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The Worker

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1903.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 11.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

PRICE 2 CENTS.

HANFORD ANSWERS HAVEMEYER'S QUESTIONS.

Socialist Workingman Takes Up the Challenge of the Sugar Trust Millionaire.

Great Meeting, Fills Yonkers Music Hall to Overflowing.—Three Speakers Chosen by Yonkers Federation of Labor Reply to Havemeyer's Sixteen Questions.—Bon Hanford's Brilliant Socialist Speech the Feature of the Occasion.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 9.—Music Hall, the largest auditorium in Yonkers, was filled to overflowing to-night with the crowd which assembled to hear speakers chosen by the trade unions of Yonkers to reply to sixteen questions in regard to unionism asked by John C. Havemeyer, a millionaire member of the Sugar Trust family.

consequent unfounded antagonism, in assuming that they represent two distinct and unchanging conditions or classes, while as a matter of fact men on both sides are constantly changing places, the wealthy becoming poor and the poor wealthy?

and, although he began at a late hour, his was, as to be expected, the only real reply. Following is a free and running report of Comrade Hanford's speech:

Theodore Fitch, a New York lawyer and friend of Havemeyer, acted as chairman and characterized the meeting as "a debate in which only one side was called upon to present its argument and upon which there was no decision except that arrived at in the minds of the audience."

How far is the charge justified that the methods of unions, through their requirement of unquestioning obedience and the suspension of private judgment, destroy the individuality and independence, and, consequently, the self-respect of the members?

Hanford said he came without the slightest feeling of obligation to Mr. Havemeyer. There was no proposition to meet in open debate and give and take whatever came; Mr. Havemeyer came in very questionable shape.

Havemeyer's Questions.

Mr. Havemeyer's questions, which were printed in leaflet form and distributed among the audience, were as follows: "1.—What originally were the conditions or facts which seemed to make necessary the combinations of workmen, called labor unions, and which justify their present existence?"

Speeches of Windell and Russell

Mr. Windell prefaced the reading of his speech by the remark that the trade unions do not recognize the right of employers to ask the questions and require answers, and pointed out that when the Sugar Trust raises the price of sugar or the Coal Trust raises the price of coal or the Oil Trust raises the price of oil they answer no questions from the public.

Every victory for you is a defeat and every defeat for you is a victory. There is no way on earth by which you can win a battle on a program and not back there hands of justice. The trade unions keep burning the sacred fire, the lamp of democracy—not the so-called democracy of the Democratic party.

The Same Old Widow.

In regard to injuring the interests of widows and orphans, when chattel slavery existed the argument was brought up that its abolition would leave helpless the poor widow with orphans who owned only one slave.

In Love with a Sausage-Machine

In a recent decision of Justice Adams in the case of Mary Mullen, a working girl who had her fingers torn off in a sausage machine, after she had graduated from the normal school.

Who Knows the Law?

About respect for and observance of the law—who knows the law? You keep going from one court to another and the word of the judge who makes the last guess is the law.

Massachusetts, Old-Party Legislators Kill Anti-Trust Bill.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—The legislative session is drawing to a close. As far as positive and immediate results are concerned, it may be counted with those of preceding years as one more disappointment to those of the workers who still fix their hopes on the old parties.

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Hearst as a Slave-Driver.

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Anti-Trust Bill Defeated.

The commission appointed to investigate the coal famine sat for many weeks, held many hearings, collected a great deal of more or less useful information, and recommended legislation, pretty drastic in form, judged from the capitalist standpoint.

In Spain and Portugal.

The results of the recent parliamentary elections in Spain indicate that that country, perhaps the most backward in Europe, is moving forward toward the point where a Socialist movement on a large scale will be possible.

Personal Interest.

Representative Carey was married to Comrade Clara Stevens of Haverhill last Friday. Good wishes go out to the couple from thousands of fraternal hearts.

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GERMAN ELECTION

Next Tuesday New York Socialists Will Hear Returns.

Meeting in Turn Hall to Get Earliest News of the Assured Progress of the Social Democratic Party in Reichstag Elections.

Next Tuesday, June 16, is to be held the election of members of the Parliament of the German Empire. There is but one party in Germany that looks forward to the event without fear and trembling.

THE PARTY PICNIC.

The joint committee of twenty elected by the Volkszeitung Conference and the General Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, for the purpose of arranging the picnic to be held on June 19 at Sauger's Westchester Park.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the Special Organizing Fund since last report: Local Livingstone, Mont., \$2; Local Patterson, Ala., \$2.25; Local Tulare, Cal., \$2.50; E. V. Murray, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; R. S. Price, Austin, Tex., \$5; David Phillips, Perry, Mont., third purchaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Association, donated to the Special Organizing Fund by Wm. English Walling, \$10; Local Beverly, Mass., \$1.40; Local Troy, Ariz., \$2; Henry Kohl, Chicago, Ill., \$1; Paul Gutzman, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, \$5; Local Birmingham, Ala., \$1; Local Puyallup, Washington, \$3; 3rd Ward Branch, Local Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; Thomas Birtmeier, Philadelphia, Pa., \$7.50; C. G. Hitecock, Ware, Mass., \$3; Local Washington, D. C., \$1; Comrade Koss, Yorkville, Ill., 25 cents; total—June 6, \$47.15; previously reported, \$383.26; total, \$430.41.

A NEW DOWN-TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB.

For a long time it has been the desire of the Socialists of the 6th and 10th and 14th Assembly Districts to bring into existence a club organized for the purpose of advocating and furthering the principles of Socialism among the young people.

THE POLISH SOCIALISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Polish comrade calls our attention to an inaccuracy in a report from the Polish State Committee published in our issue of May 17. It was there stated that the Alliance of Polish Socialists in the United States supports the S. L. P.—This is not correct.

FOR PROPAGANDA AMONG THE FRENCH.

CHARLEVOIX, Pa., June 5.—Observing that the papers published in the French language for the French Canadian population of New England have of late been full of misrepresentations of Socialism and bitter attacks on the Socialist Party, Comrade Gonziou has offered to send copies of his paper, "L'Union des Travailleurs," free to any comrades in the New England states who will undertake to distribute them among French-speaking workmen.

Don't blame the policeman when he uses his club on a striker's head. He is obeying orders. Blame yourself if you voted for the mayor who gives him such orders. Under a Socialist administration the orders would have been to help the strike and the policeman would have obeyed them still more faithfully.

The Worker: AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party) PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Returned as second class matter at the Post Office on April 6, 1931.

we were forced into by indoring the demands of the Building Material Drivers' Union.

The secession of so many and so powerful unions obviously breaks the resistance of the workers to the lock-out employers.

In the face of this condition we have little to add to what we said last week in anticipation of it.

Two arguments have been used by the advocates of this surrender.

In the first place, they appealed to the fears of the locked-out men, told them how great were the capitalist forces organized against them.

In the second place, they appealed to the suicidal selfishness and prejudice of their members.

On these two arguments they carried their point—for the time. They will come to wish that they had not.

Why? Because, however the seceders may seek to justify themselves to themselves, the employers know that they have won a victory and inflicted a defeat on the unions.

But to surrender without a battle is to invite new attacks and to render yourself weaker before them.

Again, whatever high-flown phrases the seceders may use about their dignity as skilled mechanics, the cold fact remains that skilled mechanics often need the help of common laborers in their battles.

A defeat at the end of a bravely fought battle is not a thing to grieve much over. Many a strike that seemed to be lost was actually a victory in the moral effect it had upon both sides.

The capitalists of New York have reason to rejoice—not the employers of the building trades alone.

The proposed settlement of the building trades lockout on which we commented last week—the betrayal of the Building Material Drivers by the other unions of the Board of Building Trades—although it was rejected by a majority of the members in a majority of the unions, has, it seems, been virtually carried into effect by the action of a majority of these unions.

"Will not interfere with the free use of any supplies delivered by any member of the dealers' associations which organized the lockout no matter under what conditions or by whom they might be made, handled, or delivered."

"And they (the seceding unions) further agree that in the new association of the above-named bodies of mechanics the new body will be bound by the action of this committee, and any new membership that may be allowed to join their association shall also be bound by this action.

The employers have given notice that the lockout is to be completed on consideration of this complete breakdown on the part of these unions.

John J. Donovan of the Plasterers' Union, president of the new Board of Building Trades, says:

WHAT ARE THE LIMITS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY?

By Peter E. Burrows.

The human race in its struggle for a civilized endurance on the earth has ever found, and ever will find, while an enemy remains, its foe to be either unknown nature, or the despotism of the individual and property life.

Private property is a wrong only when it is a weapon of hindrance and oppression to others; when, as an influence, it is the counterpart of some other's privation or when it stands as a hindrance to another's certain right.

Private property now retards and hampers the present attempt at collective experience which must precede any further extension of private ownership in large things.

Private property was never wrong in the moral history of mankind if it is wrong now, it is wrong now.

Private property is a principle in human progress passed its further possibilities on that day when the first wheel of the present civilization went around in obedience to the fierce breathing of escaping steam.

So long as economic society consisted of each producer handling his separate equipment with which an experience had only been able to supply him, the democracy existing had no very great enemy in private economic property.

It is necessarily in accord with the genius and design of the private despot to arm himself and his friends, until he can dispense with them and rule upon them; and to continue making new combinations to uphold his opportunity.

So it is perfectly in accordance with the genius and requirements of a true democracy to disarm all but those who are the natural victims of this oppression, and therefore the representatives of the nation's life.

When private property in the sword passed away and became firmly fixed in the state, there passed with it, from the private despot what seemed to be his lost friend, and exacted for a select few, despotic and extensive scale of power.

For many centuries the old family despots would have been invulnerable against the people, but for nature's blind democratic way of giving out brains.

Eight members in a total of one hundred and sixty-seven is a small minority, indeed. But this does not truly represent the voting strength of the party.

After seemingly fruitless efforts began in 1889 and continued with more or less patience ever since, the Socialists of the French colony of Algeria have put the movement on an apparently firm foundation.

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THE MARTYRS OF THE TUNNEL.

By Horace Traubel.

I read that four hundred New Yorkers have been killed or wounded in a battle. Your tunnel is costing you something. Yet this something is something.

That is as far along as justice has got. But justice has not got far along. Justice still lingers superstitiously with medieval ideals.

Some men die that you may live. Some on battlefields. Some on crosses. Some on battlefields. Some on crosses.

Why should not the tunnel be not only a monument to the dead, but a monument to the living?

When the state manufactures emblem it makes them of a military or judicial character. No state has even yet thought to symbolize itself in the instruments of labor.

He did humbly crouch underneath the rock. They have brought him out for a crowd. His face is pale but satisfied.

South Carolina as the two states which were particularly "opposed to any present or future interference with the slave trade."

At last in 1749, the colonists prevailed on the trustees and the government, and the trade was thrown open under careful restrictions.

When we come to South Carolina, however, there is a totally different story and I quote this at considerable length since it shows exactly the line of evolution which preceded the tunnel.

Thus as to Georgia it is seen that there is some little ground for the position, although even here, there was much opposition to the slave trade.

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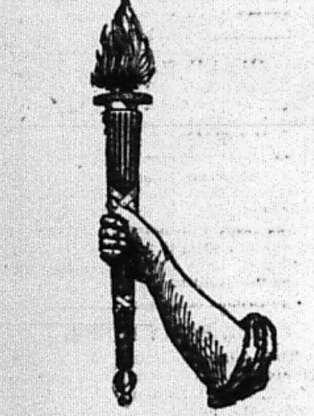
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The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York should not be confused with the Socialist Labor Party.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party of New York has passed through its general election on June 12, 1933.

A curious note on the psychology of labor conflicts: Workingmen who strike and hold out a long time are characterized as "stubborn" employers who lock their men out and stick to it are said to be "firm."

A DISASTROUS SURRENDER.

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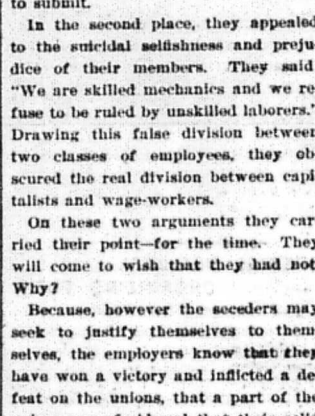
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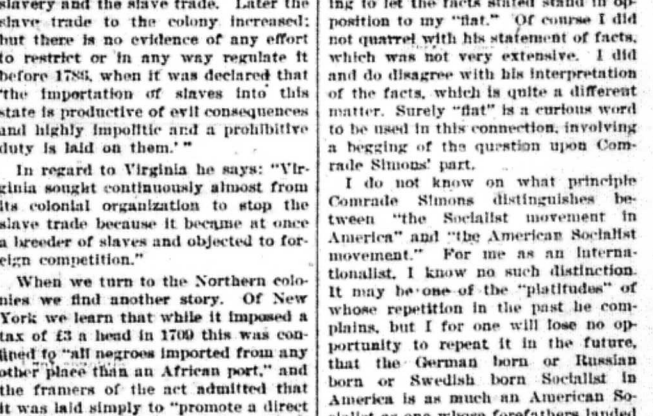
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EVERYONE KNOWS THIS BUT MANY FORGET IT.

Editor of The Worker: Every flat house in New York and Brooklyn has a letter-box... Each one would hold a letter. Thousands of Socialists live in flats.

THE DUTCH STRIKE.

Socialist Party of Holland, in appealing for aid for defeated strikers, reviews the demonstration of protest. The Socialist Party of the Netherlands has addressed the following appeal to the Socialists of other lands.

Dear Comrades:—The organized proletarian of Holland finds itself compelled, after having passed through a severe struggle and suffered a painful defeat, to appeal to the fraternal sentiments of the international proletariat.

SOCIALISM IN THE NETHERLANDS.

A Brief Outline of the History of the Social Democratic Party of Holland. The Belgian Socialist, Frans Fischer, writes in the "People" of Brussels upon the Socialist and labor movement of Holland.

The Netherlands to-day, says Comrade Fischer, presents the spectacle of a flourishing renaissance of Socialism. It must be remembered that already ten years ago there was a strong Socialist movement there, so strong that it seemed to promise speedy victory.

The Dutch proletariat went into the battle imperfectly organized, and without sufficient political understanding. The bourgeoisie had already organized so-called "Christian labor unions," but it bore itself heroically. The railway workers had against them all the forces at the disposal of the bourgeois state and the capitalist class.

At present the whole capitalist class recoils in a feeling of unmitigated power and the employers are wreaking their vengeance on the vanquished workingmen. The railway companies provisionally discharged sixteen hundred men, and in nearly all industries that were affected by the strike there are numerous victims.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

The Failure of the Bordeaux Congress to Deal with the Millerand Case and the Socialist Comment Thereon.

The Socialist forces in France—except for the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, led by Jean Allemane, which has now no representation in Parliament, but still holds four seats in the Municipal Council of Paris—divided into two camps. The French Socialist Party, of which Jean Jaurès is perhaps the most distinguished representative; and the Socialist Party of France, formed by the junction of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, headed by Edouard Vaillant, and the Labor Party, of which Jules Guesde is the principal leader.

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IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—At tonight's meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Kihl in the chair, charters were granted to new locals at Irwin in Westmoreland County and Wilkensburg in Allegheny County.

As one example among many of the immediate practical benefits which the working class derives from a strong and growing Socialist movement, we may cite the system of public unemployment insurance which prevails in most of the industrial cities of Belgium.

Philadelphia is holding daily agitation meetings among the striking textile workers. Ben Hanford of New York addressed fifteen hundred of the strikers at Kensington and Lehigh avenue last Saturday evening.

The Provincial Council of Liège soon followed the example of Ghent, and the Socialist members of the Liège City Council are now urging that the municipality also take similar action. In Brussels a beginning has been made.

Our lecture van, in charge of Comrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. L. Martin, of Kansas City, left this city May 23 on a tour of agitation and organization. They will follow the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will be in Little Falls during the state convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The advantages of this method of agitation are many: no hotel bills, railroad fare, nor hall rent. Larger audiences are also assured. Thousands of people will be reached by these outdoor meetings, that could not be induced to attend hall meetings.

BOUND UP TOGETHER.

I have said that the full-grown human will be social because there is no way of having a good world save by our all having it together. The brotherhood of man is a scientific fact rather than a sentiment; only it has been a terrible fact up to the present time, bringing unreckonable judgments and torments upon the human race.

The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occasional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents.

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Our lecture van, in charge of Comrades Guy E. Etherton and Geo. L. Martin, of Kansas City, left this city May 23 on a tour of agitation and organization. They will follow the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will be in Little Falls during the state convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The advantages of this method of agitation are many: no hotel bills, railroad fare, nor hall rent. Larger audiences are also assured. Thousands of people will be reached by these outdoor meetings, that could not be induced to attend hall meetings.

The duty of the Socialist is to make Socialists of other people. One of the best ways to do that is to distribute party papers. Try an occasional bundle of The Worker. One hundred copies for 75 cents.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

The Tribune, Johannesburg, South Africa.

The opinion now seems to be very generally held that not many years will elapse before America will have a civil war. The forces making there have been gathering strength with startling rapidity, and no nation has ever suffered such a rapid declension from conditions of stability as the rich have grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice, the poor have been sunk in the abyssal depths of poverty.

Washington Post. The Socialists are, perhaps, the most energetic and indefatigable of all the political and social propagandists, leaving even the single-taxers behind by their amazing zeal. They invest no thought in the maintenance of their cause, the destruction of the individual and the annihilation of competition.

The Public, Chicago. Human nature is pretty much the same wherever you find it. Here are Italian officials explaining the necessity for mobbing Jews in Russia with the same kind of arguments that white men use to justify the mobbing of negroes, and which American patriots bring forth to excuse water torture in the Philippines.

Continually for the people of the country and its business interests as well, the National Manufacturers' Association represents nothing but itself. And as it is mainly composed of men whose ideas are rapidly approaching the fossilized state, its acts and utterances may terrify no one. Its avowed aim and object is for the existence at one time was to encourage trade and stimulate business by the old and time-honored though now moth-eaten and discarded system of competition.

ITALIAN GLASS WORKERS WILL TRY CO-OPERATION. The glass workers of Italy having recently passed through a severe strike in defense of their wages, they have taken up the project of establishing co-operatives, with the object of rendering themselves to some degree independent of the capitalists or, at least, of providing themselves with a material base of operations in future struggles.

THROWING AWAY VOTES. Two mice met in the kitchen cupboard and while discussing a piece of cheese fell into a discussion of politics. Said one: "Well, friend, the election to-morrow will decide who is to be the ruler of this block."

LET'S SEE, who are the candidates? Oh, there's Tommy Cat of No. 11 and Rat Terrier of No. 40—oh, yes, and there's Dickie Mouse of the basement. "Well, friend, for my part I shall vote for Dickie Mouse."

WHY IS IT THUS? See yonder poor, overladen wight. Who begs a morsel and a bite. To give him bread to toil: And see his lordly fellow-worm The poor petition spurn, Unmindful of the weeping wife And helpless offspring mourn.

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 VOLKZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 6, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, New York.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of the Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

The following resolution was adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901. The trade-union movement and independent industrial action of the proletariat are the two main factors of the wage-working class. The trade-union movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of the working-class movement.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby declares the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution of the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. While we declare that the development of economic consciousness and the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the interests of the proletariat are not identical with those of the working class, and we insist that the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political requirements.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that the only way to the political emancipation of the proletariat and the consistent conduct of the political struggle is through the formation of a party, and whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called labor parties, have in the past, for the most part, been formed and organized for the purpose of securing the support of the bourgeoisie, and whereas, The ultimate end of the labor movement, and

A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1903, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy," by Peter E. Burrows. 320 pp. 12 mo. Finely bound in crimson cloth, gilt top, embossed covers with half-tone portrait and signature of author.

Competition or Monopoly

A four-page leaflet, reprinted by request from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good for general distribution. Price, \$1 a thousand, at the office postage or express charges extra.

THE CRUSHING OF GENIUS.

At present it is a shameful and embittering fact that a gifted man from the poorer strata of society must too often buy his personal development at the cost of his posterity; he must either die childless and successful or the children of the stupid to reap what he has sown, or sacrifice his gift—a wretched choice and an evil thing for the world at large; this is a stupid superstition that "genius will out" in spite of all discouragement. The fact that great men have risen against crushing disadvantages in this roll proves nothing of the sort; the past call of survivors does not more than give the measure of the enormous waste of human possibility; human stupidity has achieved—H. G. Wells, "Mankind in the Making."