendence, fuel, freight, and one or two other items of legitimate cost, the average net yearly product per employee is about \$929, instead of \$2,451.

We are with Mr. Gordon, heartily.

Several times within the last three or four years The Worker has protested against the use by Socialist speakers and writers of the crude misstate ments which he here criticizes. It is foolish to exaggerate. And we have no need to exaggerate, even if it were safe or right to do so. The soher statement of fact that remains, which tallies pretty closely with the result of our own analysis of the statistics, is striking enough. If, even under the wasteful capitalist system, the wage-worker creates an average value of \$929 a year and gets back but \$437.50, about 47 per cent., that should be sufficient to conrince the wage-worker of the pro priety of changing to a system under which he would get the whole \$929 he produces-to say nothing of the increase in the product, through the reduction of waste and in other ways.

Mr. Gordon runs on to other remarks that are almost if not quite as far wrong as those he finds fault with. For instance, he argues that a part (he does not attempt to guess what part of the \$929 is produced by "plant, power, machinery, and organization"as if plant, power, or anything exceplabor necessarily performed fixed the value of the product. His most ortho dox economists could have taught him better than this.

Agnin, he says:

"In connection with these facts it may be well to state that the profit to the manufacturers according to the 1900 Census was \$1,900,485,604. This, however, was not a net profit, for out of this sum must be taken the cost of selling goods, bad debts, interest on borrowed capital, taxes, and internal revenue. The Census returns are of such a character that it is impossible to figure the actual profits in the manufacturing industry. They are not near so large, however, as our social-istic friends would like the public to

Here he is utterly wrong. The cost of selling must not be counted in this connection, because the figures are based on factory price, not on whole salers', jobbers', or retailers' prices. It the transfer of the goods from the factory to the consumer various new elements of labor, of resultant value, and of division of that value between capitalist and worker enter in. We have no accurate data on this; and it is as well for Mr. Gordon's point of view

profit to wages in the distributive in dustries is probably much higher than ctures. Bad debts have no place in such an analysis, unless we are to follow the economics of Douglas Jerrold and believe that the Hebrideaus "earn an honest but precarlous living by washing each others clothes." Bad debts constitute a loss to individual creditors, a gain to individual debtors, but neither a gain nor a loss to the capitalist class as such in its relations to the ruling class. Interest on borrowed capital, as Mr. Gordo must know, is as much a part of the income of the capitalist class as dividends on stock. If we are to concede the one item of taxes, we might more than cancel it by some neglected items on the other side; but it is relatively small enough to be passed over at present. It is safe to say that the figures for total profit as given by the Census are far, very far, below the truth.

Not to follow him into these vaga ries, the essential part of Mr. Gordon's article is correct and the statement which he criticizes and which are not infrequently to be met in Socialist papers are, in the form in which they are nunde (as expressing the direct division of product between employer and employed), utperly indefensible and pernicious.

.. Of course, it is possible to point out that, after the worker has got his wages, he has to give up a portion of it to the capitalist class in forms of capitalist revenue that have not yet been taken into account. For instance, he has to pay rent, which is as distinctly a form of exploitation as dividends and interest. How large a and there is no assumption that the hole this would make in his average of \$437.50 we have no means of saving with any accuracy, but yery likely it would take away a fifth of it. Again, as a retail purchaser (and often buying in the smallest quantities from day to day and under other disadvautages), he has to pay certain monopoly profits and bear the cost of certain wastes peculiar to such trade, which further reduces the ultimate purchasing power of his income. If then it is a question, not of what ratio wages bear to net product of labor, but of what share of their product the wage-workers are finally able to buy and consume, it is very likely that the true ratio would be as near to 17 per cent, as to 47. But that is not the question. It is not safe for us to make statements about this question, because we have no adequate data en which to base even an estimate.

Let us stick to this, then: At preent, in the manufacturing industries of the United States (which may be taken as fairly typical of all wage industry) the workers get back in wages but 47 per cent, of the net value they create, and the capitalists keep 53 per cent. in the form of profits or interest, open or disguised; and out of this 47 per cent., something more is exploited from the workers by the capitalists (landlords and others), but just how much we cannot say; and as the system developes, the capitalists' share tends to grow larger and the workers' share to grow smaller. This is a strong enough statement, though probably well withn the facts; and this much we can assert with positive certitude. More we cannot prove and should not say.

Yes, bombs and cannon-cruckers are absurd. But they are one degree less absurd than the average Fourth of July patriotic speech. They may be meaningless, but they are not posi-

OPEN FOES AND PALSE FRIENDS

May or should a Socialist take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself to spenk for Socialism, regardless of the character and purposes of the organization under whose auspirade Milis at Omaha, and elsewhere, for which, as reported in another coiumn in this paper, some locals censure him and others come to his defense raises the question in the best possible form for the discussion of the principle

The Ashfon compules think it was very intolerant, unreasonable, and unocialistic of the Omaha comrades to object to Comrade Mills' speaking inder the auspices of the so-called Sorialist Propaganda Club of that city They say it is all right for a Socialis to speak for Socialism wherever he gets a chance, "even under the auspices of any capitalist party." This, as w understand it, is the position Comrade Mills himself takes in his defense.

"Even under the auspices of any capitalist party." The word "even" here is misleading. We presume that no objection would be raised in any quarter to a comrade speaking from the platform of a Republican or a Democratic organization, of any or ganization frankly and openly opposed to Socialism, if he got the chance which is not likely to happen), pro vided only be talked straight Socialism and in unmistakable terms advocated the support of the Socialist Party and opposed the party under whose auspi ces he was speaking.

different one, and the comparison made can only confuse the question The ground upon which the Om comrades objected to Comrade Mills speaking for the "Socialist Propagands

have been driven out of the Socialist Party for good reason, having been onvicted of seting as tools of capitalist politicians. Its evident purpose is to sidetrack, so far as possible, the So-

cialist tendencies of the people of Omaha, to keep them away from and in hostility to the Socialist Party, to do machine, and to do ft by the treachrous method of pretending to be a Socialist organization. In a word, the club is a decoy set out by the political agents of eapitalism to divide, disorganize, mislead, and betray the So-

necessary. The much plundered work-ing people are beginning to think Thought is revolutionary. Thought is intellectual nitro-giveerine for blasting intellectual nitro-gyeerine for bissing the flinty mountains of prejudice. A thought is a file, a sharp saw for a soul in the gloomy dungeon of prejudice. Thought kills. Thought utterly des mental rubbish. Thought never what should not die. Thinking strovs mental rubbish slaves promptly become defiant and dare to do for freedom. Thought kills -kills slavery.

Stiffe brotherliness. Strangle man' grand, sweet dream of peace. Because a fat life of domineering idleness for industrial pirates and their pampered pets and shameless hangers-on is not much longer possible, unless the mas-ters, as usual, can set the working people chitching at each other's throats braining each other's sweat and blood oranging each others sweat and blood in a hateful spasm of national epilepsy called "patriotic" war. Drug the working people. Read again to the weary multitude the goriest pages of recent history, and declare to them that an act must be soaked in human blood be-fore it is magnificent. The people must lust again for another savage storm of stupid wrath called war.

"Fill the trenches with the bloodtended it or not, add to the prestige of eared careasses of citizens and with that fake organization, lead strangers to believe that it was a genuine So-Assuming their statement of facts to be correct (as it is not quesgood reason for believing it), we Omaha comrades. No Socialist-and least of all an official representative of the national organization-has a right, ender whatever pretext, to lend aid and comfort to spies and traitors within the lines. Open opponents we can respect. But men who pretend to be Socialists, but net in our ranks as e exposed and branded for the contempt of all decent men. And any

newed attack on Socialism is giving great joy to those very capitalist pathat Mr. Gonners ostensibly leads. We observe it with satisfaction, for we

The deficit of the postoffice system is announced to be nearly twice as big this year as last, Considering recent disclosures of the work of the good business men in charge of it, this i not surprising. And anyhow, why should we grunble? The bigger the postoffice deficit, the bigger the rallway dividends. It all goes to increase "our" national prosperity. But a Socinlist system of public ownershipoue that did not allow for profit, commissions, graft, rake-off, and loot-that would be terrible indeed.

The New Orleans "Times-Den rat," in a laudatory editorial article about Bebel, the German Socialist

eader, says: "A radical of the radicals in Ger-amny, he would, if he held the same views in this country, be regarded, ex-cept for a few of his tenets, and these the least important, as a conservative and a mossback."

Bebel spoke in this fashion in the teichstag, not long ago: "We Social Democrafs recognize no national frontiers. There are really but two natio in the world to-day-the nation of the workers of the world and the nation of the capitalists of the world. They are engaged in a world-wide war, which can be ended only by the victory of the working class through the S cial Democratic Party." So also say we Socialists of the United Star Does the "Thnes-Democrat" consid

-The rich get the ice in the speaking for the "Socialist Propaganda Club" is that this body is neither a frankly capitalistic nor an honestly So-cialist organization. There seems to like it?—Coming Nation.

# THE RED FLAG OF CAPITALISM.

By George R. Kirkpatrick.

ens" that roll along carefully sm

ed streets in rubber-tired carriages and

ons of shame-faced wage-earners vic-

ously seduced with ironically empty

prosperity" phrases, chloroformed rith pompous military rhetoric, stupe-ed by the proud strut and cheap swag-

ger of "the man on horseback"-yes

approval from these also through whose veins slips the inherited taint of long, low-bowing servitude.

Therefore, ave, therefore, from Missis-

the palaces and club-houses of Ameri-

ca's masters. The easily "buffaloed" multitude has again clapped its eni-loused palms in thoughtless approval,

when the rough, very rough-riding

visaged war stalk across the stage be

ness of glittering steel, the military be-hind which the gorged masters of the multitude have for ages fattened and

threatened in security-that fortress of

orce is stranger much stranger to-day

than before, the swaggering, unpainted, brave little hero of so many—so very many—hard-fought, far-famed bear-

scraps, dog-fights and buncomb battle-

fields strutted twice across the con-tinent with his cheap scream of "bravery in battle," and his hollow,

wicked recommendation of official, in-

ternational assassination of brothers

by brothers-commonly called war. Yes, that fortress of riot-guns is now stronger. No doubt the rent-interest-profit game, the game of gouge and

grab and keep, will be played more securely yet a little while by the plun-der-bloated masters of our "great and

glorious" country. Undoubtedly mill-

ions of our thoughtless young men are

rendler now for the United States Sen

ate of capitalists and capitalist prosti-tutes and the House of Misrepresenta-

tives, ably and artfully seconded by

White

Uncrowned Cruelty in the White House-to yell, "Sic 'em, sic 'em, boys!"

Yet, yet—everywhere, every day, the nen in overalls more respectfully,

more intelligently, more intently, more

gratefully LISTEN to the glad ne-

gospel of justice and peace. That speil, worked over the man in overalls

by the lion-hunting "man on horse-back," craftily boosted by his far-look-

ing manipulators, that cruel spell, will be, must be, broken. The shackles on the wrists and ankles of the working-

men are broken. The shackles on th

heads of workingmen must be broken

Comes now swiftly forward that soft-toned but all conquering gospel of pence and freedom-freedom for the cumb, voiceless multitude, now dead-

ened with the deafening roar of ma-

chinery, deadened with the stifling dust and hent of the mills, deadened with the poisoning gases of the mines;

freedom for the multitude soon to b

glad, happy, loving, laughing in the

commonwealth of co-operation, of mu tualism, of fraternalism—of Socialism Courage! "Courage! Put the strong

shoulders of your twelve million bal

lots to the "stalled world's wheel" and

with victorious boldness push! Strike March! Dawnward toward peace! For

now, you sweating, toil-tormented horde, know this:-that shrewd jug-

gler's word, word with which the swin-

ishly selfish masters have for ages so duced the gullible multitude into the

ditches across which those same mas

ters have then rolled on, speering

snickering and safe, that spell-workin word recking with the stench of cer

turies, that damnable word war and all

be stricken from the vocabulary and

affairs of mankind,—forgotten forever
—forever replaced by the sweetening

peace and the sane, ablding power of WARLESS SOCIALISM.

ales and CRUSH the supercilious anobs at Saratoga and ME; or, DIVIDE Newport; approval from the editorial, intellectual press; approval from the 'leading city supports' that all along carefully supports. DIVIDE your enemies and CRUSH THEM ONE AT A TIME; or, DIVIDE your enemies and shrewdly INDUCE THEM TO CRUSH EACH OTHER; nese are military tactics craftily em-loyed from the days of Alexander to from those who insolently time of Baer, Parry, Hanna, Mogan, and Rockefeller. These tactics are absolutely reliable. The capitalists know these factics; the capitalists acthrough palace-car windows at the common "hired men" that man the trains and keep the track in repair; approval from the masters who own the miles and mines and stick out their tongues in scorn at the hundreds of thousands out of work or "on strike" cept these tactics; the capitalists employ these tactics—and conquer. Regarded from the view-point of capi-talism another war is now imperatively for a few cents more a day; approva

Thought, however, can still be pre vented. Nascent thought can still be strangled in a wild delirium called "patriotic" war. Hence, everyone with influence must play his prostitute part in resurrecting the ferocious thirst fo

THREFORE, we see the red flag of capitalism strenucusly waved before the bulging, easily inflamed eyes of the multitude. "Good fighters," "war;" "young men anxious to fight;" "war," military giory," "war;" "brave sol-iers," "war;" "the most improved diers," arms," "war;" "the greatest navy on earth," "war;" "victory," "war;" "war;" strongermilitin," "war!" "war!" "war!" -thus over and over this red flag, this Christless vocabulary of blood spilling crueity, on and on for weary weeks and for fourteen thousand miles—till those disgusting phrases steam in memory with the gushing blood of the long ourned slain.

fixed bayonets march on on to noisy glory, on to the red madness of the brutal battle-field. That was his pagan text before a nation of Christians; that was his loveless refrain beliewed before blushing school girls; that was his Alexandrian slogan before excitable, impressible boys; that before excitable, impressible boys; that was his gore-stained banner gallantly flaunted before the wet eyed, and souted widows and the hobbling cripples of the Civil War; that was his racecursing call to eighty millions of peo-ple sick of stupidiry disputing with sword and cannon, longing to embrace one another in caressing fraternalism. Historia echo of the cruel voice of Gesar, savage whoop from the toub of Napoleon, the assassin of France, barbarous yell from the war-cursest plains of the long, long ago-that-yes, just that was as high as his poor, stub-by wings could lift him from the red-stained earth on his tour of self-exhibition, fondly, jejunely petting himself before his people; just that constituted his undignified bid for enough ignorant dorsements of conventions packed with sleek and lazy stall-fed parasites called politicians, perfured lackeys of capital-

he played his winning card, his part, the lamistion of cruelty till cruelty bethe laudation of cruelty fill cruelty be-comes picturesque, aggressive, impu-dent and national. He played. He won. He will be renominated. Renom-imated by a "glory"-loving people, graticful for a heavy dose of literary, military syrup that invariably flatters, fosters and fattens the subre-to-died tiger lurking in the human breast. tiger lurking in the human breast. "Renominated?" 'That man?" Certainof foxy, Industrial exars comes enthusiastic approval; approval from the profit-stuffed leeches whose pouting lips suck and tug at the veins of the toiling multitude; approval from

Our > Erteemed

Contemporaries

BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

tinn" Socialists, the "New Thought'

one that dured to show that it was simply a ruse of the capitalist parties to side-track us, was hooted down as an enemy of Socialism. The public school system, postal system and pub-lic roads were the principal examples of Socialism. If the working class was

The Liberator.

ed" Socialists who pride themselves on their ability to reach all classes, espe-cially the capitalist class and who point with pride at our postal and school systems as living examples of what Socialism will do. The only rea-son that this middle class Socialism and its teachers did not create a split here on a fusion or compromise deal as was the case in San Francisco, Spo-kane. Utah and Denver or deliberate Socialists, and the middle class "just as good a Socialist as you are" say that you are narrow-minded, while case of accepting bribes as in Montang and Nebraska, was that there was no working class element in the party to attempt to hold them in line, so they they are working for the cause of hu-It is best for the growth of a strong voted for the best man in all parties organization that this element in the Socialist Party be understood. In Orgeon this "utopian" Socialism has held full sway, forty-one locals bethere being but few Socialist straigh

It is becoming noticeable that the In Organized during the hurrah of the last campaign, most of them dying soon after. Direct Legislation Leagues were attracting more notice among the Socialists than Socialism. And the initiative and referendum was the principal topic under discussion and any clear topic under discussion and any ended in disruption wherever they ended in disruption wherever they

have been able to get control, and al though being expelled for their traits ous actions we find them still being supported by the middle class element among our papers and speakers in op-position to the regular party organiza-

of Socialism. If the working class was spoken of, it was with an expression of sympathy. The prevailing sentiment was that the working class must depend upon the middle class for advisers and leaders. We must all admit that this condition is surely deplorable and hasten to inquire as to the cause of it. These people have received their ideas concerning Socialism from the "Apepal to Reason" and the literature that it advertised, also from lecturers The time is coming when the rank and file of the party membership will refuse to countenance such actions whether it be by an editor, a national

-We want to be able to return good news to Berlin in November. Dis-tribute Socialist literature NOW as a means to that end.

# WAGES AND

By Horace Traubel

Wages and —, De you not see, boss, that the and is worth a good deal more to us than wages? We want We must have wages. the and is a beyond which the spirit demands. Wages will satisfy the stomach. But no wages however high will satisfy the soul. Our demand is not a stomach demand. It is a soul demand. That is why wages will never settle our issue. You might build wages up big as a mountain. The soul would still have new proportions would still have new proportions make. What is it that the soul wo still ask? The soul's self. That is what we are fighting for. The soul's self. All is for the soul's self. All self. All is for the soul's self. All civilization is for the soul's self. All of America, shrewdly kept too poor to buy what their own weary minds and their puffed and blistered hands create; and, saddest of all, approval from mililife, all mortal experience, all immortal prophecy, is for the soul's self. The soul's self in the man. The soul's self in the child. We demand wages because that is a feature of our p But it is only a feature. to real business in our and. The mo-tive of that program is a soul motive. We sometimes express it in the lan guage of a price list. But it is still a soul demand. It is a call for self-own-You think you make a great point on

You think you make a great point on us when you tell us how much money we lose when we go on a strike. We know we lose the money. But we gain in self-respect. What the purse loses the soul wins. It is a price we are willing to pay. When wages look down the soul looks up. The highest wages may be the lowest. They may be purchased at such a cost of shower. sippi to Minnesota and from Florida to Oregon there is a wide-grinning chuckle of lip-smacking satisfaction in be purchased at such a cost of slavery Wages cannot be civilized. The very conception of wages is barbarous. When we are civilized wages will have disappeared. Wages will be superceded fore the plain, deludable people. The people's delight in arms has been re-newed, artfully deepened; and THUS and THEREFORE that defiant fortby ownership. Ownership is civiliza tion. We may compromise with you expedient for expedient. But we never compromise, principle for principle. You may as well understand first as last that we are not really fighting for wages. That is on the surface. That has deceived you. We are righting for ownership. Our children go into the mines and factories and offices martyred to this idea. They do not know it, but they are martyred. Wages and —. If we had only wages to fight for we would surrender right here. It is the and beyond that keeps us going. You think that if you could get us to accept a figure below what we ask and perhaps about what you are willing to give our case would be settled. Do no believe it. Our case will be reopened again and again until the question of ownership is settled in our favor.

Do you think that we are incapable

of spiritual protest? Do you think that we have no ambition beyond the creature desires that may be pacified by a wage-lift? Are the margin joys in life beyond us? They are beyond our purse. They are not beyond us. We build your cities. Then you ask: Can the city afford to pay these men wages? Let the city pay us the city. That the city can afford to do. Th skyscrapers look down with disdain upon the men who at sunset descend from monster scaffolds, put their empty dinner pails on their tired arms and go east or west or north or south to rather dubious tenements which they call their homes. "Can we afford to pay these men what they ask?" the skyscrapers ask. Why, yes, dear miracled skyscrapers, you can: You can pay them yourself. They do not ask for more than yourself. Less than yourself would not be pay. It would be a manacle quotation. What is withheld for full pay is a tribute to barbar

ant. It has taken possession of the dreams of the continents. It is fierce and strong. It is sleepfess and inexor-able. It is without malice. It is also without fear. That little tremendom and. Three letters spelling revolution in a new way. An innocent finy word running humble errands in speech. A word berbed and full of challenge. A word soft and full of treaty. You may build your babels. This and will co

fuse you.

Wages and —. That next something which labor has to say will show thing which labor has to say will show the stomach labor. you how far above its stomach labor has always lived. Labor may have reasons for taking less than reason de-mands. But the and is still ahead and will yet prevail. The and of ownership. The and of the spirit. That and buried deep in the heart of the children at to slave roo lisp of the cradle. That and of protest and accusation. That and that leads and promises. That and of our faith that you have often put on crosses but could never kill.

Joseph Wanhope formerly editor of

# Current Literature

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

FELIERRACH. The Roots of the So. cialist Philosophy. By Frederick Engels. Translated, with a Critical Introduction, by Austin Lewis, Chicago, Charles-II, Kerr & Co. 1963, Cloth, 133 pages, Price, 50 cents.

Grant Allen says that no demonstra tion will really convince an English-man that the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides until he has seen a railway built upon plans involving the use of that proposition and the company pay ing dividends. This is putting strong. But it is no doubt essentia true that the English are an unph strong. But it is no doubt essentially true that the English are an unphilo-sophic people, and it is doubly true of us Americans, who add the faults of national youth to those of the commer cial spirit. We take pride in being "practical," and too often that means hat we take a perverse and unreas able pride in being superficial. It is to be feared, therefore, that the circle of readers to whom this translation of el's book on Fenerbach will appeal is to be a small other in the ranks of the Socialist movement is to be found more capacity for the appreciation of such books than in any other circle of the

those who talk with the most assureir own culture For most of ps-and sins that it

should be so-Hegel is a nan Fenerbach one degree worse, an un-heard-of name. Yet if there lived any man in the nineteenth century who for sheer power of mind and for influence upon the world's thought de-serves a permanent place above Marx, that man was certainly Hegel, Americans at least think that we know something of Darwin and Spencer generally at second hand-and we talk rather confidently about them. Now Hegel's direct influence on Darwin was probably very slight; but what Dar-winism owes to the Hegelian philo-Hegel's direct influ sophy, what Hegel's influence did 42 make possible the understanding and the ready acceptance of Darwin's great idea, it would be hard indeed/to overstate. As for Spencer, he certainly has never realized to what an extent he is a Hegelian; but the world will ultimately recognize that a very large part of Spencer's tremendous work consisted in putting into its right form the content of philosophic thought that Hegel embodied in false and confusing

The epoch-making idea of the nine eenth century, the idea of evolution in its largest sense, was enunciated by Hegel with a force that, circumstances favoring, set all minor questions aside sophic thought of the whole world. In England and in Germany the develor ment of the idea took somewhat inde-pendent courses—with Darwin and Spencer in England, Marx and Enge's above all others in Germany as its great exponents.

Yet, by the greater number of those

who have read him from preface to colopbon, Hegel is regarded as the great champion of idealism, as opposed to materialism—most unlucky of words!-as opposed, let us say, to the words,—as opposed, let us say, to the scientific method and "Weltanschau-ung." That is because most students read with their eyes only, not with their brains, because they read words and not the things that

How Hegel is related to Darwin and After-Darwin, to Spancer and After-Spencer, one who cares to know-and all should care to know-may learn, and learn much beside, from the de lightful nages of David G. Riffilia relation the "Communist Manifesto" stands to the "Philosophy of History." by what truly Hegelian manner of turning laside-out the Hegelian idealism, welcomed at first by reactionaries as well as by empty dreamers, transthe "materialistic conception of his-tory" and became legitimately the philosophy of the social revolution, he who cares to know—and, again, all should care to know—may learn from the not so attractive pages of this little book of Marx' great and modest collaborator and the

and it presumes too much philosophical training in the average reader to be always as lucid as might be wished. But let us take the good the gods provide and make the most of it. It would be enrensonable to expect that every book should be at once as compact and as clear as "Socialism, from Utopia to

Science." And one need not care much for Hegel or Feuerbach to find it worth while to read and reread the fifth and closing section, in which the "materialistic conception" is expounded and illustrated—especially the exceed-ingly suggestive, though so briefly sketched, application of it to the history of religion.

As for the translation, Austin Lewis has grappled bravely with a difficult task and, on the whole, succeeded as well as we need expect. It may be ungracious to pick flaws, but we cannot refrain from asking whether "genial" on page 36 and page 68, "allenation" on page 52, "fantastie" and "fantastical" on page 53 and elsewhere, "delivering" on page 53, "evidences" on page 64, really convey to English minds the contextual meaning of the words they are used to translate. Near the bottom of page 87 there is a break in the construction and the sense, evidently due to a printer's "out." Finally, to do no more faulfinding, we could wish for a footnote on page 66 to explain the now so us-familiar word "phlogistic," and still more for a footnote on page 54 to tell the unwary reader just what sort of faise Socialism is designated by the quoted phrase, "true Socialism."

The translator's introduction, one hould not forget to say, is appreciative

the Chicago "Socialist" and now of the Erie "People," contributes to the July number of the "Comrade" the fifteenth article in the "How I Became a So-chilist" series—decidedly the best, we should say, that has yet appeared under that head, Leonard D. Abbott writes on "The Influence of Emerson and Thoreau," John Spargo on "Keir' (J. Keir Hardie), and William Thur ston Brown on "A Question from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." "Leve and Labor," Ernest Crosby, is a satisfeal sk aimed at a certain type of dilatrante reformer; to our judgingut, it is not up to Mr. Crosby's mark. Pertraits of Comrade Wanhope, of Hardle, of Em-erson and Thoreau are among the many illustrations. One other deserves many musculations. On their descreas particular notice—a reproduction of a very remarkable allegorical drawing by J. Franklin Booth entitled "The Master's Vision," which commanded the attention of thousands of visitors at the Globe Fair.

# MORE TRUE THAN FUNNY

Many a truth is spoken in jest. The Many a truth is spoken in jest. The Washington "Star" states the "function" of the capitalist class more accurately, perhaps, than it intends in this imaginary dialogue:

"Suppose you succeed in owning the earth," said the abrupt man, "what

good will it do you?"
"Well," answered the trust promoter

"I'm naturally a mem of hospitable in-stricts. There will be a kind of settle faction in feeling that I am permitting other people to inhabit this globe." --- If you have an extra copy of The

Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he books than in any other circle of the give it a candid reading smerican reading public, not excepting give it a candid reading

### T\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PARTY NOTES.

------heading of "The Way They Worked for Omaha," publishes copies of letters from A. W. Ricker, of the "Appeal to Renson," to Nebraska comrades, ten during the controversy over the location of headquarters, in which he attempts to "show you how necessary it is that we organize locals in the Western field at once, in order that the Eastern comrades may not take our headquarters away from Omaha." In one letter to the Nebraska State Secretary, Ricker says: "I am confiden at Omaha ought to be able to help aid it with 500 or 1,000 members of the locals, and you comrades must see to it that the membership of the party is increased sufficiently to make this possible."

Notwithstanding the hot weather when it is difficult to meet for the pur pose of organization, the national of fice has received requests during the week for organizing materials from Vermont, Washington, Kansas, Ten-nessee, Iowa, Indian Territory, Okla-homa, North Carolina, West Virginia, Nevada, and Louisiana.

Arrangements are being made to have Comrade Ben Hanford of New York make a western tour under the direction of the national party head-quarters. Hanford is one of the most ers in America, and his tour should be ductive of much good to the organized movement. Dates will be made only with the principal cities in each state, and the tour will extend to the Pacific Coast. Full particulars will be furnished in due time by the National Secretary through the state secretaries

Socialist speakers who are open for engagements on Labor Day are reested to send their names and terms to the National Secretary, as inquiries for speakers are beginning to arrive.

Inasmuch as the national office has to pay cash for supplies, it will be necessary for cash to accompany all orders for the new party buttons. Sam-

State Secretary Irish of Maine writes enthusiastically about Comrade Dan A. White's work in that state, where members and two reorganized and put into good shape. Irish states that Comrade James F. Carey will break into his vacation to fill several dates in Maine, and other able speakers will also be used during the next few months, among them Charles H. Vail, W. T. Brown, and Dr. H. A. Gibbs of

National Organizer John W. Brown had a hard time in Vermont, where it ed eight meetings and organized a local at Bellows Falls with eight men

Frank P. O 'Hare held a meeting at Dryden, Mich., recently that came near ending in a riot through the unwarranted interference of the mayor and chief of police. Comrade O'Hare had aking but a few minutes when He stopped his speech and he and Or-ganizer C. J. Lamb of Bryden argued the matter with the officer and the mayor, protesting against the invasion of the constitutional right of the people to peaceable assemblage and free It was finally agreed that dress; but he bardly got well into his subject before the chief interfered and attempted to pull him off x. Three times during his address was O'Hare set upon and beaten by the authorities who know they had inw under which he could be ardetermination to break up a peaceable public meeting by a miserable bluff that did not work. The Socialists knew their legal rights and stood for them. The large assemblage, numbering well into the hundreds, voted its officials and their backers, in which scores of decent Republicans and Democrats joined with the Socialists. For it looked as if the village officer would receive rough handling, but th speaker got the crowd under control and the meeting went on peaceably to the rades McFarland and Clark came from Flist. Threats of violence had been made and many expected a rough time. A large crowd assembled, and Comrade McFariand began the speaking, not knowing whether he would land in jail or be allowed to return home Quiet prevailed. The people, number-ing several hundred, listened attentive-ly and learned many new things. Comrade Clark followed and held th

The comrades of Greenfield, Mass and the vicinity were equally surprised and pleased when Rev.C. E. Beals, one of the most noted clergymen of that part of the state, in the baccalaureate ser-mon to the graduating class of the high school, avowed himself a Socialist and commended the ctudy of Socialist principles to the young men and women just entering an active life. In Beals said that while he does not pro-pose to take any active part in politics, he has come to a full acceptance of reading, shall vote the ticket of the Socialist Party, and make no secret of

crowd till a late hour. Not a lawless voice was raised. Socialism and free speech had won the day.

P. W. Doyle of East Boston is re-

On July 1 Comrade Frederick Krafft

every Wednesday evening until Ele ado it obert Paine will sp

to the service of the Philadelphia co rades in their agitation among the 100,-000 striking textile workers of that city, at the expense of the National Headquarters. He will work from July

Comrade Caldwell seems to have made a deep impression in Youngs town, O., judging from the excellent report-and interview given in the "Labor Advocate" of that town.

The financial secretary of Local Cov ington, Ky., writes: "Pierse send us 100 copies of The Worker every week. It will be our jubilee edition ever week for six months."—W. R. Hinke another Covington comrade, says: "The Worker is Local Covington's favorite The other papers are good enough in their way, but Covington comrades like the ways of The Worker better."

There is a strike of street railway employees on in Richmond, Va., and the customary factics used by the capi-talist government officials are being employed. The military is out and Comrade John Catrell says little boys are being arrested and fined for calling a scab a scab. Socialists are nevertheless holding agitation meetings and distributing excellent Socialist liferature strike, and has a committee acting jointly with the executive committee of strikers. Now that the workers are found with the enemy, as usual.

National Organizer John M. Ray is in the Birmingham district of Ala-bama, where 13,000 miners suspended work on July 1, pending a settle of the wage scale question with the operators for another year.

It was intended that National Lec turer John C. Chase should spend a week in southeastern Ohio on his re-turn trip home to Massachusetts, but State Secretary Critchiow could not arrange dates, so Chase was ordered to Philadelphia, where he will spend two their agitation among the striking tex-tile workers. Chase will then go to New York, where it is expected som meetings will be arranged. Chas closed in Kentucky at Ashland on Jun 30, after addressing nine meetings in Bellevue, Dayton, Covington, West Covington, Ludlow, Newport, Ashland, and Winslow, State Secretary writes that Chase's work was out of all proportion to the cost, which was comparatively small, and much good was accomplished. Kentucky comra expect to get on the official ballot in

Comrade W. E. Clark, assistant t the National Secretary, filled two Aberdeen, S. D., during the week endfug June 28, speaking on S well attended meetings held under the auspices of the Madison Chautauqua and Aberdeen Industrial Encampinent.

"I am glad to note the uncompro ing attitude of The Worker," Comrade Latimer of Portland, Ore., "and consider it one of the strongest bulwarks of the movement

National Organizer M. W. Wilkin opened his work in Washington, at Scattle, June 28, speaking under the auspices of the local there.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana will meet at Butte on July 12, to elect officers for the (fining year. The headquarters will her after be in Butte.

"The old state of New Hampshire t beginning to emerge from the dar valley of conservatism in which it has o long dwelt and is climbing the hill so long dweit and is emining the air of progressive thought and action," writes Comrade Buker of Franklin. "The people are already discarding the old-time parrow ideas induced by their hill-enclosed environment and are coming up into the glad sunshine of the broad ideas inculcated by the gospel of Socialism. Socialist speakers are sorely needed throughout the state, essary funds are not forthbut the ne nrades are too poor coming, as the cor regular dues. Party literature is doing good work, however, and the move-ment is growing in numbers and means, and as erganized effort will now supplement individual work good gains are expected all along the line.

western tour of Father McGrady is going to be an unqualified success, as apolications for engagements are arriv ing in every mail.

Manager Critchlow reports that the

Local Omaha commends The Worker and the "Socialist" of Seattle as "worthy the support of all true Social-ists."

Local New Haven, Conn., will hold an important meeting at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, Tuesday evening. July 14, at 8 p. m. All should attend.

The free, independent, American citizens of Somerrille, Conn., are afraid to have a Socialist paper sent to them because the postmaster, Mr. Homer, is brother-in-law of the Keeney brothers who own the principal local manufacturing company. Subscribers to Socialist papers saving failed to get their papers regularly, one young fellow had courage enough to go to the post-office and ask why the paper which he had paid for did not come, and he Teccived the reply: "Yes, it comes every week, but we did not think you wanted such a paper, so we put it in the basiset." The The free, independent, American citia paper, so we put it in the basket." The postmaster who exercises such a care-ful censorship over the minds of the people he is supposed to serve was ar-rested three years ago on a charge of having robbed the post-office, but he master yet instead of being in

On July 1 Comrade Frederick Krafft spoke to about two hundred people at Five Corners, Jersey City, and sold twenty-four copies of the "Comrade." Temple, Room 7. All who are interested in Socialism are invited to attend and join the organization.

ug held by the Social D ocratic Party in Cooper Union last Fri-day to celebrate the fremendous gains of the German Socialists was well at tended, the large hall being filled de-spite the drizzling rain. Ben Hauford, who presided, in opening the meeting. ed the lying of our public press, and declared that the Social Democratic Party of Germany was as revolutionary as any assembly district branch of the S. D. P. of New York. He compared the editor of the New York "Times" to Dickens' Mr. Podpointed out that the "Times" spoke of Liebknecht as if he were living, no knowing that the great German was dead, aithough he had the largest funeral ever seen in Europe. This side of twins, said Hanford, there were never two people more alike than the Kaiser and our own Roosevelt, and we will do with Kaiser Roosevelt and the class he represents, what the Socia Democrats of Germany will do with Kaiser William-that is get along without him. George D. Herron, who had just returned from Europe, follow-ed with a characteristic address, dealing with the difference between reform and revolution and declaring that the victory of the German Social Democ-racy was due to the fact of its having been a consistent movement. He point ed out that the German Socialist movement had succeeded in preventing the precipitation of an abortive revolution at arms which would be just what the Kaiser desires, and warned the American workers that the same danger should be avoided here. Comradé Her ron spoke eloquently against the temptation to compromise with the old prejudices of the people in order to make temporary gains and declared that Socialism stood for a complete break with the whole existing society. Herron was followed by Dr. H. A Glbbs of Worcester, Mass. and John W. Slayton, the Socialist councilman of Newcastle, Pa. Dr. Gibbs said that the door of opportunity was closed to the workingman when the individual tool of production became a machine of class-conscious workingmen. The eleguence an d wit of our Massachu setts comrade made a most favorable impression upon the Socialists of New York who heard him for the first time.

A joint meeting of the 16th and 17th Club, Fulton street and Ralph avenue Members are urged to make a special

The Executive Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., desires to learn the dates and places of meetings of all such societies, clubs, and other organizations as are likely to permit a Se cialist speaker to deliver one or mor es before their members. Socialists or sympathizers who know of any such organization are requested to give the information required to the Organizer of Local New York, 64 E.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Mon-day, July 13, at 8 p. m. All members are urged to attend. The Committee on Ways and Means will report on plans for raising more funds for the

A regular meeting of the 24th A. D. was held on June 20. A report from the Auditing Committee was the first order of business. Comrade Ditzer re-ported that the books of former Branch were found correct, and that they d \$51.91 on hand and nineteen good standing members. The committee to audit the books of former Branch II has not met, but Comrade Konecky re-ported that former Branch II has twenty good standing members, and Comrade Goldbarth reported that he has \$5.78 on hand. The Auditing Committee was instructed to make a report at the next meeting. Officers elected: Financial Secretary, Comrade Melzer; Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Organizer, Comrade C. Her tle; Treasurer, Comrade Ditzer. Defe gates to the Murray Hill Agitation District Committee: Comrade Sacks. Ertel, and Goldbarth. Delegates to the General Committee: Comrades Golbarth, Meyer, Wallace, and Hertie. and Goldbarth, Delegates to Platform Committee: Comrades Goldbarth, Brier and Hertle. Picule Committee: Committee Lovy, Ditzer, Mel mittee: Commides Lovy, Ditzer, Mel-zer, Zettwock, and Hirsch. Delegates to Local New York Committee Picnic Comrades Wilke, Lebed, and Konecky. It was decided to appoint a committee at each meeting to visit all members that stay away from basiness meet ings, or are not in good standing. The organizer has been instructed to arrange outdoor meetings whenever con-venient. The next meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall on Thursday, July 16.

All members of the 4th A. D. branch are requested to attend the next regu lar meeting on Friday evening, July 11, at 232 E. Broadway, and bring friends willing to be enrolled as new members. Enrolled Social Democratic oters are also invited.

The special meeting of the Youn People's Social Democratic Club of Brooklyn, held on July 2, was well at tended, and one new me tended, and one new member was admitted. The report of the picnic committee showed total income, \$313.25; total expenditures, \$173.49; net receipts, \$139.76. It was decided to attend the affair of the Yorkville Young tend the affair of the Yorkville Young People's Club at Noll's Schuetzen Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, Bronx, in a body, and members are to meet for that purpose at Broadway and Myrtle avenue stauon at 1 p. m. on Sunday, July 12. Comrades Krueger, Kaufmann and Weigi were elected as committee for the arrangement of excursions; and Comrades Burmeister, Schlegel and Krueger are to arrange debates and Krueger are to arrange debates and discussions by which to acquaint the members and their friends with the principles of the Socialist movement. After an interesting discussion of the negro problem and its relation to the present system of wage-slavery, the club adjourned until the next regular meeting on July 16.

The readers of The Worker and the enrolled Socialist voters residing in the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts have

been invited to attend a meeting at Ciark's Hall, northwest corner of Twenty-lifth street and Eighth avenue on Friday evening, July 10, which will be addressed by George D. Herron and Algernon Lee.

At the last meeting of the First Agi-tation District the delegates of the dif-ferent assembly branches reported that they are about to issue an appeal to the enrolled Socialist voters to take an active part in the campaign. The Great Central Palace Hall in Clinton street has been taken for a mass meeting on and been taken for a miss meeting on July 24, and prominent speakers will be procured for the occasion. It was decided to issue an appeal through the Jewish "Forward" to all the Socialist clubs to send delegates to the meetings of the First Agitation District and a committee was also elected to ask the "Forward" Advisory Editorial Board meeting of this agitation district will be held on Thursday evening, July 9.

Comrades Chase, Roewer, and Phillips held a very successful open-air meeting on Madison Square, Tuesday evening. There was a Single Tax meeting in another part of the Square, but the crowd soon deserted their plat-form for that of the Social Democratic Party. The Single Taxers appealed to the police to stop those Socialist dis-turbers and our comrades obligingly moved a block up the avenue. The whole crowd followed, of course, and applauded vigorously when our speaks

#### MILLS AND OMAHA.

Locat Portland, Ore., asks us to publish the following resolution: "Whereas, Waifer Thomas Mills, Na-tional Committeeman from Kansas, has been spenking under the auspices of expelled members of Omaha. isco, and Spokane, against the

"Whereas, Local Portland lacks con fidence in such tactics; therefore be it "Resolved, That Local Portland de-lines the services of Comrade Mills." Local Ashton, Neb., on the other hand, has adopted and asks us to pub lish a resolution condemning Local Omaka for its action in the motter, in

"Wherens, The State Local Quorum resolutions passed by Local Omnas, Mills for lecturing on Socialism Omaha under auspices other than that of Local Omnha; and

"Whereas, We cannot see any reason for any comrade to refuse to propagate Socialism under any and all circum-stances, even under auspices of any

capitalist party; and
"Whereas, It has been the custom of
many prominent Socialist speakers to
speak on different occasions under auspices other than that of Socialist organizations, Coincide E. V. Defis organizations, Comrade E. V. Deca having spoken in Omaha, July 4, 1902, under similar auspices; be it "Resolved, That we consider the ac-

tion of Local Omaha as unsocialistic, showing narrow-mindedness and perty jealousy, and as a hinderance to Socialist progress; and be it further
"Resolved, That we regret and protest against the action of our State

Local Quorum in endorsing the resort tions of Local Omaha, condemning Courade Walter Thomas Mills," To put this matter in a correct light

the Nebraska State Quorum in request ing Comrade Mills not to speak under the auspices of the so-called "Socialist Propaganda Club" of that city and censuring him when he disregarded that request, it is necessary to present ome facts from a statement issued by the State Quorum, under the signa-tures of Comrades La Bille, Condit,

Caffery, and Hyfand.

According to this statement, which The Worker, from other sources, has reason to believe correct, the name of the Socialist Party was seized mon in 1900 by corrupt agents of the Republican party, for the purpose of dividing the opposition and securing Republi-can victory. Very little Socialist agi-tation had at that time been done in the state, there was virtually no organiration there and the field was thus still open for political fakirs to use the lit-tle understood word "Socialist" as a tle understood word "Socialist" as a phrase to juggle with, to attract sentimental radicals away from the already declining Populist and Bryanite move-ment. Theo. Kharas, T. A. Edwards, G. E. Baird, Alexander, Chambers, and ers, and submitted to referende Randolph are named as having been M. about O'Hare's remarks and conactive in this move.

After the election of 1006 this group time was a delegate and therefore an

disintegrated and began to quarret, probably about the division of the spoils. Baird and Edwards charged spoils. Band and the pay of the Republican party, proved their charges, and had him expelled, the majority of the followers of the movement, of course, not being aware of the corrupt practices of the lenders. On the other hand, the same crowd expelled A. W. Ricker (now of the "Appeal to Reahand, the same to the "Appeal to Rea-Ricker (now of the "Appeal to Rea-son") in his absence, evidently fearing that he would be able to expose their rascality. Ricker, appealing to the National Committee, and Baird and Edwards being called on to bring proof of their charges against him, they of their charges against him, they

ings of an organization built up, absolutely uncompromising in its attitude toward each and all of the old parties. As a real Socialist movement arose, the comrades proceeded to investigate the things that had been done in the name

things that had been done in the name of the party, with the result that they expelled or drove out of the party the whole malodorous group referred to. Some of these members, expelled for proven compiletty with Republican politicians—notably Baird, Alexander, Chambers, and Randolph—bave erganized what they call the Socialist Propaganda Club in Omaha, as a means of dividing the Socialist movement as they divided the Populist movement they divided the Populist movement. Comrades, Do Business With Your Own Kind! Don't live in tenements and pay tribute to the landlord, when you can have a nice suburban home of your own on payments similar to rem have fine one or two-family house of dividing the Socialist movement as they divided the Populist movement before and of discrediting it in the cyes of the workingmen. In this they are signally faiting, because the workers are able to make their own comparison between the crooked record of these men and the straightforward conduct of the organized party. Nevertheless, they are able to do the movement a cortain amount of harm, temporarily, and the comrades in Omaha naturally object to having a National Committeeman and a prominent party Bronx or suburbs of Brooklyn. For particulars address, WM. BUTSCHER, LOUIS D. BEHREN,

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auspices against the protest of the

local, even though he speaks straight

party discipline, which is commented upon in the editorial column of The

THE "C. R. M." REPORT.

Frank P. O'Hare writes us to deny

that, as stated by our Ohio correspon

dent. C. R. M., he took advantage of

dential nomination, saying that wha

he did do was to recommend Mills as a speaker. He also denies having spoken as reported about the New York courades and organization.

On the same matter Comrade Thos

C Devine of Toledo writes us, pointing

ut that State Secretary Critchlow's

reply to C. R. M. dealt largely with ridiculously unimportant details, and

declaring that the statement of C. R.

M. in regard to the State Secretary's report was virtually correct; the report did contain the objectionable language alleged by C. R. M. and the only rea-

on it was not referred back was that

the Secretary himself cancelled the passage, so that Comrade Critchlow's

reply is really an evasion; he also points out that the resolution against one man holding two offices was voted

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At the last meeting of the Duily

Globe Conference of Brooklyh dele-gates of various unions came in-structed to vote for an assessment or

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liated, the contributions to be paid

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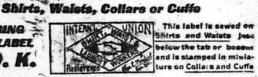


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### HOW OTHERS THINK OF F. O. MacCARTNEY.

Memorial Resolutions Adopted by the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Estimate Made by Spring field "Republican."

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 24. the daily press of the United States for drmness, dignity, and breadth of view, in reviewing this year's session of the Legislature to-day, speaks in the folowing terms of the Socialist members:

"The Socialist Party has gained one number in Mr. Ransden of Brockton, but it has suffered an almost irrepara loss in legislative circles, by the eath of Mr. MacCartney of Rockland. n Mr. MacCartney's honor were well deserved, and they put the vast social and moral issue which inspired him more clearly than could have been exected from members of other political parties. The new member has not risen to the grade of the former two, out he has emphasized upon the stat crease in the numbers of Social as in previous years.

and Democratic parties have been per ded and have voted for some of ir measures. They have held the ause they have had well-defined polit ical principles. Indeed, with the ex-ception of two or three other members, they have been alone in having a workng political philosophy. Their fulness of thought has illustrated the general poverty of political and ethical principle on the part of most of the mem ers -who undoubtedly represent the policy, for the decline in the general religious and political tone of the peo-ple, and which emphasizes the urgent uccessity on the part of the people generally of getting back to solid ground and clear moral convictions upon mat-ters of both politics and religion, in both of which the popular deficiency is marked, serious and detrimental. The Socialists, in this regard, are bet-ter missionaries and public servants than any other class in the Legisla

BOSTON, Mass.-Following are the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives in memory of our late Contrade MacCartney:
"Whereas, Frederick O. MacCartney,

a member of the House of Representa tives from the Fourth Plymouth Represcutative District, died at his home in Rockland on the twenty-fifth day of May in the year nineteen hundred and

olved, That the House of Repre sentatives hereby expresses its sense of loss and profound sorrow at the death of one of its most earnest and prominent members. Born in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, November 2, 1864, and educated in the publi ols of Storm Lake, Iowa, at Iowa College. Grinnell, Iowa, and at the Andover Thelological Seminary, Mr. MacCartney was ordained first as a Congregational minister, and then as a Unitarian minister. In the latter capacity he was an assistant pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Box ton, and, later, minister of the Unita-Church of Rockland. After a Mr. MacCartney decided to enter politics, as affording him a broader field for the accomplishment of his life purpose,—the uplifting and advancement of the laboring classes. In a normally Republican district he Socialist. He at once arose to emi-nence in the House, not only by the radical character of his opinions, but the uncompromising intrepldity lavishes privileges upon the rich and no opportunity to denounce it in scatt terms. Rightly or wrongly he was convinced that inequalities in the dis-tribution of wealth sprang from legis-la ion, and could be cured by legisla-With his whole heart he gave him self to the propagation of his faith, and fell battling in its service at the very threshold of his powers. For his sincerity, his courage, his ability, his e, his love of his fellow-men. and his loyalty to the truth, as he saw it, he commanded, as he deserved, the respect of his associates of the House of Representatives, and of all men

" 'Content thee, howsoe'er, whose days

There lies not any troublous thing before. Nor sight nor sound to war against

thee more. For whom all winds are quiet as the

All waters as the shore."

"Resolved. That the sympathy of the ouse of Representatives be extended the family of the deceased in this their hour of bereavement.

"Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered on the Journal of the

to explain that, just as the Socialis Party is still unable to use that name under the election laws of New York and must call itself the Social Den cratic Party, so in Massachusetts, in earlier years, we were for similar rea-sons, obliged to accept the official designation of Democratic-Socialist. The change is a change of name only not of the identity or character of the

before the House, several of our opponents spoke in eulogy of MacCartney's noble personal charactet. Representative Schofield said in past:

"As one of those who, during the
past two years have had the opportunity of knowing the late Frederick
O. MacCartney, I have learned during
that time to respect and honor him as
an earnest, honest, and enthusiastic

advocate of the rights of the masses sistently opposed to special privi-leges to classes. I also learned to know Mr. MacCartney in his every day life and to find in him the kind, courteeus, and lovable man, who, in spite of the fact that in debate be was always firm, determined, and intensely in earnest in the advocacy of the principles in which he believed, could, when the fray was over and the battle fought, me most determined opponents with the courtly grace and the pleasing smile of a warm hearted Christian gentleman. That his belief in the pri Whether victory perched upon his banner or whether the cause he loved was rock for that cause, and never sacrificed principle for policy."

Representative Everett said:
"In our political and in some of our theological views we were wide apart as the poles, but that did not hinder me from admiring some of the sterling qualities of the man.

"Let us briefly analyze his character. In the first place, he was honest and sincere in the advocacy of what he thought was right. The press of New England has given him credit for that, and every man on this floor believes it.

purity of life, his power in de low men, his undying friendship for his intimate associates, formed a cluster of

recklessness. On the battle plain amid charging squadrons, the air full of the missiles of death, and the dead and dying all around, he would have been in the front ranks, and one of the first to scale the parapets of the enemy and plant the flag of his country thereon. Brave as he was in life, he was equally brave in death. Hour after hour, and day after day, he kept the grim mon-ster at bay, and never yielded to the last enemy until compelled to yield by sheer exhaustion. In his hours of de-lirium, he imagined himself once more standing upon this floor, and he hurled defiance at all opposers with a strenu ousness far beyond his natural strength."

Representative Dana of Newton join ed in the acknowledgment of Mac-

Cartney's great qualities, saying:
"As I was probably the member of
the House with whom he most often crossed swords in debate upon the questions and principles which he had advocated in life, it is therefore fitting that I should in some measure at least attest my admiration of his qualities and his meswerving integrity. "Differing so widely as we did as to

the legislative policy of the state, it is to be supposed that in the heat of de-bate and argument statements would be made that would have strained and wounded feelings between us. however, was not the case. MacCart-ney, while fighting incesssantly for the principles which he so fondly wished to see realized, at no time forgot that he was a gentleman and a man. Fighting as was his wont, fiercely and intensely for a radical change of con ditions as applied to the people and the government, he at all times accorded respectful hearing that he wished to receive. He was certainly a man whom the people of Massachusetts may be proud to claim as a citizen and the Legislature proud to claim as a mem-ber. Honest, upright, incorruptible, MacCartney was a shining honor to the Massachusetts House, and, al though of an opposing party, I can surely say that no act or motive of his during his four years' brilliant record here will ever be questioned in th least degree. Representing as he did the smallest of the political parties of the state, nevertheless, his ability from the commencement of his membership compelled the admiration and atten-

"Always loyal to the interests he so eagerly championed, always true to for plaudit or preferment, doing his duty as he saw it, fearlessly, une ingly, and faithfully, he won our last-ing and abiding friendship and respect and stamped himself a leader of met and a source of pride to this Commo

the latest comer in the little group of Socialist legislators, spoke briefly in memory of his friend and comrade,

saying: "Mr. Speaker, I should not feel that I had done my duty if I kept silent it my seat on this occasion, for I feel that it is not only my duty, but one of the crowning honors of my life, to be permitted to stand here in my place and speak a few words of praise in honor of one who has not only given the best years of his life, but has sa rificed high position and given freely of his time, energy, and money for the real benefit of that class of people to whom he sought to give justice and real prosperity. For, Mr. Speaker, do we not realize that we are living in a time when we can see the ripening conditions of a capitalistic system that is to my mind fast coming to be a damnable and ungodly system, that if allowed to continue will yet prove to us all the truth of that passage of scripture that says, "the love of money is the root of all evil." MacCartney was not made of that material that would allow him to be satisfied with system that brings forth on the on-side, a monetary king clothed in broad cloth and diamonds, living in luxury and criminal waste, and on the otl hand, a vast army of toilers, many of whom are women and children living in want and misery, while others are in want and misery, while others are being crowded into that ever growing army of tramps and criminals. Mr. Speaker, as we look back on the life of MacCartney and follow him from his boyhood to his death, we see in him at every stage, one, who has freely given the best that was in him for the good of lamanity, for his record has shown that he was not only a man of culture and ability, but he was made

-If you get a bundle of sample les of The Worker, you will under copies of The Worker, you will under-stand that you are requested to dis-tribute them among your fellow work-ers. We need the help of many hands

of that metal and guided by that in-fluence that made him as true as steel to the best interests of those for whom he labored."

#### NEW YORK STATE.

Progress of the Automobile Fund-Socialist Tax Collector in Constable ville-Aritation at Various Points.

Comrade Hugo Peters of Brooklyn has been elected a new member of the State Committee by vote of Greater

At the last meeting of the State Committee, Sol Fieldman made a report on the automobile project, stating that the machine was still in course of repairs at Paterson, N. J., but would be ready for the road in a few days.

Communications from Albany and Communications from Albany an Falconer bring news that new local

are in process of organization at both these places. Preliminary to organiz-ing a local in Port Jervis, Comrade H.

Hulse applies for membership. State Secretary Slobodin announces that Supreme Court Justices will be voted for at the coming election in the First, Second, Fourth, and Eighth Con gressional Districts, and that the locals hold nominating conventions. He also reported that 178 new subscription lists had been sent to locals throughout th

tax-collector, Comrade W. J. Taylor He was elected last March. The com rades were too late in filing nomina-tions; undismayed, they instructed the voters to write Comrade Taylor's name in the blank column, which the vil-lagers duly did in sufficient numbers to elect Comrade Taylor to office. Comrade Taylor will be kind enough to in

form us: Do workingmen pay taxes?
The Constableville comrades came within four votes of electing the president of the village. The party officers were elected at the last quarterly meeting of the local: Or ganizer, Daniel Plowe; Treasurer, R V. De Peyster; Financial Secretary and Literature Agent, Jacob Powell Recording Secretary, C. E. Roser.
Committee pamphlet No. 2 to be fired at capitalism in Whitehall.

Local Peekskill is as usual on the firing line and keeps the local politi-cians guessing. Comrade Holmes has undertaken to do the least recognized but always the most important work of organization. He was appointed collector of dues, and as a result of his work the local sold 47 dues stamps during June. A successful agitation meeting was recently held, with Sol Fieldman as speaker. A meeting is being arranged for Comrade Chase in the latter part of July. About \$3 was collected for the Automobile Fund, and \$4.90 was collected for the local agitation fund, which is to be used to send party papers to addresses in Croton, procured by Comrades Heleker and Holmes. Owing to the activity of and others, Local Peekskill shows

healthy militant activity which other locals would do well to emulate. The Automobile Fund now stands as Previously acknowledged .....\$168.50 Local Troy, first payment ... W. Garnett Local Rochester Dr. J. Halpern . Down-town Free German School 500 Total ......\$186.50

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as foi-

FRIDAY, JULY 10. Rutgers Square, Speakers: Rosen Carlinsky and Dobsevage, Miles wil

SATURDAY, JULY 11. Cherry and Clinton streets. Speak s: Pine, Josephson, Rosen, and Kar

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, Bronx. MONDAY, JULY 13. East Broadway and Pike street

Speakers: Josephson, Dobsevage, Rosen, Karlinsky, and Bernstein. Southwest corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speak-ers: Krafft and Mayes.

TUESDAY, JULY 14. Henry and Grand streets. Speakers:

Bernstein, Rosen, Dobsevage, Karlin-sky, and others. Wendover and Third avenue, Bronx. Southeast corner Bleecker and Car ne streets, 3d A. D. Speakers: Fin

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15. One Hundred and Seventy-sevent street and Bathgate avenue, Bronx. Southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speak

ers: Goldstein and Phillips, THURSDAY, JULY 16. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Cassidy and Burrowes. Northwest corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Wood.

SATURDAY, JULY 18. Northeast corner Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Spenk ers: Lee and Panken,

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, JULY 10. Atlantic avenue and Nevius street Speakers: Aberle and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets Speakers: Mark, Peiser, and Dooley. SATURDAY, JULY 11.

Third avenue and Fifty-third street SATURDAY JULY 18

Brooklyn Labor Lycenn, 949 Willoughby avenue. Speakers: E. Dawson and Miss Emma Swinton.
Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, 12th A. D. Speakers: Droste and

Fortieth street and Fort Hamilto

FRIDAY, JULY 24. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street Speakers: Peiser and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets Speakers: Lackemacher and Streeter SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Broadway and Lafayette avenue Speakers: Well and others.

- IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—
Regular meeting of the State Committee was held to-night, Comrade Rihi
presiding, Charters were granted to
Locals Loyalsock, Lycoming County,
and Allegheny, Allegheny County.
Communications were received from
Locals Williamsport, Avönmore, Pittsburg, Wilkes-Barre, Potistown, West Newton, Hauto, Goodwill Hill, Lans-ford, Lehighton and Delaware County. Avonmore reports that the movement has lain dormant there for some time, but is beginning to wake up now, and they are making arrangements to have a speaker on Labor Day. Pittsburg is day, June 28, to a good meeting, taking in seven new mambers, which makes a total of fourteen in two weeks. Com-rade Moore of Philadelphia will ad-dress a meeting at Royersford on July 11, and July 13 Comrade Goebel of New Jersey will speak in the same

on July 4, and is reported elsewhere in this paper. Delaware County also held its convention on Independence Day and made nominations as follows: For Prothonotary, William Robertshaw of Swarthmore; for Director of the Poor, James W. Sullivan of Chester; and for Jury Commissioner, Andrew Mayes of Darby. The police in Media, Delaware County, have been trying to break up the meetings there, and have passed an ordinance prohibiting any two peo-ple from stopping and talking on the sidewalk at one of the open-air meetings. The police ordered the people to on, and the crowd started to move in a circle around the speaker's stand and made the police look so ridiculous that they fold them they might as well stand as keep moving that way. Comrade Chase spent two days in Philadelphia. Comrade John Spargo of New York will give a week service of the Philadelphia com rades in their agitation among the 100,000 striking textile workers of that city, at the expense of the National Hendquarters. He will work from July 5 to 12. On Sunday, July 12, a committee will go to Mauch Chunk to choose a place to hold a reunion on Au gust 9, the day of the Socialist excur-sion to Mauch Chunk. The National Secretary has been compelled to cancel the dates in Pennsylvania for Comrade Chase, not being able to secure any dates for him in Ohio and not hearing from Pennsylvania State Secretary in

LUZERNE COUNTY.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., July 4.-The of Luzerne County in Central Jabor Union Hall, Wilkes-Barre, was we'll at-tended. County Chairman J. G. Roth presided and County Secretary C. F.

form was adopted:

"At the date of the last convention of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County the great strike of the anthracite miners was in progress. The history of that struggle is now complete and the story of the moral victory achieved the story of the moral victory achieved has been written in the memory of the people. That the Socialist Party took an active part in the combat and aided to the full extent of its power in forcing capitalism to its knees, is a re-membrance that should be a pleasant and honorable recollection to every So cialist, and more particularly so, be-cause of the evidence furnished during the strike of the forceful effect of political action, and the demonstration of the truth of the Socialistic position that the curse of capitalism can be most effectually overcome by the strike at the ballot box. As the party of the working class we seek no credit for our activity on behalf of the miners' cause in the industrial rebellion of 1902. We desire, however, to point out to all workingmen that the influence which exerted itself at the last moment be-fore the battle of the ballots and brought about the settlement of the strike, was a political influence, and

that that influence was spurred to ac-tion by the class-conscious political war made by the Socialist Party upon capitalistic politicians. Remembering this fact and with the belief strong within us that the working class should unite at the ballot box, as well as in the union, we, the Socialist Party of Luzerne County, in convention as-sembled, call upon all workingmen to sembled, call upon all working take up the study of Socialis end that they may be enabled to it tellectnally assent to our position in politics and join with us to crush the power of the capitalists, by removing their agents from the control of gov-

ernmental affairs. "We reiterate the demand made last year that the mines be converted into public property and conducted for the good of all the people, and not for the benefit of a few individuals.

"We endorse, the national and state platforms of our party, which unalterably demand the public ownership of all the means of production and distribution, and this day we place a party ticket in the field to afford an oppor-tunity for the tollers to themselves work for their industrial freedom by coting for the candidates of their class rather than for the candidates of the old parties, who are either drawn from the class of the capitalists or the tools of capitalism, wearing the masks of

the laborers' friend.'
The convention the he laborers friend.

The convention then proceeded to sominate the following ticket:

District Attorney, D. O. Coughlin of Luzerne Borough; Clerk of Courts, M. Mikolainis of Plymouth; Prothonotary, William M. Evans of Hazieton; Jury Commissioner, John F. Pesotini of

The following officers were unanimously re-elected for the year: \*
County C hairman, J. G. Roth; County Secretary, C. F. Quinn; County
Treasurer, F. Schäde, Sr.

Short addresses were delivered by Charles Lavin and C., F. Quinn of Wilkes-Barre, H. B. Honey of Nanti-coke, Gwilym Seward of Luzerne Borough, John T. Jenkins of Edwards-rille, Charles F. Duke of Pittston, Thomas M. Jonesof Plymouth, Thomas A. Jenkins of Plains, and others, after which the convention adjourned.

Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue,

PICKIC AND SUMMER-RESTIVAL 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. ADMISSION, TEX CENTA .....

PAYABLE AT THE GATE.

DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.—Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Car at 120th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and Sth 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.

COVINGTON CAMPAIGN.

COVINGTON, Ky., July 1,-The Socialist Party of Covington has adopted the following platform and nominated candidates for the municipal election

Ky., again calls upon the voters of the city to intelligently consider the follow-

ing self-evident facts:
"I. The present system of the private ownership of Industry produces; upon the one hand, monopolized wealth (trusts), which controls the political powers of nation, state and city, as well as the press; and on the other hand, poverty, crime and disease.

"2. A small percentage of the people practically own and control all of the means of production and distribution, and by reason of this ownership are enabled to exploit labor; this is the capi talist class. The larger percentage of the people are compelled to sell their labor power (mental or physical) to this class in order to live; this is the working class. This class produces all wealth and receives for its share less than one-fifth of that which it creates. "3. The Republican and Democratic

parties are owned and controlled by the capitalist class, and therefore represent the interests of that class. Socialist Party alone represents the in-

terests of the working class. "4. A people to be free and independent must possess and exercise the right to select their officers. To-day we elect our political officers, but our industrial officers are forced upon us through the alternative between working and starving. Socialists demand in dustrial democracy as well as political democracy through the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, operated and controlled in a co-operative system by the workers, under which system each and every worker will receive the full pro-duct of his labor.

We wish to emphasize the fact that

city governments as well as state and national are to-day controlled by Capi-tal and used to benefit Capital's interests (note the valuable franchise practically given away by city councils, both Republican and Democratic.) Socialists pledge themselves to use presided and County Secretary C. F. Quian acted as secretary C. After hearing the report of the chairman and treasurer the rollowing plat-

For Mayor-F. E. Seeds; City Treas urer-J. M. Dial, Jr.; City Clerk-F. Van Buren; City Assessor—Wallace Burker; City Jallor—Andrew Rudolf; Aldermen—John Reis, J. A. Gorrell; Councilmen—J. H. Dold, Otto Kerkow, J. F. Pugh. H. Ruetter, John Thobe School Board-Sam Phillips, Pete Neuner, James Mason, Charles Riley J. A. Worrell; State Legislature-Will am M. Danks

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland, the So

cialist nominee for governor, will tour Ohio in the interest of Socialism during the fall campaign. Comrade Cowen is an able speaker, and his work will materially aid in increasing the vote at the coming election. His tour will be under the direc-tion of the state secretary. Every speaker in Ohio will in the future OSWALD'S AGITATION speaker in Ohio will in the ruture distribute at each evening meetting 100 copies of the "Appeal to Reason" and 100 copies of the "Coming Nation" with the compliments of 'thèse two papers.—Jos Jasin and John Glick-ert, two well-known speakers of Cin-cinnati, are arranging to make a speak-ing tour of the southwestern part of Ohio, and will cover sixteen counties and will cover sixteen countie which have heretofore had little of the in their tour in the interest of the callst Party callst Party.—The publication of the rention ascingmen to ism, to the fact, and the first issue will be issued toons of current events and everything will be done to give the Socialists of Ohio an up-to-date paper, covering every phase of the state work, as well as being a valuable addition to the propaganda work. John W., Martin, 26 paganda work. John W., Martin, 20 Pruden Building, Dayton, has charge of the business end of the project, and he will furnish any information per-taining to the same.—Howard H. Cald-well, one of the speakers who is now touring on the regular circuits, has touring on the regular checking in the moved to Dayton, and will in the future travel from there. The com-rades of Dayton and of Ohio gladly welcome such a valuable addition to their ranks and hope that we can add many more of equal ability in our work.—The work of Caldwell and Kirkpatrick has been highly successful during the past week. The significant thing in the daily reports of the speak-ers is the increased number of people that are attending the meetings. Dur-ing June Caldwell filled twenty-two ing June Caldwell, filled, twesty-two engagements and addressed twenty-six meetings, all in a period of fwenty-three days. Increased demands are now being made for speakers and many more towns are being daily added to the circuits.—The local organization in Delaware has swung into line again and promise to develop unusual strength there before election. They have tried it many times before, but have certainly not the right start this time, and It many times before, but have certainly got the right start this time, and will succeed. Watch for returns from Delaware County this fall.—The American Filmt Glass Workers' Union will meet in convention at Cincinnati July 6 and remain in session about ten days. The Cincinnanti organization will take advantage of this opportunity and do propaganda work among the delegates, many of whom are already party workers.—It was expected that John C. Chase of Massachusetts would tour the -The Social Democratic Party had Chase of Massachusetts would tour the southern part of the state some time in July, but owing to the notice of his coming being received only four days previous to the proposed time of his arrival it was impossible to arrange.

Ohlo hopes to have a tour of Comradtime will be given to arrange a rout

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have seen made to the Special Organizing

Fund since last report: Local Passaie County, N. J., \$5 Branch 1, Local Manchester, N. J., \$2 lenry Hughson, Deephole, Nevada 50 cents; Adam Koos, Yorkville, Ill., 25 cents; Edwin A. Brenholtz, Turners ville, Texas, \$2; Anselm B. Kirsch, Nicktown, Pa., \$1.30; Local Granite Falls, Washington, \$3.25; total to noon, July 3, \$14.30; previously reported, \$577.40; total, \$591.70.

The fund is low this week owing to having to close a day early on account of the Fourth. But the comrades will doubtless make up for the deficiency in the next few weeks. The hot weather must not be allowed to stop our work. The publishers of the "Coming Nation" announce they will turn over to the Special Organizing Fund 10 per cent, of the gross receipts on all litera ture, books, pamphlets and leaflets or dered during the month of July.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR JUNE.

The monthly financial report for June sent out by National Secretary Mailly shows the following totals:

Total .....\$1.514.77

Expenditures for June ..... 1,078.44 Items of income were: Dues from state committees-Alabama, \$1.40: Arkansas, \$10.30; California, \$49.20; Co rado, \$30; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$10; Idaho, \$5; Illinois, \$30; Indiana, \$30; Iowa, \$20.20; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan, \$10; Minnesota, \$23.90; Mis-souri, \$25; New Jersey, \$100; New York, \$50: Oregon, \$10.60: Pennsyl vania, \$50; Texas, \$5; Vermont, \$3.15 Washington, \$20; from locals in unor ganized states-Alabama (for April) \$5; Arizona, \$7; Georgia, \$1.70; Indian Territory, \$4.20; Louisinna, \$12.95 Maryland, \$2.70; Mississippi, \$1.85 Nevada, \$2.10; Rhode Island, \$6; Ten nessee, 10 cents; Wyoming, \$1.20; Washington, D. C., \$4; from members-at large, \$1.80; supplies, \$62.96; Special Organizing Fund, \$193.29; miscellane-

Salaries-Wm. Mailly, \$83; W. E. Clark, \$60; expenses of National Com mittee meeting, \$10; expenses of Quo-rum meeting, June 21, \$87.50; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B.-Theo, Debs. \$40; A. S. Edwards, \$40; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C.—C. H. Vail, \$40; Geo. J. Speyer, \$40; M. Hillquit, \$27; for organizing-John C. Chase, \$40; M W. Wilkins, \$50; John M. Ray, \$50 \$10; D. A. White, \$6.05; office help, \$99.50; printing, \$46.50; buttons, \$101.63.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 29.-I had a fairly successful street meeting at Vineland, Tuesday evening, June 22, although the raw weather effected the attendance considerably. The meeting planned for Millyille the following evening was made utterly impossible by the rain. At Folsom on Wednes-day the circumstances were more encouraging. Here a small but vigorou branch exists, and not content with Comrade Erby and Allen are particu larly active in this direction and are doing effective work. A good meeting was held in Folsom and all present, consisting mainly of farmers, evinced an earnest interest in the lecture, and at its end gave hearty applause; con-siderable literature was sold. At At-lantic City the comrade who had the meeting in charge was called out of town by the demands of business for several days coinciding with the time of my visit, leaving nothing arranged in advance. Not knowing another soul in the city I found it impossible to get affairs. Comrade Weiss is the pioneer in this region, and he has done his work most efficiently. The branch small, but the material composing it all of the right sort-earnest class-conscious workers. We had a large openair meeting in this town and sold a number of pamphlets. At Point Pleas-ant I was disappointed to find that no meeting had been planned. The place is a great sea-side symmer resort, and from June to September the visitors have no thought but pleasure and the residents to make a harvest while the sun shines. Hence it would have been mpossible to have gathered an audience of any size, and I had to be satisfied with stirring up the animals by personal controversy. for the northern part of the state, and am trusting for better weather and fortune. I feel that my trip so far has not been as successful as I had reason to expect, although I am confident that much good has been accomplished

25,000 this fall. The way to do that i to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the cars, in public meetings, everywhere, People are in the mood to read and 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

fourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac cordingly.

to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realifms its adherence to the principles of international Socialist Construction of the principles of international Socialist Construction of the Principles of International Socialist Construction of Construction of Construction of Construction and the International Construction and distribution into collective ownership and the International Construction of Constructio

femority, political substructions and mixed-slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented be-tween antions, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capi-talists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and before the control of the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and before the control of the capitalist class. All other class of the system of private owner-ship of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other, parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the committee of the conditions tends to the overthrow of the conditions tends to the overthrow the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider I: of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to all active efforts of the working class to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

rates to the consumers.

2. The seogressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and broduct the share of the worker in the product the share of the worker in the product of the worker in the product of the worker in the product of the work of the working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the courty of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public.

6. Equal civil and political rights for neg and women.

men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. The last monthly meeting of the La-bor Secretariat of New York was called to order on June 27, with F. Larsen of Bricklayers' Union No. 35 in the chair. Credentials were received from Car-penters' Union No. 464, for H. Scheffer; from Bakers' Union No. 3, for T. Phil-lipps; from Bakers' Union No. 93, for O. Rollman; from International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Work-ers' Association No. 271, for A. Schreck and Chas. Kiehn; from Butchers' Union No. 175, for C. Suchmensky. report of counsel was laid over until the next meeting. The reports of the board of directors were accepted, and the two following recommendations endorsed: To increase the wages of the counsel \$10 per week and to employ an assistant labor secretary. H. E. Kint lein was elected to the latter office. The new constitution was at hand, and copy in English and German was given to every delegate present; it was decided to discuss this constitution at the next meeting and all delegates be notified to this effect. Bricklayers Union No. 9 reported that instruction had been given to their member Hill-ige to pay the \$10 due to the Labor Secretariat. Carpenters Union No. 12, whose delegates again falled to appear, whose delegates again failed to appear, will be notified to this effect. Bakers' Union No. 83 paid their arrears. Dele-gates M. Reissner, J. Kallmayer, and C. Vollmer were elected as auditing committee. The board of directors committee. The board of directors were instructed to have slips printed with address and telephone number of the Labor Secretariat, to be distributed among the members of affiliated organizations and pasted on their union card or book. The following organizations were not represented by their delegates: Iron Workers No. 42, F. Huth; Bakers Union No. 1. J. Lazard; Bakers Union No. 25, F. Scheer and F. Ungenck: Bakers' Union No. 88, L. Sauer and Ch. Schroether; Bakers' Union No. 93, M. Becker: Bakers' Union No. 164, G. Schelhorn; Butchers' Union No. 211, Ed. Scheiner and H. Schmidt; Cigar-

makers' No. 90, Aug. Lauge; Carpen-

ters' Union No. 497, L. Vogeney; Bricklayers' Union No. 35, John Rupp; Painters' and Decorators' Union No.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

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 struggies for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduce the economie 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 labor as is whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to magge the working class, and cattle interference by the other.

The Socialist Parts will continue to give without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the econogic structure of the econogic and active of the econogic structure. It is also and assistance to the econogic structure of the econo

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the eld political parties and have proven dis-astrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect,

GRAND FESTIVAL of the UNITED BRANCHES of the Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund of Brooklyn and Vicinity,

Commencing at 10 A. M. Ht Eiberty Park, Coper Ave., Evergreen, C. J. ADMISSION ..... 10 CENTS,

On Sunday, July 26, 1903,

Grand Concert, Stereopticon Views Punch he trained Monkey Sappho, etc. Prize Bowling

To reach the P rk take "L" or Trolley to Ridgewood and transfer to (ypress fill) Cor A. F. Mueller. The next meeting will be held Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m.

sharp.

The collective life of man is ever a nore increasing part of the life of each individual. In nothing can a man separate himself from the spiritual, as well as economic and political, fate of his kind. Individuality, or the true living of one's life, is realized through fulfilling one's function as a member of the common life. \* \* \*

This collective life is centered in the modern city. The city is the social nerve-center. It is good that it is so. I am not of those who hold that "God made the country and man made the city." The separation and blight that come in life in the country are sometimes incomparably more destructive than the congestion of the city. Asso-ciation, even in its worst phases, is in-finitely better than the highest form of separateness and aloneness. As John Hall used to say, it is fellowship that is heaven and the lack of fellowship that is hell. And I would add that fel that is hell. And I would add that rel-iewship in hell is better than separate-ness or mere individualism in any sort of heaven. It is in the city, therefore, that the ideals of the common life can best be realized. The city is the com-Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 1681 be realized. The city is the consumer and the painter of the consumer and painter of the city is the consumer and painter of the city of the consumer and painter of the city is the consumer and painter of the cons art, music, communal splendor and joy