AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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renewed.

# "TILL HUNGER SHALL COMPEL CAPITULATION."

PROBLEM UNTIL HUNGER COM- THE COUNTRY," says Baer. PELS CAPITULATION." These are the words of Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, when asked as to the prospects of a settlement being reached in the great lockout.

TILL HUNGER COMPELS CAPI-TULATION." Are those the words of a citizen to free fellow citizens? Are they the words of a man to his equals? Are they the words of a useful member of society to other useful members co-operating with him in the world's

The very question raises a smile. They are the words of a master to

his rebellious slaves. They are the words of a superior, conscious of power and careless about

right or the public welfare. They are the words of a social para site, who feels that he is able to dictate the terms upon which other men shall be allowed to exist and is determined to use his power ruthlessly for his own interest, regardless of the sufferings-even to the extreme of hunger -that it will innflict upon those who

have created his wealth They are the words of an enemy of Labor, an enemy of Civilization, and an enemy of Mankind.

And remember, they are not the words of Charles L. Eidlitz alone. He is a capitalist, indeed. But he speaks here, not only for himself, but as the chosen agent and representative of the organized capitalist class. It is THE BRUTAL GREED AND LUST FOR POWER INHERENT IN THE CAPI-TALIST SYSTEM that he thus puts

"THERE IS NOTHING TO ARBI-TRATE," says Pullman

THE PUBLICBE DAMNED," says

"LIBERTY AND

"THE DAMNED FOOLS" (workingmen) "DON'T KNOW WHAT IS GOOD FOR THEM," says Morgan. \*\*THE INTERESTS OF THE WORK-INGMEN WILL BE TAKEN CARE OF BY THE CHRISTIAN MEN TO WHOM GOD HAS ENTRUSTED Labor bearing the Torch of Knowledge.

OMAHA. Neb., July 9.—The Coal Dealers' Exchange, which carried on the recent fight against the organized teamsters, has posted in all yards and offices the following significant notice: "No teamster shaff be allowed to

wear, while on duty, any emblem of membership in any labor organization.

fuel is prevented by reason of the

membership or non-membership in any labor organization of the team driver, the dealer effected shall immediately

report the fact to the Secretary of the

"It shall be the Secretary's duty to immediately inform all members of the Exchange and thereafter no member

shall deliver any fuel to the place

where coal has been refused until ar-

"Individuality" is indeed a sacred thing when it is embodied in stocks and bonds and a good balance at the bank. And this is what the majority

IS "PROSPERITY" GETTING SHAKY?

July gives a chart showing the extent

of unemployment among trade union-ists for the first five months of the

present year, as compared with the corresponding months of 1902. For

January the proportion of unemployed was nearly twice as high in 1903 as in 1902; for February about one-third

higher: for March and April about one

third lower; and for May more than twice as high. Taking the period of five months as a whole, the proportion

of men unemployed was about 50 per cent. higher this year than last. Is "prosperly" beginning to get shaky?

-Send 10 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, No. 184 William

street, New York City, and get a per-trait of Mother Jones.

voted for. Will they do it again?

Coal Exchange.

team drivers.

'In the event that any delivery of

INDIVIDUALITY."

"I SEE NO SOLUTION FOR THE | THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF

And if the workingmen are not satis fied with the way in which the Chris tian (or Jewish or Athelst or other) capitalists run things, "HUNGER SHALL COMPEL CAPITULATION, says Eidlitz.

But let Mr. Eidlitz and his class be ware. There comes a time in every such conflict when hunger DOES NOT compel capitulation-when hunger in spires the hungry to abandon ancient prejudice, to break with inherited traditions, to think and speak and act together for themselves, to throw off the yoke of the Lords of Hunger.

That day is coming, Mr. Eidlitz When brains have begun to think, hungry stomachs make them think the

Mr. Eidlitz and his class have it is their power to-day to make the work ers go hungry. They have that power because the workers have been too careless, too disunited, too timid, too humble because the workers have voted the agencies of government, local and national, into the hands of the capitalist class. The workers can vote that power of hunger out of the capitalists' hands whenever they will, AND THEY WILL DO IT SOON all the sooner for the insolent talk of Eidlitz and his ilk.

Senator Hanna has plainly told us that "THE CONFLICT OF THE FUTURE IS BETWEEN REPUBLE CANISM AND SOCIALISM"-between the party of the Trusts and Employers' Associations and the party of the Working Class.

Builders of New York, you who have been locked out and insulted and slandered and mocked at by this Eidlitz and his associates, you who, if you have not yet suffered hunger by their decree, have at least seen the savings of months of toll melt away in a few weeks of unwilling idleness and see actual want not very far in the future, REPLY TO THEIR INSULTS AND PUT AN END TO THEIR TYRANNY by a vote for the Social Democratic Party, whose emblem is the Arm of

#### HIGH-HANDED

Omaha Coal Dealers Exemplify It by The New Jersey Legislature by New Agreeing to Boyoott Any Customers Primary Law Deprives the Socialist Who Insist on Being Served by a Party of Official Standing

LEGISLATION.

An examination of the new Printery Law passed by the New Jersey Legis lature in its last session and approved in control at Trenton have noted the progress of the Socialist Party and wish to put every obstacle in our way. Under the old law a party was officially recognized and could nominate by co recognized and could nominate by convention when it had polled TWO per cent of the vote for legislative candidates, and under this provision our party won official standing in various parts of the state. The new law defines a political party as one aw defines a political party as one which at the election for members of the General Assembly next preceding the holding of any primary election held pursuant to this act polled for rs of the General Assembly at least FIVE per centum of the total vote

rangements shall have been made satisfactory to the conference commit-tee to receive fuel without discrimina-By this high-handed procedure of the ple" the Socialist Party is deprived The reputable gentlemen and public-spirited citizens who control the peoof official standing and is again com pelled to make its nominations by peti tion, in accordance with the Election ple's fuel supply, and who talk lou Laws of 1898, instead of working up about "personal liberty" and "individuality" against the growing Socialist thought of the day, thus presume, not only to dictate to their drivers in a the state to take note of this fact, to matter so strictly personal as the wear-ing of a union button, but even to see that candidate are nominated in decree that any man who, as a cus-tomer, insists on the employment of union labor in the supply of his wants shall be refused fuel at any price to given the politicians to interfere with us by technicalities, and to work wha all their might to roll up a vote of more keep his family warm until he con-sents to go to the bosses' secretary and make humble apology for his seditious conduct and promises to "be good" in than 5 per cent., so that we shall have no such trouble in the future.

POLICE AND PROPERTY. All private ownership of public re-ources rests back upon fraud and injustics, and depends upon force. The more the wealth of a nation becomes centralised, the more standing armies become necessary. The more the re-sources of a municipality become pri-vately centralized, the stronger and vately centralized, the stronger and more necessary becomes the police force. Policemen and police systems exist, not to protect men, but to protect property. The legions of the Caesars were not for the protection of men, but for the protection of the plunderers—the Roman patricians. The Roman Caesar finally cause to be a mere chief Caesar finally came to be a mere chief of police for the plutocracy. The standing army that is to-day called for in America is wanted, as every one of us knows, to police vested interests and corporate properties.—George D. Herron, in The Comrade.

ciass are the safety of the capitalist.
What wonder is it that the latter should be careful to see that the supply sees not run short?—Brie People.

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1903.

The Class Struggle in Virginia.

Murder and Intimidation of Working men by Democratic Administration -Socialist Propaganda Among the

RICHMOND STRIKE.

Very little about the strike of stree car workers in Richmond, Va., is being said in the outside world, so it is generally known that martial law is practically in force. Since the strike commenced and the militia has been on the ground numerous outrages against the strikers and outrages against the strikers and their sympathizers have occurred, one of the outrages being the shooting of a small boy. As the state and city are controlled by the Democratic party, a report of the strike situation in Richmond, under date of July 6, from Comrade John Cairell, a member of the Bricklayers, Union of Bich of the Bricklayers' Union of Rich

mond, is exceedingly interesting. Comrade Catrell's report is a graphic description of the methods being em-ployed to defeat the strike and the nanner in which the local Socialist are improving the opportunity to put the strikers in the right political track which leads to Socialism. He says:

#### Professional Strike-Breakers.

car lines here until recently, when they consolidated and were granted fran-chises, for which the city had been offered \$300,000. Frank Gould of New York owns the controlling interest in the consolidation. There are 627 street car men now on strike, and when the struggle began, the company failed to move a car for forty-eight hours, and since that time the service has been very poor. The company has im ported strike-breakers from a de tective agency in New York-Drum-mond's. The leader of the strike-breakers is the notorious Farley, who makes strike-breaking a business and who claims to have a force of 2,000 men throughout the country ready to act on demand. Farley receives \$2,500 a year and expenses, and his 'professionals' get \$2.50 per day and all they are permitted to 'knock down.' rd one scab say, 'Dis was a bum for knocking down, didn't have

but three guys.' "When the first car left the barns there was rioting, the tracks were torn up and the switches spiked. The local papers immediately roared and ranted for protection for the 'sacred rights of private property.' The militia was called out, and although martial law has not been declared, yet the police powers are being exercised and if man makes a derogatory remark is the presence of a scab the soldler jump off the cars, arrest the offender, and the police justice (?) soaks him for ten dollars and sixty days.

Legalized Law-Breaking.

"Last night a man was shot to death by militiamen in Manchester, our twin city, because he refused to stop when told to halt. All the powers of the government are being used most brazenly, and all laws openly violated in the interest of the company, while the workers are being intimidated and shot down under the guise of uphold-ing the 'majesty of the law.' The city council refused positively to listen to a resolution brought up by one of the inclimen demanding that the com sm was never so clearly mani

"The labor organizations have ral lied to the support of the street can men, and my union, the bricklayers, in lied to the support of the street car men, and my union, the bricklayers, in which there are ten Socialists and eighty subscribers to Socialist papers out of the 150 members, has contrib-uted \$750 to the aid of the strikers, mainly through the efforts of the So-cialists. The members of the city government, including Mayor Taylor, have had their eyes opened by this field.

fight.
"The Socialist local has made it a point to keep prominently before the unions. We have distributed thou-sands of papers and are taking adutmost. This strike is simply the be ginning of a general fight in this city One of our business men, Fritz Sitter ding, director of several banks, build ing contractor and material man nabob of this city of 100,000 peopresident of the street railway contractor and material man and pany. Our union has boycotted his naterial An alliance has resulted be tween the contractors and material men, to resent the 'shameful tyranny of organized labor,' and if the street car company wins the other labor skinners will begin operation on the

#### Scolalists Aid the Strikers.

"The Socialist local pledged moral and financial aid, participated in a strikers' parade, and on the following morning I went before the union and told the strikers what the Socialist Party was doing, to the undisguised chagrin of some of the so-called labor leaders' who stumn the city very eleceaders' who stump the city every eletion for the politicians. These people tried to have me shut out but the union men knew me, as I had helped to get relief for the striking miners and or the street car men of Norfolk dur ing their strike, so the leaders' effort were unavailing. I have visited the union a dozen times, and each time have been called upon to speak, despite the efforts of the newspapers to scar

the efforts of the newspapers to scare
the strikers by misrepresenting us and
of the leaders to create prejudice
against the Socialists.

"These same leaders were quietly
engineering to have a labor party
launched, but all our boys are working like Trojans and we know that this
strike opens up a new era for Socialist propoganda in Richmoud. I am off
to address a meeting now, to which
the strikers have invited me."

Comrade Catrell requests that Socialist papers be sent him for distribution.

# CANADA IN LINE. HOW ANTI-TRUST

A Reactionary Anti-Strike Law Enacted.

Ruling Class of the Dominion Follow Example Set by Capitalists of Europe and the United States-New Measure Calls to Mind the Fugitive Slave

The text of the new anti-strike law enacted lest month by the Parliam of the Deminion of Canada is now

fore us, "It is terse and sweeping in its provinces, which are as follows: "I. Everyone is guilty of an indict-able effense and liable to two years' imprisonment who, not being a British subject and not having been continu-eusly domiciled and resident in Canada during one year before the commiss of the act complained of, does in Can ada counsel, incite, urge or induce any strike or lockout, or the continuance of any strike or any lockout.

"2. This section shall not apply to any person who, being a duly accred-ited officer of any international organization, comes into Canada to bring about a settlement of any strike or

"3. In proceeding under this section the burden of proof as to nationality, domicile and residence shall be upon

the person accused." The purpose of the measure is to hamper the workings of the labor or-ganizations in Canada, most of which are affiliated with international union having their headquarters in the United States, and, if possible, to isolate the Canadian workingmen from their brothers on this side of the line. It is safe to say that its only real effect will be to exasperate the feelings of the Canadian workingmen against their capitalist misrulers and actually to draw closer the bonds of international fra-

#### The Berlin Decision.

It will be remembered that, as reported in The Worker of June 21, a beginning has been made in Canada in following the judicial precedent against trade unions established by the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions in England and by the Rutland decision in the United States—Judge Meredith of Berlin, Ont., having awarded to the Krug Furniture Company damages against the local woodworkers' organization for having carried on a strike, although no question was raised of the use of violence, threats, or other unlawful methods by the strikers. Canada has in the past sometimes

en considered a backward country. but capitalism is now developing rapidly in the Dominion and the Canadia workers may evidently expect to enjoy all the "blessings of modern civiliza-tion-lockouts, blacklists, adverse laws police and militia to break strikes-in which the toilers of Europe and of the

And Socialism is growing in Canada, too-in Ontario, in British Columbia, in every part of the country—and such re-actionary laws as this just passed in-dicate the alarm which the exploiters of the north begin to feel.

Like the Fugitive Slave Law. The infamous character and purpos of the new law is most pointedly shown by the last section, which out-

rages the universal rule of cor law and common sense by throwing the burden of proof upon the accused. We can best find a historic parallel for this tyrannous provision in the Fugitive Slave Law enacted in this country

some fifty years ago.

Let this be remembered: The Fugitive Slave Law made more Abolitionists than did all of Phillips' or Garrison's speeches. That and the Dred Scott Decision made possible the Emancipation Proclamation and the Three Amendments. Well may the thoughtful and prudent of ists to-day cry to their frantic fellow exploiters: "Beware! Be moderate, greed and your ambition." FORTU-NATELY A RULING CLASS NEVER CAN RESTRAIN ITSELF. Fortunate ly, for so sooner will class rule be over

DO NOT DEPEND ON THOSE ABOVE.

There is one thing the working class learn and that is not to d on leaders or those "higher up" to do the heavy work, or any great part of the work in the struggle for emancipa tion from wage-slavery. Man's ma terial interests determine his ethics and the material interests of the capi talist are in conserving his fortune at the expense of all who are in the way of that end; the interest of the farmer is in securing his farm to himself no matter what happens to anybody else; and the interest of the leader is in keeping those that follow blind to their own reason, and strong only in blind obediences to his will. The workers can sayer, hope for anything from these cathe farmer makes a good fighter when he loses his farm, and the capitalist is often times useful when he loses his capital, but not until they are members of the working class, with material interests identical with that class, will they fight for and with that class and come to victory in the end as an inherent part of that class. The regeneration of the world rests with the workers; let them see to it what they do .- E. B. Ault, editor The

—Men will no longer be put off with promissory notes upon Heaven.— Heinrich Heine.

—We must keep Dives well supplied at the table, in order that Lazarus may have some crumbs to gather-such is the Rossevelt renomination logic.—George Cotteriii.

# LAW IS USED.

State of Texas Prosecutes Trade Unions.

Democratic Law That Was to Crush "Criminal Trusts" and Not Hurt "Legitimate Business Interests" Turns Out to Be Aimed at Labor Organizations.

SAN ANTONIO Tex July 9.-The boasted anti-trust law of this good old Democratic state, which was to strike terror to hearts and pocketbooks of Bockefeller and Morgan and forever to paralyze the "criminal trusts"—as dis-tinguished by the Democratic states-men from "legitimate combinations of capital"-is now to be enforced with vengeance. It is to be enforced, that is, not against the trusts, but against the trade unions—which is exactly what anyone familiar with the principles of the Demogratic party and the fuffuences which control its organiza-tion should have expected.

#### Presecuted for Boycotting.

A suit for penalties aggregating \$6,000 has been filed in the name of the state against the San Antonio Trades Council and the local Electrical Vorkers' Union in the Fifty-seventh District Court. The suit is based on an alleged violation of the Anti-Trus Law passed at the last session of the Legislature. This law, while ostensibly aimed at trusts and combinations of capital, also scriously restricts the ight of laborers to strike and to with draw their patronage from unfriendly employers and business men. The authors and advocates of the law vehenently protested, while it was pending in the Legislature, that it was not in

tended to apply to labor unions at all.

While the suit is filed in the name
of the state, the real plaintiff is the
owner of the Herff Building, at the of Alamo and Commerc treets. In the exercise of what they have heretofore believed to be their inallenable right to trade where they leased, the union men of San Antonio pleased, the union men of San Antonio decided not to trade in this building because one of their bitterest enemies had been given the contract for con-structing a portion of it. The purpose of this suit is to punish them for this nd to enjoin them from carrying ou his agreement,

The courts are about to suspend their sittings for the summer, so the ease will not come up for hearing be for October, and possibly later.

#### A New Capitalist Agression.

This is an interesting development in the attack on trade unionism through the courts. Following the precedent set in England last year, we have already had in Vermont and in Ontario decisions favorable to the em ployers in civil suits against trade unions for damages on account of strikes or boycotts, and suits of the same sort are pending in Connecticut, Illinois, and Wisconsin. We have also in several cases within the last few years seen injunctions issued at the suit of employers to forbid workingmen's organizations to declare a strik or a boycott. But this is, we believe the first time that a state has initiated

enal law. The only question is: How many more aggressions of this sort on the part of the capitalists, how much further perversion of the law to the service of social parasites will it take to convince the working class of th necessity of taking control of the legis-lature, judicial, and executive powers of government in order to make and enforce laws in the interest of humanity, as they have so long been made and enforced for the protection of

#### THE WORKERS.

We plow and sow, we're so very, very low, That we delve in the dirty clay.

grain

And the vale with the fragrant hay.

Our place we know, we're so very, very low.
"Tis down at the landlord's feet;

Down, down we go, we're so very, very To the hell of the deep sunk mines

But we gather the proudest gems tha glow,
When the crown of the despot
shines;
And when e'er he lacks, upon our

backs Fresh loads he designs to lay; We're far too low to vote the tax, But not too low to jusy.

We're low, we're low we're very, very We're low, we're low—we're yery, very low—
low—
And yet from our ingress glide
The silken flow and the robes that glow
Round the limbs of the seas of pride,
And what we get and self we give.
We know, and we thow our share:
We're not too low the cloth to weave,
But too low the cloth to wear.

We're low, we're low-we're very, very And yet when the trumpets ring. The thrust of the poor man's arm will go

We're only the rank and file;

Through the heart of the proudes king.
We're low, we're low-mere rabble, we know-

We're not too low too a...

But too low to share the spoil.

—Ernest Jones.

— Socialists who live in places where no local branch of the Socialist Party exists, should join the party as members-at-large.

# THOUSANDS OF CHILD SLAVES.

Capitalist Horrors in New Jersey.

Eight Thousand Children Working in Manufacturing Industries Alone-Farcical Pretense of Restriction by

Mrs. Florence Kelley, well-known for er record as a conscientious and efficient factory inspector in Illinois and now Secretary of the National Con-sumers' League, gave an address before the Summer School of Philanthropic Work last Faturday in which, discussing child labor in New Jersey, she spoke in part as follows:

"I select New Jersey to illustrate the results of the default of philauthropy n this important field because it is one of the great manufacturing states of the Union; a northeastern state, a near neighbor of New York and New England, where the most enlightened meas ures have been adopted for the children of the working class; but briefly be-cause it is the classic example of the result of the endeavor of the trades unions to protect the children, without the aid of enlightened philanthropic experience in securing legislation and the enforcement thereof.

"The history of child labor legislation covers a period of twenty-six years, from 1877 to 1963, New Jersey having been the next state after Massachusetts to enact a child-labor law. At the end of that time New Jersey has according to the 1902 census, 8,042 children under the age of sixteen years enthis respect between South Carolina and Georgia.

#### High Rate of Illiteracy.

"New Jersey has 2,049 children be-tween the ages of ten and fourteen rears who cannot read and write, thus ranking next to Arizona with its Indians and Mexicans in the number of illiterate children of these ages. When measured by the percentage of children who can read and write, New Jersey ranks twenty-one in the scale of the states, having fallen from the fifteenth to the twenty-first position in the decade 1890-1900. "When ranked according to the actual

per cent., New-Jersey ranks thirty-first in the scale of fifty-two states and territories. But this is only a part of the story; 8,012 children are at work in factories and workshops; it makes a great difference to them whether they work work eight hours, according to the laws of Utah, Montana, and Arizona, an admirable new statute of Lifnew law of New York; or twelve hours according to the infamous law of Penn sylvania; or without any limit what-ever as long as they can keep awake and refrain from fainting where they

"Now, in 1892 New Jersey enacted a law limiting the hours of work for women and minors under eighteen years of age to the period between seven A. M. and no noon, to six P. M. five days in the week; and between seven A. M. and noon on Saturday. This ap plies to all factories and workshops. It prescribes a working day, of not more than ten hours on five days in the week and makes the Saturday half-holiday compulsory for all women and minor under the age of eighteen years, all the year around. It has never been repealed or pronounced unconstitutional.

This statute placed New Jersey in the forefront of the states as having the most enlightened of all the laws governing the hours of labor of women and children. But there fell upon this law the same blight which has vitlated all the New Jersey child-labor legisla-tion; namely, WHOLESALE EX-EMPTION followed by NON-EN-

#### Exemption and Non-enforcement.

"There were exempted glassworks, canneries, and establishments for pre perishable fruits; and these IN WHICH YOUNG CHILDREN ARE MOST EXPLOITED. So. little boy work now, as they have always work-ed, all night long, in the glassworks. Several hundred of them would be working to-night but for the fact that the ovens in July and August and the works are closed for their benefit. In the canneries, mothers with whole fam-ilies of children from five years of age upwards, work from sunrise to dark throughout the sweltering weeks of under the exemptions, no law is broken.

force the factory laws has never been matter of solicitude on the part of in this country, as it has always be in England. It is assumed that work-ing children are of interest only to the trade unions, and these seem to care chiefly for the appointment of trade union men: recognition of the union executive ability on the part of the chief inspector of factories. The qual-ity of the men appointed has corre-sponded rather closely to the quality of the laws themselves.

"The appointment of officers to en-

Partly Enforced in Organized Factories "Hence there is always the curious law is obeyed and the Saturday half day is granted. But in the industries in which there is not a strong labor or-ganisation, and this is true of most of

# CAN WE TRUST OURSELVES TO RULE OURSELVES?

stupidly well-edited a paper as can be found anywhere-is, like most of its in Germany, and about the rapid progiess of Socialism in this country, which the German election news recalls forcibly to its attention. The "Eagle" screams with patriotic rage at the thought of the "tyranuy" which So- are "shirks and dullards," that the four cialism, it says, will establish. Listen to it:

"What liberty can a nation give there the state dominates the individuals who make the state; where every village has its czar; where personal ambition is mulified by the state's seizure of and exploitation of the results of work, thought and discovery; where men are assigned to tasks, as soon as they come of age, as they are assigned to classes in the schools; where savings are uscless and impossible; where the shirk and dullard thrive disproportionately, and the wise, economical and painstaking are not rewarded for their merit; where government not only fixes the employment and the wage, and controls utilities and output, but settles for it-self who shall marry and how far the child shall be educated?"

It is proverblally good American fashion, Yankee fashion, to answer question with question. Let us be American:

What liberty DOES a nation enjoy where the state is dominated by the few individuals who own the nation's means of production, its means of life? THAT IS AMERICA TO-DAY.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where every factory, every mine, every rallroad, every lumber-camp, every bonanza farm or plantation has its czar, who holds the knout of discharge and blacklist over the shoulders of the tollers, who can work and live only by his permission? That is America today.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where 9 per cent. of the people have, by lawful or unlawful means, sucreeded in seizing and exploiting 75 per cent, of the wealth resulting from the work and thought and discovery of the whole people; where the most patient toilers and the greatest inventors die in poverty and brainless idlers shame imperial Rome with their costly vulgarity? That is America to-day.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where thousands upon thousands of children are assigned to tasks, before their little bodies are half developed, and must stand all day or all night, week in and week out, year in and year out, coining their childhood into fat profits for the mill owner and miserable wages for themselves, to help keep the wolf from the door of the home? That is America to-day.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where, for the mass of the workers saving is so utterly beyond possibility that every decade shows a larger proportion of mortgaged homes and farms, a -- larger proportion of tenants, a smaller proportion of independent shops or stores, a larger proportion of means.

those which employ a large number of women and minors, the law is boldly

Taff Vale Method of Mulcting Strikers

or Boycotters Spreads Rapidly - Pre-

gedent Set in Republican Verment Is

Followed in Democratic Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—One of the most significant developments of

the street railway strike here is the

institution of a \$10,000 damage suit for hovcotting, following the precedent

terding-Carneal-Davis Company has

brought suit against the Bricklayers' Union for the sum named.

The litigation grows out of the re-

fusal of the members of the union to use the materials of the concern in

their work, thereby forcing contractors

to discontinue their purchases from

the company. The specific charge is

a boycott on the materials sold by the

The reason for the boycott is the fact that Mr. Sitterding, who is the

president of the material supply con-

Republican Vermont has set a pre cedent in using the power of the law to help capitalists crush labor organi-zations. Democratic Virginia is now to follow it. But maybe the working-

men of Virginia will follow the splendid example set by their brothers in such states as Massachusetts and

roll up a Socialist vote that will cause the bosses to regret their use of such

ern, is also president of the Virginia

enger and Power Company, whose

ompany.

AGAINST UNION.

DAMAGE SUIT

The Brooklyn "Eagle"-about as I low-paid factory "hands," a larger proportion of women and children in the mills or on the streets, a larger procapitalist contemporaries, much con-I portion of paupers, a lower rate of cerned about the great Socialist gains | wages simultaneously with an enormously increased total national wealth? That is America to-day.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where a great newspaper dares to tell the millions of tolling poor that they thousand millionaires are "wise. economical, and painstaking"-a nation in whose greatest city one-fifth of the people are born in charity wards and one-tenth are buried in the Potter's Field-a nation where the mass of those who go to work in childhood and toil all through life to a premature old age find that old age dishonored by want and the insolence of "organized philantropy"? That is America to-day.

What liberty does a nation enjoy where poverty or the fear of poverty drives children from the schoolroom and mothers from the home, creates "she-towns" in the East where men have no chance of employment and camps of nomadic and half-barbarized men roving from Northern forest to Western harvest field without possibility of wife or home, forces young girls to work for such wages as leave them only the devil's choice of gradual starvation or quick suicide or the slower double suicide of prostitutiona nation where employers dare to say: Any employee who marries without our consent will be discharged, or: We will employ only men with families who will send their children also to work for us-a nation one of whose great magnates can give millions for libraries and require his own thonsands of employees to work twelve hours a day so that they have no strength left for reading or for hought? That is America to-day

You FREE workingmen-you who dare not withhold a respectful bow from a boss you despise, lest he take away your job and the landlord turn you out on the street and your bables go hungry and cold-are you afraid of the tyranny of Socialism? Are you afraid you would be slaves if you collectively owned the mills and mines and railroads you collectively operate? Are you afraid you would cease to be free if there were no poor but those too lazy to work, none prospering but those who did useful social labor, no paupers and no millionaires, no artificial famines, no need for strikes, and

no possibility of lockouts? NO MAN IS FREE WHO IS IN FEAR OF WANT. Unemployment for you means want. To-day other men control your opportunity to work.

ARE YOU AFRAID TO TRUST YOURSELVES TO CONTROL YOUR OPPORTUNITY OF EMPLOY-MENT? Do you think you would tyrannize over yourselves worse than your boss now tyrannizes over you?

If you can trust yourselves better than you can trust a boss, vote for Socialism, for that is what Secialism

### THE PARTY PICNIC.

broken. So the Saturday half-holiday which would be so great a boon is virt-Every Social Democrat in New York unlly unknwn in factories to which it City Should Be at Sulzer's on Sunwas especially intended to apply; those textile and needle trade factories which day-Much Work Is to Be Done and Funds Are Needed. employ hundreds of women and girls Every comrade or sympathizer with

the Social Democratic Party in New York City should make it a point to be York City should make it a point to be present at the party piculc in Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday, July 10. The whole net proceeds of the piculc go to the party organization of the city and state the United States. and state, the Volkszeitung Conference, which has actively co-operated in aroted to give up its share of the profits, so that a good sum may be raised to start the campaign. An interesting feature of the picnic

will be the presence of Mother Jones and a delegation of textile strikers from Philadelphia.

for boycotting, following the precedent recently set by a decision in Vermont, as reported in The Worker. The Sit-The park is a large and pleasant one and every preparation has been made to assure a good time to all who attend There will be prize bowling and other games, good music, dancing, and other forms of amusement. Admission is 10 cents, payable at the gate.

The park may be reached direct by the West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars from One Hundred and Twentyninth street and Third avenue or by the elevated to One Hundred and Sev-enty-seventh street and the Tremont

Comrades, turn out in a body on Sunday, bring your friends along, and make the party picnic as complete a success financially as it is sure to be socially. The State Committee and Local New York need plenty of money from now on to carry on the agitation Now is your opportunity to start things off in earnest.

favor us with his views on Socialism and popular elections just as soon as he can get them cooled down so they can bes safely transmitted.—The washington Post

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ords as possible, consistently with clear-ess. Communications which do not com-ry with these requirements are likely to disregarded. Complaints about the business or editorial assessed to the Board of Directors. Socialist coperative Publishing Association, 184 Illiam street, New York.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on account of

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

1000 (Presidential) ...... 97.730 1002 (State and Congressional) ... 229,762



There is really nothing surprising in the revelations of the continuance of chattel slavery in the South. With the possible exception of the emancipation of the Russian serfs, the emancipation was probably the greatest farce in history. Without land or tools or other means of production, they must needs ceased being chattel slaves, . With a neither industrial nor other education, and with race prejudice added to their other handicaps and carefully perpetnated by the economic masters of society, it could not but come to pass that evils of chattel slavery with those of the wage system in the worst conceivable form. The condition of the proletariat is always worst in those regions where capitalism has developed far enough to break down old feudal or patriarchal relations, but not yet for enough to waken class-consciousnes and define class antagonisms. But as the darkest hour is said to be that just preceding dawn, so at this worst moment in capitalist development one must not look back with regret to the old days of slavery, more tolerable though they were, but forward with hope and resolution to the class move most that is to bring real fearlow but the lives of the milers of every nation and of every race.

#### DOWN WITH RACE PREJUDICE

One of the most interesting recent de relopments in the trade-union world 1 that concerning the Mexican Sugar Beet and Farm Laborers' Union of Oxanrd, in Southern California. Both Japanese and Mexican laborers ar dargely employed on the sugar beet farms and in other agricultural work in that region as well as in railway onstruction and other forms of labor In the past their competition—they be ing accustomed to a lower standard of life than that of the native white work ingmen-has had the effect of lowering wages and impeding organization, and

Of late, however, as shown by eral incidents reported in The Worker. both the Mexicans and the Japanes have come to recognize the identity of their interests with those of their no tive brother toilers and have organized and not struck for the improvement of

their own conditions, but have lovally supported the struggles of the older unions of white workers. This was notably true in the Los Angeles trolley strike and in the trouble at the beet sugar works at Oxnard. It seems, too, that the local white workingmen have behaved admirably, throwing their old prejudice aside and readily fraternizing with the Mexicans and Japanese.

Unfortunately, the administration the American Federation of Labor has not shown the same good feeling or good sense. The Mexican unions named, having applied to the Federa tion for a charter, President Gompers' reply, in sending the charter, included this declaration:

"It is further understood that in issu It is further understood that in issuing this charter to your union it will under no circumstances accept membership of any Chinese or Japanese. The laws of our country prohibit Chinese workmen or laborers from entering the Linkel. tering the United States and propos tions for the extension of the exclusion laws to the Japanese have been made on several occasions.

The Mexican union replied by returning the charter, pointing out that the condition imposed was a violation of the expressed principles of the A. F. of L. which state that neither race, color, religion, nor nationality shall be a bar to fellowship in the Federation, and declaring that under no circumstances would they desert their Japan ese fellow workers. Secretary Lazarraras wrote to President Compers:

"Our Japanese brothers here were the first to recognize the importance of co-operating and uniting in demanding a fair wage scale.

"They are composed mostly of men without families, unlike the Mexicans in this respect.
"They were not only just with us,

but they were generous. When one of our men was murdered by hired assassins of the oppressors of labor, they gave expression to their sympaa very substantial form.

"In the past we have counselled, fought and lived on very short rations with our Japanese brothers, and tolled with them in the fields, and they have been uniformly kind and considerate. We would be false to them and to ourselves and to the cause of unionism is we now accepted privileges for our-selves which are not accorded to them. We are going to stand by men who stood by us in the long, hard fight which ended in a victory over the enemy. We therefore respectfully pe-tition the A. F. of L. to grant us a charter under which we can unite al the sugar beet and field laborers of Ox nard without regard to their color or race. We will refuse any other kind of a charter except one which will wipe out race prejudices and recognize ou workers as being as good as

It is to be hoped that the white inion men of Southern California will vigorously uphold the Mexicans and Japanese in this position and that unions affiliated with the Federation in all parts of the country will expresto the administration their disapproval of the policy of upholding race divi-It is one thing to oppose the intro

duction of Mongolian laborers into this ountry under conditions that inevitably make them a force in lowering the general standard of living of the work ing class. That is, under present conditions, clearly justifiable and neces sary, however repugnant it may seen to purely theoretical and abstract jusof the American slaves forty years ago tice. But it is quite another thing to shut the doors of the labor organiza tions to Japanese or Mexicans or workingmen of any other race who are already here, who are willing an eager to join, and who have proven servile tradition behind them, with their intelligence and courage and fidelity to the international cause o Labor. To do that would be to justify these men in acting as scabs and strike-breakers, in becoming conscion tools of the capitalists, as in the past some of them have been unconsciou and unwilling tools. The union tha shuts out men who are willing to join it in good faith deserves to suffer from their opposition; and if it persists in uch a policy, assuredly it will

# HARVEST-FIELD ROMANCES

It is not only in the editorial colmans, but equally in the news articles that the capitalist press serves the interest of the capitalist class at the expense of the workers from day to day. One of the flagrant instances of this is the regular sensational "featur ing" of the reports about the great de mand for workers in the Western harvest fields and the high wages b ing paid to them. The object of thes articles-aside from the general pur ose of demonstrating the existence of "prosperity"—is to bring about an oversupply of labor in the wheat region and so keep down the wages of farm aborers, and-what is in one sense i ridental, but perhaps more directly the notive of the venal press-to fill the roffers of the employment agencies and

the railway companies. Every year this game is worked. We are told that there is an enor nous demand for labor in the whea fields, that every comer has a chane of employment, and that unusually high wages are being paid-most of which is true, for a little while. We are not told of the killing intensity of the labor, from before dawn, all through the broiling summer day, till long after sunset. Nor are we repinded of the fact that this rush of work lasts only a few weeks, that then the laborer who has spent his previous savings in order to rush to the harvest

his admittedly high wages no mor than enough to reimburse him for this expense, finds himself turned off with out the slightest consideration to find another job if he can or turn "hobo" if he cannot. Nor, what is still more important, are we told that, every summer, after the first few days of harvest, the roads are covered with idle men tramping from farm to farm in search of employment, finding the jobs everywhere filled by those who have been first in this artificially stimulated rush. Nevertheless, with some local exceptions, this is the case.

In spite of all the glowing stories in the daily press, the worker who has a job at a dollar a day, with a chance that it will hold out for a few months at least, will do better to stick to than to be lured to the prairies by the reports of three, four, or five dollars a day being paid to harvest hands.

American Independence Day was fitly celebrated at Travemunde, in the Baltic. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained the Kaiser and Prince Henry on board his yacht. The dispatche say: "When the banquet began the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern fired a salute of twenty-one guns by order of the Emperor. The music included a number of American airs and also, at Mr. Vanderbilt's request, the 'Song to Aegir,' composed by the Emperor." So say the dispatches. This "Song to Aegir," by the way, is the one that brought several German musical critics to grief. They said the music was no good-which was the truth-and were prosecuted for lese-majesty. It is said the Prince, Cornelius, and the Kaiser got to talking about the growth of Socialism on both sides of the water. though, and that this spoiled their appetite for dessert.

A writer in the Scattle "Socialist" points out that the defenders of chattel-slavery in 1856 declared the Republican party, then in its first campaign, to be the party of "athelsm and free love," just as the defenders of capitalism now accuse the Socialist Party. It may be added that the Christians of the first three centuries, the revolutionists of the time, were subjected by the pagan ruling powers to exactly the same accusations of "ritual murder" and secret lascivious rites that are now brought against the Jews of Austria and Russia by the Christian clergy for the purpose of stirring up reactionary Antisemitism. Shader is one of the arts in which every ruling class is adept, and no set of rulers have practised it with more skill or less sense of shame than our modern dollar aristocracy and their parasites But "Truth is mighty and will pre vail," in spite of all.

To the true Socialist obstacles are never sources of discouragement, but only of inspiration. Let our comrades in New Jersey bear this in mind-as we are sure they will. The arbitrary act of the Legislature, by which they are deprived of official standing, should and doubtless will only stir them up to more vigorous and general activity and inspire them with an indomitable reso lution to win back, by trebling their vote, the recognition that has been denied them. Let us see if the politician will dare, fu that case, to raise the limit to ten per cent next year. To work comrades of New Jersey, and rebuke these misrepresentatives.

## THE REIGN OF RIGHT.

By Ernest McGrath.

We are looking to the light For the passing of the night, For the coming of the glads time day; For its dawn to break at last

Where the shadows of the past Hold the hearts and minds of million

Soon we'll see the new-day sun-Soon we'll feel the warmth and glory

of its glow, As, on God's own height affame

Truth, revealed, reveals the sham Yes, we're standing where the gleam

Of the new time's holy sheen Shines far adown the Vale of Error in its flight,— Back, oh back, Wrong's hosts are

flung-Once again Earth's heart is young-Swift, oh swift, the coming of the glorious reign of Right!

#### THE REAL LABOR PARTY.

The effort to create sporadic labor cause of the fact that such parties have been merely local in character and without any well defined program to give them perpetuity. To attempt to that the unions into a political organization would hardly be advantageous. If, ludeed, not suicidal. Therefore it appears that the only rational line for the exercise of political action by trade-unionists would be to join hands with the international labor party-known as the Socialist Party-and work with it, independently of the unions, for the abolishment of wage-slavery, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.—Allied cause of the fact that such partle Co-operative Commonwealth — Allied Tradesman, official organ Centra Trades Assembly, Springfield, Mo.

-Hanna says: "For God's sak let's keep on letting well enough alone." Well, we will admit, Senator, that it is a disagreeable task to touch the putrid carcass, but the health of savings in order to rush to the harvest the putrid carcass, but the health of the community compels R.—Los Anbrief season, been able to save from geles Socialist.

# EMPTY IFS AND CROOKED BUTS.

By Horace Traubel.

feet somewhere. No one can ever stand on nothing.. No one can balance almself in a vacuum. It is hard luck But you will have to make up your mind. You will be crushed. You will reduce yourself to oblivion. I am afraid

Do you suppose that you are to be allowed to have no faith at all? Is the Is the negro to be destroyed or saved and are you to have no voice? Is labor to be more robbed or less robbed or not to be robbed at all, and are you to have no voice? Do you think you can dodge safely round all the corners? Some day some corner will be too sharp and sudden for you. After that you will dodge

What have you got to say to this mob America? The caste America? You have got to say something. You may

voice will be lost in the cry of the mass? You are guilty of every mob against which you do not protest. You are personally guilty of every economic injustice against which you do not proest. You are not to protest by silence You are not to protest by compromise You are to protest in a divine negative You are to protest in such unmistakable and formidable terms that even gravitation will recognize the seniority of Every if is empty. Every but is

I ask you what you have got to say about the mobs. You reply: "The mobs are wrong. But—". With that but included the mobs are not wrong. l ask you what you have got to say about the robbery of the powerless by the powerful. You reply: "The rich should not rob the poor. If-". With

that if left there the rich should rob the

I do not intend to have you say that you cannot make up your mind. That you have no mind to make up. That the big problems are beyond you. That God must have known what he was doing when he put the poor in the world. That God must have known what he was courting when he gave the negro a dark or a black skin. That you are not responsible for the barbar-isms of the household and the market. Can you temper the passion of a mob with an if? Can you take the claws from the tiger with a but? Will your ifs and buts feed a starving child? Will they stuff up the holes in your window panes? Will they legislate food and clothes to those who hunger and are sold? Will an if or but free the land? Will an if or but break down the rob-ber titles of the castes? There is an There is an if or but at the root of every social vrong. This if, this but, is itself social wrong. Is it enough for you to pay out these ifs and buts as the coin current of your soul? These ifs, these buts, made unholy in the negligent dou't-care of compromise and surren-

I am afraid you will have to put your ceet somewhere. No one can ever dreams. I will face you waking with hideous facts. I will make you see and feel the grind and wreck of our industrial medley. I will polson your food. Not to kill you, but to let you live. To let you live miserably guilty. I will make your biggest meals seem small. I will put sour in your sweet. I will not let you go off with your income or your virtue alone. I will crowd you with barbed questions. I will make you stay right here, answer right here, answer without equivocation, answer yes. You will call in all the ifs and buts and send out each sentence unsend out each sentence unspotted to the world.

The ifs and buts are too small to hide behind. They never man you. They sneak you. If a man is starving and comes to you for food do you say: "Yes-if"—? Or do you brush aside the have got to say some have got to say say the mean, or the classification of the mean of the mean say the mean of the same say the same s

quoted as an asset.

Come out from your hiding. No one is deceived. The crisis is here. Do you not see everywhere the bodies of burned and lacerated negroes? That is all your work. All. All. Do you not see the pinched and parched faces of the factory hands when they crawl out of their jail and home at the end of a hot day? That is all your work. All. All. You septence half the earth to starvation and the other half to guilt. You You. You with if in your heart. You with but in your soul. You who teach ifs and buts in schools and call them culture. You who teach ifs and buts in college and call them philosophy. You who teach ifs and buts in churches and call them religion. You wh symbol of worship is an if or a but.

I have seen men who were kept busy trying to save themselves in a next orld. And I have wondered why men did not busy themselves rather in try ing to save themselves in this world. To save themselves from committing acts of oppression. Any man can damn himself. Any man can damn himself by burting his fellowmen. And the severest blow you can deliver your tel-lowmen is in your indifference. To care for him is all right. To cure against him is right, but not all right. But to not care at all is of all cowardices and ignominies most cowardly and igno-

What is the matter with your mind that every time it seems about to do something decent it takes to its heels with an if? What is the matter with your heart that every time it seenis touched in the right place in behalf of me act of social revision it takes to the woods with a but? You are clary to the potter. And your potter is an if or a but. And you take form in the image of your maker. And so it is that when in the census of a revolution we count you up we found you never ultimate in anything but the self-deficient cipher. You who are clay to the pot-ter. You whose potter is an if or a but. You who take form in the image of

Every if is empty. Every but is

#### THE SOCIALIST GRAFTER. The "Socialist" grafter is a rapidly

increasing species and as unpleasant as the task is his suppression is becom-ing more and more necessary. The road to the Co-operative Com-

monwealth may possibly be a long one, and right here at the beginning of the trip we might just as well find out who we are traveling with.

In the years that may intervene be tween the present day and the final triumph of the proletariat there is fike triumpa of the protectariat there is likely to be some hard travelling. We have not yet met the capitalist class in a real battle. The day may come when, with the Socialist press suppressed, the propaganda will be carried on in a different manner than it is now. We may have need of men who can carry on the work at something less than \$25 or \$15

or even 85 per day. whose every fiber revolted against the system of wage slavery. Hunted fike wild beasts, they wandered through this glorious republic from job to job, getting fired every time they said So y pass on without re-stopping place, and quietly, insistently, they went on with their work, and let me add, they are still working. These men never speak of the "sacrifices they are making for the cause." They never tell us how much money they could earn by quitting Socialist agitation.

Chains have no attractions for them, gold-plated or otherwise.

If the Socialist movement can be worked as a good thing by any fluent gentleman that happens along, we can expect an influx of spell-binders of all klads. All the patent medicine fakirs and

confidence men in the country will memorize and plagarize enough Social-ism to last them an hour or two and go when any man in this movement undertakes to lay out a route of sixty days at \$25 per day, his services are ul-

together too valuable for every day use,

and it might be just as well for the So-

cialists to try and get along without It is a trifle inconsistent for us to go before the wage slaves of America with a propaganda that upholds the "iron law of wages," a "class-con-scious" program, expounded by ex-pulpiteers and other equally horny-handed sons of toll at \$25 or \$15 per diem.

sons of toil at \$25 or \$15 per diem.

No Socialist agitator, educated or characterise, has any right to expect more than existence wage for the work. He should be willing to break even with the rank and file who did clerking to "Centrist" party, which has any their dimer and dollars to carry on he work of agitation.

On every coin that goes into the Se-No socialist agitator, educated or otherwise, has any right to expect more than existence wage for the work. He should be willing to break even with the rank and file who dig up their dimes and dollars to carry on the work of agitation.

clalist movement there are drops of

profetarian blood.

The man who seeks to fatten his purse in the Sucialist movement is a human buzzardi, an matter what his intellectual and oratorical accomplishments happen to be .- A. E. Fowler, in

#### SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND THE CENTER

An Interesting Discussion of the Relations of the Two Strongest Parties in Gormany-Kaiser Must Have Clerloal Help-Query: For a Coup d'Etat or for a Policy of Gradual Concesslon?

The cause of Socialism has advanced in the United States principally of "Innominato," its correspondent in the United States principally the United States principally the United States of Semiots. Men Rome. There is perhaps not one other foreign correspondent to the American press who is better informed or who has on the whole, as keen an insight ment-or, at least, the expression of it - is sometimes colored by policy, is not to be doubted; but allowance is easily to be made for that. "I anominate." I not himself a prelate high in the Roman church, certainly has access to the highest sources of information; both cierical and diplomatic; that cen ter at the Eternal City.

The letter of June 24, published in the "Sun" of July 11, deals with "The Socialists' Triumph" (that is the head-line) in Germany and the relation of Socialism and Clericalism there in a most interesting manner. We reproduce it entire, but may preface it by reminding the reader that Bismarck's two great struggles during his ascend-ancy of a quarter of a century, were against the Catholic church and against Social Democracy. In both, he fulled. The "Kulfurkampf" will probably be set down in the final judgment of his-tory as the Iron Chancellor's greatest blunder. He boastfully said, recalling blunder. He boastfully said, recalling the humiliation of the Emperor Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VII. in the year 1076, "We will never go to Canos-sa." He did go to Canossa, neverthe-less. The "Falk laws," designed to break the influence of the Church, had to be repealed, just as the "May laws," designed to crush Social Democracy, had to be abandoned. Just as the May laws strengthead the Social Demo-cratte Party, numerically and in revo-

two persecuted parties—how far influ duire—to a certain extent stood to-gether. The Social Democrats, then as now, maintaining that refigious belief and observance should be treated as private matter and not interfered wit by the state, opposed the Falk laws. The Clericals of that day enstituted a really democratic party and, under the really statesmanlike leadership of such men as Windhorst and Kette opposed the reactionary "blood and iron" policy by which Bismarck sought to suppress Socialism. Too late, the government abandoned or modified its toward both opreactionary attitude ponents. The Social Democratic Party, disciplined by persecution, was not to be misled or divided by the subsequen: policy of concession. The Center, hold-ing the balance of power, made full use of it: but its character changed; from a sturdy opponent, it became a mercen ary ally of the government, and rapa cious as such allies always are. William II., too, has had to "go to Canossa." In the Reichstag of 1808-1903, the government could carry its favorite projects military, naval, colonial, etc.—over Social Democratic and Radical opposi-tion, only by making every time a costtion, only by making every time a cost-ly bargain for the support of the Center, and the Center, in these later days, has not hesitated to support the most reactionary measures, provided only it got its price. "Innominato" points out that the election held last month, enor mously strengthening the Social De mocracy at the expense of the govern ment parties and without weakening the Center, not only continues, but even accentuates, the dependence of the Kniser on Clerical support. He hopes,

or affects to hope, that the Center will return to its old radical policy. We do not share the hope or belief, but we commend his letter to our readers' attention. He says:
"The Vatican has received several reports on the character and the signi fleance of the German elections. When a Cardinal was asked some time ago why. Withelm II. was paying such assidnous court to the Pope and to the Catholics, and especially why the Kaiser paid so pompous a visit to the Vatican, against the wishes of the Quirinal," (that is, the Italian government), " and finally, why he subordin-ated every policy to keeping good relations and close collaboration with the this policy are attributed generally to the great idea of the re-establishment of the Empire of the West and to dreams of Pan-Germanism that is true but it is not the whole truth. In a few years the German Empire will enter into an organic crisis. Latheranism is dying out; faith has become a rate jewel; from the ruins of Luther's Reformation the triumph of Socialism will arise Without the Catholics the Kaiser will be unable to rule. He will have to become either Catholic or So-

cintist. "The German elections justify this prophetic view. Bismarck, with his wide-reaching and plereing glance, had seen the flood rising, and his patriotic spirit was alarmed for his creation. He proposed to Windhorst" (then the Cleri-cal leader) "to abolish the May laws in exchange for the restriction of univer sal suffrage; he wished for a coup d'état. The leader of the Center party refused; he declared that the Center. founded on the people, would never agree to a policy of political inequality and of hateful reaction. Bismarck did not dare to take action alone, but he said to Windhorst: You are wrong; in twenty years the Socialists will have the majority in the Reichstag."

"Twenty-three years have gone by.
If the Socialists are not yet the railing power in the Parliament, they form the majority in the Protestant province Soon here will be only Socialists and Catholics in the Federal Parliament. From personal and trustworthy source I learned last whiter that Prussia, h consideration of the radical suc was opening again the discuss Bismarck's audacious plan and was considering the means of suppressin universal suffrage.

"I believe that the plan exists:

doubt whether it will be carried into effect: Timid and valighorious, the Kaiser lacks the coolness and the en-ergy that are needed for a dramatic scene and coup d'état. He is a repre-sentative man, he is neither an initiator nor one who can carry out a scheme. In the course of his bolsterous and contradictory reign he has recolled before every resistance. Eloquent tongues and vivid imaginations are not arms steel nor wills, sure of themselves and implacable.

with the help of the Center, it will keep on living from day to day. This tem-porary arrangement will last probably until the Socialists work their way into the Catholic districts. Will that ever come to pass? Will the Center be able to retain the loyalty of the people? That question will be answered by the So cialist policy which the German Catho

Lieber, who died eighteen months age a large portion of the Center, accepting the Kaiser's wishes and views, was in favor of a reaction against democracy Since the death of the last leader happy return to the traditions of Ket teler has become manifest. If the Cer-ter develops a broad popular policy th masses will continue to be attached to its fortunes; if it should join its caus to an anti-democratic imperialism, th Socialists will make use of discontent to strengthen their preponderance.

"It seems impossible, notwithstanding Cardinal Kopp's efforts, that the German Catholics should allow the ity to dry up. It is their glory tha they remain the bulwark of order and of public safety in the face of Luthernower a birthright like this cannot b sold for a monarch's favor and a mes of pottage. Preserving their indepen-dence they will form the last reserve in the decisive fight between the Hohenzollern and democracy. Let XIII., like Bismarck, foresaw the

From the top of the Sacred Mount he From the top of the Sacred should be had glisapses of the future battlefields on which the Socialist parties would contend for victory and domination.

"That is why, spurring the doctrines of Catholicism toward the strong party of the time," he provided the church

with his broadly Socialistic and demo-cratic program. The case of Germany will soon become general throughout the continent of Europe. The battles will be fought on the ground of social reforms. The era of political parties is at an end. Just as in Germany, they will disappear everywhere except, perhaps, in Switzerland, under the heavy and pittless burden of economic inter sts and demands,

"Hence it becomes necessary for Cathelies to follow the instruction from Rome and to enter joyfully into the general spirit and movement of the times. The future belongs to the Socialists. When Socialism has shown all its effects the same and purely reform ing part may constitute with the Catho-lies the repairing and reconstructive government against the revolutionary and extreme factions

'This is ralk about the forers, it may be said: That is true. But moveday. we live fast. One year counts for five Every day helps the Socialist parties Public education, the movement of his tory, electoral rights, popular sover elguist, the rule of economic prices, the predominance of industry and com merce-everything works for their in-evitable triumph. That is the basis of future civilization. The form it will take will depend on the faults of the merits of the men."

Our > Esteemed Contemporaries

BB (and OTHERS) BBB

Les Angèles Socialist. Ever since the very beginning of the Socialist movement in this country there have been well intentioned Social-ists who have charted mater the restraints of the fairty organization. have been wilding to let him make his own definition of Socialism. And they have objected to asking such a man to dentitely and formally pletige himself church, he answered: This arder and I ing that it keeps members out of the party; that voluntary contributions would preduce more revenue, etc. These comrades wish a "broad" and

"illserat" policy fnaugurated. They are of delegate conventions to give every one who is even remotely and vaguely "sympathetic"—who is, after his own fashion, "agin" the present govern-ment—a hand in conducting and shaping the policy of the Socialist Party They haven't the patience for a care fully planned campaign-a slege. They must gather a mob and carry the ene my's works by a grand charge. They cannot wait till to-morrow for the Cooperative Commonwealth. They must men will be very much simplified.
bring it in to-day with a whoop and No one knows how it feels to

New the time for the mass convention and the whoop and hurralt will come, probably, but it is still some dis-tance ahead. The competitive system is a big tiling. And you cannot abolish is a oig thing. And you cannot aboush his young face before he is thirteen, it as you would aboush the forg tax.

We are inaugurating a world movepapers or blacking boots while his ment, not changing township bound-ary lines. We are runding counter to the world's prejudices—the accumulated mental deposit of all the centuries. It will take much care and turies. It will take much care and patience and a little time to soften and a little time to soften and a wear them away. We are cuffling a new elburiel for the current of the world's thought. It cannot be done by more who do not know how and who world's thought. It cannot be done by mer who do not know how and who have not changed the current of first cown thoughts. We have thrown a brind, between the current of first cown thoughts. We have thrown the tight for socialistic way the could not be world's atmosphere. It will time a little time for it to "all stage." We have the only the proposition out fits the angle of the current of the fight of almost everything expectations. And we will only do harm it, like children we disput the fight.

And we will only do harm it, like children we disput the to gerministe, drent we disput the to see why it has not already borne fruit. It will have not already borne fruit. It will have collected a disput the working man's counter are doing their work. There is no whoop and hurtah about the hut the work is being done. The sun does not sputter like an oil lamp when it rises in the morning.

A mere sense of

does not sputter like an oil lamp when it rises in the morning.

A mert sense of injustice as to present conditions is no foundation for a Socialist. There has always been that and by men who never heard the word Socialism. The mind must be changed Socialism. The mind must be changed from capitalist ways of thinking, the affind must THINK Socialism instead of joy in the service; and then he added significantly. "My stray will ever recapitalism. There is no need of every socialist being a Karl Marx, but he must know the fundamentals and be willing to chlist in the cinese of Socialwin finally this year or this cohera

The raiss convention will be safe only when the mass understand clearly what Socialism is and wants it. That time is not yet, and just when it will be we do not know. In the mean-time past some but Socialists on gunrd. for this cause is too great to be juggle with by these who, though well-mea-ing, do not measure its full import.

That the capitalist politician and office seeker is invariably a liar and double-dealer in his quest after votes, is such a well established proposition that it would be strange indeed, if William Randolpo Heurst were to prove ap exception to the general rate

For the last few years the tide has been setting so strongly towards So-cialism, parficularly in the great eities. cialistic particularly in the great cities, that an abtaigeomistic attitude revenue it would certainty have militared against the success of the great duffy papers role which Hear's formatical the cuptaf and bites the citimus of the New York Tourners and Chicago American have been for years craimmed with devery written "So-cialistics" collocate, which the hispression caused ground amongs the "So-cialistics" collocate, and the success of the so-cialistics.

sion gained ground amongst the his hallucination on the part of thos of the true "fellower" type, the sort that are mable or unwilling to think for themselves, that any questioning of this assection was invariably met with a shalle of piying contempt.

Now, however, that Hearst seeks the

presidential nomination for 1904, he covers that while posing as a can date of "Socialistic tendencies" is, perhaps, the best drawing card in such places as Chicago and New York, it is by no means a successful vote-getter in the country districts:

in the country districts.

So the next move of this craffy would be president is to secure or subsidize some obscure fake labor paper with a circulation in the smaller towns, represent it as the "official organ" of a fake "national" labor organi zation (invented for the purpose of "endorsing" Hearst as "the man of the hour"), and pose as the destroyer of trusts and the champion of organized

labor as against Socialism.

This is the little game that Hearst is now working in the "Labor Compendium," the first, no doubt, of a warm of similar sheets that will make their appearance as the national campaigh draws nearer. And while this petty and obscure

ourmilstic prostitute is fálminating in the most ridiculous manner against the Socialists, the "Socialistic" edi-torials are still being ground out daily in the big Hearst publications in New York and Chicago.

California Socialist.

The lines are drawn in America very clearly between the wage-worker and the "gentieman," as Mr. Reggie Vanderbilt afficins himself to be. No one living would claim that the two have the same interests. But between the mosti-instillenaire and the wage-slave there are the people who have homes, who pay taxes and who feel like some-body, because they have a few dollars in a bank and because they hire people to work. These middle class people many of them are thrifty, hard work ing men and women with no foolish-ness about them. They expect their clerks and hired hands to grow out of that condition and become ists" too. They wish them well, and if They have objected to the grim-rigidity of party rules. They have never been able to see any good in pledges and courtes definitions. It as much declared kinsself a Socialist they have "saved" and which any man may have "saved" and which any man may save if he will keep out of salsons and attend to business.

They forget that they started in sevdentitely and formally present to support even the Socialism of his own defaults. And these contrades (understand, I am questioning their judgment, not their loyalty) see no good in the dues-paying system, claiming that it keeps members out of the ling that it is contained. The lacks the outlook of the matter thomaire. He believes honestly that its truth on his side to make it very difficult to force the facts of the scient Socialism into his friendly heart.

The trust and the dependents on the trust make the small capitalist less and less common every year, and that is the hope for Socialism. A few men from the middle class will get over to the equitalist class, but the great majority will finally come to be hired hands or their sons will, and then the task of getting straight, scientific So-cialism into the minds and hearts of

No one knows how it feels to see your little daughter go trudging off to work in the early morning, unless she is your daughter. No one knows just how it feels to see your boy get the sharp look of the money-changer on his young face before he is thirteen, unless he is your son who is selling judgment is not yet born, and his only real sensation is a desire for a good meat of a good time. Only poverty and the fierce struggle for the necessities of life, which make people endure

which are garrisoned there. In speak-ing of the army as a great national institution, he called it "a magnificent school for the education of youth." His significantly: "My army will over re main the instrument that I need to sup-port my policy when necessary. Where the pen alone no longer suffices, it must be supplemented by the keenedged sword.

merit of representing his actual senti ments. Language with him is not in-tended to concent his thought, but to give it point and vigor of expression. What he said at Doelseritz rently means that he is looking forward to an approaching conflict between constituer, and that he relies upon physical force to retain for him his present posi-tion of supremacy.

Reliance upon armed force, however,

is, in the end, to lean upon a reed. For if, as in Germany, the army and the people are identical, it must be plain even to the Kaiser that the people can-not become imbued with the teachings of Social Democracy and the army still remain the blind instrument of the imperint will. Already the figures she that fully a quarter of the adult male that fully a quarter of the adult male population is Socialistic, and if the rate of inercase shall continue as at present, a majority of the whole German people will soon be ranged in the ranks of those whom the Emperor has de-ngunced as "chemies of their country." They are not enemies of their country. They are greenies of a régime which They are enemies of a regime whi frankly rests upon military force. And the day will surely come when the regi-ments to whom the Kaiser has declared that it is their duty to shoot down father and mether and brother at his command will remain mute and im-movable in the face of his frantic or-

The people have time enough, they are immortal, Kings only are mortal.—Heinrich Hefte.

# PARTY NOTES.

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The Socialists of Washington, D. C., ere ordered by the police to di tinue their meeting one night last week. Comrade Wood had just dwelt on the conditions in the District of Columbia; Comrade Swerdfigger had, read the Declaration of Independ and Organizer Adams introduced the kers after showing that riot bull-bindgeons and bayonets were the favorite argument of the Republican and Democratic statesmen. An old soldier comrade closed the meeting, saying: "The police are not to be blamed for the act; they have their or ders'to enforce. Let us make as little trouble for them as possible. Good-uight;" and he turned off the light.

orades of Richmond, Va., have not failed to take advantage of the opportunity for Socialist propaganda of ered by the street-car strike. Com copies of "Labor Politics and Sociali Politics" for distribution, says: nions are at the fever point of excitement. There never was such an oppotunity to gain eager and attentive au

Speaking of the new Socialist paper to be published in Massachusetts, the "Social Democratic Herald" says: "There would be a much more extensive local Socialist press in this cour try were it not for the competition of 25-cent a year papers. No paper of wages, can afford to meet such competition, and the result is, that many of those that try, go down, after impover-ishing the comrades in their vicinity It is a state of things that is doing the

The Socialists of Orlando, Fla., cele brated the Fourth with a barbecue at Pine Castle. The speakers were given the closest attention by a crowd of over 300 people, some of whom came from a distance of 12 and 15 miles. A ple out to a barbecue which was open ly announced as a Socialist meeting. We had only 25 yotes in the whole county three years ago, but the little precinct of Pine Castle alone could now

Socialist Alderman Johnson of Chicago recently made the discovery that by an ordinance passed in 1893 all railroads that failed to complete the ele vation of their tracks within the city limits were made subject to a penalty of \$200 a day for every grade crossing existing after Jan. 1, 1899. In his dis trict there are six crossings that were ot changed and it is figured that the tle sum of \$391,020,000. He will follow matter. Incidents like these show how hot things could be made for the capitalists by a big Socialist delegation in the aidermanic chamber.

terso Thion" of Minneapolis has

The Denver "News" and "Times" ar opening their columns to a free discus-sion of Socialism, which the comrades are making the most of.

The "Coming Nation" offers sub of the first Socialist president at the rate of \$1.25

At the last meeting of Local Bridge port, Conn., the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Organizer, Jas. O'Connor; Recording Secretary, Joseph Weich; Financial and Treasurer, Richard Selbt: Literature Agent, F. Cederholm; Agitation Committee, J. O'Connor, J. McCormick, Thos. McDonald, F. Cederbolm, and Max Schwab. Five applica-tions for membership were received at this meeting.-Six thousand copies of party papers have been distributed in ort during the past six months rade Geo. A. Sweetland will speak at Washington Park, Friday evening, July 17, at 8 p. m.

The students' Socialist club at the University of Wisconsin is flourishing and exemplifies the internationalism of Socialism by having in its membership no less than seven nationalities, among them a Russian, an Aremenian and a for a series of tectures on Socialism this full, being able to secure the legis-lative assembly chamber free of charge for the purpose.—Comrade S. Kawakami of Japan, a student at the Wisconsin University, who translated one of Prof. Ely's books on Socialism into Japanese, has been forced to sever his connection ized a strong local branch of with the Socialist club there, owing to clalist Party.

A few weeks ago the comrades of Wichita Ransas decided to build up their local. A plan of campaign was devised which divided the comrades into ward, precinct, soliciting, visiting, weeks' work is most encouraging. Thirty-five new names were enrolled, and many of the delinquent members paid up their dues and re-entered the We now have a total member ship of one hundred and nineteen, inversal suffrage and Socialism. Street meetings are being held nearly eyery night, and thousands of socialist papers and tracts have been sold and given and tracts have been sold and given away, and the compades are now devis-ing plans by which to place a sample copy of every Socialist paper in Amer-ica in the home of every voter in Wich-ita. Dr. Granville Lowther, the So-cialist preacher, delivers a sermon lec-ture on Socialism in Garfield Hall overy Sunday afternoon at three schools.

many Socialist papers and giving them hand corner: 'Affer reading this pa-per, hand to a friend,' and in the right hand corner: 'If you like this paper.

Comrade J. Floyd Johnson of Cour ersport delivered the first Socialist speech ever heard in Bingham Center, Pa., and despite a creaty rain held a nost successful meeting at the clos of which he organized a local with over twenty members. Comrade John-son made a deep impression upon the local commudes who write most enthusiastically of his abilities.

The secretary of Local Cleveland writes: "Local Cleveland stands read to financially aid the project of bring ing Comrade Bebel to this country. W scal. The German population in this city, as in many other places, slide into the old parties largely owing to lack of German speakers and we should not miss an opportunity to bring, if possible, a man like Comrade Bebel who could command their attention."-The plan to bring Bebel to America for a few meetings was firs advanced in the General Committee of Local New York, but it is not now thought probable that Bebel will be able to leave Germany, and if he should come it is not likely that he would be able to go upon an extended

During the past week new Socialist organizations have been formed at St. Bernard and Fuiton, Ohio. Joseph Jasin organized St. Bernard and Howard H. Caldwell organized Fulton.— H. W. Smith will commence his work in Ohlo on July 19 when he will start upon the regular circuit for the bal ance of the season.-Arrangements have been made to your Walter Thoma are being constantly added to the cir cuits for speakers and the work from the agitation standpoint is progressing wonderfully—Dates for Howard H. Caldwell are as follows: Lockland. July 20 and 21; Newport, Ky., July 22, 23, and 24; Clermont County, July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; Portsmouth, Jul 31 and August 1; Ashland, Ky., Augus 2, 3, and 4; Jacksonville, August 5 and 6; Coraing, August 7, 8, and 9.—All requests for information about the new state paper, the "Ohio Socialist," should be addressed to Business Man-ager John W. Martin, 25 Pruden building Davion Ohlo -H W Smith has engagements definitely made as follows: Cleveland, July 19 and 29 Painesville, July 21; Independence, July 22; Canton, July 23 and 24; Mans field, July 25 and 26; Lexington, July 27; Sandusky, July 28 and 29; Toledo, uly 30; Wauseon, July 31 and August 1; Elery Henery County, August 3; Findlay, August 4 and 5; Fostoria Angust 6 and 7; Bueyrus, August 8; and Gallon, August 10.—Springfield and Dayton Socialists have started open-air speaking with their own local speakers and are having highly suc-cessful meetings. The work in all places should be taken up along this same line and the local talkers speak these summer evenings as often as pos

writes: "Socialism is moving up in this city, as well as the weather. urday evening Comrade Wm. F. Hay-wood spoke on the corner of Grove street and National avenue to a large and enthusiastic audience. He wa well received, and the interest show in his remarks implies that the people are waking up. He scored the Post-office scandals, told of the good work done by our comrades in Germany, and street speaking in this part of the city and the comrades promise to keep it up. Considerable literature was distaken.-Arrangements are complete for the monster picuic next Sunday July 19, at which Eugene V. Debs wi many has to a great extent impres upon people here that the Socialist Party is a party to be reckoned with.

Father Hagerty lectured at Ryan Upon his arrival he cut open, lips swollen, eyes bandaged and several pieces of court plaster on his face and bearing the words, "After his speech." Father Hagerty delivered a flery lecture, daring the mobbers to put their warning into practise, and after a most successful meeting organ-

Courade Love of Sherman, Tex. writes: "We organized here lately and are getting along in lively fashion. Texas is all right, if its people can be reached. They are a hard combination, as their understanding of econ omic conditions is still very members of the Painters Union in Sherman are Socialists, and from this nucleus the light is spreading on all sides.

Comrade Estabrock of Pitchburg, Mass, writes that Comrade Spere of Boston gave an excellent address on Socialism to a good audience in that place last Sanday. Several new mem-bers were enrolled as a result.

held at Seattle on July 4, was well attended and in every way satisfacfory. The uncompromising attitude of the party was reaffirmed and great en-thusiasm was shown.

New York City.

The 7th, 9th, and 25th A. D. will hold an important business meeting on Friday evening, July 17, at Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. er should attend.

The 21st A. D. will hold its regular meeting at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue, on Friday even ing, June 17. All the members are re-quested to attend promptly at 8 o'clock as there is important campaign bus

the municipal campaign was held in New Irving Hall at which Comrades John Chase, Dr. Ingerman, and B. Weinstein spoke. The club is holding many open-air agitation meetings.

The New York Socialist Literary So clety will hold a picnic on Sunday July 25, at Cypress Hills Park. Tickets can be had from the members or from the House Committee at the Club s, 232 East Broadway. the Daily Globe Fund. The out meetings arranged by the Soc Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays are all successful. See notice in another

business meeting on Thursday eve July 16, at 8-10 Avenue D.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. branch the following officers were elected for the ensuing term of six nonths: Recording and Corresponding Secretary, E. Meyer; Financial Secre tary, Jos. Daving; Treasurer, Meyer; Librarian, H. Burlich, Audib Theo. Birk and H. Albert; Delegates to General Committee, Theo. Birk, B. Gopfert, E. Meyer; Delegates to Sec-ond Agitation District, Jas. Daving. D. Banmert, Sam Drechsler, E. Meyer Receipts during the last quarter amounted to \$65.92; expenditures, \$34.48; balance, \$31.44. The circulation of The Worker in the district has been considerably extended through the efforts of the committee chosen for

The meeting of the Down Town Young People's Club on July 7 was poorly attended, no doubt on account of the Intense heat. It was decided to postpoue business to a meeting to be held in the Labor Lyceum (top floor) on Friday evening, July 17. All who signified their intention of joining at the meeting of June 27 and all others who desire to join are urged to be present. Officers are to be elected and other business attended to. The older comrades are asked to assist by ad-vising their sons and daughters to be come members of the club, which will when organized, be a valuable guxil-

On Thursday, July 23, there will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, a joint meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and the New York and Brooklyn conference, for the purpose of acting upon the plans of the Ways and Means Committee. All delegat of both conferences and all members of the Association are requested to be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. and begin a new boom for the Duily Globe.

tatement, over the signatures of 1. Shenken as Secretary and Alvin Ap-pel as Chairman, in regard to the visit of Walter Thomas Mills to that city, to which reference was made in thes

Comrades who have read The Work er with care during the last eight months will call to mind the following San Francisco movement was swept of its feet and went lute a fus ion with the Union Labor Party; tha received a letter with one of his pic-tures enclosed which had been cut froms the advertising folder and of the fusion policy by a large major-worked over as a warning to keep him advocates of the fusion policy then left Local San Francisco and, taking advantage of laxity in the state organ-ization, organized a rival body, called Local San Mateo County, but actually emposed of residents in San Franci opposition to the regular organization this body of disruptionists consists of about twenty persons—all or nearly all of them fusionists—while Local San Prancisco, since it has repudiated the fusion policy, has made great head-way and now has about 475 members.

was arranging his present tour in Call-fornia, instead of communicating with Local San Francisco, he made an engagement to speak under the auspi of the fusionist and disruptionist oppo-sition body. This body then sent a and place and request the local to co-operate. "Local San Francisco at once appointed a committee of three to write to Mills, placing the case fairly before him, and asking him if he came here to put himself under the jurisdiction of our local and we would arrange meetings for him. We got an answer evading all the main points in which he said his dates were arranged and three on Socialism in Garfield Hall
covery Sindlay afternoon at three
schook.

In reference to the protest of Local
San Francisco against a statement of
the California State Committee,
goin sensis in some subscriptions with
the comment: "Your paper is among
the very byst that, I have seen and, I
take severas."

Comrade discourse Steen of Local
the State Committee again wrote him, saying that
the interpresentation of the action of
Local San Francisco was unintential
and that the State Committee again wrote him, saying that
the of subscriptions with
the comment: "Your paper is among
the very byst that, I have seen and, I
take severas."

Comrade discourse Steen of Long
Beach, Cal., writes: "I am taking

The continues to the protest of Local
the State Committee again wrote him, saying that
the State Committee, again wrote him, saying that
the Social tension of the persisted in
speaking for these poople we would be
Sinks Committee again wrote him, saying that
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and that the State Committee again wrote him, saying that
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da neeting of Local San Francisco, Mills walked in with a crowd of his friends, who interrupted the regular proceedings by singiful for Mils; he took the platform and was replied to by Costley, who insisted on the pro-letarian character of the movement and denounced Mills' methods; it is stated that Mills' friends, seeing by the applause that the feeling of the meet ng was against him, made so much noise and disorder that they had to be noise and disorder that they had to be ejected. Mills' public meeting, under the auspices of the fusionist body, was presided over, not by a comrade, but by a member of another political party -the U. L. P.

## OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK.

Open-air agitation meetings will be held in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic

THURSDAY, JULY 16. Orchard and Canal streets. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speak-Prs: Cassidy and Burrowes. Northwest Corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D.

Speaker: Abrahams. FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Hester and Essex streets. Fifth street and Avenue C. Speakers: Dobsowitz, Bernstein, Adler, and Babitz.

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Ludlow and Delances streets. Northeast corner Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Speakers: Lee and Panken. 125th street, between Third and Lex-

MONDAY, JULY 20.

Southwest corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam arenue, 19th A. D. Speakers: Nicholson and A. D. Speakers: Nichols Mayes; chairman, T. J. Lewis TUESDAY, JULY 21.

Southwest corner Fiftleth street and Tenth avenue, 17th A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch and Streeter.
Northeast corner 148th street at Willis avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22. Southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speak-ers; Goldstein and Cole. Northwest corner Twenty-fifth street

and Eighth avenue 9th A. D. Speakers; Phillips and Abrahams.

Northwest corner Wendover and
Third avenues. Speakers: Mayes and

THURSDAY, JULY 23. Northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and Knappen.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Southwest corner Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Knappen; chairman, T. J. Lewis.

> Brooklyn. SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Willoughby avenue. Speakers: E. Dawson and Miss Emma Swinton.

Fifth A. D. Speakers: Droste and

avenue. Speakers: Clark, Streeter, and Atkinson.

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

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Breadway and Lafayette avenue Speakers: Weil and others,

# WESTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.-Local tation fund-this in addition to the 10 per cent, of the net proceeds of two plenics, the accounts of which are not all settled yet. Both of these affairs that of the Seventeenth Ward Branch and that of the Local-were very su-

The fund started on the initiative of Local Rochester for organizing Central and Western New York is increasing

Last night Comrades Lippelt and Misché spoke at Newark, N. Y., before a large crowd. Band concerts are held in this village every Saturday night, and the comrades spoke to the crowd assembled before the concert took place. We were greeted with such re-

marks as.
"You're right, boys," "We will be
with you this fail," "Come again," "We
will vote the Social Democratic ticket

next fall for the first time," etc.
Great enthusiasm was shown, and
the comrades will go there again and distribute literature at the next meet-

keep up this agitation in the neighbor-ing villages, as well as in the city of Rochester, Comrades Bach, Lippelt, Van Auken, and Misché volunteering to speak in pairs every Saturday night. The headquarters of the Social Demo-cratic Party were moved on July 1 to No. 2305 Joseph Evenue, in the Eighth Ward, in which ward we will try to elect an Alderman, as well as in the two adjoining wards the Seventeenth and the Seventh. In the Seventeeuth Ward, where Comrade Frank A. Siever

man lives, we expect to elect the whole ticket.

We will soon hold a convention for the nomination of candidates for the coming municipal campaign. All comrades of the city are requested to call rades of the city are requested to call at the headquarters on Fiday evenings, especially, so that they may have a voice in the deliberations. Comrades who have not yet settled for the picnic tickets which they received are also requested to call any Friday evening or Sunday morning at the headquarters and new field.

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#### SPECIAL ORGANIZING FUND. The following have contributed to the

Special National Organizing Fund sinc

last report: James W. Lee, New York, \$50; M. P. G. Seattle Wash, 30 cents; Local Vanderburgh County, Ind., \$1.25; John Strebel, Kirwin, Kansas, \$1; Local Aberdeen, Wash., \$4.70; J. C. Ferris, West Point, Colorado (per Charles II Kerr), \$3; Local West Newton, Penn. \$10.05; B. R. Cushman, Saginaw Mich., 50 cents; Local Brownsville Pa., monthly contribution, \$1.25; Young People's Social Democratic Club. Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10; Central Branch. Local Scattle, Wash, monthly contribu tion, \$2; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; to tal to and including July 10, \$85,05 previously reported, \$501.70; total \$676.75.

The bigger the crowd there is at the party picnic, the better will be our start, in the campaign. Attend and bring your friends.

-Socialism might have been an "iridescent dream" once upon a time but, judging from a few remarks dropped by Mr. Hanna, it is seemingly assuming the proportions of a large and full-sized nightnare for that gentleman,-Eric People.

-Healthy people look to the future, sick people are content to linger through the day, or ready to sink into oblivion; the mark of a healthy nation is that it looks forward, prepares for the future, learns from the past, gets rid of its parasites, shakes off its social diseases, and walks resolutely in the service of her whom Defoe celebrated as the erene. Most Invincible, Most Illus trious Princess, Reason."-Prof. York

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The reading rooms of the Social Democratic Educational Club at 280 Broome street are open every evening and all day Sunday and visitors are always welcome. On Friday evening, July 17, L. Rosenzwelg will lecture on "Why We Are Against Zionism." Last week the first ratification meeting of

The 16th A. D. will hold an important

MEETING FOR THE DAILY.

MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO. Local San Francisco has iss

co County and doing its work there in

standing squarely for uncompromising Socialist politics. These facts should be borne in mind in considering the present statement of Local San Fran-cisco, which we condense: When National Committeeman Milis

## COMPROMISE NEVER YET SETTLED ANY QUESTION.

New York "Commercial Advertiser" editorially says:

"A significant fact is found in the which the Radicals have sustained. The Radicals in Germany represent what would be called in any other Western country the party of moderate constitutionalism. They wish to bring about quietly and without violent antagonisms a régime in which the Emperor would assume a rôle like that, tance, of the King of Italy. They would scarcely expect him to, efface himself so completely as does the English King in purely political matters; but they would, on the other hand, have him hold the balance even be tween parties and abstain from perneddling with legislation. the Radical party belong some of the most enlightened men in Germany, among whom are numbered such me msen, Barth and Richter, They servatives on the one hand and the inlists on the other, as was occuthe Bell and Everett party toward the Republicans and the Southern Demo-

be this: that the fundamental questions underlying German politics must settled either in favor of the autoinpromising opponents of that princi AS IN ALL GREAT POLITICAL EGGLES, THE ISSUE MUST FI NALLY BE FOUGHT OUT BY THOSE WHO REPRESENT ABSO-LUTE CONFLICT. Compromise and Socialist.

Discussing the German elections, the moderation and the party which represents them are only means for staving off the life-and-death battle which sooner or later has to be fought out to the bitter end. Hence, in the future, we bitter end. Hence, in the future, we must expect to see little by little an elimination from German politics of the smaller factions such as the Na-tional Liberals, the Alsations, the Free Conservatives, the Independents, th Poles and the Danes. These must ultimately drift into one or the other of the two great hostile camps. To paraphrase Napoleon's famous prophecy, Germany must some day be all Imper-ialist or all Socialist."

> must finally be fought out by those who represent absolute conflict." The German Radicals stand, not only in the position of the Bell and Everett party in 1860, but in the poistion of the Democratic party in this year of grace 1903 -between the devil and the deep sea.

#### QUORUM MEETING.

The Local Quorum of the Mational Committee Considers Matters of Importance to the Socialist Party.

GMAHA, Neb., July 11.-The Nation Quorum of the Socialist Party met national headquarters on July 5 and 6 with Victor L. Berger, B. Ber lyn, John M. Work, and S. M. Reynolds present. The National Secretary gave a verbal report of his work, which will be included in the semi-annual report.

ered by the Quorum. The fellowing applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tono-pah, Nevada; Ardmore, and Ada, Indian Territory; and Jennings, La. The National Secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, where properly

The following correspondence was

then read and considered: Telegram and letter from H. Gaylord Wilshire, New York, saying in substance that he would be present at the meeting of the International Bureau, and, if desired, would officially represent the party. Berger moved to ask by wire if Wilshire was a member in od standing of one of our branch and if so that he be given credentials to represent the party. Carried. A telegram was later received from Wilshire, stating that he is a member of the Tenth Assembly District, Social Democratic Party of New York. Letter to the National Secretary from

Cripple Creek, Colorado, tendering dues National Committee, on the the national office in preference to the existing state committee. The National ecretary's reply, in which he informed the secretary of Local Cripple Creek that the National Committee could not accept dues from a local in an or-ganized state, was endorsed by the

Letter from M. S. Clarkson, organize for Local Riverside, California, asking the National Secretary to request the State Secretary of California to supply a tabulated statement of the vote on the recent headquarters referendum, by locals, and also stating that a fusion fornia state constitution. Upon con sulting the California state constitution of 1902, the following was found und the head of "Proposed Amendments: Provided that if a bona fide working workingmen pledged to the abolition of the wages system, a local tions in oppo sition to such working class nominess.

the National Secretary inquire of the State Secretary of California, if the ried. nination of candidates, printed on last page of the constitution of the Party of California, bearing that if this amendment had been adopted to demand its repeal on the ground of its being in violation of the letter Under the head of organization, the and spirit of the national constitution; and that the National Secretary be noti-fied when such repeal had been made.

After discussion. Work moved that

As a result of this discussion, Berger moved, that each state secretary be re-quested to supply the National Secre-tary with fifty copies of their respective state constitutions, and the same number of all alterations and amendments.

It was also decided that the National retary should furnish the organizer Local Riverside with a copy of the letter to the State Secretary of Cali-

Resolutions from Locals Omaha, Neb. and Cheyenne, Wyo., were ordered sent to the National Committee.

A communication from the Nebraska State Local Quorum, charging W. T. Mils and W. G. Critchlow, National Committeemen from Kansas and Ohlo, respectively, with violation of Section 4. Article 6, of the national constitution, was read, and after discussion, Berger moved that a copy of the communication be sent to both comrades, with request that each make a reply to same and their statements, together with the communication, be placed before the

etter from A. M. Simons, Chicago, suggesting that additions be made to the National Municipal Committee, that the party prepare a campaign

Yes, gentlemen, you are right. The German Radicals, with their patchwork of puny and inconsistent "re forms" are doomed. But you who can see so clearly across the ocean, are you blind to truth nearer home?

In the United States, too, The issue

"Germany must some day be all Imperialist or all Socialist"-and it is going to be all Socialist. America must some day be all Republican or all Socialist, all Trustified or all Socializedand as sure as p-r-o-g-r-e-s-s spells Progress, AMERICA is going to be all

book for use in the presidential elec-tion next year, was read, and the Quo-

rum then adjourned.
On Monday before considering
Simons' letter, laid over from the previous session, the question of the rule of conduct governing party members while in states other than those in which they are members, was discussed The Quorum finally recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist Party is governed by the laws of the party both state and local, having jurisdic tion over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or tempor

Taking up the question of the cam paign book. Berger moved that the party issue a campaign book next year and that National Secretary Mailly be empowered to act as editor-in-chief, and call upon those named by the Quo-rum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand. Carried. The following were selected as contributors upon the subjects named to the proposed campaign book: Municipal Socialism, A. M. Simons; Census Statistics, Lucien Sanial; Outrages Against Workin men. Frederic Heath; Trades Unio

Movement, Max S. Hayes; Child Labor, Elizabeth H. Thomas; For-Jonas, Ernest Untermann, John Spargo, S. Ingerman, and M. Winchevsky; Legal Aspects of Modern Cap italism, Morris Hillquit; American His ory, Algernon Lee; American Politics Victor L. Berger; Trusts, H. Gaylord Wilshire; Religion and Ethics, George D. Herron; Woman and Socialism, Mrs. May Wood Simons; Theoretical Socialism, Joshua Wanhope; Socialism and Legislation, James F. Carey; Strikes, Eugene V. Debs; The Class Struggle.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was empowered to prepare a manual on organization and party in formation.

Chas. H. Vail.

Simons' letter, Work moved that all mayors of municipalities, wbo are party members, be added to the Com-mittee on Municipal Socialism. Carried

Correspondence between the Nationa Secretary and the State Secretary of Utah, relative to the standing of the organization in that state with the Na tional Committee, was brought before the Quorum. After a thorough discus-sion, Reynolds moved that the National Secretary notify the State Secretary of Utab that if dues to the national organization were not paid within sixty days from date, the state charter of Utah would be revoked, and the present Socialist state organization of Utah in their endeavors in this state, and

In connection with the above, Berger moved that the question of recognizing either W. H. Tawney or Murray E. King as National Cor Utah be deferred until the question of the standing of Utah in the national or-

Under the head of organization, the National Secretary reported as follows: John C. Chase would conclude his tour in New York this month: John M. Ray would be in Alabama for the next tw ington; John W. Slayton had con ington; John W. Slayton had completed his tour; John W. Brown was in Maine; and John Spargo was in Philadelphia for a week agitating among the striking textile workers. The proposition made by Ben Hanford regarding lerms for a western tour was endorsed and the National Secretary empowered to make arrangements accordingly. Applications to act as organizers were read from Geo. H. Goebel, Jas. A. Slanker, and others. Pending action on these applications, requests for assistings. these applications, requests for assistance were reported from Connecticut, Florida, Delaware, New Orleans, Illi-

nois, and Maine. The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requising special organizing attention. In this connection, Berger moved, that it shall be the policy of the National Committee for the following year: First, to organize every unorganized state; carried. Second, to lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz., Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indi-ana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Carried.

Work voting no.

The question of placing organizers was then taken up and the National ecretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory in-cluding Tennessee, South and North Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia. Territory, Texas, and Louisiana.

The question of appointing an organ-iser for the district of Wyoming, Ne-vada, and Arizona could not be settled lefinitely on account of a letter from Walter Thomas Mills, filed with the National Secretary, objecting to the ap-pointment of Harry M. McKee, who had made application for that work. After discussion, Reynolds moved, that the National Secretary notify Mills of the desire of the Quorum to appoint Harry M. McKee as organizer in Wyo-ming, Nevada, and Arizona, and that he state his objections to McKee before any further arrangements be made

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the forthwestern states, including Montana. Idabo, and the Dakotas:

On motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made the work in Connecticut. On motion of Berlyn, an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On motion of Berger, an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlyn, \$20 was donated to the work

The National Secretary was advised to assist the middle western states as much as possible in promoting organization, and arranging lecture tours

A letter was read from A. W. Ricker, of the "Appeal to Reason," with reference to the national office assisting it sending a representative of that paper of the State Quorum of er discussion, Reynolds to a meeting of the State Quorum of Texas. After discussion, Reynolds moved, that according to the letter and spirit of the national constitution, adopted at the unity convention, we are not permitted to auvance one paper more than another, therefore we cannot grant the request of the "Appeal" to pay expenses of the proposed representative of the "Appeal" to Texas. Car-

ed to tender the services of the nation al office to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can be rendered in the matter of organiza-By motion of Berlyn, Reynolds was

ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs con-cersing a month's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

On motion of Berger the National Secretary was given full power to act on all applications for positions as lecturers, references of each applicant to be

submitted to the Quorum.

The question of reports from locals and state secretaries, as ordered by the National Committee at its last meet ing, was taken up, and the following motion by Work was unanimously adopted: "That the Quorum recommend that a system of reports be adopted, by which states can choose their own system of reports from locals, and the national office prepare a form of monthly reports from state secretaries, to secure such information as may be

The National Secretary was instruct ed to have the national constitution printed as adopted at the unity convention, relative to headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of same. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 platforms al ready printed, the clause in the antifusion resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the National Committee.

The National Secretary was instruct ed to pay the indebtedness to the In-ternational Socialist Bureau as soon as

The Quorum will meet again on Sat day, November 14, 1903.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10 .- The So cialist campaign in this state is being conducted with great vigor. Open-air meetings are being held in different sections of the state almost every night. The speakers are listened to and applauded by large crowds. The National Economic League and the Re-publican party have succeeded in seeuring some Democratic, prostituted, worn-out political backs to aid then their belief in the doctrines of Socialism, but who try to ride a financial horse in this movement, have been em ployed also. Their efforts are in the direction of the publication of a maga-zine and newspaper. We have care-fully studied the effect of their efforts up to the present time and it can be put down as a positive fact that their efforts are working for our gain. We are having difficulty in filling the demands for speakers in different sec-tions of the state.

The Newspaper Association has selected Comrade George E. Littlefield to take charge of the raising of the \$10,-000 fund for the publication of the

"New Liberator." The campaign in Brockton was opened Wednesday evening with a challenge to the Republican leaders of that city who have been criticising the that city who have been criticising the Socialist administration to thic the platform in Perkins' Park and state their position at a meeting at which hayor Coulter presided and at which State Secretary White was to deliver the address and answer the Republicans. They did not appear, but there were over 2,000 people surrounding the band stand in the park who evidenced their interest in the Socialist position by applauding and cheering the utterances of the speakers.

Secretary White opened the cam-

week Comrade Hayman is doing work

week Comrade Hayman is doing work in Essay County.

The Boston City Central Committee held its piente on July 4, and the com-mittee hwing it in charge certainly did their work well, as the piente was an ideal one, most successful from every standpoint, and \$400 was added to the trensury of the City Committee.

The State Secretary's report for June shows: Total number of stamps sold during the month of June, 1,295; supplies, \$3.70; donations, \$454.65; mis-cellaneous receipts, \$65.60; received from rent of headquarters, \$11; expenditures, \$324.41; balance on hand \$3 1.82; liabilities, \$354.75.

#### IOWA CONVENTION. The Icwa Socialist state convention

was held at Des Moines July 4. About seventy-five delegates were present. E. Dunkle of Rock Rapids acted as temporary chairman, and E. Holtz of Dubuque as permanent chairman. J.
J. Jacobson of Des Molnes was both
temporary and permanent secretary.
A state ticket was nominated as follows: For, Governor, John M. Work,
Des Molnes, Lieutenant Governor, A. K. Gifford, Davenport; Judge of Su-preme Court, I. S. McGrillis, Des Moines: Spperintendent of Public In-structions, Florence A. Brown, Delta; Railroad Commissioner, Oakley Wood, Lake City. The new State Committee consists of A. H. Weeks, Frank I. West, W. A. Jacobs, E. Holtz, S. R. McDowell, I. S. Willis, and John W. Bennett. J. J. Jacobson, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Molnes, was elected State Secretary and Treasurer. John M. Work was re-elected National Committeeman. It was decided to arrange per member in order to raise more money for organizing. W. A. Jacobs, former State Secretary, was selected former State Secretary, was selected as organizer and will take the field immediately. The membership cards and due stamps issued by the national office were officially adopted. Several constitutional amendments were initi-ated for the perfecting and safeguarding of the organization. The convention was over twice as large as any bounded and was of the earnest and confident variety. It was their unanimous determination that in the matter of propagating Socialism the Hawkeye State shall keep up with the procession.

#### NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

The Nebraska state convention was held at Omaha, July 4. F. S. Willbur acted as temporary chairman and A. L. A. Schiermeyer, Lincoln, as permanent chairman. J. J. Condon, Omaha. was both temporary and permanent secretary. While waiting for commit-tees to report, Comrade B. Berlyn of Chicago was invited to address the convention. In his speech, he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist Party for fusion with any other political party. The meeting was enthusiastic from the very start; and while there was some energetic discussion over proposed amendments and resolutions for safeguarding the movement in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The candidates are: C. Christenson, Platismouth, for Supreme Court Judge; F. S. Wilbur Omaha and Thomas P. Lib-

#### NEW JERSEY.

At the last meeting of the Sate Committee of New Jersey there were good reports from all delegates. "Sospbox circuits" on the Michigan plan will be considered by the Organization Committee. Charters were granted to Vineland and Newfield. Camden urges Socialists to do everything in their power to send delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention to be held at Bridgton. The blanks for ref-erendum vote on the new constitution not being ready, this matter is unsettled. Receipts of the Organizing Com-

Philadelphia to speak for the textile strikers, and will pass through the state to speak at the following piaces on dates given and the contrades of the respective localities are requested to make preparations for evening open air meetings: July 22, Newfield: July 23, Philadelphia; July 24, Cam-den; July 25, Trenton; July 26, New Brunswick; July 27, Plainfield; July 28. Morristown; July 29, Dover; July 30 Port Morris; July 31, Paterson.

#### NEW HAMPHSHIRE.

The State Committee of the Socialis Party of New Hampshire met at Concord on July 1. Comrade Tibbetis' report as organizer showed that sloce last report he has put in thirteen days speaking in a dozen towns; three new locals hase been organized and more will soon-come in. National Lec-turer Jose W. Blown also made a tour of the state with good results. Com-rade Tibietts, request for leave of absence as organizer until September 1 was granted, and a vote of thanks extended to him for his recent work. Comrade O'Neil was asked to look after the forming of a new local West Deny, where there is said to be good material for one.

Secretary White opened the campaign at Leominster with a largely attended meeting on the Common, and will open the campaign at FI chburg on Sundar, speaking in the Auditorium at Whalom Park. This is one of the finest parks in the East and the Auditorium at Whalom Park. This is one of the principles and incities of Socialism in certain local papers in New Hampshire and Massachisetts made by Mr. Gov. White will open the campaign at Layrence on Monday night and at Hayrence on Monday night.

A tour for Comrade Hageriy is being arranged for mot months in this state, and Comrade Spero is doing organizing work in Bristol County. This Comrade Claffin was authorized to

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

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx. PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND DANCING.

ADMISSION, TEN CENTS. . . PAYABLE AT THE GATE.

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

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13.-Nowhere in the Union is there a more fertile field for Socialism than in the Keystone State. Pennsylvania with Keystone State. Pennsylvania with its coal mines, coke furnaces, railroad shops, steel works, and textile indus shops, steel works, and textile indus-tries, with its quays, Cartiglies, and Baers, and with the innesderes of Homestead and Latting with fresh in-the minds of the people, offers the greatest opportunity for propaguida in the country. From all over the state come tidings of a general awakening. Towns and villages that have never had a Socialist sneaker of organizer had a Socialist speaker or organizer are sending applications for charters. Requests for information how to or ganize and for speakers are constantly

being received at headquarters.

At the meeting of the State, Con tee held last night, Comrade Rib! in the chair, a charter was granted to Local Pottsgrove in Montgomery County. Three applications from Arastrong County for membership-at-large were granted; these comrades wished to join the party immediately, saying that when there were enough the sign-ing of a charter application would be a matter of mere form and the meeting to consult and remit dues will naturally create the desire for closer relations. Communications were received from Locals Cokeville, Hazelton, Williamsport, Reading, Butler, Wilkesbarre, Millvale, Wilkinsburg, Utahville, Lans-ford, Pottsville, Sellersville, West Newton, Bingham Center, Newcastle Pittsburg, Erie, York, and Taylor.

Local Lansford had a largely at-tended and enthusiastic meeting on -uly 6. Local questions were spiritedly but good-naturedly discussed. It was decided to oppose the awarding of any nunicipal work either by the Council or Select Board to private contractors, but for the municipality to de the work: also that the merit system govern the comrades in the School Board in selecting and promoting teachers. The local continues to show

decided improvement.

The comrades in Bingham Center have organized a local.

Pittsburg reported that the Lasalle Minnerchor has disbanded and turned over to the South Side Branch \$40 in cash, two bookenses and a piano. The branch is holding regular meetings and doing good work.

Wilmerding has gained eight memers and expects to show progress

York reported that the colored ele ment of that city is ripe for Socialism Taylor, an organized town, re-quested that Comrade Chase be given a date there. The State Committee re-grets that Chase's dates in Pennsylvania were cut out, having the assur ance that at least ten or fifteen meet-ings could have been arranged for him. Williamsport sent in a contribution of \$1.55 to help pay off the State Comittee's indebtedness. The Nineteenth Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia has pledged itself to pay \$1 a month for the same purpose and sent in the first contribution. The committee on first contribution. The committee on the celebration of the victories in Ger-many has turned over to the State Committee &S.S.S., which will be ap-

plied on the debt. In Philadelphia the Textile Strike Agitation Committee has been helping Mother Jones and her army in their march to New York by sending on speakers to address their meetings. John Spargo addressed the first meet-ing at Toresdale; Isnac Cowen, Social-ist candidate for Governor of Ohio, tied. Receipts of the Organizing Committee were \$55 and expenditures \$44. Every local is requested to call a special meeting for the purpose of considering the new primary laws and the meeting at the moster meeting attended by ten thousand people at Trenton on July 10. On the same evening a gain at the moster meeting attended by ten thousand people at Trenton on July 10. On the same evening a gain at the moster meeting attended by ten thousand people at Trenton on July 10. On the same evening a gain at the moster meeting was held at Perkasie in August. Five thousand delegates report blauks were ordered printed. Every local is anxious to push the agitation and the cry everywhere is for more speakers. Who will volunteer:

Comrade Frederick Krafft is going to Philadelphia to speak for the textile strikers, and will result to the property of the strikers.

working at Trainor, Pa., \$10: The Philadelphia comrades will hold a great excursion to Mauch Chunk, Switchback, and Glen Onoko on Sunday, August 9. Comrades of Mauch Chunk, Lehighton, Nesquehoning, Summit Hill, Hauto, Lansford, Coaldale, and Tamaqua are invited to at-tend the rally to be held in the Glen Onoko Dancing Pavilion at 3:30 p. m. on that day. Good speakers from Philadelphia will address the meeting. and there will be singing by the German Workingmen's Singing Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

# VIGOROUS, WORK

IN MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 42.—Socialist agitation is not being neglected in the North Star state. Though we have no general election till the fall of 1904, we are working hard to prepare the ground and sow the seed for a big harvest of Socialist votes at that tin I E Nash made a three weeks' trip to the northwestern part of the state during February.

T. H. Lucas held three meetings at

Hibbing and six meetings at Fergus Falls during March.

Falls during March.
Carl D. Thompson made a tour of this state from March 15 to June 25, speaking ninety-five times in ninety days.
Comrade Thompson's work has been eminently successful. We have received from all points the highest testimonalized the other party and carter and

matter home to the minds of the wage ; and favorably known as "the man who workers of that conservative industrial debated with Walker." His lecture center. pression on the trade unionists of Min-

Comrade Thompson was invited by the Trades and Labor Council to be the principal speaker at a meeting held in the Bijou Opera House on July 2 on behalf of the girls on strike against the Twin City Telephone Company. In spite of rain there was an audience of

twelve hundred people.

Comrade Thompson greatly increased his reputation as an orator and as a true exponent of the class struggle by his splendid effort at this meeting. There was no mincing matters. inevitable fight between capital and Labor was clearly set forth and the remedy through political action of the class-conscious workers was shown in

unmistakable terms.

He then took up the specific case of the telephone girls, showing how the Twin City Telephone Company had d scharged four of them for no other rea-son than for trying to form a union. This action on the part of the company precipitated the strike.

By evidence carefully collected it was shown that the average wage of the phone operators was \$21.50 per month. By a system of fines, which is one of miserly economic system, this company was enabled to reduce this miserable wage \$2 per month on the average, and deducting the necessary car fare, \$3.50, these girls have to live on an average of \$15.50 per month.

In the most cloquent terms Comrade

Thompson depicted the glaring injustice on the part of this company and pleaded carnestly for the public to give their unqualified support to these sisters of ours who are struggling for simple justice. His address was continually interrupted by applause, and he thoroughly captivated the audience

I might add incidentally and without comment that Mayor J. C. Haynes and Father Cleary, two allieged "friends of labor," had consented to address the meeting, but found it convenient after-To return to agitation in the state:

Comrade Thompson worked under the auspices of the State Committee, but ook the financial responsibility of his tour on himself; he turned in \$35 to the funds of the state committee.

The State Committee's lecture van, in charge of Comrades G. E. Etherton and G. I. Martin, has been in the field since May 23, and is greeted everywhere by large audiences, and great interest is shown in the cause. The expense of naintaining the wagon for five weeks, from May 23 to June 26, was \$125, with receipts of \$32.76 from collections and sale of literature. The comrades are urged to contribute as liberally as pos-sible, in order that we may be able to keep up this work.

Comrade Hagerty gave three lectures in this state in June at Winona, Lind-strom, and Hibbing. He is a brilliant Street meetings have been arranged by Locals St. Paul and Minneapolis,

under the banner of the Socialist Party, and will continue all summer. During the period of six months the number of locals in the state increased

rom twenty-six to thirty-nine. The financial report for June shows palance on hand at the beginning of th. nonth, \$25.80; received for dues, \$52.90; contributions, \$51.25; expense for van, \$75.55; dues to National Committee \$25; other expenses, \$31.58; deficit at end of month, \$2.18. These figures and the large amount of work done and to be done should suggest to the comrades the propriety of at once supplying the S. M. H. "sinews of war."

#### PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the national and state and territorial organizations of the Socialist Party (known in New York as the Social Democratic Party) and of the local organization in Greater New York - Every reader of The Worker who is not already a

organization in Greater New York. Krety reader of The Worker who is not already a member of the party organization is urged to Join at once. The party officers summed to Join once. The party officers summed will gladly answer inquiries as to times and places of meeting or give other information needed by those wishing to Join the party.

NATIONAL SECRETARY.
William Mailly. Rooms 9-10, Arlington, Block, Omaha, Neb.
STATE SECRETARIES.
Alabamse-F, X. Waidhorst, 1016 S. Twenty-third street, Briminghum.
California-Edgar B, Heifenstein, 335
S. Flower street, Los Angeles.
California-Edgar B, Heifenstein, 335
S. Flower street, Los Angeles.
Colorado-J, W. Martin, 3341 Quitman, street, Jenuer.
Florida-W, R. Hesley, Longwood.
Florida-W, R. Hesley, Longwood.
Haven.
Florida-W, R. Hesley, Longwood.

Haven.
Florida.-W. R. Healey, Longwood.
Idaho.-A. M. Slatery, St. Anthony.
Illinois.-Jas. S. Smith, 181 Washi Terre Haute. Iowa-W. A. Jacobs, 216 East Sixth street. Davenport. Kansas-Emmet V. Hoffman, Enterprise. Kentucky-J. M. Dial, 331 Scott street

Maine-Fred E. Irish, 14 Free street, Portand.
Massachusetts-Dan A. White, 699 Wash-ngton Street, Boston.
Michigam-J. A. C. Menton, 1315 Saginaw-treet, Flint.
Minnesota-S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth street, Filat.

Minnesota - S. M. Holman, 45 S. Fourth
street, Minneapolls.
Missouri-Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal,
Montana-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson
Nebraska - J. E. Ros.

Montana-Dr. G. A. Willett, Thompson Block, Heiena.

Nebraska-J. E. Roe, 519 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha, Acting Secy.

Street, Omaha, Acting Secy.

New Jersey-B. R. Kearns, 436 Devon street, Arington.

New York-Henry L. Slobodin, 64 East Pourth street, New York City.

North Dakota-A. Hassett, Fargo.

Ohio-W. G. Critchlow, 25 Pruden Building, 1987.

ng. Dayton.
Oklahoma-W. H. Sweat, Medford.
Oregon-W. S. Richards, Albauy.
Pennsylvania-Frankin H. Sück, 1303
reh street, Philadelphia.
South Dakota-W. A. Williams, Sioux South Daniel rails.
Texas—E. B. Lathan, 702 California street. Gainesville. S. Lund. Lehl.
Utah-E. S. Lund. Lehl.
Vermont-John Anderson. Barre.
Washington-U. G. Moore, 4225 Phinney
archue, Scattle.
Wisconsin-Miss E. H. Thomas, 614 State

LOCAL NEW YORK.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

Acting Organizer-W. J. F. Hannemann,
Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.

City Essecutive Committee meets on the
second and fourth Wednesday evenings of
sech month at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 206
E Eighty dirk Street.
General Committee meets on the second

#### PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

\*

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23

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

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

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. \*

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

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

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those is sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of consucring the powers of the sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of consucring the powers of the sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of consucring the powers of the sympathy of the season of production and distribution into collective owner-ship by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and owned by the individual worker.

To-day the inachine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production workers, the copitalists and not by the workers, or the copitalists and wheel the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production-and-distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood should be overly and misery of the working for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood should be overly and misery of the working classes. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the hull of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of inclinettal, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual shreer, commic interests of the capitalist chase dominate our entire social system. The lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between the distribution of the capitalist class is not become in order that the capitalist is and the estimated in order that the capitalist is sanctioned in order that the capitalism of the capitalism and weak and enhance their supermory a

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 higher order of society is the working class did the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class class of the control of the conficts. The despite their apparent of actual conflicts, of despite their apparent of actual conflicts, are solved to weath production. The benearable, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the confipted overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their strugges against the collective powers into a political party, distinct from many continuing them are continued in the properties of the capitalism by constituting them properties classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wasees and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

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

product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in oid age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.

working class.

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

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and safe and municipal aid for books, ciothing, and food.

6. Equal ciril and political rights for men and women.

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

arenue.

33th A. D. Br. 1 (German)—Every Friday

35th E. A. Chubbone, 3300 Third avenue.

35th A. D. Br. 2 (English)—Second and

fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third arenue.

Annexed District—First and third Saturdays at Helde's Saloon. Tenh street and

white Flains avenue, williamsbridge.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

Organizer—Warren Atkinson, 172 Fort Green Place: Financial Secretary—C. W. Cavanaugh, 1324 Fifty-lanth street; Record-ing Street, 1824 Fifty-lanth street; Record-street; Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins, 175 Lex-ington swenne. County Committee meets at Luber Lyceum, 949 Willoughly avenue are the second and fourth Saturday evenings so the second and fourth Saturday evenings

mbly District branches meet as fol-

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

or activity are also mindful of the fact that cold of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles 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 laboration of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give

without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor, regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged any dissensions or estries within the Table union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the aily of any one division of the trade-union movement as against another.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor morement of the world hos conclusively demonstarted that a Socialist Party is the only
political organization able to adequately and
consistently conduct the political struggles
of the working class, and
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the as-called "Culon Labor
Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumiled to the indusence of the
old political parties, and have proven disastrons to the ultimate end of the labor
movement, and

movement, andWhereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the Very existence of the
Socialist Party and the Socialist movement,
Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under
any circumistances, Ines, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making mominations
in order to further the intervests of candidates of such parties or organization.

and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at the W. E. A. Clubbouse.

Assembly District branches meet as follows:

Pth A. R.—Second and fourth Thursdays street.

Pih A. II.—Second and fourth Thursdays
at James Walsh's, 18 Coles street.

12th A. II.—First and third Fridays at
Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue.

13th and 14th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at Eckford Itall, Eckford and Calver Assembly District branches meet as fol-lows: Ist, 3d, and 5th A. D.-First and third Mondays at 249 West Eleventh street. 2d and 8th A. D.-Second and fourth Mondays at 240 West Eleventh street.

2d and "sish A. D. Second and fourth
Thursdays at 73 Ludlow street.

4th A. D. Severyer Friday at Pacific Hall,

20 East Braadway.

6th and 10th A. D. Second and Fourth
Pridays at 64 East Fourth street.

7th 3th, and 25th A. D. First and third
Saturdays at Clarks Hall, N. W. corner of

2th Streetisch ave., second Theredays at

1th A. D. Second Theredays at

1th A streets.
15th A. D., Br. 1-First and third Saturdays at 18t Montrone Avenue.
16th A. D.-Second and fourth Fridays at Socialist Club. 9 McDougail street.
17th A. D.-Second and fourth Fridays at

ame place.

18th A. Ik.—First and third Taursdays at same place.

18th A. Ik.—Serond and fourth Mondays at Labor Lyceum, 340 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., Br. J.—First and third Wednesdays at Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue.

20th A. D., Br. 2.—Fourth Tuesday at 700 Progressia avenue. 20th A. D., Br. 2-Evergreen avenue. 21st A. 18; Br. 1-At 075 Glehmore avenue. 21st A. D., Br. 2-Fridays at Center Hall. Stone avenue, junction of Belmont and Pit-Stone avenue, junction or neumonal kids. 21st A. D., Br. 3-Second and fourth Vednesdays at Wohlrab's Hall, Glenmore avenue and Ashford street.

Meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the Stapleton La-bor Lyceum, Roff street.

Educational League rooms, serveme.

234 A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at Beckmann's Hall, northeast corner 142d street and Eighth avenue.

24th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tuesday at Socialist Educational League Rooms, Sci. Second avenue.

24th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at 1422 Second avenue, at 1422 Second ave Sai Second avenue.

20th A. D.-First and third Thursdays at 1422 Second avenue.

20th A. D.-First and third Thursdays at 1422 Second avenue.

20th A. D.-Second and fourth Fridays at 1477 Avenue.

20th A. D.-Second and fourth Wednes.

20th A. D.-Second and fourth Wednes.

20th Each E. E. A. Clubhouse.

205 East Eighty-sixth street.

20th A. D.-Second and fourth Tuesdays.

1670 Madison avenue, over Mandelkerns.

22d and 38d A. D.-Second and fourth.

Thursdays at Harlem Union Hall, 1967.

Third avenue.

22th A. D.-Every Friday at 380 Willis.

22th A. D.-Every Friday at 380 Willis.

22th A. D.-Every Friday Every Friday. cialism is impossible until "human

nature is changed," generally appre-hear no difficulty in that direction in attempting to harmonize the conflict-ing interests of capital and labor.— Erie People. -The Social Democratic Party had —The Social Democratic Party had nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fail. The way to de that is to start NOW distributing Socialist

literature from house to house, in the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and think now.

-Every Socialist who has not already done so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Compromise, No Political Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in "Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to Assembly District branches meet as too-logs.

18. 2d and 3d A. D.—Fourth Thursday at 18. 2d and 3d A. D.—Fourth Thursday at 58. A. D.—First and taste Moodays at Emrich's Ball, 1.—Every Thursday at Emerich's Ball, 1.—Every Thursday at Emerich's Ball, 1.—Every Thursday at Emerich's Ball, 2.—Every Thursday at Emerich's Ball, 2.—Every Thursday at Emerich's Ball, 30 Rummer avenue.

18. 2.—Becond and fourth Mondays at John H. Wardi's, 1166 Forty-fifth Company, 184 William street, News Street.

19. 2.—Becond and fourth Fri.—York City. Price, 10 cents.