The Worker.

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.VOL. XIII.-NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1903.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

To Celebrate Socialist Victories in Germany and Open the New York Campaign.

On Friday, July 3, the Eve of Independence Day, a Brilliant Array of Social Democratic Orators Will Speak for International Solidarity and Industrial Freedom.

choose between the two standing high

Democratic Party elected thirty-two members of the Reichstag or parlia-

members of the Reichsung of pallot ment of the Empire. On second ballot

we carried twenty-four more districts, thus entering the Reichstag with fifty-six members. During the five years

we gained two more seats on special

On June 16 of this year, when the

first ballot was held, the Social Demo-cratic Party elected fifty-six members, AS MANY AS WE ELECTED ON

Eighty-one New Seats.

On Thursday of last week, June 25, a second ballot was held in nearly half

the districts of the Empire, where no choice had been effected. The Social Democrats participated in one hundred

and twenty-two of these contests.

Everywhere the most powerful coali-tions were formed against us. The various capitalist parties laid aside all

their guarrels in order to support what-

ever candidate was opposed to the Social Democrats. In spite of all, we carried last week TWENTY-FIVE MORE DISTRICTS.

MORE DISTRICTS.

Through stronger capitalist coalitions we have lost eight seats which
we captured in 1808. On the other
hand, we have gained thirty-three

seats that we had never held before

We go into the new Reichstag with EIGHTY-ONE members-a net gain of

Irresistible Progress.

The following table shows the steady

progress of the Social Democratic Party in Germany, in spite of the drastic repressive laws by which Bis-

marck tried for nine years to stifle the

movement, in spite of the policy of con-cession and conciliation which he tried after that, and in spite of all the

leagues and coalitions that the capital-

The really impressive feature of this

progress is its gradual and irresistible character, like the operation of some great force of Nature—as, indeed. it-is—not sudden and noisy, but with

small beginnings, slow speed and momentum, such that no power can hope to stand against it. In all the

political history of the world there can

be found no other example of a minor-ity party steadily growing through a whole generation, neither tempted away from its right path by hopes of

quicker victory, nor in the least dis-

couraged by the postponement of its ultimate triumph. ONLY A SOCIAL-IST PARTY CAN THUS ENDURE AND GROW, BECAUSE IT IS THE

TRUE AND ACCURATE INDEX OF

STANDING OF ITS WRONGS,

GRAVITY OF THE TASK

Figures Do Not Tell

TO PERFORM.

NEEDS, ITS GREAT HISTORIC MISSION, AND THE PROFOUND

WORLD-EMANCIPATION IT HAS

The present Reichstag consists of 105 Clericals, 81 Social Democrats, 52 Con-servatives, 51 National Liberals, 30 Radicals (of both branches), and 81

representatives of the eight or nine

minor parties and groups. The appor-tionment is an unjust one, giving the agricultural districts more and the cit-les and industrial centres less than

their proportional representation. If

this were not so, if the representation

were truly proportioned to the popular vote, the Social Democratic Party would have about 125 seats and the

But the moral effect of the Socialist

popular gain is not lost. The comments of the German press already show that the capitalist politicians of all shades realize that they must respect the So-

reainze that they must respect the so-cial Democratic group as the most powerful-indeed, the only real posi-tive force—in the new parliament. Yet another consideration adds to this moral effect. In Germany a man

cannot vote till he is twenty-five years

counts its greatest strength among the younger generation. It is not to be doubted that there are a million more

young men devoted to the Socialist ideal, who will be ready to vote at the next election, and who are ready with clear head and brave heart and strong arm to defend the ideal against any attempt at violent and lawless reaction.

The most signal victories were in the industrial kingdom of Saxony. In

the industrial kingdom of Saxony. In the last Reichstag we had twelve of

old. It is well known that Socialis

Clericals only about 75.

the Whole Story.

Popular

ist groups have formed:

Year. vote. 1871..... 124,655

 1874
 351,952

 1877
 496,288

 1878
 437,158

 1881
 311,961

1884..... 549,990

twenty-five.

On the first ballot in 1898, the Social

est on the first ballot.

On Friday evening of this week, the | candidate must have a clear majority eve of Independence Day, the Social in order to be elected. If there are Democrats of New York City will hold three or more candidates and no one a grand mass meeting in Cooper Union of them has more than half of the to celebrate the splendid progress made total vote, a second election is held to by our comrades in Germany toward the achievement of the international emancipation of the working class from the rule of capitalism.

The list of speakers who will speak

of Socialism in Germany and Socialism in the United States and the meaning of the German elections for us in New York is truly representative of the character of our movement. It in cludes John W. Slayton, union carpen ter and Socialist Councilman of New Castle, Pa.; Benjamin Hanford, union printer and standard bearer of the So cial Democratic Party in last fall's splendid campaign in this state; Morris Hillquit and John Spargo of New York and Dr. C. L. Furman of Brooklyn, all well known to the working class of the city; and Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., one of the stalwart fighters for economic freedom in New England. Alexander Jonas the well-known veteran, will speak in German. It is hoped also that George D. Herron, who has been in Europe for some months, will reach the city in time to address this meeting and bring us the greetings of our comrades on the other side of the water.

If necessary, open-air overflow meetings will be arranged.

It is right and proper that the workingmen of the United States should join with their brothers oversea in re joicing over the great progress made there, just as the workingmen of Germany will look eagerly for news of our election in November and heartily re olce in the good news of the growth of Socialism that we are going to send

We Share the Victory.

The day of national exclusiveness is past. The working classes in all lands recognize their common interests and recognize their common interests and their common danger. The industrial despotism is essentially the same, whether under the forms of republic in America or in France, of constitu-tional monarchy in Britain or in Germany, or of autocracy in Russia. Mor gan and Rockefeller and the Rothschilds, the powers behind the thrones, and the Kings and Kaisers and Tsars that govern at their will, all recognize to-day that, whatever minor quarrels they may have over the division of the spoils of the world's industry, they are all threatened alike by the revolt of the thinking workers of the world.

1887. 763,128 1800. 1,427,298 1893. 1,876,738 It is no longer, as in ages past, a question of nation against nation This is the century of international-ism. The one real issue is that of class against class, that of the ruled and exploited and oppressed working class of all lands against the rulers and ex-

ploiters and oppressors of all lands. Every means at the disposal of the ruling class in Germany has been used. during the five years since the last general elections to discredit, to divide, to mislead or in any way to injure the Social Democratic Party. The per-sonal influence of the Kaiser and of the whole official and "noble" body, the influence of the churches with few exceptions, the influence of all the press except the papers owned and controlled by the organized workingmen the influence of the schools and rsities so far as it is there pos sible for them to be so perverted, as well as the direct influence of the capitalists themselves, great and small, has all been directed to an open or a secret attack upon the Social Democratic movement of the working class.

The Socialists of every country, the progressive and thoughtful workingmen of the whole world, have looked forward to the German general elections now just completed, with hope ful interest, as the capitalists of all countries have awaited them with ap-prehension. The election days have come and gone. Our hopes have been more than fulfilled, the apprehension of our masters have been more realized, and now, while they busily trying to explain away more than defeat, it is fitting that we should unite in a demonstration for the interna-tional solidarity of labor, its growing strength and assurance of speedy

Gain 900,000.

In 1898 the Social Democratic Party in the German Empire cast 2.113,000 votes. On June 16 of the present year, according to the latest official reports, we marched to the polls and register numerical strength at 3,008,000 NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOL DIERS ADDED TO THE VOTING ARMY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT-nine hundred thou sand additional votes, not against the foolish Kaiser alone, not against milltem of economic autocracy, of capitalist class rule, that maintains arrogant officialdom, that foments wars and necessitates armies and navies, that perpetuates ignorance and prejudice nst the whole capitalist system with all the evils that it implies

These are nine hundred thousan added votes for freedom in the United States and for freedom in Russia, for freedom in the Philippines and for freedom in South Africa, as well as for the freedom of the German work-

districts with clear majorities on first ballot, and four more on the second ballot, leaving but one solitary oppon-ent of Socialism in the Saxon delega-

The capital of the Empire also gave us splendid gains. Five years ago we cast 155,000 votes in Berlin, carrying two of the six districts on first ballot and two on second. This year we raised our vote to 220,000, carried five listricts on first ballot, and lost the other on second ballot by a margin of only a few hundred votes, with all other parties united against us.

The Lying American Press.

The American capitalist press recog sed the world-wide significance of this election. The old-party papers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are ublishing made-to-order editorials to explain it away. The Republican pers say the German Socialists are i angerous fellows, like the Socialists of the United States, but are really ery like the liberal Republican. The Democratic papers say the German So-cialists are not dangerous fellows like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Demo-crats. That they should unite in such misrepresentation sufficiently shows the interest American workingmen should have in the Socialist movement

of the world.

The fact is that the Social Demo eratic Party of Germany stands on ex-actly the same basis as the Socialist Party of the United States, called in York the Social Democratic Party. It takes advantage, certainly, of every issue that arises. It makes campaign material out of the "hunger tariff," out of the enormous demands of the military and naval services, out of the abuses exposed in the army and in the colonial administrations, and out of the foolish speeches of the Kniser. But on these and on every other question that arises it takes the strictly revolutionary and uncompromising Socialist position. It can afford to take up all these questions, just be cause it stands on a firm and consist ent basis of fundamenta, principle The mere reformer often has to dod; issues, because he goes only on a basis of expediency. The Socialist who treats every question in the light of Socialist principles, need fear no issue. Such is the attitude of our German comrades and they have won by it, fust because they are not the cor that the American press pretends them

In the principal manifesto issued in the late campaign, the purpose of the Social Democratic Party of Germany is set forth in these plain words:

"Our aim is the establishment of th Socialist state and social order based upon collective ownership of the means of production and the duty of all to labor—the establishment of a political and social condition in which truth, justice, equality, and the common welfare shall be the sure rule of conduct for all."

even the editor of the New York "Sun'

to understand. WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK CITY, TURN OUT FRIDAY EVEN-ING, JULY 3, AND PACK COOPER UNION TO THE DOORS. SHOW THE VENAL PRESS THAT YOU CAN AND WILL THINK FOR TOURSELVES. MAKE THIS THE DPENING NIGHT OF NEW YORK'S MOST EARNEST AND ENTHUSI-SOCIALIST. CAMPAIGN PREPARE TO ANSWER THE CAPI-TALIST MISLEADERS AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

OTHER VICTORIES

IN OLD EUROPE.

Switzerland, and Italy Supplement Our Triumphs in the Reichstag Elections.

The German Reichstag elections THE GRADUAL AWAKENING OF
THE WORKING CLASS, NOT TO
SENTIMENTAL AND EFFERVESCENT ENTHUSIASM, BUT TO A
CALM AND THOROUGH UNDERIn Baden, one of the most conserva-

In Baden, one of the most conserva tive states of the German Empire, the Social Democratic Party has for the first time elected a Mayor. In spite of the restricted suffrage in local elections, which excludes a large propor tion of the workingmen from the polls our comrade Wilhelm Haug has been elected Mayor of Ispringen, near Pforz beim, defeating the former incum-

bent, who ran for re-election, Another signal victory was in a spe-cial election for the landing or legisla-ture of Hesse. The election of Com-rade Orb from Bieber was annulled be cause of some alleged irregularity in held. The result was greatly to in-crease the Social Democratic vote, so that Cemrade Orb swept the field.

In Denmark elections for the na-16. We have not yet received full in-formation, but know that the Socialists gained two seats.

Switzerland joins in the advance. In the last legislature of the Canton of Lucerne we had but one member. The recent elections put in six Socialists four from the city of Lucerne and two from the neighboring industrial vil Irom the neighboring industrial vil-lage of Kriens. In the canton of Grau-bunden we have invaded the legisla-ture with two members. In the elec-tion of the popular branch of the city council of Chauxdefonds the Socialists aptured ten seats, the Liberals nine another seat, giving us twenty-three out of the 130 members. Several other

local victories are reported.

From Italy also comes good news.
Gino Murialdi, Socialist candidate, has been elected to the city council of Genoa, giving us seven members in

reedom in South Africa, as well as the industrial kingdom of Saxony. In the inst Reichstag we had twelve of the twenty-three representatives from Maccording to the German system, a Saxony. This year we carried eighteen ired world.

THE NEW YORK BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT.

The Real Questions at Issue in the Struggle Between the Associated Employers and the Organized Workingmen.

The Complete Emasculation of the Unions Is the End Aimed at by the Lockout Bosses-A Battle that Must Be Fought to a Finish, and Better Now than Later-Workingmen, Use Your Political Power!

New York City are standing idle.

Why? Is it because they are lazy, cause they are unwilling to work? No. Is it because they feel that they have earned a vacation and can afford to enjoy it? No. They have earned a vacation, indeed, but they cannot well afford to take it. Pleasant vacations are not for them, but for those who de no work or work of the least useful serts. These hundred and thirty thopsand men would-like to be back at work, even in the broiling sun of July, framing timbers, handling iron beams, laying stone and brick, doing all the hard and dangerous work that is necessary for the housing of a great have thoroughly beaten and disorganpopulation.

Why are they idle, then? Is it be cause we have enough homes, enough | united power and the division and deschoolhouses, enough buildings in feat of the workingmen, then and then which to carry on industry and business? No. Most pressing and necessary work is waiting, half-erected buildings rapidly deteriorating because of the delay.

We need the buildings. One hundred and thirty thousand men who know their trades well are willing to erect them. Work is at a standstill BE-WHO ARE NOT USEFUL WORK ERS. BUT WHO HAVE THE LEGAL TRY, HAVE CHOSEN TO BAND THEMSELVES TOGETHER AND AND THEIR DESIRE FOR POWER ABOVE ALL OTHER SOCIAL IN-TERESTS.

Whatever may be said in criticism of the unions of the building trades whatever mistakes they may have nade or may now be making and doubtless they make their share of blunders-the one fact overshadows all others is that in this great LOCKOUT perhaps the largest and most disastrous labor dispute that has ever occurred in this city-the interests of those who are willing to work, whether directly concerned in this industry or in others, are being insolently disregarded and wantonly outraged by an organization of those who live by the sweat of other men's brows.

The Bosses' Real Purpose.

The purpose of the Building Trades Employers' Association is plain to every man who knows anything of the real world of industry, to every man who does not take all his ideas from the employers' spokesmen.

The workingmen of the building trades have learned to organize and act together very effectively. They have yet much to learn, but they have succeeded at least in offering powerful resistance to the aggressions of the hitherto imperfectly organized capitalists, in materially improving their own onditions and getting a considerably larger share of the product of their own labor, and in encouraging the workingmen of other industries to simi-

lar organized action. The employers have come to realize this and have felt that, in the words of President Eidlitz, "there was never a time in the history of the building business when conditions were as fav orable for a united move as they are at present," they have felt that it was necessary to strike now and strike together a decisive blow against these workingmen who are so insolent as to demand a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall work and in limiting the rate of exploitation to which they will submit.

In a word, under whatever sweet words and pretenses of moderation they may disguise it, the purpose of the Employers' Association is to emasculate the unions of the building trades TO RENDER THEM HARM LESS TO THE CAPITALISTS AND USELESS TO THE WORKING CLASS.

"Divide and Conquer."

It is the purpose of the employers completely to sever the organizations of the "skilled mechanics" from those of the "common laborers." This is but a part of a general plan to create divisions and dissensions and foster prejudices and jealousies within the ranks of their employees, so that they may in future play off one uni against another, one leader against an other, one grade of workmen against another, and make each in turn the brother tollers.

When the employers, who have so often in time past declared "There is

One hundred and thirty thousand | nothing to arbitrate," when they who ocratic workingmen's District Attorney would do that or dare do it. workingmen of the building trades in have so often declaimed against the sympathetic strike and boycott as injurious to the "innocent general pub

lic" and "contrary to the spirit of American institutions"-when they lock out a hundred and thirty thousand workingmen and do it in the name of arbitration, we are reminded of the Russian Tsar, red with the blood of cowardly wars and nuthless domestic erimes, profaning the name of Christ with a hypocritical plea for "universal peace" and then making that plea the mask for yet more shameful aggressions abroad and yet more bloody

When the building trades employers ized their employees-if they can do that-when they feel secure in their only will they be willing to arbitrate-TO ARBITRATE AT THEIR OWN TERMS.

tyranny at home.

We do not know whether the charges made against some of the Business Agents of the unions are true or false. We may suppose that there are some rascals in the ranks of these unions. IT WOULD BE A WONDER CAUSE A FEW HUNDRED MEN IF SOME OF THEM DID NOT IMI-TATE THE EXAMPLE OF SYS TEMATIC DISHONESTY CON-RIGHT TO CONTROL THE INDUS- STANTLY SET THEM BY THEIR RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS.

If the charges are true, we know that PUT THEIR DESIRE FOR PROFIT it is to the interest of the rank and file of the unions to see that they are investigated and that the gully ones are exposed and punished.

> What Does Jerome Mean? Bu we know, too, that the truth of the charges is not yet proven. We observe that the capitalist press and all the critics of the labor movement as sume these union officers to be guilty unless they can prove their innocence. and we observe that District Attorney Jerome, respectable capitalist "reformer" that he is, who claims to have known of these corrupt practices for many months past, HAS CHOSEN TO PROSECUTE THEM JUST AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE PROSECU-TION WOULD DO THE MOST FOR

> THE SERVICE OF THE LOCKOUT But no question of the honesty or dishonesty of individuals and no question of the details of methods used by union officials should be allowed to ouscure the one great question: Shall the workingmen's organizations be starved into "unconditional surrender," shall they be compelled to submit absolutely to the will of their as-

> sociated employers? Shall men who produce nothing be allowed with impunity to interfere with industry and hold myriads of useful workers in unwilling idleness in order to secure their irresponsible power.

Must Be Fought Out Now.

If this question is not fought out it will have to be fought later. If it is compromised now, it is as certain as that two and two make four that the workingmen will get the worst of the compromise. If the workingmen are defeated now, they will have to take up the fight again, soonar or later. And the harder they fight now, the more unitedly they fight now, the more uncompromising the position they take now, and the more vigorous the support given them now, the more respect will they and the whole working class command in the future and the more self-reliance and the greater strength will it have for every future conflict.

And now, bearing in mind how con pletely the political power is now on the side of the capitalists, let the workingmen of the building trades and of all other trades not forget that they have at hand a weapon more formidable than the strike or the boycott. Remember that it is easier to vote

than to strike and that a vote cast right will bit the enemy much harder Remember that every hod-carrier very common laborer, has a vote a weighty as that of the President of the Building Trades Employers' Associa tion or of Je Pierpont Morgan himself -if it is only cast right.

How It Might Be.

sider what it would be to have A DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO WOULD PROSECUTE THE LOCK-OUT EMPLOYERS FOR CONSPIRallies of the bosses against their ACY, of which they are openly guilty, just as Jerome, at the bosses' bidding prosecutes union officials for alleged exploitation. No one but a Social Dem-

Consider what it would be to have JUDGES WHO WOULD HOLD THE WORKINGMAN'S RIGHT TO HIS JOB MORE SACRED than the employer's right to "run his business in his own way." No one but a Social Democratic Judge would dare take that view.

Consider what it would be to have Mayor and Controller and Aldermen who would use their power at such a juncture as this TO INAUGURATE GREAT PUBLIC WORKS, WITH-OUT THE INTERVENTION OF CONTRACTORS, FOR THE EX-PRESS PURPOSE OF HELPING THE WORKINGMEN TO DEFEAT THE BOSSES' CONSPIRACY. Only Social Democratic officials would think of doing that or would dare to do it.

Only One Party Dare Do It.

Only Social Democrats would dare to take this course, because the Social Democratic Party stands as the party of the working class against the espitalist class, is composed of workingmen democratically organized, depends upon the working class alone for financial support, chooses its candidates from the ranks of the working class, pledges them to the interests of the workers alone, and appeals solely to the working class for its support at the polls.

A party which recognizes the right of one class to make profit by the labor of another class cannot consistently agninst the profit-takers.

A party which claims to see no class divisions or class interests in society, or which pretends to represent the interests of all classes and appeals to all classes for support, cannot in principle defend the interests of the exploited class against the exploiters and in practice must and does always help the exploiters to perpetuate their rule.

Both the Republican and the Demo eratic parties stand in that position Both Tammany and the Reformers pretend to represent all classes and actu ally represent the capitalist class.

Every vote for either of these old parties is a vote to sanction profit-taking, a vote to sanction the reduction of wages, a vote to sanction the lockout, a vote to sanction every act by which the capitalists seek to further their business interests. Shall we continue to cast such votes?

Make the City Your Own.

All that this city is, it has been made by its working people. It is the work ing class of New York that has paved its streets, that has laid its car-tracks, that operates the cars. It is the working class that has built alike the man sions and the tenements, the factories and the business buildings. It is the working class that feeds the people, that clothes the people, that houses the people, that carries the people, some to their daily toil, some to their daily

But this New York that you working en have made and stul maintain, de you own it? Do you own any share in it? Do you rule it? Is it ruled with the slightest regard for your interests? You live in the tenements that you have built, and you pay rent for them to the men who live in the palaces that you have built.

And it is they who rule, as it is they who own. Under Reformer Low the city is governed in accordance with the "business interests," regardless of yours. So it was under Democrat Van Wyck before him. So it was under Reformer Strong and under all the Republican and Democratic Mayors before him. So it will be 80 LONG AS YOU WORKINGMEN DIVIDE YOUR VOTES BETWEEN THE TWO PAR-TIES SUPPORTED BY THE MEN WHO LOCK YOU OUT.

You can change all this if you but dare to think for yourselves and to trust yourselves. Workingmen of the building trades

the Social Democratic Party call on you to cease voting into power the class that prospers by your poverty and ours We call on you to demand more than you have ever demanded-before- to demand the FULL PRODUCT of your labor and INDUSTRIAL FREEDOMto join us in demanding and winning this for the whole working class. We eall on you to study the principles of Socialism, the demands of the Social Democratic Party. If you do that with candid minds, we know that you will be with us, that you will resolve to vote together under the Arm and Torch and to work incessantly to edu-

The Social Democratic Party will no be "friends of Labor." They will be workingmen, the chosen and responsible representatives of organized workingmen. We call upon you, not alone to vote for these candidates, not alone to work for their election, but to become members of our party organization and take your full share in choosing and instructing and controlling them. The Social Democratic Party is your party. Join it, support it, and through it MAKE THE CITY YOUR CITY.

TSARISM INDICTED.

Poles In New York Recite the Manifold Atrocities of the Russian Government and Demand International Action Against It.

At the protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Polish Socialists in Manhattan Lyceum, June 20, the fol-

lowing resolutions were accepted. "Whereas, The Russian government has always tried to play in the eyes of other nations the hypocritical part of either the defender of Slavonians or the champion of religious liberty or

the example of a civilized nation; "Whereas, The brutal murders com-mitted on the defenseless Jewish population in the city of Kishineff tore off its false mask, showing the world the natural face of murderer and bar-

"Therefore, Uniting in the general protest against Antisemitism and the Kishineff massacre, we, the representa-uves of the Polish nation, knowing thoroughly the true nature of the Caar's government, at the same time call the attention of the civilized world

to the following facts:
"That the Kishineff affair is not an inexpected or an incidental episode in

the Tsar's dominions;
"That the Tsar's government, based on the acquisition system and on the darkness of its own people, constantly practises the persecution of its con-quered nations, raising religious and national strife, using its own ignorant masses as an instrument for murder

"That the Tsar's government has for over twenty years cultivated in the minds of the masses a feeling of hatred towards Jews, backing that

"That the Tsar s government has for

Polish nation;
"That, but a short while since, in the city of Kroze in Lithuania, officers soldiers, and Cossacks committed the same sort of murders and abuses on defenseless women, children, and old men, because the population objected against closing up the Roman Catholic

That the Tsar's government sends very year hundreds of Polish peasant families from the states of Liubila and Siedlee to Siberia, because they object to accepting the Greek Catholic

"That officers like General von Ran ben are not exceptions, but form the general type of Russian officers who are rewarded by the imperial governnent for murders and robberies, as illustrated by the case of the Govern General of Vilna, von Wahl, who re-ceived a medal and a higher military rank for persecuting the laboring lasses in the prisons;

"That to the hangman and murdere Muravieff the government built a me morial statue on the earth still wet with the blood of his victims;

"That General von Raaben was only temporarily deprived of his position, owing to the loud protest of the civilsed world, but will certainly soon as-"That during the last few years, the

ent has deprived the peaceful and loyal population of Fin- nings. Jr., formerly of New York, is and of their constitutional rights; and "In view of the facts and nothing out the facts, be it "Resolved, That, in order to prevent

in future a repetition of similar outcould place a constant guardianship a that empire and try to crush its despotism, thus freeling the nations now suffering in that land of blood and

FREEDOM.

Men whose boast it is that v Come of fathers prave and free, If there breathe on earth a slave Are ye truly free and brave? If ye do not feel the chain When it works a brother's pain, Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Is true freedom but to break Fetters for our own dear sake. And with leathern hearts forget That we owe mankind a debt? No, true freedom is to share Al! the chains our brothers wear, And with heart and hand to be

They are slaves who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak They are slaves who will not che Hatred, scoffing, and abuse From the truth they needs must think They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three

-The Arm and Torch is the em blem of Socialism on the official balle

-The Social Democratic Party o New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The differ ence of name is due to requirements of

CITY CONVENTION.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

New York Social Democrats Will Celebrate the Fourth.

Independence Day Will /Be Observed at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum by Hominating Political Representatives of Working Class Interests.

The Social Democrats of New York City will appropriately observe the Fourth of July by holding their city convention for the purpose of nominat-ing candidates for the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, to stand as representa-tives of the interests of the working class in the coming municipal cam-paign against all the representatives of capitalist interests, under whatever

Official notice of the convention has already been given in the following terms:

"FOR CITY CONVENTION.

"Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nom!nating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be fore the convention, will be Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903, at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York. "The basis of representation to said

convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and an additional delegate for every twenty members in good standing.

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

"M. M. BARTHOLOMEW,

For once our city convention will be eld in a comfortable and commodious hall, which will conduce much to the orderly and careful dispatching of business. There will be plenty of room for visitors, without crowding the delegates, and it is expected that there will be a large turnout

Delegates ougt to be on hand prompt ly at ten o'clock in the morning, so that no time shall be lost. The convention will have a great deal to do and it is to be desired that there be no unnecessary delay, so that every delegate may be able to stay to the end and that everything may be done in a satisfactory manner.

NEW YORK STATE.

Fieldman and Roewer Start on Automobile Agitation Tour This Week-New Locals in Olean and Dolgeville.

Comrades Sol Fieldman and George Roewer contemplate holding the first neeting of their agitation tour in an automobile on July 3 in Orange County.

Our reference to prospective "colli-

ons and spill-outs" has precipitated a flood of anxious inquiries regarding the safety of the lives and limbs of Comrades Fieldman and Roewer. The universal query is, Will they scorch? The comrades need have no fear on this score. The automobile is not built this score. The automobile is not built for scorching. Besides, the work of the Socialist agitators precludes fast racing. They will have to adorn tele-graph posts and fences on the roadside with posters bearing the Socialist message, paint the red letters of Socialism on convenient rocks, and generally, leave a red trail in their tracks.

Olean comrades organized a local with fifteen members to start. The officers are: Organizer, J. Floyd Johnson; Secretary, W. C. Hess, and Literafure Agent Wm Flantgan timber of Olean went into the struc-ture of the local. Comrade E. P. Jenwith them.

The Socialists of Dolgeville have joined the Grand Army of Emancipa-tion with a local of twelve members. Welcome to the ranks, comrades of Dolgeville! We are expanding. Watch us grow!

Local Ticonderoga ordered one hundred of the state pamphlet No. 2. Long Island City secured 250 of the same. The 10th A. D. of Manhattan ordered 100 ditto. Locals and assembly districts should secure a supply of pam-phlet No. 2 while they last. The State Secretary has only a few on hand Secretary has only a few on hand. Price: 75 cents a hundred, \$6 per thousand.

TEXTILE STRIKE AGITATION. Ninety thousand textile workers are

on strike in Philadelphia. The com-rades there are making every effort to bring Socialist principles to the attention of the strikers, and they are being well received. Local Philadelphia appeals to comrades everywhere to send propaganda literature or money for the purchase of such literature to assist in this great work Address Edwin H Davies, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S PICNIC.

The picule of the Young People's So-cial Democratic Club of Yorkville, to be held on Sunday. July 12, at Noll's Schützen Park, One Hundred and Sixty-minth street and Boston Road, should have the support of the older comrades, as well as of the young people. Admission \$1, including beer

If each reader of The Worker in New York City will see to it that every family in his house gets a copy of the paper and some Socialist leaflets or pamphlets within the next month, many new Social Democratic votes will be assured for November

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

the state of New York, on accou

for the Socialist Party for Social Democraticity in New York) should not be confused to the the so-called Socialist Labor Party to inter as a sing-suised organisation of the confused organisation of the socialist inverse state of the socialist inverse and the socialist inverse and ander the Socialists who carry on the socialist capitalism; second, to making

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party (the Social Democrati y of New York has passed through it of general election. Its growing powe ditented and its speedy victory for owed by the great increase of its vot own in these figures:

helped the Socialist cause with his unbridled tongue even better than Baer helped it here. May the supply of arrogant fools in the ruling class never run out-and it will not, while ruling class remains.

"CONFISCATION."

A reader of The Worker appeals to us in these words:

"I have a workingman friend who I have been trying to convert to Social-ism. His chief objection is that when the Socialists get into power they will confiscate the wealth of the capitalists. Avill you define the position of the So Party as regards that ques-

How ridiculous that a workingman should object to Socialism because it would mean the confiscation of the capitalists' property! Did anyone ever. Proclamation and the Thirteenth hear of Rockefeller or Morgan or Car- Amendment. The Socialist act of negie besitating over any action for fear it would confiscate the meager savings of the tollers? Not a bit of it. All their abilities are devoted to planning and carrying out schemes for the indirect, sometimes lawful and some times unlawful, appropriation to themselves of the product of other men's labor Let them do the worrying about confiscation." Socialism means truly the restitution to the working class of that which has been sequestrated from it by social parasites. But let then confiscation if they choose Instice by any other name will be as just and liberty as sweet.

The triumph of Socialism will cer tainly mean the socialization of the means of production now held as priwate property for the profit of nonproducers, their transformation into public property, for public use. That which the workers collectively have tively keep in repair and reproduce as it is worn out, that which the workers collectively use to maintain the life of the nation, that which all the people collectively need, that all the people must collectively own and all the pec ple must become workers if they would share in the joint product and the com-

prohable details of that change. We only know that the change must and In 1776 our forefathers could only declare that the American colonies must become free and independent states. They could not then

predict either the exact terms upon which the British power should be bolished nor the exact terms upon which the new republic should ruled. It took the experience of seven years' war to answer the former question and five years' further experience to answer the other. We can say now that private ownership in the means of production must and shall be done away with. The exact methods by which it is to be done away with will depend upon many contingencies, but sense or the folly of the capitalist class in its opposition to this necessary next | National Committeeman Critchlow's step in human progress. It is conceivable that, if the capital-

ists have the sense to bow to the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box, the working people, more generous in the exercise of power than the capitalists have been, might grant them some special concessions in consideration of their quiet submission to the new social order. That is conceivable. We do not know whether it is probable. Judging from past history, it seems rather more probable that the capitalist class, which talks large about law and order now that it makes law and maintains order to sult itself, will, once the political power is voted out of its hands, throw law and order to the winds and by foolish attempts at reactionary conspiracy and insurrection forfeit all chance of lenient treatment.

But, however that may be, if an mch concessions are made to the dispossessed exploiters, it will assuredly not be as a measure of justice, but as measure of generosity. They have no claims against us. We have mentculable claims against them. It is not for them to raise the question of compensation. Their fortunes are compacted of the sweat and blood and tears of generation upon generation of women defrauded of the joys of home and family, of children robbed of their childish innocence and glee. Compet sation? Who are they, the drones of seciety, to talk to us, the disinherited of compensation when we resolve to enter into possession of that which is our own? They owe us all that they have, all that they are. It is a bitter debt of wrong that we owe them. Let them not talk of repayment.

Nor will we. We will gladly car cel old accounts. We will give to the Rockefellers and Morgans, to them who have said "The people be damned," to them who have said of os "The damned fools don't know what is good for them," to them who have claimed authority from Almighty Goo to plunder and to misrule us-we will give to them as large a share in the rights and the duties, in the work and the product of that new comrade-citi tenship of the Co-operative Common wealth as we will demand for the wretchedest of their victims. That is more than they have reason to expect That is all that we have a right to pledge.

Let us only add that confiscation no new thing in history, even in Amer lean history. To say nothing of ou confiscation of the British" King's vested right to govern this country over century and a quarter age, and the confiscation, at the same time, of the property of many colonists who sided with the British government against the colonies, let us refer only to the confiscation of four millions of slavesthe confiscation, that is, of some bundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property expressly guaranteed to its owners by the constitution, the statutes, and the highest court declsions. That act of confiscation reduced tens of thousands of people to poverty. among them many who were per sonally in no sense responsible for the rebellion which had led up to ft. Yet we suppose there are few if any who would now regret the Emancipation restitution-or confiscation, if one insists on calling it so-will reduce no one to poverty. It will deprive many of uncarned and demoralising wealth and it will make us all sharers in the wealth of the richest nation on earth. guaranteeing the right to the enjoyment of truly human and civilized lif to all. Anyone who approves the great confiscation of forty years ago has surely no reason to cavil on this ground at the Socialist program.

RES ADJUDICATAE.

We rejoice in supposing that at las the questions of national organization which have agitated the party since the National Committee meeting at the close of January have been brought to a definite settlement and that our columps need no longer be occupied to any considerable extent, at least for six months to come, with the discussion of internal affairs.

It is high time, indeed, that this should be the case. Yet, while the dis- like the National Committe cussion has been tedious and has not always been conducted with that frankness and freedom from prejudice that could have been desired we are by no means sorry that it arose. We if for nothing else, it would be worth take it that several points more important than the location of the Nutional Secretary's office and the compretty conclusively decided, and it may be worth while to sum up these

For one thing, it would seem to be established that the contradictions, the

ambiguities, or the ommissions of hastily and carelessly drawn constitu-tion are not to be regarded as effective obstacles to the expression of the party's will; that the constitution is ntended as an instrument for the ervice of the party, not a fetter upon its power to adapt itself to unfores needs; that the expression of the pres ent will of the rank and file through the general vote is of higher authorit, than any act of a delegate convention and is competent at any time to re general vote. We heartly concur in remarks on this point.

For another thing, it would seem to be demonstrated that those who, especially upon grounds of technical cor stitutionality, oppose the taking of a general vote when it is seriously de nded are likely to turn the result of that vote against themselves, the more strongly in proportion to the strepu

Again, after the vote of the Nation Committee reported last week, it is hardly to be expected that anyone will again propose that that body arrogate to itself the power (strongly suggestive of the record of our United States Su preme Court) to declare the result of a general vote "unintelligible" and to set it aside. It is fortunate that this issu has been raised and a precedent made now, and not at some more critical moment

Yet again, quite incidentally but one the less effectively, that delight fully vague phrase of which we have heard so much in the last two years. "state autonomy," has been given some measure of definition. Although the National Committee, in passing on the Nebraska protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, very wisely, as it seems to us, refrained from pushing the matter to an extreme, it has been wetty clearly declared that in the future no state committee can with mpunity take such liberties in subnitting national questions to the mem bership as were taken in the Ohio case National Committeeman Work, declar ing himself a state autonomist, can tributes much to the clearness of our mutual understanding by pointing out that there are two sides to the rule of dute autonomy—that the state organizations must no more interfere in national affairs than the national organi ation in state affairs. Finally, the whole affair has one

more demonstrated our growing capacity for self-government. There has een some bitternass, some unfortunate recrimination and insinuation, some offensive personalities, some appeals to sectional pride and prejudice, a good deal of brag and bluster, and atte gether too much vague "sweet talk." But in spite of all, an analysis of the vote shows that, in general, the real questions at issue were considered in telligently and dispassionately by the greater part of the rank and file and decided accordingly. We have had a distinct majority and ninority in the National Committee, representing, respectively, a distinct minority and majority in the party membership; but even when the controversy waxed hottest, no one dared to threaten and no one seriously apprehended a schism in the party. Better still, even while the contest was at its height, the work of propaganda and organization was stendily carried on, not only by the several states, but by the national orgamisation itself. The credit for this. o far as it is due to individuals, is very largely due to the sound judgment and unflagging energy of our Na tional Secretary, who deserves the utmost commendation for his conduct in so difficult a position; it is due also to the spirit generally pervading the party which supported him in his determination that the regular work of the party should not suffer through se unavoidable internal conflicts. their hopes on any dissensions that may arise among us; Secialists can settle their internal differences without forgetting the common enemy and

the common purpose. We heartly agree with Comrader Lovett, Work, Untermann, and Turner of the outgoing Quorum in desirin that the party constitution should be adapted to the expressed will of the party membership. We have our doubts whether the present constitution-which is about as unsatisfactory, both for what it says and for what it fails to say, as was ever evolved-can be put into really workable shape by any process of piecemeal mending. It to be thoroughly revised or. rather, rewritten, and that will undoubtedly be done next year. Mean while, although a constitution is not to be regarded as a thing of sacred or magical authority, it may be very useful if it is a reasonably good one. And for the pence of mind of those who, New Hampshire and North Dakota, entertain conscientions scruples about the constitutional legitimacy of the present national party administration while to have two or three amen proposed and adopted with due form and ceremony, "decently and in or-

Le Rol est Mort. Vive le Rol. Gree ings to the new Quorum and may their official life be less troubled than that of their predecessors at St. Louis or at Omaha.

It is to laugh, to see how the eppo ents of Socialism contradict encl other. How only a few months ago, the capitalist editors were telling us that Socialism in America was not a native movement, but it was imported. ready made, from Germany. Now the German elections have been held and registered an unprecedented advance for our comrades there, the same saplent molders of public opinion as explaining to us that Socialism in Ger many is something quite harmless and unobjectionable, quite different from the revolutionary sort that is making so much stir in this country.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive. Let us hope they keep on lying abou us. He whose rule it is to lie canno help contradicting-himself and so de stroying his own-influence.

One of our contemporaries declare

in clamorously big black type that

"There are three million conscio cialists in the United States to-day." The purpose of this surprising declaration, the inference which is meant to be drawn from it, is not quite clear, Anyhow, we take issue with the state ment. "If there are three; million con scious Socialists in the United States two million seven hundred thousan of them are conscious hypocrites and trimmers and traitors to their principles, for less than three hundred thousand of them voted for Socialism at the last election. If a man is a conscious Socialist he knows that a vote against Socialism is a vote to perpe tuate poverty and social oppressio and crime and vice and prostitution and disease and that every vote for Socialism belos to bring this reign of dsery to an end. We do not think so badly, of the people of America as to believe that nine-tenths of them are so criminally foolish as this statement would imply. We do not ourselves presume to make any accurate estimate, but we would not quarrel with the statement that there are three million unconscious Socialists in the country-men who more or less vaguely and confusedly hold to the ideals and principles that the Socialist Party stands for, but who, partly be cause these ideas are still vague in their minds and confused with false conception inherited from the past, partly because they as yet know little an organization, continue to cast their votes for one or another of the old parties as a choice among evils. How many there now are in this position we do not know. We know there ar very many and that it is our busines to make conscious Socialists of them. to do our best to dear up their conparty represents just those sound principles and that noble ideal that they are vaguely groping after. The task is a hig one and we will not make it any easier by understating or misstating it.

THE NIGHT-SINGERS.

When the clouds of the night hung heavens appeared;
And the soul shrank back in the shad-

ows from the phantoms it saw and feared. When the distant view of the future

seemed as black as the dismal

And the fluttering heart beat feebly to

Then calm and clear on the darkness chime, Came the songs of the old Night-singers who sang of a happier time. When the skies should be blue and

cloudless, and the earth should be fair and gay.

And the shadows of night be scattered

by the light of the dawning day

When the people should list withsongs of the forest-sing

And the sound of the bursting fourtains, and the rivulet's voice of

thigh of the leaping river as it rushed to the dancing sea.

When all the world should be joyful. re-echo, and the breezes should waft along. Which told that the Night was ove

away. red that each To-morrov would be brighter than each to

And lo, as the gladsome chorus rang out in the darksome chorus ran;
out in the darksome night,
Away in the far horizon there glittered a gleam of light,
The light of an earnest longing.
Hope's stendfast, expanding

am of the morning twilight that told of the coming day.

To-day, as we swell the authem that is borne on the breeze of Spring.
We think of the old-time singers, and
blend with the seng we sing:
The praises of all who battled, and fell ere the dawn was nigh.

And the first red gleams of the morn

ing had gilded the Eastern And haply when in the future the peo

ple shall only know uter of stately grandeur, a of ice and snow, ey gather around the firesi talk of the coming spring.

They may think of the old Night-singers, and the songs they used to sing. they ga

* Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

There is a class lousness which does not worry about itself but works out its own interest every day. This is the sort possessed by the intellectuals of upper capitalism, and An-drew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany, in common with all our Am hassadors possesses it. For twenty mil-lion dollars he thinks the universities of America could be induced to turn out professors of public affairs who would succeed in teaching us what our laws should be rather than what they are. Dr. White is not a Socialist, for this is "a patriotic investment," but he is a revolutionist. He desires to give aristocracy interpretation to our democracy laws, and by an unsatisfied and rebellious what they should be at-titude he means to stand for ever against any law of America that is not for upper capitalism. Here, then, is nt of Carnegie's life. Says Andy to Andy, "Hurry up, Andy!"

Did it ever occur to you why blind men are generally so happy and good natured in spite of their hard affliction? Well, I believe that it is because, un-like the rest of us, they do not find themselves in a competitive world. Nebody is their rival, everybody's hand is good naturedly extended t them. But go into a blind asytum and mark the difference.

Sweetness and light are among the two pleasantest things in human experience. Yet sugar and oll are the two naughtiest things in Americ Havermeyerism and Rockefelleris undoubtedly stand for more of public consuption than any other two isms outside of railwayism in the country. How, their shall we throw water on our troubled oil and sweeten our sugar

ousiness? Try Socialism, Property patriotism has a persisten way of working out its own damuation which is very encouraging. The very heroes who took possession of Manifa for the benefit of the heirs of civilization (the children and grandchildren o the capitalist invaders) did not obey the church catechism to keep their hands from picking and stealing. Therefore, in spite of stretiuous con cealment, a number of prominent mili-tary heroes (blue bloods and Repub-licans) are about to be forced into the light as looters of Manila in the gentlemanly way. Of course, the light will not be very strennously blazed upon them, but the American public under this administration liave learned to know where to stop expecting more light in such investigations and how

Socialists can have no clean white wedding garment on at the banquetting board of modern party politics. Yet it is our duty to keep near by and to study the ways of the ambidexterous gentlemen who rule Americans into political idlocy in the name of law and order. The reform refuse-ionists who now pray on our backs shall leave a few simple rules for political despots behind them that may supersede the rending of Machiavelli, "Let your judges be elected, but weed out those you do not like between elections, on purely moral principles otherwisely administered," may be one of their rules To weed out some judges not of ou planting gives encouragement to our-political dependents and opens the fall deers for these who are not of our graft." may be another rule. This is not Socialist red shirtism, it is only capitalist dirty shirtism (very Airty), but what can they do who have no other shirts? A clean political laundry is possible to these only who have revolution for their program.

You can never make ecclesiastics northing but indidualists who nee society for themselves only. They are now kicking against paying school taxes, because the taxes are not 'retrened to them in their own sort of "ology"; it never dawns upon them that taxes are paid to the general re-oulrement—a concept for which the church cranium has no roem. Suppose the people should list with the Socialists refused to my on those gladness to the voice of the grounds. Surpose workingmen refused to readed workingmen refused to readed workingmen. it is specifically returned to them in class advantages. What a bowl of ought the success with which nine-treason would be raised in the land, teenth century slavery has been con-Men who do besiness in church ar rerily the west unreasonable tribe of

Not altegether by the votes of the workers and the discusted resentment of decent manhood will the capitalistic erstem fall. It will one day ring out like a fire alarm firengh the nations that capitalism is not able to give an honest man to any of the cobinets it controls and that every government aften under its guilty spell is doomed. United States government to-day but is either giving up its spectres of dis-honesty or waiting to be summoned to honesty or waiting to be summoned to the bar for exposure. A private prop-erty civilization based upon masked slavery, extorted profits, and forced tion cannot produce honest

A friend of mine who is of no small diameter himself, objects to the growth of Socialism because he does business near Wall Street. But he assures me that the signals from Mars the other night were not congratulations to us on the result of the German elections. on the result of the German elections. And if they were such congratulations, he adds, the respectable people of this planet would suppress the message; for the seeing machines, like all the others, are in their hands. The tale-scopes are in the universities, and the universities are in the naver shoes of pes are in the universities, and the versities are in the pawn shops of toeracy, and therefore no science rimental to the religion of private perty will ever leak through the

When people will not be moral the way we want them to be we are apt to become ferceious in our morality

room a reformer will violate half dozen of other moralities. To convic a policeman of being Tammany, a Fu sionist will produce any amount of other legal and moral confusions merica's black list of lynchings which rises out of this sort of perversity is now becoming appalling. So far, sex hypocrisy among the masculine gender of our rural districts has covered itself with more infamy than there is virtue to account for. Is it because man are generally most strenuous in the de-

The other night I wrote a very long report of a local street meeting intend-ing to send it to The Worker when I fell into a trance and the ghost of the editor appeared to me, saving:

fense of a thing the possession of which they are not quite sure of, that Delaware has burned another negro?

"My first advice, nor is the counse Is, that you kindly look at that again

My second this: Before you go to mail It Take up your pen and very much cur-

My third: That ere the thing is duly dated

You try how much you can abbrevi-ate it. This being done, I further would ex-

That you resume your work and cut it short. If much there still be left 'twill much

enhance it Should you again take courage and

Mark how it mends! Now with perfection dress it. Take up the whole and very much

compress it. This done, you'll find its clearness no way dimmed if it be further shortened, chopped,

and trimmed. Then abridge all, boil down, epitomize, And you'll be getting near the proper

so to crown all, before The Worker sees it.

Take up the whole affair and firmly squeeze it."

Of course the comrade who owns that ghost is not responsible for the mes. In these days of spiritualism no man knows what his short may be out orying for him. While there is a meno fellow can keep himself together Still I think, leaving the ghost out, there is a little bit of a hint in it for people writing to other papers, don't you know.

Since Brooklyn Bridge fell into the hands of the trolley companies it has become a bridge of sighs and apprehen-sions. The roar, confusion, and con-gestion there presented is awful. The daily dead blocks, the brutal crushing and profanity with which the companies have separated Brooklyn from New York is a fine example of private capital's incapacity to perform public duties: What a harvest insurance companies must be reaping out of the fears of the people!

I suppose if we were wisely observant enough we should be able to discover uniformity even in the maddest anarchies. Strikes on the street railronds of Southern cities are the same as in the North (see Richmond, Va.) and can new be diagnosed and their stages timed like an attack of measies. First stage: Enterprising public-spirited citizens appear with petitions to invoke the blessings of a street railroad in their beloved city. Second: Pelitinos having been signed the P. S. C. dispense with the public and behind closed doors begin to work the water stock pumps. Third: Dividends not rising to the high watered mark labor is throttled to reduce the trolley man's wages. Fourth: A strike having been thus carefully provided for, the company finds a sheriff who "has reason to believe the public peace will be dis military forces turbed." Fifth: The are called out and the people shot Sixth: That city becomes henceforth class-conscious on the way to Social-

It is hard for us to appreciate as we

ducted by our new owners without a whipping post. The gentlemen on top of us nevertheless have the same prolems to grapple with as the slaveholders of preceding centuries. How to keep the slaves from organizing (conspiring); how to provide apertures in the slave ring for such individuals as would either break out of slavery or break up slavery (Carnegicism); how to give the sting without the whistle of the old whip by giving the white slave the privilege of having a "gal and pleaninnies of his own," so that the home needs should be his whipping post; how to shoot the slaves down with a gun that has not too straightforward a barrel—to shoot them down as something else than slaves while the marksmen seem to be something else than the slave-owners and unuchs. Now if in addition to all this they could, in a gentlemanly sort of way, reintroduce the whipping post what an adroit set they would be. And the whipping post is coming sure. It is all ready to be trundled in as a pacificator of labor. Keep your ears open. They are whipping tramps al-ready and it is not hard to turn strikers into tramps. There is a very strong middle class sentiment, remember, in favor of whipping posts. I hear the

college commencements of his yes the labor question has been craterially wheeled out on the platforms, its features have been visible behits a veil of words. In almost every case nts of Fais yes the orators betward themselves as tools of capitalism and spoke for the perpetuation of railed siavery; they one purpose the conden's monument, lifted

In almost every one of the grea

AMERICA'S OUESTION TO AMERICA.

By Horace Traubel.

with itself. Everybody in the States is uniting. The employer is uniting for the employer. The employed is initing for the employed. The artist is uniting for the artist. The artist is uniting for the artist. Class unites for class. The man who is not uniting for something is back numbered. You can only get hato the swim by uniting. Unite for something. Unite against something. The mine reports its unit to the unit of the factory. The store reports its unit to the unit of the office. You look about upon a world divided into camps. Unity has got as far as the camp. It has got as far as the class. The class reflects a loyal bond. But there is another unity beyond. When will unity reach that unity?

Who is uniting for America? Is America to go without its unity? The minor unities all have an outside. But the master unity has no outside. Is our democracy to play forever with the hem of its promise and never to get to the premise itself? Or are all the little things which to-day mystify us to converge to the one big thing which the heart hopes for and the brain understands? Shall we not trust democracy to the formulation of its own a b c? The parties work towards the party. The schisms work towards the new bond of union. If all these unities mean only the perpetuation of class clamor who then is left to speak for

America? The air is clearing. We are getting to know where we stand. The vagaries are shaped to definite patterns. The integers whether of the class or the mass are taking their places. We hear the call and response of the honest yes and no. When we really have peace we will have no yes and no. enwhile the cor out their dissevered destinies. The capitalist answers against the laborer. The laborer answers against the capi-talist. Good. That defines the issue. for me?" asks America.

Next year, or year after next, some one will answer for America? Some are answering for America to-day. Finally, all will answer for America. For America is yet to achieve a more than simply geographical unity. Long has America waited for spiritual an-swers. Its mines have answered. Its factories and stores have answered. Even its farms have answered. the spirit has remained mute. When will the spirit answer? America is all ear to listen. America is all eye to see. America is all soul to know. But the spirit waits. For the spirit will not answer until it can answer right. And things are so to-day that the spirit could not answer right.

Men who only dream are full of fear. Men who only think are black with despair. Men who only feel are sorrowed with disaster. And so the par-tial fates play their fragments out. The forces gather. The shattered minorities everywhere clash. Interes meets interest and fights. What can interest do but fight? We are all aliens when our interests cross. The social palm has not yet been correctly interpreted. The heart interprets. The head interprets. The ideal interprets. But until the palm has been interpreted by all that dream or thought or love can do to set man right with man, our classes will fight and America will find

itself unanswered.
America walts. For what? For musters? For leaders? For somebody to perform miracles? For some one to philanthropists? For priests with a religion? For politicians with a state? For sociologists with a utopia? Is it in this din that America waits? Or is it in the hush that ensues while the people are getting ready to speak that America waits?

America is not waiting to see what the leaders will do for the people. America is waiting to see what the people will do for themselves. All the leaders may be of one mind and may be right. Still America is not anwered. America's only answers willcome from the popular lips. The lead-ers may write songs. The leaders may construct creeds and codes. But whill the people remain inarticulate America amount of faith. But for how much will remain inarticulate. America does not demand too much. America does not demand the impossible. America says:

Elect One. "That will not do," reponds the Voice: "How many have sponds the Voice: "How many have You may answer me with treasures | saved themselves?"

This is the age of the unities. Our | and policies and that would be not to democracy is trying to come to terms with itself. Everybody in the States is uniting. The employer is uniting will." For America knows no answer but the answer of democracy. "The old world may hear other answers. I

the labor unions answer An The plutocracy answers An America listens disappointed and con tinues to listen. Is fight, perpetual fight, the answer of America? Is America to report to the old world that it has falled to make any advance on the antique methods? Is Anterica to concede that the people still remain only the people? That America has been able to do nothing to secure to the people returns unheralded on the best of the ancient calendars? What is the answer of America to

Europe? Is America to answer lenders

to Europe? Is America to rely upo: a saving remnant for America to report that the people are still unable to do anything for themselves? That the people can conceive of and produce objects of ineffable beauty and yet cannot live the beauti ful live? Is America always to be able to make the temporary re-never to be able to make the report? Is America to mean a few people or all the people? America is listening for America to speak. America hears the clash of arms, the adjective of controversy, but remain sadly impassive. "Am I to accept this as the best portrait of myself?" naks America. "Is this," asks America. "what I parted with the old world for? Is this what I quarrelled for, won victories for, made peace for? Was it for this that my rebel farmers fired the shot heard round the world'? America will not believe it. To Amerden democracy has made other pledges.

America has heard enough of its leaders. Now America listens for the password of the average. America is ready to take what can be got or ready to take all. America is not half measure. America is the full peck. She does not expect the master bringing discipline. She expects the slave britiging free-dom. She expects these labor unions to see something shead of then She expects our democracy to carry its burdens with such case that no burden will much burden the single man. Every man must answer to his name. Not answer through an apologist in Congress or in the chair of the Governor. But unswer directly, without faltering, in the syllables of an unqualified faith. Leaders have an swered for the people long enough. America says the leaders belong to the people. The people do not belong to the leaders. Ages have asked leaders, and leaders again, leaders often treach erous, what they could give the people. Now America asks the people what they can give themselves. have always been too easily parted from their liberties. starved to enable the m They They have been taught and they have taught resignation. History has been made for pobles and rulers. What sort of history may not the people write for themselves? This is the question America asks. This is the question the

people must answer.
You must stay in the crowd. You must become a part of the crowd. must. The individual must, as I have often said, aid the crowd to get rid of the crowd. But first the crowd must get rid of its illuminati. "We will b our own illuminati," the crowd will say. The leader taxes our individual-ity to death. After the leader is fed ity to death. After the lender is fed and clothed nothing is left for the crowd. Yet the leader is not America The crowd is America.

We are about to step across a crucial lline. Our democracy is about to submit to the final test. What can it do for itself? Who will save the city? Will a man save the city? No. The city will save itself. The man cannot even save himself if the city does not save itself. Call the guardians down initiative and obey their own mandate Of such is the trial of democracy. The people will not trust the elect. The people will be the elect. The treasure of the people is the people. The people can draw upon the people for the full "How many have

versies of the last fifty years, whether

THE "GOOD CITIZENS."

With the moral standards produce nic system, it is no won by our economic system, it is no won-der that our periodic appeals to "good citizens" to organize and save their city, or reform the nation, have be come grotesque and clownish. The "good citizens" whom we call upon to rise above their material self-interests (and that on the ground of mere n terial self-interest, lest the politica corruption they have begotten sweep their material things away) are in fact sociatly the worst that the city and the nation need saving. The social redemption will come at last through the people whom the "good citizens" exploit and fear. The "good citizens" are the chief enemies of goodness. The men of "blameless lives" are the High Priests of wrongs that affront the skies, that blaspheme the universe, and that stones cry out against the suffer stones cry our against are with us' of man. "The sinners are with us' bitterly cried Lord Shaftesbury; "It is the saints who fight against na." "Child-murder in factories, chatted-slavery, prisoner-flogging—which of ner-floggingslavery, priso these has not had upon its side the ma these has not not upon its such that jority of the good?" asks an English writer. "Lease-holds of tyranny, ig-norance and squalor would not be worth twelve months purchase, but for the unselfish, devoted men and women willing to die for the support of any

"You are told," said Mr. Gladsto in a speech at Edinburgh, June 30, 1892, "that education, enlightenment, sisure, high station, and perience are arrayed in the opposing camp; and I am sorry to say that I cannot deny it. I painfully reflect that almost every one, if not in every of the greatest political controthey affected the franchise or com-merce, or religion, or that abominable institution of sievery. . . . these leisured, educated, wealthy and sittled classes have been on the wrong side."
It is this defence of evil systems by men that "good" men that constitutes the tragedy of progress. The Father forrives them, as the sons of men forgives them, as the sons of men forgives them, because they know not what they do. They are as truly victims of a false system and training as the little children who are to-day at work beside their mothers in West Virginia con pits. They are "the lost" whom Christ comes to save in the social revolution. Let us hope that some of these at least will repent while there is time, before the day of dre reckoning comes on, and they are called to repentance by barricaded streets and burning cities, and by wasted and trampled fields. - George P Herron, in "Between Caesar Jesus."

GIVE THEM GOOD READING MATTER. The workingmen of the building trades in New York City have plenty of time to read nowadays. Our con rades in these unions should see that copies of The Worker are liberally dis-tributed and that such pamphlets as Lee's "Labor Politics," and Spargo's "Where We Stand," Wilshire's "Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists," and Abbott's "Root of the Sc lem" are put into the hands of all who are willing to think.

We want to be able to return good news to Berlin in Nov tribute Socialist literature NOW as a

PARTY NOTES.

The National Quorum, consisting of Berlyn of Illinois, Berger of Wiscon-sin, Reynolds of Indiana, and Dobbs of Kentucky, will meet at nutional headquarters on Sunday, July 5, to con

Beginning this week the national headquarters will send out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and labor press a bulletin reporting items of interest concerning the Socialist movement in other countries. These notes will be compiled specially for the national office by Comrade Agnes Wakefield of Boston, whose qualifica tions for the work are already well known to many Socialists. The publication of these notes should tend to develop a greater interest in the doing our comrades in other countries and ould emphasize the character of the

Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is preparing the articles on Trade Unionism and Socialism for the "New International Encyclopaedia," and has sted the National Secretary to mention of this in the party bulletin for a special purpose. The ar-ticle on Trade Unionism will consist of 15,000 words and two articles on So cialism, one on Socialism in general and the other on Socialist Parties, will be of the same length. Prof. Ely wishes two or three different issues of every Socialist paper and all prominent labor papers published in the United States. Any older Socialist literature plete files of any Socialist papers which are in existence flow or have ceased to exist. e Socialist parties are also desired Information is wanted which would enable Trof. Ely to give a true his-torical account of the Socialists in office in the United States, and for this purpose a complete list of all person rances of Socialists, such as sches in legislatures and city counclis, mayors' messages, etc. Any speeches in or pamphiets issued in So-cialist campaigns would be very wel-come. Prof. Ely concludes: "I have bt there will be many who will be glad to assist me, appreciating fully the importance of having an accurate presentation of facts. As you know, 'New International Encyclopaedia is a standard work, which will be con suited by editors, legislators, others for years to come. I need say that in this encyclopaedia there will be no advocacy of opinions, but

National Organizer John W. Brown closed his tour of Verment on June 23 and will work next in Maine under di-rection of State Secretary Irish.

Receipts for the Connecticut fund for state organizer up to July 1 are as follows: E. D. Hall, Naugatuck, List 105, \$10; C. E. Bingham, Marion, \$2; John Merrick, New Haven, \$1; H. Dorkin, New London, List 87, 35; Louis Maas. New Haven, Lists 176-178, \$3; previously acknowledged, \$28.20; total, \$47.20. Comrade Brown is expected to begin work in Connecticut in after completing his tour in Maine.

sing local was organized at Mystic, Conn., on Sunday, June 28, with membership of twenty-one to start off with. Although Mystic is an indus-trial town, five of the members are farmers, with more to follow. Comrade Philip Post, recently of Brockton, now of New London, happened to be pres ent and told something of the ed that wages are much higher in Brockton, where the Socialist movement is strong, than they are in New London, where the cause is weak as ret. He is working to organize New London on a solid basis. The officers of Local Mystic are: Edward Perkins Clarke, Organizer; Charles L. Heine, Treasurer; William T. Collins, Secre tary: William Blum, Literature Agen

post office, Newark, the speakers be-ing Comrades W. H. Killingbeck and one of the best ever held in Essex County, several persons handing in their names as desirous of more information, and one new member being obtained, beside the sale of twenty-four pamphiets and the distribution of a quantity of literature. The committee in charge ask the aid of all commeetings a great success. They believe these meetings can be made to equal in results each night any mass meet-ing that is held indoors, as the audience to be obtained at this spot will be limited only by the strength of the speaker's voice, and the expense is comparatively limited. It is planned to have good speakers from New York, Philadelphia and local points at all of these meetings. The local comrades can aid by being present, by inviting non-Socialists, by helping to circulate literature and all the means generally necessary for indoor meetings. They are particularly requested to urge their shopmates to attend.

A large mass meeting was held in Newark, N. J., Thursday, June 25, under the auspices of the Polish branch, the spenkers being Geo. H. Goebel and the editor of "Robotnik," the Polish Socialist paper published in Chicago. The meeting was a decided success, about three hundred being present and much enthusiasm mani-fested. Quite a quantity of literature was sold.

All Socialists in Delaware who would like to see that state organized or are interested in the work in any way are requested to write to Mrs. Ella Reves Cohen, Grubbs P. O., Harvey, Del. Mrs. Cohen, who is an old

worker for Socialism, expects to spend the summer in Delaware, and would like to help in getting Socialism more firmly intrenched in that state.

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., will se held in Central Labor Union Hall he neid in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, Wilkes Barre, on Sat-urdny afternoon, July 4, at 1:30 o'clock. A full county ticket will be nominated, officers elected, and other important business of interest to the party transacted.

Tolede comrades report that they are

arranging for a circuit of street meet ings in their city with local speakers The Socialists of Dayton, as well as the state organization, desire it distinctly understood that they have nothing to do with the proposed "Magic City" which is being heralded as a short cut to Socialism. It is a a real estate proposition pure and simple and comrades should not be misled into be lieving that it is endorsed by the So-cialists.—Conneaut had Comrade Cald-well for three days and such good work was accomplished that they are now on the speakers' circuit for a week per month.—Public meeting in Elyria on June 17 was a success and much good work was done by Speaker Caldwell. Work is now being started in earnest.—The latest success by the Akron comrades was a festival which turned out finely. Caldwell was there and they are taking in new members as a result of his two days' visit.— Every speaker on the circuits in Ohio will in the future distribute free each evening one hundred copies of the "Coming Nation." The Coming Nation Educational League is responsible for Educational League is responsible for this.—Canal Dover comrades have got just four times the membership now that they had when first organized a few weeks ago.—Socialists of Newark are highly elated at the success of the first open-air meeting there which was addressed by Comrade Kirkpatrick, About 600 were present and a scramble ensued when the literature was announced.-The work in Youngstown is being pushed and the secretary reports spite of the rainy weather. One even

speaker. State Secretary Oneal of Indiana writes that fifty-two towns have been put on the organizing circuit for sun mer work and others will be ealisted as the work develops. New locals have been organized at Laketon, New Wash-ington, and Hartford City, and others are in process of organization at Waeash and Waterloo hright and the number of locals is ex-pected to be doubled by December.

ing he drove the Socialist philose

home to a crowd of fully 1.500, the largest crowd ever assembled in Youngstown to hear a Socialist

National Lecturer J. W. Slayton has returned to New Castle for the pres-ent. He will probably speak in Hag-erstown, Md., on July 4. At Greensburg. Ind., Sinyton acted as orator dur comrade writes that the Mayor presided and introduced Slayton in a neat seech in which "Capital and Labor were to go on to greater achievements hand in hand." The Mayor doesn't know now whether to pout or feel hurt, while there is a strong desire to Stayton speak in Greenshit.

The secretaries of the Carpe again. ters' Unions at Bedford, Ind., and Marion, O., write enthusiastically about Slayton's addresses and want-more speakers like him.

Local Covington, Ky., shows its appreciation of The Worker as a propa-ganda paper and party organ by or dering one hundred copies weekly for six months. Heretofore the local has taken ten copies a week.

port the visit of Geo. Kirkpatrick a great success. Since his departure the preachers have been calling him an Anarchist and arrangements are being made for a return trip to take another fall out of the plutocrats who are trying to starve the striking steel workers of Ashland into submission.

National Lecturer John C. Chase closed his two weeks' work in Ken-tucky on June 30. State Secretary Dial writes that "he is doing splendid work and the comrades hated to see him leave." Chase will spend July in Onio. Pennsylvania. and New York. reaching Massachusetts the latter part of the month. He will tour Maine during August under direction of the State Committee.

National Organizer John M. Ray will devote the next two weeks to a return visit to Alabama, where he will work principally in the Birmingham district, under direction of State Secretary Waldhorst.

Thomas H. Lucas of Minneapolis was arrested in that city one nig last week for "blockading the sid walk," while making a Sociali walk," while making a Socialist speech. Lucas acted as his own attorney and subjected the policeman who made the arrest to a rigid examination, much to the officer's discomfiture and the intense amusement of the spectators. The judge was anxious to dismiss the case without trial, but the Socialists insisted on a hearing, with the result that the judge decided that under the present ordinance the So-cialists could not be molested. Lucas an immense crowd when arrested and next night, thanks to the advertising, there was a great audience in the sar place, and cheers given for the Soci lst speakers. The annual excursion the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals held last Sunday was attended by over a thousand people and was a great success.

Pather Thomas J. Hagerty contem-plates a tour of Minnesota during Sep-tember or early October. Comrades interested should write to the state secre-tary, S. M. Holman, 45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.

The State Quorum of Kansas met on June 21 and outlined plans by which an organizer will be kept in the field. The dues system will be pushed and an organizing fund for state purposes

Courade Ernest Untermann was ar

ested and fined last week for speakin upon the streets of Gleard, Kas. He paid his fine, but the street meetings

The Washington, Iowa, and Ne braska state conventions will meet on July 4, the first named at Tacoma, the second at Des Moines, and the third

Comrade LaKamp, who was elected year ago as National Committeeman for Colorado, having falled to perfor the duties of his office; the Colora comrades will elect someone else in his

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an in rease of five new members over last month. --

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is now in Washington, working under the direction of State Secretary Moore.

"I like The Worker better with every issue," writes Comrade A. L. Purdy of Wellsville, N. Y.

Local Peckskill held a successful open-air meeting on June 24, with Despite a drizzling rain through most of the meeting, some literature was sold and two applications for member-ship taken, the speaker holding atten-tion throughout. Last Sunday Comrades Holmes and Heleker went to Croton, distributing leaflets and col-lecting names to send party papers on

Comrade Charles Lincoln Phifer, sending an advertisement of his peri-odical booklet. "The Social Thought," says: "I should like to use your paper as I think it is the solidest printed."

New York City.

The 4th A. D. meets every Friday

A special meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Thursday, July 2, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All members of the district are urged to be present as very important business

The 14th A. D. holds an open-air meeting on Thursday evening, July 2, on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Second avenue, with Paul-itsch, Roewer, and Sackin as speakers.

The 21st A. D. branch will meet or Priday evening, July 3, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Comrades ar requested to attend promptly at eight

At the last meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, as regular meetings take place every second Thursday only, during July and August, it was decided to hold regular meeting this Thursday. July 2 and to call, in addition, a sp cial meeting for the following Thurs-day, July 9, in order to complete at-rangements for the picnic of the ciub which will be held on Sunday, July 12. at Noll's Schutzen Park, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road. All comrades are cordially in-vited to attend this picuic.

The comrades of the Murray Hill Agitation District are determined to follow the lead of the Yorkville Agita-tion District in energetic propaganda. The Worker and Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," sprinkled with some Western literature, are being sent to registered voters, and a com-mittee has been elected to visit the unions meeting in this territory an ask them to send delegates to the meetings of the agitation district, which are being held regularly every Wedner day at 241 E. Forty-second street Comrade Classen acts as organizer and performs his duties well.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee has arranged for open-air meet ings as follows: Wednesday, July 1 portheast corner of One Hundred an Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue Tuesday, July 7, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue: Wednes day, July 8, junction of Third and

D. of Brooklyn will be made by Comrade Butscher, who has issued a special invitation to former members of the district to meet at his home, 275 Hooper street, on Friday evening, July The Social Democratic Party a ready has 194 votes in the district and a systematic Socialist campaign should be prepared for so as to make the larg-est possible increase at the next elec-All Socialists and sympathizer living in this district should attend the meeting and join the party organiza

The 9th A. D. branch of Kings County will hereafter hold its regular meetings at the home of Comrade Meyer, 131 Imlay street, corner Verona street, on the second and fourth Thurs

The attention of comrades is called to the fact that 25 per cent, of the proceeds of the picule to be held by the New York Socialist: Literary Sos Hills Park on ciety at Cypress Hills Park on Satur-day, July 25, will be given to the Daily Globe Fund, and the co-operation of comrades throughout the greater city is requested towards making the affair unusually successful. Tickets can be had at the rooms of the society, 232 East Broadway, any night in the week The society is holding three successful outdoor meetings each week.

At the last meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. branch Comrade W. J. F. Hannemann was elected organizer and Comrade Felix Brosch financial secretary for the ensuing term. Election of delegates to General Committee and of platform committee was postponed to next meeting. Comrades Henry L. Slobodin and Edward W. Searing were elected delegates to the Second Agitation District Committee, and Comrades Hannemann, Broach, and M. Tanzer as delegates to the Local New York Picnic Conference. The report of the auditing committee aboved income 10th A. D. branch Co

880.80; expenditures to data, \$24.60; worker Distributing Committee reported 410 copies of The Worker sold. Commade M. Tenser-was authorized to act in conjunction with the secretary in collecting dues of members in arrears. A list for the collection of funds for the district will be described. for the district will be circulated. It was decided to purchase a hundred pamphlets of the State Committee.

At the last meeting of the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee it was re-ported that three open-air meetings were being held-each week with great up of the names and addresses crolled Socialist voters and district vass. The women's pranch has been made a donation of books to the Bor-ough Committee. The committee will meet again at 3309 Third avenue on Monday, July 6, as the time for regu-lar meetings has been changed to the first and third Mendays of each month.

The First Agitation District was organized on June 19, comprising the 2nd, 8th, 4th, 12th, and 16th Assembly District branches, for the purpose of carrying forward the work of S. D P. propaganda and organization: in these districts. A general meeting of all the members will be held once a month. The Socialist clubs within the territory of the agitation district have been requested to send delegates to the meetings. The delegates from the several districts reported that the state of organization is not what it should be, considering the number of Secial Democratic votes in their respective dis-tricts. The delegates from the Social Democratic Club reported that they will hold a mass meeting soon after the city election takes place, to ratify the nominations of that convention. They further reported that their club is about to issue a propaganda pamph-let. The delegates of the New York Socialist Literature Society reported that their organization is numerically strong enough to aid materially in the coming campaign. They are already holding three open-air meetings a They further reported that week. their organization will aid the First Agitation District financially. Workmen's Progressive Society was also represented by two delegates. This organization has at least 300 members, and can be relied upon for good work. The several assembly dis-tricts and clubs represented in the First Agitation District were requested to aid the new organization by cash contributions and through the arrange trict funds. At the next m Thursday evening July 2, at 8 p. m. will be considered the arranger mass meetings for the purpose of im-mediately strengthening the several assembly district branches of the So-cial Democratic Party and printing of ampaign literature

At the meeting of the Kings County

committee, held on June 27, it was de

cided to continue the street agitation during the summer. The organizer re-ports the meetings very successful, and that there is a marked improvement in the spirit and enthusiasm of the Some districts complain that they have arranged street meetings, but have been unable to hold them through lack of speakers, while at other meetings as many as six or mo speakers have been present. In view of this a resolution was passed that the chairman in charge of street agi-tation meetings be instructed in future to give distinct preference of hearing to the speakers assigned to the meeting. Only in case no speaker who has been assigned to the meeting is present and unboard shall any other speaker be invited to address the meeting. The 12th A. D. is opposed to the plan of con-centrating our entires in one district as outlined at last meeting of the County Committee. The 16th A. D. reports that the Socialist Club has now cleared the debt incurred in putting the club-rooms into shape. A communication was received from the State Committee authorizing Kings County Commit tee to set the time and place and to call the convention of the Second Judi-cial District and give due notice to the other locals. It was decided that the onvention be held in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on July 25. The secretary was instructed to obtain 500 tickets t the pictic of the United Sick and Death Benefit Societies and distribute them to the party branches. The delegates were requested to see that their their work of organizing their sex. The Globe Conference, and that they attend the meetings regularly. The Organizer reports that primaries have been held in most of the districts and thinks that we ought to make an effort to put up candidates in all districts. He was instructed to draw up an appeal to the trade unions to be sent with the campaign lists and a copy of the party

The Worker have been ordered by Local New York for free distrib among the workers of the building trades and at the mass meeting to cele-, brate the Socialist advance in Germany. The papers are in the office of the Organizer at 64 East Fourth street, and comrades who are mem-bers of the building trades unions are urged to call for as many free copies as they can distribute and invite responsible members of their unions to do likewise. They can be had at the office any time dur-ing the day on Friday, July 3, and the office is also open every evening from 7 p. m. Agitation district organizations are urged to send for a quan-tity of this issue of The Worker for

At the last meeting of the 30th A.
D., the election of officers was laid over to the next meeting, which will take place on July 7. Comrades Wagner-and Rathman were elected delegates to the Local New York Picnic Conference, and Comrade Uhl was given charge of the soliciting of advantagements for the sourcest formals. vertisements for the souvenir journal to be issued for the September picule of the party and the S. G. P. A. The Picnic Conference. The report of the auditing committee showed income from April 10, 1905, to June 12, 532.75; trapenditures, 545.90; leaving a deficit of \$5.57. Financial report on the Commune Fastival showed income to date, rades Schneider, Wagner, Eathman,

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The whole book deserves reading as a thoughtful and interesting con-ution to current discussions.—Pall Mail Gasotte.

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TWENTIETH CENTURY PRESS NEW YORK 17 East 16th Street,

and Schuldheis as assistants. A collection for the fund of the State Committee brought in \$5.65 and the branch as such voted \$5 for the same purpose. making a total-of \$10.65. Eleven applications for membership were re ceived. It was reported that one of the members who is also a member of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union had acted as a scab, and the secretary was instructed to write to the union about the matter and if action is taken there, the branch will do its duty.

Open-air meetings will be held on the West Side as follows: Monday, July 6, 19th A. D., southwest corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, speakers — Abrahams and Mayesa Tuesday, July 7, 1st A. D., southeast corner Beach and Varick streets—Paulitsch and Nicholson; Tuesday, July 7, 11th A. D., southeast corner Thirty-third street and Tenth nvenue—Cassidy and De Yoe; Wednesday: July 8, 25th A. D., southeast cor ner Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue-Goldstein and Phillips; Wed-nesday, July 8, 15th A. D., northwest corner Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue—Searing and Havidon; Thursday, July 9, 7th A. D., southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue—Pieser and Abrahams; Saturday, July 11, 9th A. D. northwest corne Twenty-seventh street and Eighth ave nue-Lee and Lissauer.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. branch a committee from the Social Democratic Women's Society, Branch 3, was present and donated \$10 to the district fund for agitation. Twentyfive tickets for an outing of the sam organization were accepted. The mem-bers should appreciate what the women are doing for the cause and assist them as much as possible day, June 20, and Comrades Burilet and Gunther were elected as delegate to the city, county and borough con Comrades Daving and Birk A new campaign banner was ordere from the Organizer. The Agitatio Committee was requested to get a list of all available corners for the purpose of arranging open-air meetings. A very successful open-air meetings. A very successful open-air meeting was held Friday, June 2d, at Flanday. Friday, June 2%, at Elegenth street and Avenue B. and a large number of copies of The Worker were distributed. Income amounted to \$30.78; expenditures \$25.58. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 9, and as same is the quarterly meeting and the officers are to be slected all members are requested to attend.

A meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party and symp Democratic vary who are interested in the publication of a Socialist paper in the Jewish language will be held on Sunday, July 5, at 8 p. m. in the rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 222 E. Broadway, to discuss a final plan of

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party. Its principles are the same in every country. Those principles, when rightly understood, will attract every person who believes in liberty and and take control of the power of gov-ernment by means of the ballot and free themselves from the bondage of wage-slavery. The working class mu ancipate themselves. No other class will give them full freedom, because it is not to the immediate interest of any other class to get entirely off the back of labor. In every civilized coun-try the Socialist Party is organized and doing active work for the liberty of the working class. This is why the cialist Party is growing at such a

still have political freedom, but they must unite and use their political freedom to win their industrial freedom before they lose even their political freedom. Men cannot long retain their olitical freedom when they do not industrial freedom.

The working class are beginning to see that the conditions which compel them to go to the owners of vast industries and beg for the privilege of working in these privately owned in-dustries in order that they may live are becoming unbearable. struggle for a living in this age of rapidly increasing labor-saving ma-chinery and gigantic trusts is causing the working class to think as they hever thought before. In this time of the greatest prosperity (for the ex-ploiters of labor) the country has ever known, labor was never before so dis tisfied and restless. Trade-unionists of nearly every craft in all parts of the country are compelled to strike for higher wages and better conditions of The capitalists answer their deands with lockouts, blacklists and in-mentions; and whenever compelled to ceede to the demands of labor, they cet even by putting up the price of the necessities of life. They also use all the powers of government, whether in a Democratic or a Republican state, to overawe the dissatisfied working class nd force them to bow down before ne divine right of the private ownervast industries have come to be public sities, and should, therefore, be

The working class are also beginning to see that there is a direct and irreconcliable conflict of interest between the owners of their jobs and themselves tween masters and slaves. The more calth they produce for their capitalist masters, the wider becomes the gulf that separates the capitalist class from the working class. The richer the capitalist class become, the poorer the king class relatively become, and more easily do the capitalist class use the powers of government to opworking class.

The Socialist Party is the new liberty party. Changed conditions are forcing the working class to demand ndustrial liberty—the right of the pubcollective ownership of industry instead of the private ownership of in-dustry which is fast becoming an industrial monarchy ruled by capitalist dies and lords. The Socialist Party trose because of these conditions to roce the demands of the working class. The struggle of to-day for indestrial liberty is the continuation of the fight for political liberty that was wen by the founders of this republic. Covernments were once privately owned by kings and their lords who reved the people to support them. 'so had great armies, recruited fro he people themselves, to keep the cople in subjection as well as to en-tic the ruling class to plunder other coules. Those armies were kept up heavy taxes wring from the people imagined they must have kings to them, just as many workingmen still imagine we must have canitalist bus to employ us. Our forefathers ten of the private ownership of gov-erment, and set up a political democrecv-a government of the people, by people, for the people, icrefathers begged the king and his ministry for a long time to be "good" before they dared assert their inde-pendence, so firm was the belief that the people could not govern themselves; just as organized labor is now bezging their capitalist masters to be go masters and give them just a lit ore of the product of their own labo is the belief that the working class cannot govern themselves in in dustrial affairs. If King George III had not been such an oppressive king the colonists never would have thrown off the yoke of England and established this republic. If world-wide conditions did not now compel the capitalist class to oppress labor more and more, labor would not dare to think of throwing

the workers, for the workers. It is be-eause of these conditions that the fight for industrial liberty has begun. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen political liberty, but it does not guar-antee to any citizen industrial liberty, because industry is privately owned and controlled. The capitalist class own the lobs of the working class, and they are, therefore, the masters of the working class. The capitalist class, though comparatively few in number. are now the real government because of their ownership of industry and business generally. Presidents, gov-ernors, lawmakers and courts are only their instruments or tools to keep the working class enslaved and compel them to pile up wealth for their capi tailst masters against the time when a few Rockefellers, Morgans, Goulds and Vanderbilts will own all the indus tries and businesses in the country worth owning. The working class are still kept divided over false issues, and many of them are easily satisfied with sops thrown to them by the political tools of the capitalist class-so-called triends of labor-who know so well

setting up an industrial democracy-an administration of the workers, b the workers, for the workers. It is be

The Socialist Party is a world-wide | how to "jolly" the workers while help ing to rob them of the product of their labor. The majority of workingmen continue to elect these Democratic and Republican tools of the capitalist class, progress. The chief object of the So-cialist Party is to get the entire work-ing class throughout the world to unite and bosses of the capitalist class. Such SELECTED by the political machines and bosses of the capitalist class. Such workingmen are not "in it" except when it comes to do the shouting for

> or the jobs of the working class, ctat between them and freedom. The work ing class live under an industrial sys The tribute, or tax, they are con pelled to pay to maintain the capi talist system amounts to more than four-fifths of the products of their labor. The system of the private ownership of capital must be abolished be fore the working class can be free. A system of the public collective owner-ship of all industries, in fact, all the means of production and distribution, must be set up in its place, under which system each and every worker will have an equal voice and vote in the management of industrial affairs Then each and every worker will re-ceive the full product of his labor, or its equivalent. Socialism, therefore, instead of abolishing private property. as some think, is the only system which can guarantee to the entire working class equal opportunity to work and the full product of their labor, so that they may own private property without fear of its being taken from them. We must have industrial democracy

as well as political democracy—a re-publican form of industry as well as a republican form of government-before the working class can be really and trully free American citizens. Ou forefathers fought for and won polit-ical liberty—the right of the public collective ownership of government. working class of to-day, much more oppressed than they, have only VOTE for industrial liberty to get the right of the public collective own ership of industry—and yet many hesi-tate to strike the blow at the ballot box that will secure their real liberty for all time.
Industrial liberty! This is the great.

principle for which the Socialist Party everywhere, and at all times, is con-tending. Socialists, therefore, ask every person who belongs to the work-ing class and every person in full sym-pathy with that class to join them in the great movement for the emancipa tion of the working class. They ask all such persons to study carefully, and without prejudice, the principles of the Socialist Party, and if they believe these principles are right, then it is their duty to vote the Socialist ticket at all times and for no candidate of any other political party. Every vote cast by a werkingman for any candi-date who stands for the present system of industry is a compromise with "No compromise with monarchy," was the answer of the revolutionary pa-triots of 1776 to the sops which King George and his ministry finally offered them to keep them contented with the system of the private ownership of government. No compromise with capitalism, should be the answer of the working class to the sops and pretended reforms which the political tools of the capitalist class are offering the working class to keep them contented with the iniquitous system the private ownership of the means of living. A workingman's vote for either of the Slamese twins of capitalism is lost, even though the party he voted A vote for the Socialist Party is not lost, even though the So-cialist ticket is, for the present, defeated; because a vote for a great prin-

ciple is never lost. Workers of the world, unite and vote your own emancipation. You have the power to win freedom. Then why not use it and be free?

INTERESTING COMMENT.

Explanations with Which Several National Committeemen Accompanied Their Votes on Mills' Two Motions and on the Nebraska Protest.

vote of the National Committee on various questions coming before it, as enorted last week, the National Secre tary gives out the expressions of of various members in explana opinion of various members in expec-tion of their votes. Space allows u to quote only a few that seem most in portant.

On Mills' motion to amend the anti On Mills' motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions by striking out the clause: "Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist move-ment of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance," which motion was carried, 17 to 5, Ma-honey of Indiana, voting No, says: "We can legislate only for the present. We do not know what the future may de velop. It is within the bounds of future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse of amalgamate, but that is not within the present stage. But as we are not pracles it is best that we speak for our own time, and if we speak with rectness we must admit that th cialist movement has fused and thi clause simply states that we have

clause simply states that we have passed that stage. Comrade Mills gives it a biased construction."

Carey of Massachusetts, voting No, says: "I vote in the negative, not because I believe the clause to be absocause I believe the clause to be absolutely necessary-inot because I believe there will ever be necessity or excuse for fusion, but as a protest against the methods used in presenting the question, and against the construction placed upon the meaning or intent of

this clause by Comrade Mills.

"The anti-fusion resolutions were unanimously adopted at St. Louis after a discussion which left no doubt as to the standing of the committee on resolutions upon fusion. Comrade Mills was present at the time and I cannot understand why he should plead ignor-ance as to the contents of the resolu-

tions, under the circumstances. Ther equivocation upon the matter neither did any member of the commit-tee give reason to believe that he was in favor of fusion. To assume, there-fore, that any member of the National Committee favors fusion because he voted for the resolutions as adopted is not only ridiculous, but becomes almost malicious, when its effect is considered.

"In this connection, I cannot help commenting upon the attempt being made by certain comrades, Comrade Mills in particular, to fasten by implication, if not directly, the stigma of fusionists upon those who acted as a minority at the recent National Som-mittee meeting, because this minerity opposed the removal of the old Local Quorum in an indecent and unfair manner, as well as the summary removal of the headquarters to Omaha before a referendum of the party was taken upon the question. An examination of the names of those who made up the minority will show them to be men who have been identified with the So-cialist movement for years and not one of them can be charged with ever having attempted to compromise the So-cialist Party, which they helped to or-

ganize, or to endanger its principles.

"These comrades have differed over internal party affairs in the past, differences unavoidable in the process of organizing a party like ours, but no organizing a party like ours, our not until this year has their adherence and devotion to Socialist principles and the international novement been brought into question. I especially regret that Comrade Hillquit of New York should Comrade Hiliquit of New York should have been made a special object of attack. It is not clear to me why he should be subjected to misrepresentation and suspicion at this time, unless it is that ability, fearlessness, and faithful service are to be derided inside the Socialist Party rather than encouraged. couraged.

"Comrade Mills' motion exaggerate a harmless statement out of all propor-tion with the situation. The Socialist movement has reached its present commanding position after many vicissi-tudes and through many dangers. It is not likely that those who helped to organize it and steer its course will try, either now or in the future, to wreck it upon the rocks of fusion of compromise, or deliver it over to a

Hearst after saving it from a Bryan,
"Nor is it likely that the new comrades who are now entering the party
in every section of the country will onsciously do aught that would unde the work that has already been done. Having confidence in the working class and faith in its power to emancipate itself, I welcome the accession to the Socialist party of the workers everywhere, regardless of section, no matter what may be said to the contrary.

"You are at liberty to use this for publication if necessary, and I would have said before what I say now had not the controversy over headquarter issumed a phase which precluded dis

assumed a phase which precluded discussion along fair and rational lines."

Hillquit of New York, voting No,
says: "The clause in question is an
organic and necessary part of the resolution. The Socialist partics in this
country as well as in all other countries have at the outset of their
careers supported not only other labor
parties, but reform parties of the loursurface. parties, but reform parties of the bour geois class as well, and that not as matter of principle or choice, but as

matter of necessity.

"The first declaration of modern So-cialism was that it would not form a party of its own, but support the most progressive and radical political move ment in every country, as those who are familiar with the 'Communist Manifesto' will remember. "If a union labor party had arisen

in this country at the time when So in this country at the time when so-cialism was just in its infancy and had hardly any organization of its own, Socialists would very properly have supported that party. It has sup-ported similar parties when it was in that condition, and our resolution was not intended as a censure of those past acts. We are opposed to fusion with the union labor party to-day, because the Socialist Party is strong enough to wage the political battles of the work-ing class and, being strong enough, it is the most competent organization to

do so.
"This phase of the question was ruly gone into by the committee on resolutions at the last National Com-mittee meeting and the members adopted the resolution with this clause in it by a unanimous vote. It come with ill grace at the present time for any Committeeman to say that he had inderstood what he was voting for

The Nebraska Protest.

On the Nebraska protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, Work of Iowa, voting that the Ohio State Committee's action was wrong and for the throwing out of the vote, says: "I am a state autonomist. State autonomy means that the state organization shall be supreme in state matters and the national organization supreme in na-tional matters. This is a national mat-

Goebel of New Jersey, "oting to sus tain the Ohio State Committee's action and to count the vote, says in part: "I first protest that we have no duty or choice in the matter but to count th vote—that the action of Ohio itself is final—but if the question is insisted upon, I vote to count the vote on the upon, I vote to count he vote on the ground that the two ballots as finally submitted were separate, that even if they were not, the one was not a comment on the other, and lastly because the state is itself, in my judgement, master of its own actions, and can submit a programmy in the second of the contract of the state is the state. mit a referendum in any way it sees fit

mit a referendum in any way it sees nt as long as the rights of its own mem bership are conserved."

Barnes of Pennsylvania, voting to condemn the action of the Ohlo State Committee and to throw out the vote says: "If Ohio should be sustained t says: "If Onio should be sustained in this course, then it would be impossible to maintain a national organization in more than name, as each question sub-mitted from the National Committee would be twisted into a question of purely state importance, one state for one reason, another for anciaer. Each state therefore might wir', consistency have a policy distinct from any other and the national organization be without any."

Berger of Wisconsin, voting to cor by a state committee as a direct viola-tion of the principles of state auton-omy. It is just as much a violation of this principle for state headquarter-to interfere in national matters as for

the national headquarters to interfere in state matters. Clearly the nationa referending was just lif a manner cal-culated to confuse the Ohio members, and the limitation of time was a fur-ther usurpation of power by the Ohio

State Committee. could legally throw out the Obio vote, or require that it should be taken over again, I am not in favor of such action, ecause it would not be in the interest of harmony at this time. However, the counting of the Ohio vote must not be construed as a precedent in similar cases, but it must be clearly understood that a state vote thus irregularly put shall not be counted in any future

Several other members expressed

The Proposed Coup d'Etat. On Mills' motion that the National Committee set aside the whole decision of the general vote and keep the old Quorum in office pending a new vote to be taken, Malioney, voting No, says. "The National Committee cannot multify the vote of the membership and my

Dobbs of Kentucky, voting No, says: the city nights and Sundays. "It strikes me as passing strange that Comrade Mills, who sees with one eye an unequivocal, endorsement of his course at St. Louis, should see with the other eye an unintelligible verdict."

belief is that those who may be dis-satisfied should proceed in a different

Fox of Mainer voting No, says: "I am opposed to reopening the question of headquarters. I do not agree with Comrade Mills that the recent vote on this subject was unintelligible. The answer was clear enough to allow us getting upon more important matter. Now let us get to work, where our time

and money will count,"

Carey, voting No. says: "Comrade
Mills' motion amazes me. It has al.

the abandon of the coal combine."

Hillquit, voting No, says: "I know of no powers by which the National Committee could override the decision of the membership at large, on the or the memorranh at large, on the ground that such decision is 'unintel-ligible.' The proposition on the head-quarters referendum was submitted in the form approved by the National Committee, and the decision of the members is clear and unequivocal. As the business between the National Sec-retary and the Local Quorum is trans-acted almost exclusively by mail and the meetings of the Local Quorum take place at long intervals, I do not se why the decision of the membership cannot be carried out. The fact that Comrade Mills thinks a different arrangement more convenient does not make the contrary decision of the membership unintelligible. I believe that a proceeding of this kind would set a dangerous precedent, and insist that the National Secretary has no power to carry out Comrade Mills' proposition even if a majority of the Committee should vote in favor of it."

Barnes, voting No, says: "I would say I am of the opinion that the Nasay rais of the spinion that the sa-tional Countities have not the right to decide one part of the result of a referendum right and another part wrong, which, as I see it, is the propo-sition offered by Countage Mills." sition offered by Comrade Mills."

Boomer of Washington, voting No. calls attention to Mills' own contention that the National Committee has no authority to initiate a referendum.

Berger argues that, if any action is necessary, it should be in the line of removing the headquarters rather, since the new Quorum was voted for by a much larger majority than that for Omaha as headquarters.

Lovett of South Dakota calls atten-

tion to the fact that if the Nationa Secretary's formulation of the ques-tions had been adopted, all the con-fusion would have been avoided. Claffin of New Hampshire holds "that Omaha is constitutionally chosen,

that the present (old) Quorum consti-tutionally goes with it," and that the vote for the new Quorum is therefore 'constitutionally null and void." Massey of North Dakota save the

whole proceeding has been unconstitu-tional and refuses to vote. Critchlow of Ohio thinks the decision

of the general vote is in violation of the constitution but regards a general vote as of higher authority than a con-stitution adopted by a delegate convention. He therefore votes against Mills

AGITATION IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. June 29.-Com weeks' engagement in Maine with a very successful meeting at Springvale on Saturday evening, June 27,

Comrade White has covered over six state, speaking in-Portland, Westbrook, Rumford Falls, Wiscasset, Bath, Fre-port, Dresden, Richmond, Bangor, Ellsworth and Sanford. The audiences, while not large, owing to the poor weather which prevailed during the entire trip, made up in attentiveness and evident interest for any dir

tions, and there it was no uncomp feature of the meeting to see farmers present who had driven five and six miles with teams, over bad roads and through darkness.

At one of these meetings-Dresden Comrade White was successful in getting an organization with ten charter members, although the town is made up of several isolated hamlets withou

steam or trolley connection.

An organization was also secured at Rumford Falls, a "boom town," owned practically by two men-Waldo Pettin gill of the Maine State Senate, and Hugh J. Chisholm of New York. It was absolutely virgin soil to the So-cialist agitator, yet so convincing was Comrade White's presentation of the subject that at the close of his address twenty came forward and signed the application blank.

At Rangor a permit to use the streets was at first denied, the authorities evi-

deatly being under the delusion that Comrada White was of the variety labeled "liable to explode," but after the Mayor and City Marshal had attended his first meeting and convinced themselves that he carried in his arse-nal no more dangerous weapons than the shot and shell of thought and speech, all objections were withdrawn and a mass meeting was held on the Square on Sunday, June 20, with the Mayor and Chief again in attendance.

So uniusual a spectacle as a man on a soap-box on Sunday in the Queen City attracted a large audience who were held an hour and thirty-five min-utes while Comrade White gave them

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

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for he is as nearly the ideal ploneer speaker and organizer as it is possible for poor humanity to attain. Thor-oughly in earnest, gifted by nature

with a magnetic personality and strong, resonant voice which can be heard above and beyond the wildest storm of prejudice that ever hurled its

eething waves of jeers and hisses

magnificent American manbood, that

is Dan White, as we see him here in

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

the regular meeting of the State Com-

mittee held on this date Comrade W.

W. Rihl was in the chair. Charters were granted to Locals Williamsport, Lycoming County, and Chester, Dela-

ware County. Communications were read from the following: Duquesne, Williamsport, Brownsville, Jeansville,

Shamokin, Pittsburg, Milivale, Wil-

Duquesne reports that Allegheny County is beginning to get a move on and will soon take her place in the

front rank of the counties. Williams

front rank of the countries. Williamsport has opened headquarters in the
central part of the city and will keep
it open every evening. Pittsburg reports that there will be something doing in that neck of the woods before
many moons. Millvale has taken in
five new members this month and influctions point to many more in the

dications point to many more in the

dications point to many more in the near future. The Luzerna County, convention will be held in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street, Wilkesbarre, on Saturday afternoon, July 4, at 1:30 o'clock, A. full, ticket will be nominated, officers elected and other party business transacted. Sharity business transacted.

other party business transacted. Sha

mokin reports that the Northumber-land County convention, will be held July 12 to nominate candidates for the fall election. Berks County conven-

tion was held in Reading and a full

On Thursday, June 25, Eric held its

county convention and nominated can

"Resolved, That we testify our ap-preciation of the splendid record made

by our State Committee in the last general election, and exhort all com-rades to renewed effort to maintain the high position attained, or to hidvance

The individual and concerted action of every wage-worker voter, loyal to his class and its interests, is invoked, that the great flovement for his indus-

trial emancipation-may experience not even a temporary setback or suspen-sion. "The emancipation of the work-

ing class must be the act of the work-

ing class itself."

"Resolved, That we appreciate the

The Philadelphia "North" American"

of June 27 says: "The Socialist vote will make the outcome of the election

tion they captured offices in Lansford Yesquehoning and Summit Hill. They

February have formed eleven new

clubs."

The Philadelphia comrades are holding meetings nightly among the striking textile workers. Mother Jones is still in Philadelphia, holding meetings daily. It is expected Comrade John Spargo of New York will spend a week here under the auxileance of the National.

here under the auspices of the National Committee. The 38d Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia have promised to contribute \$1 per month to help pay off the State Committee's indebtedness.

The Socialist Party, in conjunction

summit Hill. Locals in the vicinity are invited to attend and make the oc

e used to defray the indebtedness o

THE CAPITALIST POLITICIAN.

"A politician is a feller that pron

sometigng be can't do to get elected

-The Arm and Torch is the em ialism on the official ballot

FRANKLIN H. SLICK,

organizing 'right' along and since

in Carbon County uncertain.

The twe-following resolution

kinsburg, and Rending.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20 .-- A

home with his subject-six feet

a forceful presentation of our program HE WASN'T THE AUTHOR. Twenty-three new members and a com-plete reversal of the public sentiment

Editor of The Worker:—The "Social Democratic Herald" of June 6 contains in regard to Socialism was the result the following insult to me: "Since the national referendum let him out as a member of the Local Quorum, Comrade of the Bangor dates.

Ellsworth was another town wher the results of Comrade White's work Untermann of the 'Appeal to Reason were immediate and unique. Ella-worth was formerly a Populist strong-hold and a highly prosperous mill town, but the bottom fell out of busihas discovered that a Local Quorum is we are getting Untermann's measure. I beg that you will publish my answer ness some years ago and the town to-day reminds one of Golidsmith's de-serted village. Most of the men work

to this insult, in justice to me:
"Editor 'Social Democratic Herald':
—In your issue of June 6, page 3, you in other nearby towns and are only in publish a gratuitous fling at me re-garding the question of the national Quorum. I can leave it to the rank and file of the Socialist Party to decide Comrade White spoke in the Public Square to a good audience and aroused so much interest in Socialism that the whose measure they are getting, when writer understands a committee of I publicly declare that I am not the citizens has been appointed to visit Comrade Carey (who is summering nearby), and invite him to speak at author of the statement in the 'Appeal' which forms the basis for this slur, and that the incriminating remark was written and published in the 'Social Elisworth in the near future, the Mayor offering the use of the City Hall Democratic Herald' without ascertain free of charge for the occasion. ing who was the author of that state-ment. I request that the author of ten, the comrades along the line ar the insult and the man responsible for highly pleased with Comrade White's work while with us, and they have abundant reason to feel as they do, its publication, publicly retract."

Yours fraternall ERNEST UNTERMANN.

ANOTHER RULING ON STATE AUTONOMY.

National Secretary reports the rote of the National Committee on the following motion offered by Critchlow of Ohio and submitted on June 1: "That the National Secretary be

hereby instructed to recognize resolutions presented to him only when com-ing from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in

The organized states."

The motion is defeated by a vote of 9 to 4, as follows: In favor-Richardson, Critchlow, Berger, and Unter-mann: Against-Mahoney, Work, Ca-rey, Claffin, Goebel, Halbrooks, Barnes, Boomer, and Roe; Not voting-La Kamp, Healey, Miller, Berlyn, Dobbs, Mills, Fox (Me.), Christenson, Hill-quit, Massey, and Lovett. The purpose of the motion was to

prevent locals in organized states from going directly to the national head committees. The general opinion seemed to be that, while locals in or-The general opinion ganized states should, under all ordi-nary circumstances, carry on their correspondents with the national headpuarters through their state committees, yet, as a safeguard against pos-sible usurpation or suppression by state committees, it is better not to cut off the direct communication. It will be observed that several of the Na strongly for state autonomy, nevertheless vote against this proposition. are evidently coming to a mutual un-derstanding as to what state autonomy does and does not mean.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary Mailly eacknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Or-ganizing Fund: Ross Branch, Local Seattle, Wash., \$2; Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City, \$2; Ernest Untermann, Girard, Kas., \$4; Samuel Lovett, Aber-deen, S. D., \$2; John M. Work, Des Molnes, Ia., \$2; H. T. Smith, New York, \$1; Local San Antonio, Tex (monthly contribution), \$2; Local Wakefield, Mass., \$2.25; Job Sturkey. Macon, Ga., \$1: Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., \$5: Edw. Kirby, Fair-mount, W. Va., 25: cents: Bohemian Branch, 20th A. D. New York, \$5: Local Moline, Ill., \$2.50: A. A. Heller, New York, \$10; Branch 6, Local Des Moines, In., \$2; Local Indianapolis, \$3.84; Local Kingston, N. Y., 50 cents; John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn., \$5; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; total for week ending at noon, June 27, \$53.34; pre-viously reported, \$524.06; total to date,

This is an improvement on last week's list. Let us hope next week's will be still better.

the 'Erie People', 'B' accomplishing and urge that Socialists do all in their power to extend its circulation and in-New York whose neglect of this fund The Worker noted last week, shows up very well this time. This state ought to be reported every time. The older established organizations can well afford to spare a little money every week to help the national organiyear the Socialists polled more than 1,000 ballots, and at the Spring elecration in newer fields.

Local Cheyenne has resolved to give a dollar a month for a year, and begins this week.

THE NEW DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB.

The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was successfully organized at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, including delegations from the Yorkville and Brooklyn clubs. Edward Meyer presided and Algernon Lee, Sol Fieldman, John Lentz, and Max Welgl, the two latter as representatives of the other clubs, spoke on the purposes and prospects of the or-Norma Sauter contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening with piano

and violin solos.

The club was organized win twenty members and several more expressed their intention to join at the next meet-ing which will be held in the Labor Lyceum on Tuesday evening, July 7.

-The Social Democratic Party of New York is identical with the Social ist Party of other states. The differ "Now that you are one of them, tell ence of name is due to requirements of the election law. Our emblem is the and does something he promised not to

GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL of Local Huisen County. Socialist Party. Sunday. August 30th. at

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Atl Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show

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

Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

[Note.—in New York and Wisconsin this 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, renfitms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the original of the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be find the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of tramsforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owner by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production and distribution for the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers. The ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the expitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social intervers, political subservience and virtual class dominate our entire social system; the

feriority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

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

tives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes. IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the expitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism, also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proteins the three classes of the condition of the transition to Socialism, also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proteins in the condition of the transition in the condition of the transition 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 transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all indications of the communication of the revenue of 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 wages and shortening of the hours of his or of the consumers of ministing the rates to the consumer.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of lalor and the increase of wages in order

rates to the secretary and the importer rates to the consumers.

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

3. State or national insurance of working people in-case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the finds for this purpose to be collected from the administered under the pontrol of the working class.

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

5. The education of all splitters up to the

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and muni-cipal sid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

men and women.

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

Het in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

cure governmental control of public utile for the purpose of obtaining greater sec in the exploitation of other industries not for the amelioration of the condition the working class.

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

the indianapolis convention of 1891.
We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the ments to extend its heart of the ments to extend its heart of the control of the fact that the contr

support to the other in the spectas of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own the special control of the two movements has its own the special control of the special control of the without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give
its aid and assistance to the economic
site of the continue of the continue of the salidation of the trade unions engaged
in the structle, and will take no sides in
any dissensions or strifes within the tradeunion 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 ally of any
one division of the trade-union movement
as against another.

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

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS. "I Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and "Barbara and the succession of the working class, and "Barbara and Tarties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumized to the laburace of the astronist of the ultimate end of the labor movement, and "Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Tarty and the Socialist unovement.

Resolved. That no state or local organiza-tion, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, tose, combine or com-precise with any political party or organi-zation, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.

.... WARNING TO NEW READERS.

Social Democratic Party; its emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch. The Socialist Labor Party is an en-

tirely separate and hostile organiza-Leon. It is important that the distinction be made clear, as a study of the election returns shows that the S. L. P. gets many votes not intended for it, on account of the similarity of names. The present Socialist Party was formed three years ago by th of the old Social Democratic Party,

organized in 1807, with the majority faction of the old Socialist Labor Party, which had split in the summer This Socialist Party or Social Demo-

cratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 230,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902.

The leading question of party policy at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to

"smash" all existing unions.
Since the split, while the Socialist
Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, disgracing its once the S. L. P. he does not belong with honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two obhonorable name, has devoted its errors almost exclusively to two ob-fects: Pirst, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, actually exists, and that men who apindermine, or disrupt the trade unions The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be

The party which The Worker sup- | time, giving to the rival organization The party which The Worker supports is known in the nation as the
Socialist Party. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, it is obliged to call itself the

> special work or allowing them to dictate to its in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the content with denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and scab upon the exist ing ones.
> 3. We regulate our internal affairs

> by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Social-ists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion.

4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argu-ment and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff."

This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, or who do not even observe the dis-tinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselvesattend the meetings and read the pa-pers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any-one candidly prefers the methods of prove of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads:

1. We fight against capitalism all the the ether side.