

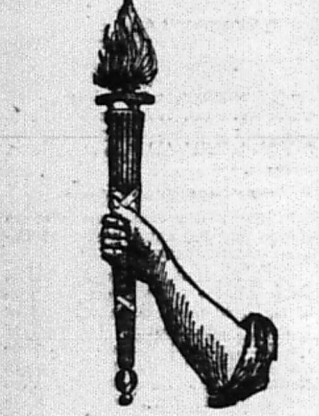


The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the State of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of the Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

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

Over in Serbia they have just given us a pretty thorough example of one sort of revolution. No doubt the royal and official victims deserved what they got at least as well as the majority of those whom we hang or kill with the electric current according to forms of law.

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CHOOSE PARTY OFFICERS WITH CARE.

In most organizations it is an unwritten law, so generally taken for granted that it needs not to be incorporated in constitution or by-laws, that two officers, especially two important officers, should not be held simultaneously by the same person.

party officers which is so essential to effective party work. That the same comrade should at the same time hold two such offices, the two most important in the state organization, in the former of which he takes part in giving himself instructions how to act in the latter and in the latter of which he may be called upon to sit as judge of the action he has taken in the former, is certainly a dangerous if not always an injurious state of affairs.

What has just been said suggests certain remarks on another subject supplementary to this—that is, the unwillingness of many comrades to accept positions of responsibility in this party and the carelessness, partly consequent upon this, with which selections are often made.

Partly, as we have said, in consequence of this habit of declining that so many members have and partly from a failure of many other comrades to realize the importance of organization work, we too often see that the election of officers and nomination of candidates is carelessly rushed through, anyone who chances to accept being voted in without much consideration of his special fitness for the place.

It is not enough for a man to be a good Socialist in order that he may be qualified for party office or nomination. In choosing our candidates for public office we should always, even where there is the least possible chance of success at the polls, make our selection as carefully as if we were sure that our candidate was going to win.

In the current number of the "International Socialist Review" the editor takes occasion to protest against a tendency among comrades to regard Mr. Hearst as the great antagonist against whom the Socialist Party should mobilize all its forces.

nomination of candidates standing for the same principles in opposition to the Socialist Party. The Democratic candidate being a pure dummy, we would be little interested in him.

On the whole, the article seems to us a timely one. While recognizing the possibility that Hearst may be the next Democratic candidate, we cannot consider it as probable; while recognizing the possibility that the Democratic party may have a chance of success in 1904, the probabilities seem overwhelming against it.

It should not be necessary to point out to people who have intelligence enough to be Socialists the impropriety of arranging a meeting, hiring a hall, and advertising the names of the speakers, without first asking those speakers and getting their consent.

The "Social Democratic Herald" pertinently asks who is paying for the free circulation of a hundred thousand copies of "Renegade" (Casson's pamphlet against Socialism).

IN HUNGARY.

Annual Congress at Buda-Pesth Shows Progress Made in Spite of Violent Reactionary Measures.

The Hungarian Socialist Party held its annual congress at Buda-Pesth April 12 to 14, 1903. One hundred and eighty-two delegates representing 165 branches were present.

The delegates met in the new Marx Square, Buda-Pesth, on Sunday, where they had a gathering numbering 20,000. In honor of the delegates the gathering formed itself into a torch-light procession, with over two thousand torches.

movement from which we take the following facts:

The first Socialist program in Hungary was put forth in 1890, but little progress was made until recent years, owing largely to internal troubles.

Some idea of the growth of the party may be seen from the fact that between May, 1901, and March, 1902, the party had an income of 42,712 kronen and an expenditure of 42,149 kronen (about \$7,900).

It is self-evident that the painstaking superior officials will do everything to conceal the traces of the crimes. This is assured by the fact that among the officers to whom the investigation is intrusted are some who themselves look part in the robbery.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Exploiters' Journalistic Spokesmen Declare the Workers Are Contented, While Exploiters' Official Tools Violate the Law to Stifle Expression of Discontent.

The following article from the "Japan Times" of Tokyo is interesting as showing that, although the paper declares that "the mass of the people show as yet no sign of fundamental discontent," yet the Socialist movement is reaching such proportions as to give alarm to the political authorities.

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The main business of the conference was the proper organization of the party in Hungary. A draft form of organization was submitted and discussed. The four main points were: (1) Conditions of membership; (2) main committee and the local management of the organization; (3) the number of members to be in the administrative council; (4) the branch contributions to party funds.

deep and sudden hostility to the present order of things. "Socialist here has for centuries been constructed on principles fundamentally different from those obtaining in the West. Our society is more communitarian in its character than theirs, and we are more forbearing with and helpful to each other than the European peoples.

KISHINEFF.

(Continued from page 1)

the most peaceful demonstrations for political liberty, pretends that it could not cope with the Kishineff rioters. This government, which in the struggle against all movements for freedom, is prompt and merciless in its onslaught, seemed paralyzed when it had to protect the life and property of the Jews.

"On Sunday, at 2 p. m., the Governor, von Haabehn, who, doubt, would know what to do with ordinary rioters, but who, it seems, fearing that he might not hit it this time, was afraid to act on his own responsibility, telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions.

"This is what the Russian government says by its complicity in the Kishineff murders. We must confess that its reasoning is not devoid of force. It may seem all the more convincing that in the beginning of the eighties Count Ignatieff succeeded in leading astray the fast increasing discontent of the people into anti-Semitic channels and thus crippling the revolutionary movement for years to come.

"How this is to be done depends, of course, on local conditions. Where our party is strong enough to be able, at the first provocation, to put several hundred workmen on the street, it should immediately suppress by force all attempts at anti-Semitic disorders.

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary, under date June 12, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Organizing Fund during the preceding week: Local Portland, Me., \$3; H. H., Seattle, Wash., 25c; Burton E. Leavitt, Putnam, Conn., \$1; 11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati, O., \$2; Local Oakland, Cal., \$5; Local Seattle, Wash., \$2; Local Dixon, Cal., \$4.50; Local De Mar, Cal., \$1; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.25; Bohemian Branch, 12th Ward, Chicago, Ill., \$1.50; Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution, \$1; Local The Dalles, Ore., \$8; Cal. \$4.25; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1; Local Denver, Colo., \$5; total for week, \$68.55; previously acknowledged, \$68.55; total to date, \$137.00.

THE SHAME OF THE GIVER.

A Park Row Meditation.

Did you ever have occasion, reader, to hang your head in shame, not for any act of your own, but for some wrong-doing of a brother, a classmate, or a dear friend? It is a curious feeling, this of vicarious shame. It seems unreasonable. Yet I think it is one of our saving virtues.

I seldom refuse a nickel to anyone who asks me as I walk up Park Row. No credit to me, mind you. I give the nickel for my own sake, not for the other fellow's. It does not afford me any great positive comfort to give the nickel. It saves me a little discomfort, that is all.

I avoid that discomfort at the expense of five cents. But I cannot so avoid another discomfort, as some can, it seems. A horrible, galling, raging, bitter sense of shame always haunts me and spoils my appetite and my temper after one of these encounters. The giving of a million nickels would not free me from it.

at its bloody deeds and acknowledge the foollishness of your scheme." "This is what the Russian government says by its complicity in the Kishineff murders. We must confess that its reasoning is not devoid of force. It may seem all the more convincing that in the beginning of the eighties Count Ignatieff succeeded in leading astray the fast increasing discontent of the people into anti-Semitic channels and thus crippling the revolutionary movement for years to come.

"The government has played its last card. It is for us to take it and cut off its last root to safety. The Social Democratic Party of Russia will do its sacred duty to the Russian working class, to the whole country. The eyes of the Social Democracy of the world are upon us."

Chicago Socialist. Capitalist papers are now so loudly singing the praises of workmen who live up to the contracts that the workmen may reasonably be suspicious as to their motives, and their motives are ulterior. If they can make the working class believe that contracts are sacred and then get them bound up in contracts through fraud or intimidation for a number of years the capitalists can have peace of mind enough to enjoy their watering places.

We are too prone to think of the Socialist movement as a political movement; we are inclined to measure everything by the vote. To be perfectly frank, we have sometimes felt that for political gain the best and most vital principles and traditions of the international Socialist movement were being endangered. Too frequently in these days we hear it urged that we must "Americanize" the movement; that we must adopt the ordinary political methods in order that we may win.

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Our Esteemed Contemporaries

(And OTHERS)

London Justice. There is a common feeling that, horrible as such anti-Jewish risings as those of Kishineff may be, they are after all partly, at least, brought on by the wicked Jew's unscrupulous extortions on the unhappy native populations. That this feeling should exist we can understand, and we would not deny convincing reasoning for its existence. We should convince the government that times have changed and that it mistakes the temper of the Russian workmen of to-day. Our party, marching at the head of the proletariat, must show that the government is mistaken if it hoped to corrupt the Russian working class by a policy of Jew-baiting. Our party must arouse opposition to Jew-baiting in the midst of the working class itself. It must with its own forces organize resistance to the wreckers.

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An odd and attractive piece of book-making, "Pictures of the Co-operative Commonwealth," by C. L. Phifer of Rich Hill, Mo., author of the well known "Socialist Primer." The booklet is well written and a careful analysis of the subject. It can be had for 10 cents from the author.

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WHAT LABOR'S VOTES HAVE DONE; WHAT LABOR'S VOTES MIGHT DO.

This is the true story of what Labor's votes have done for Labor—the story of a very unprofitable business. Labor's votes have elected legislators who refused to pass laws favorable to Labor, but insisted upon passing laws against Labor's interest. Every law against Labor ever placed upon our statute books came from the votes of Labor itself.

NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 1.) A local with twenty members. Delgeville is out for a century of members. Janestown is in the roll. They talk of capturing the town. These young locals are as fresh as the morning dew.

TO THE COMRADES OF NEW JERSEY.

The State Committee Calls for Volunteers to Organize in Every Part of the State—A Good Start is Made. ARLINGTON, N. J., June 14.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the meeting of the New Jersey State Committee was not only well attended, but proved the most harmonious of any that has been held for a long time.

CRITCHLOW OBJECTS.

Editor of The Worker:—We notice in The Worker for June 7 a report of the Ohio state convention which is so erroneous in many particulars that it is absolutely essential that we call the various points to your attention and request that you give them the same publicity as the article in the issue before me. The points are as follows: 1. The convention was held in Fraternity Hall, not Friendship Hall.

ON THE NATURE OF LIBERTY.

liberty. If you are free, you are responsible for what you do with your gifts, and for their use in behalf of others. But if you are not free, it is your master who is responsible. As to what empowers you to self-sacrifice, renders you responsible, makes you free, it is commonly supposed to be the citizenship of a free country. But this is very questionable; freedom by no means follows from manhood.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show for the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23 to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, New York.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.] The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of Socialism and its sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concentrating the powers of the proletariat in the hands of the workers and distributing the means of production and distribution in the hands of the workers by the entire people.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. The following resolutions were adopted, along with the foregoing platform, by the National Convention at Indianapolis, July, 1901. The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the platform of the party and the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution of the Socialist Party at the Indianapolis convention of 1901. We consider the trade-union movement as the chief emancipating factor of the wage-working class, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to support the other in its special sphere of activity.