No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Profoundly moved at the thought of the victims fallen under the attacks of

the agents of Tsarism, horrified at the

sible the repetition of such abomina

We raise also a cry of warning.

New hecatombs are being prepared. In South Russia, in Poland, in Lithu-

ania, where a dense Jewish population exists, a duplication of the Kishinest

offair is keenly to be feared.

Workingmen, if the governments will

not speak, nor act, you must speak, you must act. If there remains no-

pity, no human feeling in the govern-ments, you must make your protest

Workingmen, your silence would be a crime, for it is not against a race or

a religion that Tsarism directs its blows, but above all, against a class.

It seeks to exterminate the class-con

Speak and act for yourselves. Raise

scious proletariat.

heard and express your indignation.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 10.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES.

John A. Smith of Reading Heads the Ticket

Did-Timers Say the Convention Was the Best Ever Held in the State Platform Strong Presentation of Prin ciples and issues.

READING, Pa., May 31.—The state convention of the Socialist Party held in this city yesterday and to-day is declared by those who have been present on like occasions in the past to have been the largest and in every respect the most satisfactory ever held in this state. There were many of the old "war-horses" here and plenty of new men besides, and it did each good to meet and observe the others. The feeling throughout the sessions was one of earnestness and hearty comradeship, as well as of enthusiasm. This was the first convention of the Socialist Party as a legally organized Socialist Party as a legally organized party and unless all signs fail every succeeding one will be still better. John Spargo of New York and John Collins of Chlores.

John sparge of research were present, were seated by resolution of the vention, with a voice but no vote.

State Secretary Franklin H. Slick of Philadelphia called the convention to order, and, after James Maurer of Reading had been chosen temporary chairman, was selected as secretary of the body. On permanent organization, J. G. Roth of Wilkes-Barre was chosen as chairman, Ira Potter of Philadelphia as vice-chairman, Ed. Kuppinger and J. F. Shirk of Philadelphia as sec-retaries, and Philip East of Reading as sergeant-at-arms. The report on credentials showed about forty delegrates present, representing locals in Philadelphia, Mahanoy City, Shenan-doah, Ashland, Wilkes Barre, Media, Pittsburg, Williamsport, Spring City, Lansford, Scranton, Sellersville, Pottstown, Royersford, Erle, and Reading.

The State Ticket.

after the reading and acceptance of rts of the State Secretary and Treasurer, nominations were taken up. John A. Smith of Reading, John W. Slayton of New Castle, and Jere. N. Weller of Mauch Chunk were sug gested as candidates for State Treas urer, the head of the ticket this year. Comrade Smith received the majority of votes and was then nominated by lamation. He is a hatter by trade

W. W. Atkinson of Philadelphia wa the choice for Auditor-General and Charles Heydrick of Erie and Alfred Leach of Pittsburg for Justices of the Superior Court. Comride Heydrick, however, declined the nomination and the State Committee was authorized to fill the vacancy.

· The Sunday session was devoted to consideration of the state party constitution and the adoption of the platform. Comrade Spargo, who had been elected as an advisory member of the committee on platform, made the report, which was heard and adopted with ringing cheers. The platform

The Socialist Party of Pennsyl assembled in state convention in the city of Reading, Memorial Day, May 30, 1903, while uniting with all patriotic citizens of this great republic in paying tribute to the valor and the self-sacrifice of the heroes who gave their lives to the cause of humanity and struck the shackles of slavery from the limbs of millions of people. proclaims that another irrepressible conflict has arisen in our midst, caused by the private ownership of the means of production whereby another form of servitude of those depending solely upon their labor-power to sustain their physical existence has developed-a lican as the former chattel-slavery creating a class of exploiters and de priving the masses of the people of the full enjoyment of life and liberty, points out to the tollers of this state points out to the tollers of this state that a new political party has arisen the Socialist Party, the party of the exploited and oppressed wage-workers of the world, whose diffision is to continue until its triumph, the struggle for human freedom by destroying the last form of personal dependence for life. "The Socialist Party, having polled

99 000 votes at the last state election and being now a recognized political party in this state, appeals to the working class of the state to unite with it for the purpose of wresting political power from the exploiting class and using the same as a means of bringing about their own economic

emancipation.

"The usurpers of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, drunk with power and regarding the appearance of trades organizations of their employees as an intolerable aggression and a menace to their arrogant assumption of a God-given privilege of absolute rule over the working people, tave, in the attempt to starve the workers into submission, closed the mines for five months without the slightest regard for the millions of slightest regard for the millions people dependent on this product people dependent on this product of the mines for heat and power, have the mines for heat and power, have conclusively proved the lucompatability of the capitalist system with the best interests of society—this convention hereby affirms that the true and permanent solution of the question involving the most vital interest of society, the question of supplying the necessaries of life, is to be found only in the supercession of this capitalist system by the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Legislature of Pennsylvania meeting shortly after a hunger-for truce was called in one of the grea

CANNON TO THE PARTY OF

o non

the people of the state against future repetitions of this nature, although having ample power to do so.

"It has cheated the coal miners again by pretending to pass laws for

the amelioration of their conditions, deferring purposely the passage of bills to the last days of the session, so as to leave them in the hands of the Governor after adjournment, thereby giving him the desired opportunity to kill them with his veto power, and so kill them with his veto power, and so purposely and treacherously shifting upon him, who cannot succeed himself, the sole responsibility for their fallure, hoping thereby to fool the people in the future as in the past with false pretenses. This convention reminds the working people of the state that they cannot expect justice through the they cannot expect justice through parties of the dominant class and that they will be the victims of political de ception and treachery until they organ ize on the definite lines of their own class interest, which the Socialist

Party alone presents.

"We call the attention of the zens of the commonwealth to the declsion of the Supreme Court in the case Guard of the state. The court, by in venting a 'qualified state of martial rule,' unknown to the constitution and the laws of the state, holding that 'a proclamation of the Governor allaging a state of serious disorder, virtually superseded the powers of the chyll authorities in some respects by mul-tary rule, while the same civil authorities continue to discharge their fu tions in general, implying that an affidiscretion give orders to 'shoot and shoot to kill,' and not be held responsible for his actions by legal process and that a soldier, killing in pursu-ance of such orders, cannot be tried before the civil courts, while military courts do not and cannot exist in time of peace, created virtually a state of anarchy and a grave menace to the personal safety of the citizens. Now we appeal to all citizens to overthrow this monstrous abuse of judicial power by defeating the capitalist political parties—the Republican as well as the Democratic—which parties have filled the highest tribunal of the state with servile agents to override the funda-mental principles of the constitution of the state, to serve the interests of the exploiting class by establishing military despotism in place of the government.

"To our fellow workers engaged in the trade-union movement, with who efforts we entirely sympathize, and whose struggles we fully share, we ap-peal that they cease giving their political power, which is their most potent weapon, to their enemies, the exploif-ing class. To these, and to all the tollers of this great commonwealth striging for justice, and to all who desire to overthrow the vicious and debauching dominance of our citizenry by corrupt boodlers, we appeal that they join the Socialist Party in one grand effort to establish that commonwealth of labor in which all wealth shall be owned, used and controlled by the supreme political question: 'Who shall own the earth—the workers or the fillers, its useful members or its

Textile Workers' Strike Resolutions were adopted as fol-

"Not less than one hundred thousand men, women and children, here-tofore employed in the textile indus-tries of Philadelphia, are to-day struggling for a slight shortening of gling for a sight shortening of their long working time. Under the benevo-lent and fostering care of the govern-ment, these industries have attained magnificent proportions, being pro-tected by high tariffs against the competition of other countries and yield-ing apparently substantial profits to the employers. Yet, when the work-people of these highly protected industries are asking for a working time schedule which has obtained for many years in free trade England, and being by no means commensurate, with the immense development of incor-saving machinery, they are curily refused by allied employers and forced to the alternative of submitting to their will or to cease working. Having schoops the latter alternative, we heartifyeen dorse the action of the textile worker of Philadelphia, at the same time ap pealing to them to break their political bondage to the capitalist class and unite with the Socialist Party in abol-

ishing capitalist exploitation. The Press Muzzle.

"The muzzling of the press, and the denial of the right of freedom of speech, is but one of the means whereby the dominant class hopes to perpetuate its infamous rule over the work ing class, and the debauching of our public life, by which alone their rule can be sustained. We therefore c demn all efforts to circumscribe th cemn an enous to circumscribe those rights, and the imposition of mili-tarism, from which such efforts logic-ally proceed. But, while condemning these things and affirming our deter-mination to uphold the fullest liberty

mination to uphold the fullest liberty of utterance, be it
"Resolved, That the Socialist Party, founded in the material interest of the working class, standing always and everywhere steadfast and uncompromisingly for the interest of that class, protests that the issue in the coming campaign shall not be aborted. Against the subterfuge 'issue' of a 'free press' and 'free speech' we declare the issue still to be 'free men and free women.' The economic freedom of the workers is the parampunt issue. It can be accomplished only by socializing the machinery of production of the means of life—the purpose of the Socialist Party. Therefore, we charge the wage-workers to beware of the false issues of the capitalists and demand the discussion and settlement of their own class issue

capitalists and demand the discussion and settlement of their own class issue as presented by the Socialist Party." Other resolutions were adopted ex-pressing abhorrence of the govern-ment-inspired massacres in Russia and ent-inspired massacres in Russia and arning the workers against all forms

of racial and religious prejudice as MOURN FOR talist class; expressing profound re-gret at the death of Comrade Mac-Cartney and appreciation of his services; and thanking Local Reading fo the fraternal greeting which it had given to the delegates. Philadelphia was chosen as the sent

of the State Committee.

When the business of the convention had been concluded and before ad journment, John Spargo of New York made a brief address to the delegates, reviewing the work of the sessions and outlining a plan of action for the fall campaign. He urged the members to be active and energetic in the cause which they had espoused. An address was also made along the

same line in the German language by L. Werner of Philadelphia.

A Week of Good Work.

On Saturday evening the delegate parade through the principal streets the city and several street meetings were held, which were addressed by Comrades Collins of Chicago, Barnes, Moore, Atkinson, Frost, and Davis of Philadelphia, Heydrick and Warde Erie, and Crown, Maurer, and Wilkins

f Reading. Comrade Spargo had been in Reading for several days before the con-vention and was kept very busy. On Monday he spoke with Comrade Slay-ton at Pottstown. On Tuesday he ad-dressed the Trades Council on "Social-ism and the Labor Movement" and was well received. Wednesday even was well received. Welliesday to sing was given to an address especially to comrades, on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism." Thursday he spoke in Stauffer Hall on "The Spiritual Value of Economic Righteous-ness" and on Friday in Rajah Temple on "Our Position. Economic. Etrical, and Political." At the last meeting an admission fee of 10 cents was charge and the attendance was the best of series. All the local dailies and of the convention.

FOR THE DAILY.

About Nine Thousand Dol lars Cleared by Daily Globe Fair.

Principal Items of Income and Expense as Given in Secretary Butscher's Report-Socialist Daily Fund Now Has About \$12,600 in Cash -- Meetings of Association and Conference.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, the organization charged with the duty of establishing and publishing the Daily Globe, will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, June 8, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All mem-bers should be present, as well as candidates for membership. Any perso who has been for six months a membe in good standing of the Social Demo-cratic Party (called in other states the Socialist Party) will be admitted to membership on purchasing one or more shares of stock at \$5 each. All members have an equal vote, regardless of the number of shares owned. At Mon-day's meeting, in accordance with the motion adopted at the last meeting, all embers in arrears for payments on

The Daily Globe Conference will met at the Labor Lyceum on Thurs-day, June 11, at 8 p. m. All delegates

are urged to be present. Profits of the Fair.

The financial report on the Daily Globe Fair, which was presented at the last meetings of the Association and the Conference, and which is being printed as a circular for the in ation of affiliated organizations showed cash receipts of \$17,510.74; expenses, \$8,577.45; cash balance,

The principal items of income are: Tickets, by mail, \$936.25; tickets, local, \$5,202.30; rental of booths, \$1,216; cash receipts at the fair, \$9,762.73; cash do-

The largest items of expense are: Rent and hall expenses, \$1,993.54; res taurant, \$1,153.94; bar, \$867.05; wage and salaries of employees and help be-fore and during the fair, \$954.70; entertainment, \$806.36; journal, \$388.95; printing \$427.50; advertising, \$249.01; \$191.97; expressage and cart age, \$129.08.
This is, of course, exclusive of the re

ceipts and expenditures of the party booth, which cleared about \$350.

\$12.500 on Hand.

The profit of \$8,933.20 as shown in this report is not complete, as some ac-counts, principally for tickets, are still tstanding. When collections are impleted the net income will undoubt-

sdiy exceed \$0,000.

Including with this the amount received for shares and on pledges and cash contributions and deducting the ses of the Association's work, the

seipt of \$1 from Philip Pascarelli of Boston for the Socialist Daily Fund, which was inadvertently omitted from list published some weeks ago.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OUR ALDERMEN.

The carpenters in Zurich, Switzer and, are on strike. The Socialist mem bers of the Town Council published manifesto defending their demands. A comparison is made between the way in which the capitalist press abuse the greed of the workers, and the caim way in which they regard the raising of the price of the necessaries of life, as the ring of milk-sellers in Zurich have recently done, although the latter is calculated to have most sevious consequences for children.

MacCARTNEY

The Worker.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1903.

Great Memorial Meeting Held in Boston.

iocialists Pay Tribute to the Memory of a True Comrade Gone to Well Earned Rost-Carey's Address.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—Parker demorial Hall was filled yesterday afternoon with men and women who had learned to know and love Frederick O. cialist Party and come to do honor to his memory. Charles E. Burbank pre-

An organ prelude was followed by in original poem by Mrs. Ella T. an original poem by Mrs. Ella T.
Wetherell of Lynn. Comrade Little-field presented the following, which was adopted:
"We Socialists, assembled in Parker

Memorial, Sunday afternoon, May 31, 1903, wish to express our deep sorrow for the loss of our noble associate. Frederick O. MacCartney. We fee that death has prevented, in the full strength of his young manhood, one who was consecrated to the sacred cause of humanity from receiving the full measure of glory that the world would bestow upon him in the triumph of the cause he so ably espoused. He still lives in the hearts and souls of the multitudes of comrades he has left behind, and we feel that the most fitting monument we can erect to his ry is to reconsecrate ourselves and press on with greater vigor, con-stancy and inspiration to the victory toward which he and we are still parching."

entative Carey. National Secretary
ally, George Willis Cook of Wakefield, Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester. H Gaylord Wilshire and Margare Halle of New York, and Mrs. E. H. Merrifield spoke of the services which MacCartney had rendered to the cause of the workers and of the inspiration which the memory of him gives to those who remain on the field. Carey, who was perhaps MacCartney's closest who was permiss and the measurement of the suffering which that tender though brave hearted man had endured through the misconceptions and misrepresentations of his position and of

Coulter of Brockton, Repre

the manly patience with which he had gone on in spite of all. Dr. Lillie Owen Baker read a noctical tribute from Fred E. Irish of Portland, and mather written by Eliza J. Hitchcock of Lynn, and President Bur-hank closed the meeting with a brief anneal for renewed effort for the

The Funeral Exercises.

The funeral services at Rockland on Thursday were in the hands of per-sonal friends and of the lodge to which Comrade MacCartney had belonged The only Socialist element in the exer cises was a brief address by Comrade Carey and the presence of nearly three hundred comrades, men and women from every part of the state, who wearing badges of red and black silently followed the remains of theli beloved fellow fighter and friend. Na tional Secretary Mailly, Algernon Lee as representing Local New York, a representative of Local New Haven William Butscher of New York, and Frank A. Sleverman of Rochester were

also present.

The tomb was covered with beautiful floral offerings, among then from the National Committee. from the State Committee of Massa chusetts, one from The Worker and "Volkezeitung." and many others from locals in the state and from unions and individual comrades and friends.

Carey's Address.

Comrade Carey spoke as follows: "That such men have lived is the glory of the race. That such men must The need of the times called for

men. With joy he responded. Prog-ress annointed him one of her priests. "He loved mankind, for in each man he saw the basis of mighty possibilities. He labored that they might be attained, and though glant must be uncrowned, though much privilege must be huried down, though long night of misunderstanding by friends and misrepresentations friends and misrepresentations by others who knew him not must be passed through, he did not hestrate. Personal case, material advancement and comfort appealed to him in For him it was better to battle in the lark for the right than to rest con

onthe glitter of the wrong.

"Those who saw him in battle wondered at his intensity. They did not know that as he fought he heard the tears of the children of the poor drop-ping like rain, he heard the heartping like rain, as near the heart strings of working women break he saw the very souls of workingmen grow black with the wrongs they en-dured. Seeing this, feeling this, he fought strongly, almost fiercely, that it

"His faith was not bounded by th in Man. He dreamed of a future day when, the world around, the race would clasp hands in a mighty broth-erhood.

"His was the statesmanship that no arbitrary lines of race or creed or na-tion could circumscribe. His states-manship knew no aim lower than the elevation and ennoblement of all the people of all the earth. Men said, What of Dividends? He said, What

"Men live and strive to-day for "Men live and strive to-day for profits. He lived and sacrificed for human progress. Like the sower who may not live to reap the harvest, yet the joy of sowing was his, the joy of sowing the seeds of Liberty, of Equal-ity, of Fraternity—the flewer of human

(Continued on page 2)

OHIO CONVENTION. THE RUSSIAN Largest Ever Held by So-

cialist Party.

Isaao Cowen Nominated for Governor and W. G. Critchlow re-elected State Secretary-Lively Discussions but Fraternal Feeling Shown.

TIFFIN, O., June 1.-The state con of the Socialist Party of Ohio was held in Friendship Hall, Columbus, on Saturday and Sunday. It was the largest state convention ever held by the party in Ohlo. There were 73 duly accredited delegates present and a number of comrades who were not delegates. The secretaries of the convention were Chas. Felger of Canton L. It McIntire of Mansfield, and Chas F. Weichold of Bucyrus. The chair-men for the different sessions were E. B. Lewis of Coldwater, Robert Band low of Cleveland, Harry Thompson of Cincinnati, and John Blass of Cleve

The State Ticket.

The national platform was adopted as the state platform. When nomina-tion of officers was ordered there was an extended seconding of two cand dates. Isane Cowen of Cleveland and Michael J. Hines of Dayton, both men being priised as being the best that ever were. The vote resulted in 45 votes for Cowen and 28 for Hines. All other nominations were made by ac-clamation. The complete ticket is as

follows: For Governor-Isaac Cowen of Clevelard.

For Lieutenant-Governor-Michael J. Pines of Dayton. For State Auditor-Dr. H. H. Smith

of Lexington.

For State Treasurer—Ithamar B.

Hlaman of Akron.

For Attorney-General—J. C. Madden of Continental. For Judge of the Supreme Court-

J. J. Cavanaugh of Toledo.
For Board of Public Works-L. R. McIntire of Mansfield. For State School Commissioner-A S. Matter of Cincinnati.

Party Affairs.

The report of the State Secretary howed the receipts for the year to be \$2,739.33, and the expenditures \$2,679.88, leaving a cash balance of of fixtures and supplies reported at

The State Secretary in his report charged that unfair methods had been used to give the Nebruska comrades the result of the referendum vote on the result of the referendum vote of headquarters. The committee reporting on this esudemned the language of the State Becretary's report, which was referred back and the Secretary struck out the abjectionable portions therefore unfair nous. The convent charging unfair means. The conven-tion was unsulmous in registering its objection to the proposed throwing out

of the vote of Ohio. The time of the convention was taken up in considering reports of committees, considering proposed changes in constitution, and the usual displays of parliamentary knowledge. There was something doing all the time. The Arm and Torch was adopted as

the official emblem, the ballot laws not permitting the use of so complicated a device as the national emblem W. G. Critchlow was re-elected State Secretary, and the headquarters again located in Dayton. There was much condemnation of the State Lo cal Quorum and State Secretary for ignoring the referendum on taking the hendquarters to Cleveland, but there was a feeling of toleration that avoided open rupture. It should be a warning to all concerned that like disregard of expressed will of the rank and file will not in the future be so charitably treated. The same is true as to the action of the National Committeeman from Ohie. No action was taken, but certain of his acts were severely criti-

gates. A resolution was adopted that no state officer of the organization should fill two state offices. A public meeting was held on Sat-urday evening in Kropp's Hall, at which John W. Slayton was the chief speaker, and, as usual, everybody was

cized among the best informed dele

pleased with Slayton.

Frank P. O'Hare "happened" to be in Columbus, and he made himself very busy button-holling delegates and charging that certain comrades in Nev Vork were rascals and that the organi zation there was rotten. In the closing hours of the convention a comrade on the floor of the convention charged him with this work, and he admitted to the convention that he had said the delegate was the tool of a certain com-rade in New York whom he had been charging with being a rascal. The convention immediately took action in-structing the State Quorum to annul contracts with any speaker or organ-izer on presentation of proof of such

It developes that Comrade O'Har in his tour of the state has been boost-ing Walter Thomas Mills as a candi-date for President next year in a man-ner that would do credit to a Republi-can or Democratic politician.

While many of the discussions were

write many of the discussions were carnest and warm there was nothing involved except principles and methods and the convention closed with the best of feeling prevailing.

The great bulk of the delegates were

wage-workers, but there were representatives of the professional, farmer and business classes. Send 75 cents to the Socialis

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

MASSACRES

Russian Social Democratic Organ Gives Frightful Details.

Public Officials and Eminent Citizens Who Are Now Charged to "Investigate" Were Instigators of the Outbreak.

"The Latest News," the official organ of the Jewish Social Democracy in Russia, issued in the Russian ina-guage in London, publishes a number of letters from reliable correspondents all eye-witnesses of the Kishineff hor-rors, from which we cull a few ex-"The mob pillaged and destroyed

everything it came across. Whatever could not be carried away was torn, broken, scattered and mixed with earth and indescribable filth. Roofs were torn down, walls demolished and houses razed to the ground. Not satis-fied with that, the rioters ravished wives in the presence of husbands mothers before the eyes of children daughters before their parents; ten-year-old girls were assaulted, then turn in two and thrown out on the street. pregnant woman after being ravished, was killed by having her ab domen cut open; then the child was removed from her womb and placed in her arms. Sixteen-year-old tarks had their breasts cut off; in another case, after ravishing a girl of remark-able beauty ten times in succession, her tormentors ripped open her addomen, removed the viscera and filled her interior with indescribable filth. Another brute while committing as sault on a young girl, bit off her nose and then stepping on one of her logs, and then stepping on one of her legs, tore her in two. Men who were not killed outright had their noses, ears, and tongues cut off; several of these rictims are still househer be because victims are still hovering in hospital between life and death, in frightful agonies; others had their sexual or-gans cut off and bled to death. One man had two stakes driven in his eyes until they came out through the nape of his neck; another was scalped while alive. Children had their little legs and arms cut off and their trunks thrown out on the street; others, seiz

their little heads until the wall was the babes."

The editor supplements the letter with the following remark: "If this seems incredible, here is what the censored St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" of April 23 says: "It is enough to visit the cemeteries and look at the mutilated corpses, to shudder at the horror of the tragedy. Here lie three women: one has her abdomen ripped open crosswise; in the second, two long nails driven through the nostrils are sticking out from the skull: the third has her breast cut off. Next to her lies a young student with his tongue cut out, and farther away a child choked to death."

ing children by one leg, swung their bodies, violently striking the wall with

The attitude of the Anti-Semitic press is aptly characterized by the re-mark of the "Bessarabetz." which was more directly responsible for the out-rage than any other factor. Comment-ing on the outrage against the Jews, the paper said: "The boys had some

The Officia.s' Part.

fun.

As for the part played by the offi-cials, the following throws an interest-

"The Kishineff massacre was well organized. Long before it took place, it had been the talk of the town that 'Jews will be killed' on Easter Sunday. The massacre was in course of preparation for several months. The police was fully informed and, as has been shown, took part in the preparations. Here are a few facts which ign to prove it. Police Captain Dobto. the tobacco store of one Bendersky went up to the cash box and helps When the himself to five rubles. When the storekeeper profested, he said: 'What is the difference? We are going to kill off all of you Jews next Easter any-

"In the house of the same Dobro "In the house of the same Dobro-selsky a large quantity of stolen silver was found concealed after the mas-sacre, behind the images of the saints. In the house of one Rudi the robbers were trying to break the safe open for ten hours; when Rudi begged the po-lice captain for help the latter drove him away, saying: 'Get away, you miserable Jew.' In the attacks of the mob was allowed to kill and destroy all it could lay its hands on, where would come and say, boys, get along.' The upon the police would come and say.

That is enough, boys, get along. The
mob would proceed to another house
indicated by some officials or Anti-Semites from the well-to-do classes, to repeat its acts of slaughter and de-struction while the police 'stood guard' over the destroyed house. Wherever a number of Jews managed to get to gether to defend themselves or their property they were told to disperse or were chased by the Cossacks, who trampled them under the horses hoofs. In one case several Jews fleeing from aged to reach the police station and thought for a moment that they were safe, but they were driven out on the street and given over to the raging

Instigators of the Massacre

"Who were the organizers of the massacre? Popular rumor and sworn testimony name certain persons, prom-inent in public life. Among them are Scherbin, a landlord; Pisarzhevsky, a men and women in the name of hunotary public; Balinsky, a landlord; manity to render all possible assist-Henry L. Slohod Sinadia, a university graduate; Davidance and financial aid to the victims New York city.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF ALL LANDS.

The International Socialist Bureau Addresses the Proletariat of the World in Regard to the Kishineff Horrors.

tions

The press has brought you the news of the massacres of Kishineff. During two, days piliage and murder and abominable atrocities were perpe-trated, and neither the Russian government nor its local agents, always so prompt to suppress a demonstration of workingmen or of students or to snatch away the civil liberties of the Finnish people, took any measures whatever to protect the unfortunate

victims, whose sole crime was that they were Jews.

No one who is familiar with the hisean fall to see in these lamentable events an attempt at once to intimi-date and to wreak vengeance upon the Jews, because of the revolutionary action of the Jewish proletariat in

frenzy of racial and religious hatred an outlet for the general discontent as well as a pretext for drowning in blood a population which, struggling for emancipation, threatens the very existence of the autocracy.

We denounce this policy as odious to all tollers and io ai. ' nest men.

dovich, Assistant Procecuting Attor- 1 of ignorance and oppression at Kishi-

your voice to stigamtize this crime against humanity. Remember the martyrs of the people.

Brussels, May 20, 1903.

ney; Popov, a student and son of a Judge. Some of these persons walked at the head of the mob and pointed out the houses that were to be de-stroyed. "There is incontrovertible proof that

the mob was given money; this is borne out also by the testimony of some of the participants in the masacre. After the massacre some of them angrily remarked: First the landlords told us to kill the Jews and even gave us money, and now they try to put the blame on us. We are going to beat the landlords next.' ganizers of the massacre had their meetings at the Hotel Rossia. At these meetings they worked out the details of their plan and raised the necessary money. And the members of the local administration knew of course all about it. Now these very same officials have been entrusted with the indicial investigation of their own

the judicial investigation of their own outrages and are expected to convict themselves."

[Note.-The foregoing matter was offered to the New York "Times" for publication tast week; but that paper, which as Mr. Ghent puts it, "prints all the news it sees it to print," did not see it to print anything which so clearly fixed the responsibility for the Kishl-neff horors, and declined it "with deep respective". regret."]

Socialists Organize for Defense.

Further communications show that in Kieff and other cities where the revolutionary movement is well developed (in Kishineff it is very backward) the Social Democratic students and workingmen. Gentiles and Jews together, have formed armed organizations to prevent, so far as it is possible for them to do so, the commission of further outrages. The government knows of this movement, but hesitates about provok-ing a struggle in any of the great cen-

It is also related that before the massacres when some of the Jews, know-ing that trouble was likely to come, appealed to government officials for protection, they were in some cases plainly told that so long as the young people of their race continued to take so large a part in the revolutionary agitation they need expect no help from the authorities.

LESSONS OF KISHINEFF.

evening, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, Shocking atrocities, pilge, and murder, have been committed by ignorant mobs upon the Jews of Kishineff through the instigation of the Russian government, which was desirous of raising a religious and na-tionalistic propaganda in order to di-vert the attention of the people from its own misdeeds; and "Whereas, It has been the policy of

the governing classes of all countries at all times to create dissensions among the different nations and creeds in order to prevent them from making a united effort against their oppres-"Whereas, These devices have al

ways succeeded to a great extent, and in the present instance the policy of the Russian government has resulted not only in throwing the ignorant peasants of Bessarabia into a religious and nationalistic fever which found its expression in unheard-of atrocities, but also in diverting part of the Jew-ish laboring and intelligent classes as well from the revolutionary propa-ganda of which they have been a very potent factor, and tends to drive them into a nationalistic movement of their

"Resolved. That we call upon al Russian government as the real tang-and the only party responsible for the massacre of Kishineff; and "Resolved, That we hereby express

our contempt for our government at Washington for hiding behind imagin-ary laws and a fancied 'comity of nations, instead of conveying to the Russian government the indignation and horror felt by the people of the United States at this, its latest crime;

"Resolved. That we call upon all

neff; and be it further "Resolved. That we call the attention of all Socialists that the Anti-Semitic as well as all other movements based on race prejudice is one of the greatest evils caused by the present order of society, which hinder the further progress of society, and we urge upon them to do their utmost to re-press such movements and to prevent the repetition of such crimes, either in Russia or anywhere else, by counter acting all nationalistic propagane acting all herever they may find the same.

PARRY WOULD MAKE AN

AMERICAN KISHINEFF. Any one who believes that David M. Any one who believes that David M. Parry is a good citizen or actuated by honorable principles may at once disabuse his mind of that. Two weeks ago in a letter written to the "World," a newspaper published by colored men in Indianapolis, Mr. Parry showed that he was indifferent to the means he e was indifferent to the means he ised to make war upon labor unions used to make war upon labor unions. In an adroitly worded screed, which teemed with incendiary sentiments, he endeavered to stir up a race war between the white and black races. The situation right here in Indianapolis is strained nearly to the breaking point, yet Mr. Parry does not hesitate to make it still more tense. Mr. Parry deserves the condemnation of all respectable efficare of the United States. spectable citizens of the United States. If there is not a repetition of the hor-rors in Russia which becurred this month it will not be the fault of David M. Parry. He is urging it on and added feel to the flames. He cannot destroy the trades unions, nay, he cannot even harm them to any appreciable extent, but he is stirring the embers of race hatred which sooner or later will have its legitimate effect.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

MR. HAVEMEYER WANTS TO KNOW.

Yonkers Federation of Labor Chooses Ben Hanford to Answer Sugar Millionaire's Questions.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 2.—The Yonkers Federation of Labor has ac-cepted the challenge of Millionaire. John C. Havemeyer to answer his questions regarding the purposes and methods of labor unions and has in-vited Comrade Ben Hanford to speak for the unions, T held in Music Hall on Tuesday even ing, June 9, opening at 8 o'clock. The list of questions on which Mr. Have-meyes wishes to be enlightened has been given out. It is a funny mix-up, indicating a decidedly hazy state of mind on the part of the millionaire questioner. But perhaps when he has stened to the answers he will be wiser if a sadder man.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary acknowledges receipt of further contributions for the Special Organizing Fund as

Adolf Gold, 50c.; Carl Grieve, \$1; C. E. Wiesel, \$1; Henry Gettman, 50c.; Henry Tofel, \$2; Local Grant's Pass, Ore., \$2; W. R. Dowler, San Fra Ore, \$2; W. R. Dowler, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; M. P. G., Seattle, Washing-ton, 25c.; Local Clinton, Massachu-setts, \$2.25; N. A. Richardson, on account National Committee expenrecent annual meeting, \$5; Local Le moore, Cal., \$2; H. Gilbert, Arcata, Cai., 50C; M. Hutchings, 50c.; Ina M. Shore, 10c.; A. D. Ensign, 25c.; John Glander, 25c.; G. D. Dinsmore, 25c : M. E. Shore, 25c.: Local Chestnut, Hamilton, Iowa, 50c.; Local Chestnut, Mont., per J. F. Mable, Chico, \$6.50; Henry Rinerson, Ulmann, Minn., 25c. W. C. Wagener St Louis Mo \$1. E B. Amdahl, Ulmann, Minn., the second purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Association denated by William English Walling, \$10; Local Echc. Wash, \$1; Mrs. M. J. McAlister, Pine Grove, W. Va., 20c.; total to noon, May 30, \$40.05; previously reported, \$343.31; total, \$383.36.

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

above.
The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New Yorky should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all its energies to two purposes: First, to disrupt the Socialist moyement and slander the Socialists who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to maliga and injure the trade-unloss movement. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Unity (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its general election. Its growing powel leated and its speedy victory for red by the great increase of its vote



One of the most remarkable recent ness was furnished by an incident in the builders' lockout in this city. Near ly all large building operations are no let to contractors and the contrac commonly fixes a time within which the work is to be completed and a pen alty to be prid by the contractor if h does not get the work done in time. In many cases there is a "strike clause," providing that the penalty for failure to complete the work in time shall b remitted if the delay is caused by labor troubles, but this is not universal In a number of cases where there we no such strike clause and the contractors were therefore doubtful about joining in the lockout, the real-estate owners for whom the buildings were being erected voluntarily relieved the contractors from the obligation of get ting the work done within the specified time. When we see proprietors and contractors acting together in such a lockout successful it is shout time the workingmen forget all miner questions and united with all their force to use both economic and political power for the defense and advantage of their

THE LOCKOUT ENDED?

If the reports which come to u as this paper goes to press in regard to the prospective settlement of the building trades lockout in New York has been added to trade-union history The immediate occasion, though no the sole cause of the lockout was the manly stand taken by the unions of the building trades in defense of the teamsters employed in hauling building materials. The report now comes that the Board of Building Trades has withdrawn from this position and concoded the rule of "open yards"-that discriminately whether hauled by amion or non-union drivers.

This is a surrender to the maste builders' demand that the boars "slough off the organizations of un skilled labor," and as such it is a urea backward step. It is easy to talk e "skilled mechanics" and "unskilled laborers," but the distinction is mor arent then real, on the working m's side. Carpenters and brickley ers and plumbers need the support of

laborers" in their times of troublehave needed it in the past and will in the future. Even if this were not so. just because they are more fortunate. because they get better pay for shorter hours, they have a greater respo ity to help their less fortunate brothers. Nor will the evil effects of such a surrender so quickly made stop here. The builders will not disband their organization. They will not forget how to lock men out. They will be all the readler to use the lockout in the future, if they win so easy a victory

We may suppose that, if this unfortunate decision has actually been taken, it is only because the delegates of the building trades saw that further resistance to the lockout bosses would be futile. That consideration may excuse the action, but it does not make it any the less regrettable and full of warning. How different would it have been

had we had a Social Democratic workingman as Mayor, a Social Democratic workingman as Controller, a Social Democratic workingman as District Attorney, a Social Democratic workingman at the head of the police force, and men of the same type in the Board of Aldermen and on the judicial bench. Suppose it were understood, as it would be understood under a Social Democratic administration, that the government recognized the right of the workingman to his job and the wrong of stealing jobs; understood that the police would not be used to assist but would be used to prevent the bringing in of scabs; understood that the administration would invoke the power of the courts to punish employers who conspired to lock men out; understood that the administration stood ready to inaugurate public works to be done under union conditions to help the workers to hold out and to levy taxes on the capitalists' property to cover the cost; understood, in a word, that every means within the power of the administration would be used to help the striking or locked-out men, just as under Republican and Democratic and Reform administrations every means is used to help the bosses; suppose in New York a Social Democratic administration such as we have had in some European cities—and imagine the

At the present stage in the world's

material progress it is nothing less

than a social crime that such dis-

asters as the Missouri flood should

still be possible. Science has demon-

strated to us that the maintenance of

extensive forest tracts about the head-

waters of such a river would almost

wholly do away with the danger; for

the rest, modern engineering would

not besitate at the task of erecting

such a system of reservoirs as would

hold the surplus waters in the rainy

season and distribute them over the

arid lands in time of drouth, thus serv

ing a double purpose. Why have the

forests been destroyed? Because the

lumbering industry has been left in

private hands, to be carried on with

no capitalist could expect adequate

profits and to a government guided by

canitalist ideas the saving of human

life is not a sufficient incentive to

action. When men learn to act to-

gether, not as profit-makers and profit-

takers, but as men-that is, when we

have Socialism-then Man will become

THE POSTOFFICE FRAUDS AS A

SOCIAL SYMPTOM-

The extraordinary disclosures in re-

gard to the postal departemat, show-

ing it to be literally honeycombed with

corruption, are all the more signifi-

cant in that they show such official

rascallty to exist under the adminis-

tration of the strenuous and incorrupt

the Roosevelt just the same as unde

his predecessors. We suppose that om

readers will generally agree with us

in considering Roosevelt as being

and Democratic presidents and other

politicians in personal character. We

sincerely desirous of giving an "honer

besindes administration" on capitali-

principles, and he is a man of unusua

energy and will-power. That corrup

tion should be as fingrant in high gov

as during that of men so markedly i

ferior to him in these qualities as Cleveland and McKintey should be, to

all who do not take the Socialist view

of the subject, a matter of treat sur

prise. To us it is no surp-ise. It six

ply strengthens our contention that an

ministration, an honest administration

nest Republican or Democratic ac-

eroment circles during his incur

hive no doubt that he has been and fe

such above the average of Republican

truly the master of Nature.

outcome of this conflict. If the powerful organizations of the building trades, making use only of the methods of pure and simple Let us appeal to one of his own unionism, dare not carry the fight in defense of a weaker sister organiza-York "Times:" tion further than this one has been

carried, then it is high time that the workingmen of these trades made up their minds to take up the more formidable weapon they have so long neglected—the uncompromising Socialist

trict Attorney, narrated the incident to course was open to adverse criticism stances, although they received com regard solely to profit. Why have the lits overlooking of the tacit understand-needed reservoirs not been built? Be-tile, amounting to a tacit contract, that large experience, declares that ne

> The "Times" professes to disagre with this last remark of Mr. Philbin. But in the bottom of his heart every man of affairs knows, and many wil now frankly admit, that what he says

is perfectly true. In the realm of politics and governlishonesty of profit-making-become

rient on President Compens' editoria tiorist." The rank and file of the trade vers and excavators and "common or capitalist principles under any par | Socialists are open or secret enemies of

tizan or non-partizan name, is morally Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. The essential dis honesty of the capitalist system, the inequity of its fundamental principle, inevitably infects all of its manifesta tions and agencies. Capitalism, we say, is essentially and

fundamentally a dishonest system. Its ssence is the alleged right of profitmaking, the alleged right of certain men to get something for nothing, by the ownership of the means of produc tion without access to which other men cannot live to compel those others to give up a part of their product. Now just as the habit of gambling perverts the reasoning powers and weakens the will of the gambler by fixing his attention and his hopes on events which are not to be brought about by his efforts, but are to be determined by chance, so the legitimate business man's habit of fixing his attention and his hopes or the division of the product of other men's labor distorts his moral judgment and tends to make him set up success in money-getting as the chief

duct. Business has its own code of moral ity, indeed. But that code is, in a way, an arbitrary one; it has no basis in reciprocity of service; its function is merely to make the system of getting something for nothing workable by ruling out certain methods which, if generally practised, would bring the whole system to a standstill. Just because the code of business morality is thus arbitrary and superficial, because it sets up formal and not essentia standards of right and wrong, its indutifice upon the minds of its own de voted is weak and is easily overcome by the hope of pecuniary gain. The est aim in life, says the great god Business, is to get something for noth-

if not the sole standard of right con-

ful are merely questions of method. But here I can achieve that high aim of getting something for nothing easier and quicker, says the worshipper of Business, by unlawful than by law ful means; the end is more important than the means; the purpose of the law is to protect us (each of us individu ally) in getting something for nothing: it would be foolish for me to let the words of the law hinder the realiza tion of that purpose.

The business man does not reason it out clearly after this fashion. He acts more or less instinctively. But in the great majority of cases he acts-and reasonably-along this line.

men. We quote from the New

"In an article on "The Laws in Grent City," contributed to "The Mes-senger," a Roman Catholic magazine published in New York, Mr. Eugene A. Philibin tells, as providing 'a slight in-dication of the mind of the average man in business as to moral law,' the following curious story:

'An out-of-town merchant sent a

large quantity of silverware to a firm in the trade with whom he was acquainted, with the request that the lot be sold. The firm selected from the consignment some pieces for their own use and offered the balance for sale. A bid was received and telegraphed to the owner, who accepted it. He never knew anything about the consignees taking the pieces for themselves.' A member of the firm, says the ex-Dis him as an evidence of business ability and seemed not to have even a suspli-cion that the morality of the firm's 'Had not the consignor of the goods,' he asked, 'accepted with satisfaction the price offered for the lot, and au thorized the delivery upon such terms? What then was wrong in the firm tak-ing the articles under the circumpensation for their services? The weak point in this argument, of course, is its overlooking of the tacit understandthey could for all the goods. On that understanding the consignor accepted the bid, and he was the victim of a particularly despicable robbery, since it was committed by men whom he trusted. Now Mr. Philbin, with his the immorality nor the criminality of such an act is appreciable to 'the mind of the average man in business."

ment this tendency to lawless dishonesty--as distinguished from the lawful doubly strong. It is idle to talk of public responsibility to one who has been trained in the ideal of private profit. Edward Bellamy is quite right in saying (in the last chapter of "Equality") that "political corruption merely means the occasional application to the public administration of the profit-seeking principle on which att case of corruption in office is simply a case where the public official forgets his eath and for the occasion takes a business-like view of the opportunities of his position—that is to say, when the public official falls from grace he only falls to the normal level on which all private business is admittedly con-

It is hardly worth our while to con urious know that it is not true that the

They have eyes of their own and ears and brains; they have the opportunity to observe and form their indement: they need not and do not depend on Mr. Gompers to see and hear and think for them. The extent to which Socialst speakers-even those who do not beong to organized trades-are besieged with invitations to speak to local un ions is sufficient evidence that Mr. Gompers has good reason to be alarmed

THE AUTOMOBILE STAGE OF SOCIALIST PROGRESS.

but little harm.

and also that his denunciations will do

The anneal of the New York State Committee, published elsewhere, presents some interesting features and offers some suggestions for discuss There are many comrades who hold that the Socialists are not exempt from the danger of slavery to routine. This, they contend, is proven by the readi ness with which Socialists take to besten paths of agitation and the vigor with which they oppose any departure from these paths.

The plan of the New York State Com nittee is to send out an organizer, with an assistant, on an automobile. They are to cut loose from their base of supplies, and are to eat their way through the enemy's country. This plan may not be novel to the West, the home of wild schemes, but is certainly a refreshing innovation in the Eastern methods of Socialist agitation. The plan is based on the proposition that Socialism is past the stage when the first qualification of a Socialist agitaor was a camel's capacity to get along without food. Socialism is nowaday sufficiently popular and an able expon ent may manage to "keep a rebellion soul in a wretched body," even in hostile territory. Hence the State Committee conceived the plan of making the consumer pay the cost of agi-

The scheme is bold and worth try ing. With an agitator like Comrade Fieldman it will have its best chance The \$500 for the automobile should b given with a will. As the whole plan is conceived for the benefit of the state outside of New York Cny, we expec torrents of money from all parts of the state.

Clark and Hearst is the latest combination for the Democratic ticket-in 1904. Or is it Hearst and Chark? Either way, it will do. Clark, convicted briber, and Hearst, patron of sples in the unious, Clark of the Copper Trust and Hearst the blatant trust-smasher, Clark who locked ou his Arizona employees because they asked for the eight-hour day an Hearst who says "Labor is Democ racy's natural ally"-that ought to satisfy everybody.

Current # # # Literature

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

"There are too many books in th world," said the Disagreeable Man and not enough people to dust them.' this dictum would particularly apply, it is to Socialist novels of anticipation Bellamy's "Looking Backward" had an effect; but the effect was, in our opinion, not strengthened but positively weakened by the use of the fiction orm. Morris' "News from Nowhere. an infinitely better written book in many respects, certainly added little to the fame of its author. Surely these two were all we needed in this line— if we needed so much. But not a year has passed without bringing us a sup-ply of books of the same type, differof the details and in their varying de-grees of literary merit or demerit. R. A. Dague's "Henry Ashton" (published by the author at Alameda, Cal.) is one of many, and does not seem sufficient-ly distinctive to be singled out as a triffe better or worse than the average If we have Socialists who can write stories, let them write of things as they are, not of things as they should would, could, might, or ought to be century hence.

Perhaps it is because the pres viewer is somewhat blase to revolu tionary literature that he finds James Allman's "God's Children" (published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.) disappoint-ing, at least in reference to the expec-tations aroused by Comrade Allman's undoubted brilliance on the lecture platform and in conversation. The conception of the book is not n new one, being simply one of many devices for picturing our existing society as it would be seen by one not inured to its cruelties and its shams. God sonds down his messenger, Mercury, to Earth to inspect and report upon the conditions and behavior of his children. Mercury, assuming truth and kindliness in others, gives and receives many unpleasant surprises among the civilized people he meets, and goes back to Heaven with a very contract. back to Heaven with a very unfavorable report. The impression which the book makes on an old Socialist is not a fair test of its value. It is written for those who are not yet Socialists and if it only serves to shock them by the frankness which they are likely to call blasphemy it may serve a very good purpose. The book is well bound and selfs for 50 cents.

A man with capital and land can do a great deal; h man with capital and no land can do something; but a man with land and no capital can—well, might read "Progress and Poverty. Ironicus, in Lucifer.

the unions and allies of the employers. MacCARTNEY'S ACCOUNT OF HOW HE BECAME A SOCIALIST.

From The Comrade.

While Socialism is based in econduics and is primarily an interpretamay, more, it is a religion, the new re ligion of humanity. When it is real ized it will transform every important phase of human relationship.

It is the method whereby brother

hood may be realized; it appeals there fore to the idealist. It inculcates right relations; it thus satisfies the in-tutition of justice. It will relieve un-told suffering. The one who accepts it, while still sympathizing with the weak who are the chief victims of the present social system, will see in imagination the tollers free, the burdens lifted from women and children and will by the great hope be inspired to brave words and urged onward to trenuous action.

Socialism is the realization of democ racy in industry. It appeals, again, to him who has faith in the capacity wisdom and integrity of the people.

Socialism being a scientific interpre-tation of economic evolution and the predication of a final method, sane and ust, of producing and distributing ssities, satisfies the intellect He who understands the fundamentals of economics passes through the laby rinths of history with calm assurance for he has found the meaning of the past. He opens the periodical of to day or reads the daily news and car interpret history as it is making. Thu knowing the past and reading the present, the Socialist predicts with rensemble certainty the future trend and describes with accuracy the fine industrial system.

Now from the fact that Socialism is

so comprehensive it follows that me of different temperaments, mental con and different training ar ed into the new realm through vary

ing wars.

I presume that Socialism appealed to me primarily through my faith and trust and love for the people. At the age of seventeen I had given myself o the ministry and began to prepar for that work. The power of the Gos-pel story as I read it as a boy was the record of the ministration of the man of Nazareth to the common people "And the common people heard him gladiy." This account of service to the great masses of men, this merger of the one life into the common life-thi t was which thrilled me as a young religious enthusiast and was the in-spiration through the struggling years

of my preparation.

At Iowa College, Grinnell, I took the conventional course in political econ omy, and, as I remember it now, wa what interested in Socialism as I was casually treated. I believe I wrote a thesis on "Christian Socialism." Yet I had not passed out of the theological period, the realm of religious imaginaion, and I thus did not give adequate attention to the subject nor did I real ize the fundamental nature of the

I graduated in 1880 from college and entered Andover Theological Semi-nary. In the winter of 1890 I read "Looking Backward." I was proaffected. My eyes were opened somewhat to the enormity of the pres ent industrial system, and I began to the vital relationship between my us ideals and the constructive principles advanced by Bellamy. ilso saw the antagonism between thes ideals and the brute and devil prin-

ciples prevailing in industrial life. I began immediately to formulate in my own mind practical plans whereby these dreams of Bellamy might be realized. Things were rather hazy to me. I admit, but I said to myself: 'Now the national ownership of rail roads and the telegraph, and the muni cipal ownership of public functions like the street rallways and so forth,

may be a beginning."

I pursued my theological course, but thenceforth my main interest centered in social and industrial questions. I studied quite thoroughly social settle ment work and kindred lines of en deavor. At this period I was very much stimulated by studies in "somuch stimulated by studies in "so-clology," as it was called under Prof. William Tucker, now president of Dartmouth. Among other books I read General Booth's "In Darkest Engnd." and Charles Booth's the People."

In 1892 I was in the city of Denve on my vacation. I identified mysels eathusiastically into the campaign. Of course, I accepted the bimetallic side of the contention, but that which drew me primarily to the movement was the fact that the platform incorporated na-tional and municipal ownership and direct legislation. The Populist moveent, while doomed to failure from the beginning because it was centered around a delusive principle, had never theless a certain meaning in so far a it represented the revolt of the people against the tyranny of wealth. It drew together the progressive element in the nation and performed to a limited degree an educational func-

lion. I graduated from Andover in 1898 having become a Unitarian. I worked a year as assistant in the Second Church of Boston, and in 1834 accepted a charge in Rockland, Mass.

During the first year I did not say much on social questions, but in the second year preached a number of ser-mons on industrial and political sub-jects. On a certain Memorial Sunday old Slavery and the New." The ser-mon was really a study of the Trusts It portrayed the rise of a new feudaln or a tyranny of wealth and the but as I view it now. I see that while restlized the dangers to the Republic consequent upon the concentration of wealth and power under a Trust sys-tem. I had not as yet clearly seen the nevitability or the utility of the Trust law of the sequence of industrial sys-pens. That hat as yet appreciated the fact that the Trinst system was at once the end of one distinctive economic fers and the bestming of another, that the system of combination under pri-vate ownership was the necessary prece of industrial sys

cursor of combination under collective ownership.

I might mention the fact that during lochdale Co-operative System. A small group of us worked hard for twe or three years and attempted to launch the scheme in this country, but we saw the overthrow of our plans. Never, however, did I regard voluntary Cooperation as a solution, but only as a palliative and a defensive measure palliative and a defensive measure All through this time I insisted on the ceessity of political action on the part of the working class,

I shall have to admit in these "con fessions" that I supported Bryan in 1896 as the nominee of the Populist party. I knew, however, that the movement was doomed, knew that the Democratic boa had masticated one more victim. My interest in Populism died with my last vote for its Presidential candidate.

When Chase and Carey were elected Haverhill my attention was called to the young Social Democratic Party. I studied its platform, met certain of its leaders, identified myself with the movement, and in 1898, I believe, we formed a branch in Rockland.

While I had given some attention to Karl Marx and had, of course, come into contact with criticism of his theories during college and seminary courses, yet I had not got at the foun-dation of his interpretation.

I now began a serious study of

'Capital," reading at the same time Aveling, Hyndman and other commentators. I caught somewhat of the meaning of industrial evolution, acrepted in the main his doctrine of the economic basis of history and received the general proposition that the indus-trial system of a given age determines its type of civilization and moulds and ands all functions

For the first time I clearly grasped the theory of surplus value. I under-stood then the meaning of the wage system. There followed in natural or-der the corollary: the class struggle. More sharply defined than ever before did I see the irreconcilable conflict be tween the producing class and the ex

dolting class.

My interest in the political movement with which I had identified my self, together with a growing convic-tion as to the necessity of Socialist propaganda, seriously diverted my inerest in the church and in so-called religious questions. I saw that I could not serve two masters. I chose Socialism, and resigned my pastorate, although my relations with my people were intimate and happy. In June, 1899, I resigned, with the purpose of levoting myself entirely to the Social-

ist cause,
At the selicitation of friends I ac cepted the nomination for Representa-tive in the fall, and much to the surprise of Republicans and Dem and much to my own surprise, I was elected. Then began my three years' service in the General Court of Masschusetts. Suffice it to say that the hast three years of battle in the Legis lature have served to confirm in my own mind the truth of our fundamental propositions; served to impre-upon mind and heart the beauty an the justice of the Cause to which I have gladly given all that I have, or am, or expect to be.

Comrades must be charitable with me if they shall consent to peruse these "confessions." I have come from ignorance into only partial illumina-tion. I am still a student of the great novement and the profound philo-ophy of Socialism. My steps have been halting and my progress has been slow, but I have tried to follow the fight, and I shall press onward. I have done a little in battle and I will fight on.

MOURN FOR MacCARTNEY. (Continued from page 1.)

ossomed upon the stem of time.'
"He longed for equality. Death has

gave his all will be his monument The merriment of children, the happiess of women, the deep-fibred joy fought and hoped will be his epitaph.

"MacCartney, comrade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of the world! Living, you earned the right to life; you have earned the right to rest. May you sleep well!"

The Socialists of Massachusetts feel MacCartney's death as a profound per-sonal loss. They realize that it will be hard indeed to fill his place in the ranks. But, as he would wish, they are resolved that the work shall not suffer from his absence so far as is in their power to prevent it.

MacCARTNEY'S LIFE AND PERSONALITY

Frederick O. MacCartney was bern Prairie du Chien, Wis., on Nov. 2 1864. He was graduated from Iowa College at Grinnell in 1880 and from the theological seminary at Andover Mass., in 1893. He soon passed over from the Congregational to the Uni-tarian ministry. After a year's service as assistant paster of the Second Uni tarian church in Boston he was called to the church of the same denomination in Rockland, where he conti matil July, 1899, when he resigned the must July, 1930, when he resigned the pulpit in order to devote his whole en-cary to the Socialist movement, the realization of whose economic princi-ples he had come to consider a neces-sary precedent to the realization of the ethical ideals for which he stood in the

church.

In resigning the pastorate ho said:
"I do not leave the church with bitterness toward it or toward the ministry. But the church as now controlled is handlesped in regard to larger work for humanity. The church is hereely controlled by those who have conquered in the industrial warfare. A certain ambister in a burne city handleapped in regard to larger work for humanity. The church is largely controlled by those who have conquered in the industrial warfare. A certain minister in a large city preached one Sunday in condemnation of the terrible condition that prevail in many of the city renchests and soveral of the prominent members of the church, fortunate or unfortunate possessors of such tenements, went forth

highly indignant. The church will listen with satisfaction to the preachings of true and beautiful doctrines of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, but this large and dominant or man, but this large and dominant party in the church refused to hear with satisfaction one who, burdened with the sense of the miseries of God's poor, his sense of justice outraged by the terrible squalor on one hand and the unexampled wealth on the other, proclaims the necessity of squaring practice with theory and profession." In September, 1899, the Socialists of

the Fourth Plymouth district nom! nated MacCartney for the Legislature, and, although his candidacy was re-garded as a joke by the old-party leaders, he was elected by a plurality of 102. He was re-elected each year since. always by an increased vote, and at ticket carried Rockland.

Before becoming identified with the

Socialist movement MacCartney was interested in various co-operative movements, and his evolution into Socialism was gradual. He was a student of Marx and became an enthusiast in advocacy of the working class He was a delegate to the Indianapolis

onvention of 1900 and 1901, and made the speech nominating Debs for President in the former convention. He was a supporter of the Chicago N. E. B. in 1900, but was earnestly desirous of narmony on a firm and lasting basis. and he accepted the results of the unity convention of 1901 with enthusi-asm, and became a most ardent sup-porter of the united Socialist Party. Although generally known only as a propagandist and parliamentary cham-pion of Socialism, he took an active in-terest and exercised a healthy influence in the internal affairs of the party in Massachusetts, his earnestn

purpose and his sound judgment al-ways commanding respect.

In the Legislature he was a most impressive figure and was regarded by the old-party members as a formidable antagonist. It is hard to say whether they dreaded him or Carey the more or to which the Socialist Party owes the most in regard to their legislative work. Both were ready and powerful debaters and their different qualities enabled each to supplement and complete the other's work.

MacCartney was a man of exceed-ingly sensitive feelings and the mailclous misrepresentations to which he in common with all Socialist speaker was subjected hurt him deeply. ce of this occurred only a few months ago. Speaking before the Women's Socialist Club of Boston, he showed how relations of the sexes are degraded and perverted by economic influences; of marriages in which, as is so often the case, the prime consid eration is not affection, but the need of money and especially the economic dependence of women, forcing them to marry for the sake of a home, he said that "Such marriage is sanctified pros-titution." The capitalist papers, almos without exception, wilfully garbled is utterance in reporting the and quoted him as saying that "Mar riage is sanctified prostitution." Mac-Cartney, who held and lived up to the highest ideals of manly purity and of respect for women, was cut to the quick. The strain and anxiety resulting from such experiences, while it never deterred him from activity or daunsed his courage, yet undoubtedly did more even than his excessive work to shorten his days.

"SOAP-BOX" AGITATION.

By C. J. Lamb

campaign is attracting attention in many states and that information about it is in order. It is all quite sim-ple, quite devoid of "red tape" and so almost entirely destitute of the dollar mark as to be unique in the history

of politics.

First, we know that in many, if not in most, towns, there are now one or more Socialists who desire meetings, Second, we know that there are many Socialist speakers who desire to tell the good news and great advantages of the economic regeneration to as many people as po

The progress of the Michigan cam-paign so far has confirmed these two propositions. There are comrades in hundreds of towns who want meetings and, there are hundreds of speakers who desire to bear the message of Sogialism to these towns. Each of these demands, observe is

the supply, the satisfaction of the other.

The problem is to get these audiences and these speakers together. To do this is the work of organization. Both our audiences and our speakers

are, as a rule, financially poor in order to solve the problem, the very minimum of expense must be reached. The Michigan plan, I think, necomplishes this. The large items of expense of meet

ings are: 1. Cost of travel; 2. Rent of halls; 3. Advertising; 4. Support of speakers. The first item can be cut way down

by reducing the travel to the lowest by reducing the travel to the lowest point, and this is accomplished by the organization, of regular circuits in which every possible town is in-cluded. The second and third items of cost are almost entirely avoided by taking advantage of "the good old summer time," and holding meetings out of doors where, as a rule, the andi-ences are larger, the comforts not less than in stuffy halls, and the attention and interest not at all diminished. A to the fourth item of expense, that can to the fourth item of expense, that can-mot be avoided; but see, the saving that can be effected on the first three items, will, on the average, more than sup-port another speaker, very much more. What is paid for hall rent will support what is put to hat the wife appear a speaker; the average of fires will probably do the same, and the cost of advertising a meeting is often morthan a speaker requires for his support. By reducing and avoiding the first three items of expense, raffrond fravel, hells and advertising, it should not be difficult to maintain a corps of

where one or more comrades agree to provide food, shelter, and car fare not to exceed one dollar, to the regular speakers sent out by the State Committee. As many of these "sta-tions" are established as possible, does the more there are the traveling expense will be per meeting.

These stations are arranged into cir cuits corresponding to lines of travel and over these circuits our speakers pass at quite regular intervals of time, apart. For instance, from Detroit to Pentwater the distance is 244 miles, in which distance we have now estab-lished twenty-five stations, nearly all of them towns of over 500 up to 90,000 population. This makes the average distance between stations about ten miles and the average fare about 30 cents which is said to be quite a small sum of money. To cover this one circuit, devoting two or three days to the larger towns, will take a speaker thiry-five days and the total of railroad faves would be about \$7.50 or about 25 cents per day for that item. This is our best circuit, but we have several others where our stations have reduced the average fare to fifty cents or less; others 75 cents, while the fare to some of the out-of-the-way statious reach a dollar or more. Our State Committee has no funde

and our speakers are entirely dependent upon these stations for their support, and right here is where the Michigan plan will fall if it fall at all. But as the support of speakers is the only considerable item of cost, the party being practically relieved of those other expenses, I think the Michigan com-rades will be able to carry the plan through to entire success. Some stations may drop out on account of this one item of expense but probably not many. Most probably very many sta-tions will be added. So far the disposition of comrades inclines them to go to quite unnecessary expense, such as securing halls and the getting out of bills made necessary thereby and by quartering speakers at high-priced hotels when the speakers would much prefer to go to the home of his family. Altogether, I look for an increase in the number of stations and circuits so that by the time the "pic-nic" period or enthusiastic stage of nic" period or enthusiastic stage of Socialism arrives we will have a permanent organization covering hundreds of places and equal to all emer-

In this connection a word with regard to high-priced speakers and mest-ings. In many places meetings cost-ing fifty or one hundred dollars or more are held. Now, under our Michigan plan, one hundred dollars cash will pay all the really necessary expenses of a thoroughly competent speaker for a whole month and reach twenty times as many people besides planting Socialist seed in twenty times as many fields—a matter worthy of careful consideration in arranging meetings.

Let me correct an error in the editorial "More Soap-Box Agitation," in The Worker of May 24. No provision is made for the payment of speakers from funds of the state organization. The support of speakers for this pre liminary campaign is left entirely with the stations. This places that item of expense upon the people who are directly served, where it properly be-longs. Of course, the work of handling six, eight or ten speakers over a large state like Michigan is considerable and this with the cost of literature for distribution, necessary print-ing, postage, stationery, etc., is about all the state organization can at pres-ent provide for. It is expected, however, that a collection which will largely come from the "other fellows" will be taken at each meeting and this, it is hoped, with the direct assistance of comrades at stations, will enable

useto support our speakers in the field. No other terms have been offered to any of our accepted speakers, and no other terms have been asked by any of them. Indeed, the fact that these champions of Labor (there are thirty of them), most of them sensoned veterans, have not haggled at all about prices for their work in this field is a the day for which all Socialists labor

Thus it seems yery probable that the Michigan will and thousands of meetings can be held at trifling expense; will provide for the the propaganda: will reof capable campaign managers in scores of pinces; will bring out scores of speakers; will result in the establishment of a permanent lecture bureau for the conduct of meetings hereafter; will educate Socialists in hundreds of places to the fact that their very best dependence is in one upon themselves nd will give our state a solid organiemergencies.

Thus, again, the success or fathers of Socialist measures is placed directly upon the working people themselves where it properly belongs, and is not dependent upon leaders. Perhaps the best feature of the Michigan "soapbox" campaign is in what I may call the "diffusion of propaganda" by the strength of our movement is found in the working people themselves and not in any leadership what ever. To establish Socialism the work ers themselves must be sfrong and self-reliant and it is questionable if any plan which leads to relieve them of benevolence or by any sort enardianship whatever will in the end, result in anything but the augran dizement of another exploiting class, Dryden, Mich., May 26.

"BUT THE REAPERS ARE FEW."

Comrade O'Hare virtes from Ohlor "Your editorial More "Soap-Box" Agi-tation was timely. The boys every-where are yelling for speakers—not for

PARTY NOTES.

Locals have been chartered as follows: Tullahoma, Knoxville, and Sweetwater, Tennessee; and Blue Ridge, Georgia.

National Lecturer John C. Chase has finished his tour in Arkansas and Missourl. He was present at the Arkansas state convention, held May 23, ere he gave the comrades the bene fit of his experience in forming their state organization. Leaving Arkansas, Comrade Chase filled dates at Thayer. Springfield, Rich Hill, Panama, Kan sas City, and St. Louis, Mo. During early June he will work in Tenhessee

National Lecturer John W. Slavton has found the carpenters of Pennsyl-vania ready for working-class political action. In many places on his tour local strike has given him the oppor-tunity to explain why the workers must control the government. The Pennsylvania trip has been comple He is now in Ohio, and will go thence

National Lecturer M. W. Wilkins has had another experience with an old-party politician. The posters an-nouncing the Socialist meeting were torn down at Independence, Ore. When Wilkins arrived on the scene rades together he soon got a few comrades together organized a local and challenged the chairman of the Republican comm for a debate with the congressiona candidate. The chairman accepted, but the candidate had heard of how Wilkins had given a drubbing to both Republican and a Democrat in on evening, and as a consequence he gracefully declined the inevitable honor of being defeated in debate by a Socialist Comrade Wilkins will enter Washington on the first of June.

National Organizer John M. Ray is making a successful tour in Tennessee and Georgia, having organized locals at Tullahoma, Sweetwater, and Knox-ville, Tennessee, and Blue Ridge. anizer in North Carolina and when present trip has been finished be will probably tour through the indus-trial centers of that state.

Arrangements have been made for Comrade John W. Brown of Hartford to finish Comrade Dan A. White's tour of the New England States. It benecessary for Comrade White to and being on the ground the Ni Secretary was able to get the s and the National of another good worker to take

The first twenty-five thousand of the d edition of the leaflet "Why So cialists Pay Dues" has been exhausted and the second lot of ten thousand is going fast. These leaflets are sen by the National Secretary without cos except for expressage; and they are making party workers in all localities.

The National Secretary is no The National Secretary is now ready to supply the party emplem. It is a lithographic beauty, flesh-colored hands are clasped across a sea-colored sea, and the words "Socialist Party" and "Workers of the World Unite" are in white letters on a red background. These buttons can be had at one cent

The National Secretary reports that the demand for membership due stamps has been so great that the old supply, which was on hand the first of the year, has been exhausted. In the new lot, each stamp bears the

At the last meeting of the Connecticut State Committee on May 24, Cor des Mahoney, Klaumer, Toomey, and White were present. Correspondence was received from Local Naugatuck, offering subscription cards to "Wilshire's Magazine" as contribution state fund; from J. W. Brown, declin ing nomination for National Commit-teeman; and from several locals en-dorsing plan for state organizer. It was decided to accept the sub-cards om Local Naugatuck and credit om on fund when sold. The secretary was instructed to inquire into the apparent error in report of Nationa es of Connecticut egate; also to have a circular-letter addressed to trade unions printed a circulated. The time for nomination for National Committeeman was ex-tended to June 5. Financial Secretary reported receipts since May 10, \$8; stamps issued 180, on hand 94. Treas-urer reported balance May 10, \$32.25; received. \$8; total, \$40.25; expendi tures, \$15.12; balance, \$25.73. Receipts for month of May: For dues, \$15.50; on state fund, \$7.70; total, \$23.20. Stamps issued, 269.

Local Meriden, Conn., will have an outing at Schützen Park on June 21 and comrades and syrupathizers in that locality should help make it a

The Socialist Party Club of Bloomfield, N. J., has issued an appeal for
financial asistsance in order to pay a
year's rent for their club-house by
July 1 and thus hold a yery advantageous lease which cannot be dupitcated elsewhere. All confirbutions
should be sent to Albert Schmidt. \$2
Myrtle street, Bloomfield, N. J., before
July 1 and after that date will be
acknowledged in The Worker and
"Yolkszeitung." The Socialist Party Club of Blo

At the last meeting of the Hoboken City Committee it was decided to be gin beiding open air meetings in June and the city was divided into three agitation districts, each district to be in charge of one branch. All the branches reported good progress and steady increase in membership. The open-air meetings of Branch I will be held every Friday evening: Branch 2 will hold meetings on Saturday even. open-air meetings of Branch I will be held every Friday evening; Branch 2 will hold meetings on Saturday evening will hold meetings on Saturday evening at its next meeting. Two comrades of Branch 3 will choose an evening at its next meeting. Two comrades of Branch 3 denated 55 to the City Committee. Treasurer Mehmer resigned on account of leaving the city, and Comrade E. Flacher was elected in his place. The Picasi Committee the country of the city and Committee will meet at the half of Committee has deeded whether to count the Committee will meet at the half of Committee has deeded whether to count the Committee has deeded

further arrangements for the plent for the benefit of the campaign fund,

State Secretary White of Massachusetts spoke at Olneyville, R. I., las Sunday. There was a good audience and the impression made by the speaker is shown by the fact that a local organization of the Socialist Party with English, German, and Pollsh branches was readily formed. On Monday Comrade White visited Pawtucket, with similar results, and a state organization will soon be formed in Rhode Island.

Comrade Sol Fieldman addressed large open-nir meeting at Getty Square in Yonkers, N. Y., last Friday evening The S. L. P. was ont in force and tried hard to hamper the speaker but were entirely vanquished and the meetin, successful that the Yonker comrades are anxious to see Fieldman start on his automobile tour when the State Committee has provided him with a machine.

F. L. Robinson of Louisville, Ky., has been elected to the presidency of his local of the International Typo-graphical Union. Comrade Robinson is well known especially in Kentucky and Tennessee for his activity in the trade-union movement and in wider circles as a Socialists

The monthly report of State Secre tary Critchlow of Ohio shows total re ceipts for May, \$318.26; total expenses for May, \$256.57; surplus, \$61.69; deficiency on May 1, \$1.81; balance cash of New York, for the purpose of nonlion hand, June 1, \$59.88. Ninety-three will open on June 6 with Kirkpatrick at Dayton and Caldwell at Beliaire or Wheeling. Kirkpatrick will work south and across southern part of state while Caldwell will work north. and across northern part of states ough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Many comrades are taking from one on the basis of representation to said
to four days work of these speakers, stronvention is: One delegate for every the low cost of \$2 per day and bear? same plan. If any comrades have net yet secured dates they should communicate with the state secretary with York, out delay as tours must be arranged a little ahead. Several comrades have seen the editors of their local labor pa-pers and made arrangements to have them print the state secretary's weekly news-letter. Papers in Canton, Co-lumbus, Mansfield, Shelby, and Belle-ville have agreed to do this and comrades in other places are urged to take this matter up. The tickets for the organization fund that are out are being received rather slowly and comrades are requested to turn them in as soon as possible so that this matter may be closed up.

Father Hagerty held successful meetings in Dubuque, Iowa, and Free-port and Hillsboro, III., during the past week and will speak at Monett, Mo., and Ryan and Sloux City, Iowa, during June.

Father McGrady held three large and enthusiastic meetings in the Grand Opera House at New Orleans during

Comrade Spargo has accepted the in vitation of the Painters' and Decora tors' Union of Yonkers to reply to John C. Havemeyer's questions.

New York City.

The Socialist Propaganda Club of Brooklyn is holding open-air meetings every Friday evening on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets and the corner of Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. On June 5 Charles Frederick Adams, W. W. Passage and others will speak on the former corner and Dr. C. L. Furman, P. J. Cooney and others on the latter.

All comrades in Manhattan and speakers, indoors or on the streets, are equested to attend a conference in the Organizer's office at the Labor Lyceum, Monday evening, June 8.

H. Gaylord Wilshire spoke in the Kingsley Lecture Course at Stapleton, S. I., last Tuesday, upon "Socialism, What It Is and What It Is Not," There was a good attendance and

AS TO MILLS' MOTION

To the National Committee, Socialist'

Party.

Comrades:—I have received from stand Porty-second street and Eighth Comrade Clark the motion offered by avenue.

National Committeeman Mills of Kah.

Twenty-fourth A. D., at 350 E. Fifsas, under date of May 23, providing "that the recent referendum relating to the headquarters and to the election of a new Quorum be declared unintelligible, and that pending further in-structions from the membership the headquarters remain in Omaha with Comrades Work, Lovett, Roe, Turner comrades Work Lovett, Roe, Turner and Untermann acting as the Quorum until further and more definite instructions from the party membership," together with a suggestion for a new referendum, and I beg leave to submit my views as National Secretary upor the same.

In my opinion the National Commit tee should either decline to act upon or vote down Comrade Mills' motion, especially at this time, for the follow-

First, the present Quorum has not yet met and canvassed the vote on the referendum. An announcement of the votes has merely been made to the Na-tional Committee and the party mem-bership for their information;

Second, a protest from one of the states (Nebraska) against counting the Ohio vote is now before the Nat Committee for action; should the tional Committee decide to sustain the Nebraska protest, the result of the referendum would be materially

cial most directly interested and con rerned, I-must protest against the pro opgation of this question of headquar

dongation of this question of headquar-ters beyond its present limits, unless such becomes absolutely necessary. The work of the national office has been hampered and obstructed, the party membership distracted and discusted, and I have personal subjected to suspicion and co insults ever since assuming the pe tion of National Secretary, through the activity displayed and feeling aroused over this question. There has been too much of this sort of thing during the past three months for the party nembership or myself to desire any nore of it.

The simplest and best thing to do is to have the Quorum meet as soon as the National Committee has acted on the Nebraska protest, and let the Quo-rum make the official announcement based on its findings.

The vote on the Nebraska protest

will close June 8, and I shall return to Omaha in time to have a Quorum meeting held on or very shortly after that date. Fraternally yours, WILLIAM MAILLY,

National Secretary. Haverhill, Mass., May 27.

FOR CITY CONVENTION.

To the Locals and Assembly District Organizations of the Social Demo cratic Party in the City of New York.

Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come be fore the convention, will Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903 at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Bor-

WAssembly District and an additions making this possible. As soon as post sidelegate for every twenty members in

> For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of 'Nev

> > M. M. BARTHOLOMEW. Secretary

PRIMARIES IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

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

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. D., at 150 Spring street, res Second A. D., at 184 William street,

office of the "New Yorker Volksze Third A. D., at 126 Variek street,

residence of Comrade Lowstrand.
Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 E. Broddway. Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh

street, residence of Comrade Mayes. Sixth A. D., at 325 Broome street, residence of F. Mick. Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon, Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street,

residence of Comrade Lane.
Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth
street, residence of Comrade Weck-

Teuth A. D., at 120 E. Third street.

elgar store. Eleventh A. D., at 436 W. Thirtyeighth street, Meyer's Hall. Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pal-

ace, 90-96 Clinton street.

Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor, Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second street

Fourteenth A. D., 238 E. Tenth

Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth Sixteenth A. D., at 817 E. Fifth street, residence of Comrade Panzer. Seventeenth A. D., at 559 W. Fif-tieth street, residence of Comrade

Elghteenth A. D., at 421 First ave Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam

ivenue, hall.
Twentieth A. D., at 309 E. Twenty sixth street, hall. Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus

IILLS' MOTION avenue, stationery store.

ON HEADQUARTERS... 15 first street, hall.

tlonal Committee, Socialist's Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's

ty-eighth street. Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twen-

ty-fourth street, tailoring store.
Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's
Hall, 1432 Second avenue.
Twenty-seventh A. D., at 260 West Forty-first street, residence of Com

rade Hoerdther

enty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave-Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth

avenue, residence of Comrade Tauffer. Thirtieth A. D., at the ciubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Thirty-first A. D., at 80 E. One Hunired and Sixteenth street, residence of

Frank Hill.
Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexington avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.

Thirty-third X. D., at 121 E. One
Hundred and Twelfth street, office of
Dr. Ingerman.

BOROUGH OF BRONX. Thirty-fourth A. D., at 380 Willis Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third ave

Annexed Districts, at Helde's Hotel, Tenth street and White Plains aven

By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of W. J. F. HANNEMANN, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE

Plan for Self-Sustaining Socialist -Sol Flefdman to Tour the State in an Automobile-Fund for Purchase of Machine Has Already Resched \$143.

To the Comrades of the State of New

The State Committee of the Social Democratic Party deems the present a favorable time to address to you a few. words in reference to Socialist agitation in this state. It will be admitted Socialism in this state. This was due primarily to the spell of apathy throughout the state and also to the want of means by the State Commit-tee. But a remarkable reawakening makes itself noticeable among the locals of the state. The demands for literature and speakers from various places come in ever increasing num-bers. The Socialists of the state are again at their posts and demand only an opportunity to serve the great cause of the working class. This opportunity offers itself to us now, and it devolves

upon us to grasp it.

The State Committee has made arrangements with the tried and able agitator, Comrade Sol Fleidman, for a will not be a burden to the State Committee. Neither will the locals be un duly burdened by the support and salary of the organizer. You will readily understand the significance of the arrangement if you take in con-sideration that the cost of an organ-izer—salary, maintenance and fare— averages \$40 for each week, to which

you must add the cost of an assistant. But the carrying out of this plan inrade Sol Fieldman will make his tour in an automobile. The State Committee is to furnish the automobile. You purchase it. The cost of the automo-bile is \$500, and this sum must be raised before anyone has time to say. We publish below a list rades, send in your contributions and then ask questions. The \$500 must be

raised at once.
HENRY L. SLOBODIN. Secretary State Committee of the Social Democratic Party of New York.

Automobile Fund.

Donations are as follows: E. Bonsil. \$1; G. Bushauer, 50c.; T. W. Wald- also been at fault and recommended helm, \$1; Stephan Wentzel, \$1; R. that the delegates be scated, which was Luneman, 25c.; F. Bessin, 50c.; Edu- done. ard Preusse, \$1; Ernst Nurges, \$1; Joschi Zack, \$1: Christ, Goetz, 50c.; H. Fist showing great progress in organi Nebie, 25c.; Christ, Jensen, 25c.; A. zhiton in different parts of the state William, 50c.; J. Libskie, 50c.; H. Sy-den, 25c.; J. Kelben, 25c.; M. Williams, den experience of the state with the state of the state 25c.; Chas. Williams, \$1; Game of Williams, 50c.; J. Henky, \$2; John Libert, \$1; H. L. Slobodin, \$5; E. Nep-pel, \$2; D. Schuster, \$5; M. Hillquit,

\$5; U. Solomon, \$1; total, \$33. Loans: H. L. Slobodin, \$50; U. Selomon, \$50; P. Renner, \$10; total, \$110.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 26,-The vement in Rochester to raise money for the purpose of placing an organ-izer in the field in Western New York for at least five months is progressing shoulders to the wheel and helping to raise the sum of \$400. Many hands make light work and the comrades here certainly are doing nobly by effort. Comrade Spero written that he would be unable to accept Rochester's invitation to under the work, but a man will be found for it. We would like to hear from some good speakers who are at liberty to devote at least five months to continuous agitation. If there are any speakers available, will the organ izers of the various locals kindly inform us? We expect eventually to keep the organizer in the field continually. I. e., the year round.

If the comrades of Utica, Auburn, Corning, Elmira, Watertown, Syracuse, Batavia, and Buffalo desire upon which to secure subscrip tions for the expense of the organize to be engaged, they may communicate with Geo. W. Misché, 93 Adams street, with Geo. W. Mische, to August Rochester, and he will furnish one to best organized and best disciplined each. It is not expected that each a democratic sense, and that it bears each will take a certain sum out of its a large part of the burdens in the state local will take a certain sum out of its a large part of the burdens in the state local will take a certain sum out of its a large part of the burdens in the state local will be a large part of the pow members and delegates will done, there is no question but that we would have no organizer in the field from individual comrades who are willing to make a little sacrifice so that other workingmen may receive the news of the emancipation of the

workers through Socialism.

The fund is increasing. We do not want one cent which is not given cheerfully. We want only those subscriptions from persons who are willing to make sacrifices and help in a determined effort to bring about Socialism. Rochester has no time to have petty squabbles and strife. use our ammunition against Capitaliem. We are for Socialism every day

in the week, unitedly.
On June 21 Rochester will hold its annual picnic at Staudemeler's Rifle Range, north of Seneca Park; take North St. Paul street line to pavilion There will be speaking by Comrader Bach, Lippelt, and Sieverman, and probably others. It is hoped that all as the proceeds will be used for cam-G. W. M.

WORK FOR ALL.

It is a false statement that there is not enough work for all. There is too much. It is quite true that there are not enough jobs for all, but there is plenty of work. There are thousands of miles of roads that need attention. of miles of roads that need attention.

There are millions of old shantles and hovels waiting to be torn down and houses erected in their stead fit for human beings to live in. There are public parks to lay out, cannis to dig and playgrounds to be made—there are innumerable things that the people need and will have under a system that will not prevent men from working when there is work to do.—The Coming Nation.

Jersey City, June 1.

—The big capitalists are subscribing large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People could be in the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National People capitalists are subscribed in large

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STATE CONVENTION IN NEW JERSEY.

Delegates of Thirty-five Branches Meet at Paterson to Act on Matters of Party Organization.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.-Th vention of the Socialist Party state convention of the Socialist Party, held at Helvetia Hall in this city yes-terday, was attended by about one hun-dred delegates representing thirty-five branches; Bergen County had seven delegates; Burlington, one; Camden, three; Essex, twenty-eight; Hudison, forty-five; Passalc, fourteen; Union, forty-five; Passalc, fourteen; Union, four; Mercer, three. Robert J. Victo and Jas. E. Billings presided, with

Charles Ufert as secretary. Charles Ufert as secretary.

The Essex County Committee protested against the seating of delegates
from Branch 7 (A. H. Woodrnft, Percy
E. Goebel, Geo. H. Goebel, Morris
Green, and Frank C. Dey), on the ground that the branch had failed to supply a roll of membership as pro-vided by the constitution when called for by the County Committee and had otherwise violated the rules of the or ginization. The protest was referred to a committee which, in its report, while confirming the charges made, found that the County Committee had

done. State Secretary Kearns made a r zation in different parts of the state vigorous efforts to complete this work to strengthen the newly formed locals cards, 25c.; J. Williams, 25c.; E. H. and to extend the organization into sev eral counfies that have hardly been

touched as yet.

The financial report for the period from August 11, 1992, to May 11, 1993, presented by E. M. Dobbelaar and A. P. Firth of the Finance Committee howed receipts of \$787.71, expend! tures of \$767.50, and a balan-\$20.21, with bills collectible of about \$39 and \$100 owing to the National Committee for due-stamps.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of loss felt by the comrades at the death of Representative Mac-Cartney, endorsing the movement for the establishment of an English Socialist and trade-union daily in New York City and cailing on the Socialists of New Jersey to do all in their power to swell the fund for that purpose; and endorsing the resolutions in regard to the Kishineff affair adopted by Local

New York a few days ago.

A considerable part of the time of the convention was occupied in the vision of the state constitution of th party. The result of its work will be submitted to general vote.

There were no nominations to make as there is no state election this fall but only legislative and local elections

COMMENT FROM KRAFFT.

The main effect of the state convention of New Jersey was to demonstrate to the younger and consequently nu-merically much weaker locals, especially from the southern end of the state that not only is Hudson County the that not only is Hudson County the largest local of the state, but also the

have learned from the proceedings of would have no organizer in the field street convention that certain comrades for some years to come. We expect to who have thus far forced themselves raise the entire \$400 by subscriptions sinto fancied leadership received a well from individual comrades who are merited rebuke. It is to be hoped that "Comrade Goebel will submit to party dictates with true Socialist spirit and dictates with true Socialist spirit and that Twelfth Ward Branch of Jersey City will be spared the unpleasant n essity of pursuing its intention of de nanding his recall from the Nationa

Committee.

The discussion upon and suggestions in regard to the new constitution which will now be submitted to a referendum will prove of lasting benefit to the delegates present. When finally adopt-ed the constitution will be a model of its kind in this country.

It may not barm to remark that the action of delegates impatiently leaving the convention because a session of ten to twelve hours, interrupted by reten to tweive sours, interrupted by re-cesses, seems tedique to them, is unpar-donable. It displays a culpable disre-gard for their constituents whose inter-ests are thereby neglected. A few hours once a year is not too much to sacrifice on the occasion of a state con-

vention.

In conclusion, let it be distinctly understood that the writer alone is responsible for this article, and that it was written without a jot of malice or ill-will toward any one, but solely for the purpose of dispelling false impres-sions from the minds of novices in our

FREDERICK KRAFFT. Jersey City, June L.

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WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

Anthracite "Operators" in Pennsylvani Filibustoring Against Putting Awards of Strike Commission Into Effect.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 2.-Another dark strike cloud loomed up on the horizon of the anthracite coal region to-day. The Executive Boards of the United Mine Workers in session here to-day indorsed the selection of their three District Presidents on the Board of Conciliation, authorized by the Strike Commission, and if these members are not recognized by the "operators" the Executive Boards contemplate calling a convention of mine workers to declare a general suspension of work until their members are given recognition.

The "operators" are evidently de-termined to exhaust every means to avoid putting into effect even the small us awarded the mine worker by the Strike Arbitration Commission. Many grievances have arisen rom their evasion or direct violation of the Commission's awards in regard to wages, hours, etc. Under the decision such questions were to go to a present game of the "operators" is to prevent the organization of such a board, at least until they can lay up sufficient stock of coal to be willing

The mine workers are making every effort to avoid the necessity of a conflict, but many feel that it may be forced upon them.

SLIDING SCALE DOES NOT WORK.

Selling Price of Anthracite Goes Up but Wages of Coal Miners Fall to Follow It.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" quotes from a Wilkes-Barre paper ns follows:

"Serious complications are arising in the coal regions and may be the means of trouble, if the Conciliation Board does not meet soon, and arrange the new sliding scale, established by the

rike Commission.
The latter provided that for each increase of five cents in the average coal sold at or near New York and crease of 1 per cent, in the compensa shall be paid. On May 1 the price of coal was raised 10 per cent. and if the sliding scale was applied as popularly supposed the miners in wages of cate an increase on the pay rolls, the made an investigation and falled to elicit any information.

"One of the coal company officials was seen by a reporter and he declared because Perth Amboy was a competit maintained there.

"In regard to this particular point e award of the Commission reads:

above pea coal, sold at or near New York, between Perth Amboy and Edgewater, and reported to the bureau of anthracite coal statistics, above \$4.50 per ton f. o. b., the employees shall have an increase of 1 per cent. In an increase, but the rate of compensa n shall in no case be less than that

That is, when the price of coal reaches \$4.55 per ton the compensation will be increased 1 per cent; to con-tinue until the prices fall below \$4.55 per ton, when the 1 per cent, increase will cease, or until the price reaches \$4.60 per ton, when an additional 1 per cent. will be added and so on pro-portionately.

puted monthly, by an accountant or commissioner, named by one of the cir-cuit judges of the Third Judicial Cir-cuit of the United States.

"It also says that all coal operating Minited States Commissioner of Labor a certified statement of the rate of compensation paid in each occupation known in their companies, as they ex-isted April 1, 1902.

"The miners say they will take the routness of a commissioner at Perth Arrhoy to compute the average prices. "President Nicholls hoped for an

early meeting of the Conciliation Beard but it has just leaked out that Smerintendent Luther was unable to rive them a definite answer until such meeting of the Conciliation time as he communicates with his col-

MACHINISTS' PROGRESS TOWARD SOCIALISM.

At the tenth blennial convention of the International Association of Ma-chinists in Milwaukee last month, not-withstanding the defeat of resolutions culorsing the Socialist Party and the most inconsistent adoption of the reccumendation that the ban be lifted from members of the state militia so that they be silowed to join the or-ganization, the tendency was undoubt-telly Socialistic, as shown in the adoppendation that the ban be lifted of the following plank in the

declaration of principles:

"To strongly recommend our members to vote for and support candi dates who are in favor of public own-ership and control of all the means of production and distribution, to the end that it will not be necessary to humiliate our citizenship in the future

with fruitiess petitions."

Another stride forward is a change in the order of business of the local lodges. Under the head "Good of the Order" political economy may be disorder political economy may be dis-cussed for twenty minutes and this order is now placed seventh on the order of business instead of fifteenth. An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing that: "Any sec-

retary or member of the lodge using any stationery, etc., of any lodge of

the I. A. of M. for political purpos shall be fined, suspended or expelled, at the option of the lodge." And the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention were instructed to vote for and advocate the ab

of all lobbyists.

A referendum vote was ordered taken on the questions: Are you in favor of the A. F. of L. endorsing So-cialism? and, Are you in favor of reelecting the present president of the A. F. of L.? These questions will come up in every local lodge and their discussion will educate a large number of members.

MUNICIPAL BAKERIES.

Some Account of the Workings of the System in the Sicilian City of Ca-

From the Naples correspondence the New York "Evening Post"ultra-capitalist paper which can afford to tell the truth to its limited circle of readers, to some extent, about the labor movement and social conditions abo though not about these same things at home—we condense the following account of the municipal bakerles in Catania, Italy, the establishment of which was announced in The Worker some months ago. The "Post" does not, as it should, give the Socialist Party credit for the movement, and misrepresents the opposition of the private bakers, making it appear as if it had been a strike of the workmen against the municipalization, wherea it was actually an attempt of the private master bakers to continue or in-crease their profits at the expense of

the half-starved people.

All Italy, says the "Post" correspondent, is discussing an experiment of the "municipalization of brend that is, the assumption on the part of ocal authorities of the busines baking and distributing to its inhabi ants all the bread consumed within its limits. The Italian governments monopoly of certain lines of enterprise of which the cultivation and manufac ture of tobacco is the most conspicuous example, has made the logical transition to governmental control of other industries intelligible to even the most ignorant and thoughtless. In several of the small towns, from time to time, the local authorities have taken upon themselves, for longer of shorter iods, the functions of a public bakery This has usually been as a temporary expedient during strikes. At that time the bread manufactured by the town was of a better quality and cost less than what the bakers had provided. On the settlement of the strike the municiplo ceased its interference. the present time Perugia owns and op erates both a mill and a bakery, and Forli a bakery; but no large city of France or of Italy has undertaken such an enterprise until, quite recently, Catania. The experiment of Catania has been watched far beyond the bounds of Sicily, and from Milan to Naples people are measuring its suc-cess and discussing the desirability of following her example.

The economic condition of the work-

ing people in Sicily is miserable in the extreme. A lira (20 cents) a day is above the average wages of adult workers and life is maintained only at the lowest margin. Slow starvation is imost the rule and death from hunger is no uncommon matter.

What do these people ent? Fo breakfast one eats five centimes worth of bread-a cent's worth; at noon, more bread, a raw onion or tomato, or occasionally a piece of fish, and this cost a man twenty centimes. At night he may eat macaroni with a vegetable, beans or polenta (cornmeal mush), and bread and perhaps a little wine; and this costs him sixty centimes. If one adds three cents for contingencies, rent, clothing, et cetera, the lira a day is consumed. Fuel to keep himself warm he never has, rarely needs. A quart of wine, costing nine or ten cents, lasts a moderate man a week. He may choose bread and water for breakfast and supper, and a minestra, a meal of soup, made of bread and water and vegetables and a little fat—A few figs or a little fruit, an orange, or a mediar or two, may sometimes afford a change of diet; all, perhaps, grown just out-

less houses. Every soldo's worth of fuel is carefully reckoned where such numbers of people live in great misery with the numbers of people live in the poor can be found in few houses of the poor can be found a stove that will bake bread—at best there is only a brazier. A few buy : little flour, mix it crudely, and take i to the baker's and pay him so much per kilo for baking it in hir oven. It is a hard, unpalatable-looking thing, which requires much soaking in water before it is eaten. Meat they rarely can have, except haply at Easter or Christmas, and eggs are all but unknown.

As in France, almost every Italian town has its tax-gatherers stationed at its approaches, levying an impost chiefly on whatever is used for food. Not long ago a law was passed making it obligatory for all towns, whenever their finances had reached a certain de gree of prosperity, to abolish the "dazio," as this toll is called. This lay took effect, as far as Catania was con cerned, the first of last July. In spite and even, when a reduction was de manded, threatened an increase.

manded, threatened an increase.
The city thereupon entered the business, setting up public bake shops and employing such of the bakers' employees as chose to leave their private employers or to give up these small in-dependent shops to go into the employ of the city. Great difficulties were encountered, agents of the bakers whose prefits were threatened sowing sus-spicions and fomenting trouble among the employees where they could and hindering the operation of the public

shops in every possible way.

The operation of private bakeries was not forbidden nor interfered with. But they eventually found that they But they eventually found that they could not compete with the city, for the simple reason that a single large establishment, producing exceptional quantities and exacting only a small profit on every hundredweight, can succeed where a smaller undertaking fails in the effort to give the same quality at the same price. Instead of the advanced price demanded by the bakers, Catania reduced the price for the ordinary quality, first from 66 er

22 centimes, a rate of two cents a pound—ten centimes a kilo less than the current price in Naples for bread

of the same quality.

The public immediately perceived an improvement in the quality of the bread furnished by the city. Now, after a struggle of eight months, the bakers have again re-opened their bakers. bakers have again re-opened their bakeries, with the approval of the city, submitting to all the rules imposed upon them, and accepting the city's price-list. The general public looks on with a certain indignation at the course they have pursued. The working bakers of the municipal plant have agreed never to fesume work in any or the bakeries now re-opened or to be re-opened, as they labor now under more equitable conditions and with less fatigue and receive better wages These have become enthusiastic sup-porters of the new movement. Catania has recently opened a large central modern bakery. Thirty-four ovens, with a capacity of 2,500 kilogrammes, were in use the first day, and this number is being increased as rapidly as possible. On the second day, fort; ovens were in operation, and 70,000 kilos of bread were baked and sold.

A detailed statement has been issued for the benefit of those communi-

ties, large or small, like Naples of Nocera Inferiore, which contemplate following in Catania's footsteps. The books are open for investigation and confirmation of this statement. It is based on the experiences of the past eight months, excluding only the period of organization, during which citizens gave their services without pay. On a basis of a productive power of 600 quintals (or 60,000 kilos) a day, a net profit to the city is shown of about 138 liras a day, or in round numbers, 50,000 ltras a year. It is claimed that this profit is not due merely to the abolition of the dazlo, because other places have been affected by the lav subblishing it and there has been no consequent reduction in the price of the bread sold in those places, but whatever profit has arisen has accrued that the profit of the municipal plant springs chiefly from reduced expenses consequent upon the centralization of production and modern equipment from increased consumption, and from the direction of an energetic and capable business man. The production is now intrusted to about 500 laborers; the middlemen and the unskilful and incapable are excluded. The workers are divided into squads, which relieve each other at intervals, under only the

necessary superintendence.

The men who mix and knead the bread are paid about four Bras a day; 100 kilos of flour make 119 kilos of bread. Two mixers are employed to produce 600 quintals a day, at a cost of 1.3 centimes per 100 kilos. Two er gineers are employed; one by day whose daily wage is 2.40 liras, and one by night at 2.60-a dollar a day for both together. Supervision costs seven liras per day. There are also the item of heating the ovens, illumination and

of heating the ovens, illumination and motor power, which diminish propor-tionately with increasing production. The three chief advantages alleged by Catania to have been secured by its experiment are that its inhabitants have never before been supplied with bread of so good a quality, never at so low a price; and this result has been so low a price; and this result has been effected not only without expense to the city, but with an actual profit. The bread now provided is made of unadulterated flour, and consequently is more nutritive and healthful, whereas that previously sold was too often made of dishonest mixtures of the poorest qualities of flour, even when nothing worse entered into its composition Consequently, it is claimed as an advantage arising from this socialistic experiment that there ensues a greater freedom from disease among the labor ing classes, fewer working days are lost, and less money needs to be spent for doctors and medicines.

The records of the dazlo-the local customs office-show that since the establishment of the city bakeries the amount of flour entering the city has increased one-fifth, while the introduction of farinella-the cheapest grade of flour, made of wheat that has spoiled in the field or in storage—has ceased altogether. The increase in the amount of flour brought in is generally of diet; all, perhaps, grown just outside his door.

Bread, then, is his mainstay—bread bought of the baker in this land of fire-ton-bought of the baker in this land of fire-ton-bought of the well-established fact of the insufficient nutrition of the working

RAILWAY STRIKE.

An Object Lesson in the Dangers o Government Control of Industry Without Working-Class Control of Covernment.

The strike of employees on the government ernment railways in the Australian colony of Victoria seems, according to latest accounts, to have ended in de-feat. The incident adds one more to the list of warnings of the danger of government ownership and control o industry coming before working-class control of the government and em-phasizes the necessity of hewing close to the class line in our propaganda and insisting on true Socialism or Social Democracy as against the State Capitalism, miscalled State Socialism, which, in a greater or less degree, various capitalist parties are already beginning to advocate.

The New York "Evening Post" editorially says:
"Although the strikers were government employees, they had allied themselves with a trade union which bound them to obey the orders of that organi-zation rather than those of their em-ployer, the state. This action was in conflict with the regulations under which they were serving. The govern-ment, accordingly, ordered them to sever their connection with this out-side society. They refused to do so, and a general strike of engine-drivers and firemen followed. Parliament was

"The bill provided that any em-ployee who left work without due notice, and any person interfering in any way with employees at work, or distributing strike funds, or encouraging the strike, should be subject to the severe penalties anacted. The police were empowered to enter strike meet-ings and disperse the people attending on the 15th of May, and the Premier declared that he would accept no com-munication from the strikers but un-conditional surrender. Two days later the surrender came. Before this, however, the men had begun to desert the union singly or in small groups, so that fifty trains were running before the strike was formally declared off. Of course this strike differed entirely from an ordinary one, since its success would have been a subversion of the government. This fact was realized by the entire legislative body, including the special representatives of la-bor in the Parliament, who admitted in the debates that the position of the

strikers was untenable."

London "Justice," the organ of the

"We referred last week to the threatened strike of railway workers at Melbourne, which has since taken place. The crisis was brought to a head by the demand of the Victorian government that the employees of the state railways should sever their con-nection with the Melbourne Trades Hall, a working-class center well known throughout Australia. The de-mand was made on the ground that the Melbourne Trades Hall was a political as well as a trade union center, and that the state railway em-ployees, being in the position of civil servants, must refrain from taking part in politics. Mr. Irvine and his ministry have, however, only given the finishing touch to the trouble which has been brewing in the colony for a considerable time past.

"Since last August the railway employees have had to submit to two reductions in their wages, and it appears that these reductions were accepted on the understanding that they would be of a temporary nature, to assist in meeting the loss on the working of the railroads caused by the terrible drought from which Australia has been suffering. The acceptance of these re-ductions was followed by an amount of political cock-crowing on the part of certain of the Victorian Ministry over the Labor Party, little calculated: cause things to run smoothly. The hon. W. H. Irvine, in short, seems too be posing as a strong man in colonial politics, and his policy of petty des-potic irritation, is, we suppose, a signar of that 'strenuous life' extremely fa-shionable just now with rising politi-cians, who are forced to make up fer-their lack of general knowledge and breadth of ideas by doing 'something' to make themselves felt. Being un-able to attain to the level of statesmen. they become 'expert' bureaucrats.
"It is not at all improbable that the government of Victoria have been puparing for this struggle with the rail-

paring for this struggie with the ran-way employees. The public ownership of a monopoly by the present capitalist state can never be regarded for long as a success unless it 'pays.' If it does not pay, then expenses must be cut down, and as usual 'economy' and 'retrenchment' are practiced on the wages of the employees as being the only portion of the expenses which will bear the cutting down process. There has been talk for months past in the colony of the necessity for some such 'economy' and 'retrenchment' in the management of the railways, and there is little doubt that the decision to compel the railway workers to sever their connection with their fellow trade-unionists had for its object the breaking of their power of protest against still further 'retrenchment.' The Agent-General for Victoria has supplied the press with a statement of the wages received by those engaged in the locomotive department of the state railways, with the naïve remark. that hitherto it had not been deemed policy to reduce the staff.' The state-ment says that 2,200 of the employees ment says that 2,200 of the employees receive £100 or under per year, 6,882 between £100 and £150, 1,500 between £150 and £200, and ₹38 between £200 and £300. At first sight some of the figures may appear to be large, but they are not so when the cost of rent and clothing is taken into considera-tion, for about the only thing which seems cheaper in Australia than here is ment. Again, it is necessary to com-pare these rates with those obtained generally in like employment. The Victoria Handbook issued by the Emi-grants' Information Office, although ontaining the rates of wages of almost every kind of employment, is strangely silent on those paid to en-gineers and engine-drivers, but if we refer to the figures for New South Wales, we shall find that the wages are over '£4 per week in private em-ployment. The wages paid by the state railways of Victoria are not. therefore, so large as they may at first

"It is impossible to forecast what will be the result of the present dead-lock. Money is being received from the trade unions of the whole of Australia, and those concerned in th strike are the engine-drivers and fire men, without whom it is impossible for the railways to be worked to any extent. If the signalmen, as is thought probable, join the ranks of the strik ers, the trains cannot run at all. On the other hand, though certain districts may suffer terribly through the stop-page of the railway system, the direct capitalist interest cannot be so ma terially affected as in the great indus trial countries of Western Europe, with their networks of mines and fac-tories, and therefore the pressure which the strikers can bring to bear on the governing powers is lessened accordingly. There will be the ten-dency, too, on the part of the general public to feel bitter against those who are the means of putting them to con-siderable inconvenience, and, unless siderable inconvenience, and, unless the situation can be settled in some way when the Victorian Parilament way when the victorial restained meets, we fear the railway workers are likely to get the worst of it. It is questionable indeed if the railway employees would not have been better advised to have maintained their emphatic refusal to give up their connec-tion with the Melbourne Trades Hall, cials in consequence, and to have made Parliament and the colony ring with denunciations of such unwarrantable

ganized workers—the strike, The situation in Victoria produced

by these railway troubles should mak clear to us all that the bureaucrati state ownership of monopolies in the interest of the financial classes, falsely ealled State Socialism, is as opposed to thorough-going Social Democracy at the whole system of capitalist production for profit, for which we seek to substitute organized production for use for the benefit of the entire community. The colony of Victoria, like most of the Australian Commonwealth, is in the hands of the loan mongers and financiers, and its state property is worked and managed for their advantage as if it were a trust or combine. There are sol-disant democratic' tournals in this country. democratic journals in this country, mostly of the Imperialist Liberal type, which are crying out against the railway workers of Victoria, it is said that the government of Victoria had no business to permit its employees to affiliate to a political trade organization which might call upon them to tion which might call upon them t strike in sympathy with other labor disputes. But the chance of those employed in the public service being called out on strike to support their fellows over disputes with private em-ployers is remote, and looks very much like an excuse to cover the real rea-son, the desire to prevent the workers organizing politically in their own class interests. The nonsense talked about state servants having 'at all times the right of appeal to the government, and beyond government parliament, and beyond parliament to the people, if they have any grievances that need redress,' is all very well. There may be a good deal to be said for that view where salaried officials are concerned, but it is as hollow a mockery when applied to state ser-vants who are wage-earners as Lord Penrhyn's contention that it is sufficient that his quarrymen have indi-vidually the right to place their griev-ances before him, and therefore he re-fuses to discuss them when they are placed before him on behalf of an or-ganized body of men.

"The problems raised by the rail-way strike in Victoria have undoubt-

edly a bearing on the political move-ment of the trade unions in this coun-try. Up to the present trade unions among government employees not been noted for their strength or activity. But they have been gradu-ally growing, especially among the postal and telegraph servants. Some of them, we believe, are affiliated to the Labor Representation Committee, so that the parallel, on a small scale it is true, with the situation in Victoria is fairly complete. What will be the attitude of the British government when its wage carners commence to take political action in earnest on sheir own behalf? It is almost certain tha own behalf? It is almost certain that they will do the same as the Victorian government, and call upon the employees under pain of dismissal to give up their organizations. It is this side of the question which makes the matter one of serious importance to the workers of this country as well as to those of Australia. Though public services in the pseud accordance of the vants in the usual acceptance of the term, government employees are at the same time wage-slaves of state depart-ments run in the interests of the employing classes, and until the state be-comes really the people, and all have a community of interests, the so-called 'public servants' require to retain the right of organization for their own

well-being as much as the workers en-gaged in private industries."

The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation adopted

resolutions as follows: "The Executive Council of the S. D. F. sends fraternal greetings to the railway workers of Melbourne, and heartily wishes them success in their struggle to maintain their rights as citizens against capitalistic encroachments on their liberties, whether, on the part of private employers or pub-lic functionaries. The Executive Council further calls attention to the fact that the mere ownership of monopolies by the present class state in the interests of the commercial classes must not be confounded with genuine Social Democracy, and by no means puts an end to the existing class antagonism; and that, in order to ing classes must organize them to acquire political power, so that they may be able to change the present class state into an organized adminis-tration for the benefit of the axhole people."

Carrespondence Showing that Japan Is Taking Its Place with Europe and America in the International Socialist Movement.

Comrade Klichi Kaneko of Brooklyn allows us to use the following per-sonal letter recently received by him from his friend Denjiro Kotoku, of Tokyo, who is well known in Japan as the brilliant editor of the "Yorozu Choho" and an earnest advocate of So cinlism. It will be read with interest by American comrades. "My dear Mr. Kaneko:—I thank you

for your kindness in sending me the twenty-fifth anniversary number of the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the March number of 'Wilshire's Magazine.' While I could hardly examine the contents of the former, owing to my ignorance of the German language, I have finished the latter with great pleasure as well as benefit. Particu larly the debate between Mr. Wilshire and Prof. Seligman interested me immensely. I can imagine what pleasure you have there in New York in having a chance to hear and meet people like

em.
"While economic conditions in Japan are not as depressing as in European countries, the concentration of capital and the distinction between the rich and the distinction between the rich and the poor are growing year by year with great rapidity and suffering and social corruption increase. The time has come to wake for men who believe in Socialism and social reform.

"When we organized the Social Democratic Party, which was suppressed upon its appearance, year before last, there were only six persons who could declare themselves to be Socialists and now we number over a

who could decire themselves to be so-ciallets, and now we number over a thousand. Mr. Fumio Yano, who was once Japanese Minister to China, by declaring himself a Socialist, has helped to change the public attitude

toward Socialism. We are gaining new members by means of mass meet-ings and lectures held two or, three. es a month in every part of the fficials are vainly trying by all mean to suppress and force us to stop our meetings and lectures, mistaking us for Anarchists or something dan-

gerous.

"It is a great cause of regret that we have not enough direct Socialist organs through which to preach the cause and spread our principles throughout the country. For the pres-ent, Mr. Katayama's Labor World is the sole organ of Socialism, while there are a few other papers that show sympathy with us, such as 'Yorozu.' 'Niroku,' 'Mainichi,' and 'Rikugozas-

Another regret we feel to-day is that this, however, I feel strengthened by having you in a great city like New York, where you have the opportunity and responsibility of doing something for us. May we work together, let me hope, for the great cause and help each other wherever we are situated."

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRIA. The Social Democratic Congress of Lower Austria was held at St. Poel-ton on Feb. 15 and 16. Owing to the fact that there had been a decrease in the vote at the last Parliamentary election there was some feeling of dis-couragement, but this decrease was largely accounted for on the grounds, of the disfranchisement of large numhers of the workers through election trickery, and, in the second place, by the deception practiced by the Chris-tion Socialist party. As a result there was a very strong feeling against the Christian Socialist party and a resoluthe greatest enemies of the working, class at the present time, and stating, "that the overthrow of the Christia Socialist party is not only demanded, by the interest of the laboring class in, its battle for freedom, but is also a essential of the further development

of our whole culture."

Here, as everywhere, the pensant population constitutes a great obstacle o the advance of Socialism. Comrade Horger declared that "the farmer is first of all a possessor and strives con-tinuously to increase and add to his tinuously to increase and add to his possessions even at the cost of his friends and relatives, and by all possible means. His heart clings above everything else to possessions. Even the farm laborer thinks only of the possibility of securing land and property. Whoever strives only for pos-session, however, can, according to my opinion, never become a proletarian Social Democrat." He concluded by declaring that "we should remain with our comrades who have made the Social Democratic movement great, industrial laborers, and perfect their

There was considerable opposition to this, although even those who main-tained the possibility of winning the farmer admitted that their allegiance

A Republican or Democratic ballot voted by a workingman is the most, effective strike-breaker, after all. It means power placed in the hands of the capitalist class.—Eric People.

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LOCAL NEW YORK.

Acting Organizer-W. J. F. Hannemann,
Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street.
City Executive Committee meets on the
second and fourth Wednesday evenings of
each month at the Labor Lyceum.
General Committee meets on the second
at the Labor Lyceum.
Assembly District branches meet as follows: at the Labor Lyceum.
Assembly District branches meet as follows:

1st. 2d, and 5th A. D.—First and third
Mondays at 240 West Eleventh street.
2d and 8th A. D.—Second and fourth
4th A. D.—Second and Fourth
7th A. D.—Every Friday at Pacific Hall,
285 East Broadway.
6th and 10th A. D.—Second and Fourth
Fridays at 64 East Fourth street.
7th 9th, and 25th A. D.—First and third
Saturdays at Comrade Solomon's home, 292
Seventh avenue, third floor.
12th A. D.—Every Friday at Great Central
Palace Hall, 350 West Thirty-sighth street.
12th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at
324 West Forty-second street.
13th A. D.—First and third Saturdays at
1285 East Forty-second street.
14th A. D.—Second and fourth Thursdays at
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1286 And Thursdays at
1286 East Tenth steet
19th A. D.—First and third Thursdays at
16th A. D.—Second and fourth Wednes
18th and 20th A. D.—First and third
Thursdays at 421 First avenue.
18th A. D.—First and third Fridays at
Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus
420 A. D.—First and third Fridays at
Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus
420 A. D.—First Tuesday at Socialist Colonial Hall, Just street and Colonial archive. D.—Every Tuesday at Socialist Educational League rooms, 953 Second archivenia.

20d A. D.—Second and fourth Fridays at Beckmann's Hall, northeast corner 1423, street and Eighth avenue.

20th A. D.—Br. 2 (English)—Every Tues
20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tues
20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tues
20th A. D., Br. 2 (English)—Every Tues-

************************************ PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realisms its adherence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and these in the property of the party of the party of the party of the party of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of given and distribution into collective owner-ship by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. The system of the machine, which is but an important of the product of the machine which is the an interest of the machine which is the system of the machine which is the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private symership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the and distribution is responsible for the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of campetition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class in the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist in the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist period of the working class are recklessly agarderity, political subservience and virtual federal in the product of the working class are recklessly agardined and the destruction of whole races is sunctioned in order that the capitalist and countries of the working class are recklessly agardined and the destruction of whole races is sunctioned in order that the capitalism of the working class and the product of the working class are recklessly agardined and the destruction of whole races is sunction

But the same economic causes which developed expirations are leading to Socialism, which will should both the expiralist class which will should be the expirate cause of the control of the expiration of the exp But the same economic causes which de-IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

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

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all differentiation and communication and all transportation and communication and continued and the distainments of the property of the revenue of such addustries 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 labor and the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages are shortening of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order.

ment of the service and minishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of laisor 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 emporants for this purpose to be administered under the coatrol of the working class.

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

5. The cluster of all children up to the age of eightfeen years, and state and municulation of the control of

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure gaversumental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the 'exploitation' of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

National Convenient and Independ-The trade union movement and independ-to collision are the chief emancipat-

IRELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual seasion assembled hereby resulting the property of the season assembled hereby resulting the resolution on the subject adopted by the ladianspoils convention of 1991.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the spine conomic forces and tending towards the same roal and the socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the spine conomic forces and tending towards the same roal of the season of the season of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the chancepation of labor, that it devotes upon the trade of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the office of the season of the administration of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the tradention movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympaly and support of all trade organizations as spalus another.

We also declare that we deem it make invite trade unions as spalus another. RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor morement of the world has conclusively demonment of the world has conclusively demonment of the world has conclusively demonpolitical organization able to adequately and
consistently conduct the political struggles
of the working class, and
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor
Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformity succumbed to the influence of the
old political parties and have proven the
movement, and
Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect,
with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the
Socialist l'arty and the Socialist movement,
and

Whereas, At the present slage of development of the Socialist movement of the sountry there is neither nevessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore 4s: It. Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fase, combine or compromise, with any political party or cranization, or refrain from making nominations in orner to further the approximation of candidates of such parties or organization.

Local Division New York, **WORKMEN'S SINGERS' UNION**

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