

DEBS ON THE RACE QUESTION.

Able Reply to Manufacturer Parry.

White and Black Workers Must Recognize the Identity of Their Interests—Critiques Booker Washington's Counsel of Servility—Race Division Fatal to the Cause of Freedom.

[The following article was contributed by Eugene V. Debs to a recent number of the Indianapolis "World," a paper devoted to the interests of the Negro race in America.]

The following letter, under date of May 23, 1903, has been received from Mr. Gurley Brewer, Editor of the Indianapolis "World":

"The 'World' is investigating industrial conditions among colored people. Booker T. Washington advocates industrial education for the Negro. Is the attitude of labor unions toward black labor compatible with the teachings of Washington? The 'World' is a colored newspaper and would like to publish your views."

To this letter there was attached a clipping from the "World" containing an article from Mr. D. M. Parry, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in answer to the same question, the burden of which was that organized labor is a trust and that a majority of its members are opposed to the teachings of Mr. Washington. His arraignment of organized labor closed with the following remarkable paragraphs: "Mr. Washington is doing more than merely teaching his fellow Negroes to emancipate them from artificial conditions that act as a bar to their progressive development as a race. . . . Driven from the opportunity of learning to be artisans in the shops, their only hope is the technical schools such as Washington conducts."

Next, there was a time when organized labor in the main was hostile to the Negro, and it must be admitted in all candor that certain unions, such as the railroad brotherhoods, still ignorantly guard the trades they represent, as well as their unions, against invasion by the colored man, and in this they have always had the active support of the corporations whose interest it is to have workmen at each others' throats, that they may strip them all, black and white, in subjection.

Indeed, it is a fact that wherever labor unions, now or in the past, opposed the Negro, such opposition was inspired, or at least encouraged by the employing class represented by Mr. Parry, who now seeks so assiduously to place the responsibility on the poor ignorant dupes of his capitalistic master.

At Montgomery, Ala., some years ago, a riot was almost precipitated at the instigation of the "upper class," because the labor union under whose auspices I spoke, proposed the admission of Negroes to the opera house, on the floors reserved for white people, and the proprietor of the house declared that the house should be burned to the ground before any "damned nigger" should have access to it.

The ignorant members of labor unions, and there are many such, thanks to the system of wage-slavery which the Negroes, unconsciously echo the interests of their industrial masters, while those who know better and fight the black man are spies and traitors in the service of the same masters.

The convention of the American Railway Union which resulted in the great railroad strike of 1894, after a fierce and protracted debate, turned down the Negro and this was one of the factors in our defeat. The leaders of the opposition, as I remember them, proved subsequently to have been traitors to the union, sent to the convention, doubtless, at the instigation of the corporations to defeat the unity of the working class.

Does not the logic of common sense and business sagacity which Mr. Parry as a successful manufacturer possesses in such an eminent degree, confirm this view of the case?

What the Negro wants is not charity but industrial freedom and then he will attend to his own education. There is no "Negro problem," apart from the general labor problem. The Negro is not one whit worse off than thousands of white slaves who through the same labor market to sell their labor power to the same industrial masters.

The workers, white and black, want land and mines and factories and machinery, and they are organizing to put themselves in possession of these means of production and then they will get all they produce and the problem will be solved.

The difference between their trust and Mr. Parry's present-day trust, is that it will embrace the whole population, and in the meantime Mr. Parry deserves our thanks for calling attention to it.

The workers of the world, mainly through organized effort, are becoming conscious of their interests as a class, utterly regardless of color, creed or sex, and in time they will unite and act together upon a common basis of equality in spite of "the world,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia's Striking Textile Workers Eagerly Listen to Socialist Speakers—Progress Throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—At last night's meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Rihl presiding, characters were granted to new local at Monaca in Beaver County and Wilmerding in Allegheny County.

Communications were read from Locals Pittsburgh, Leighton, West Newton, Spring Forge, Lansford, Mahanoy City, Royersford, Wilkesbarre, Irwin, York, Sellersville, Reading, Charleroi, and Pottsville. From all over the state come encouraging reports.

At Sellersville Comrade Frost spoke to one of the largest and best meetings ever held in that place.

Leighton reports that things look bright in that neighborhood and from present indications they will have a good sized local in the near future.

Carbon County is making preparations for holding a county convention and placing a ticket in the field.

Local Lansford reports that they were compelled to suspend one of their comrades who is a member of the Town Council for his collusion with the old-party members in electing a Chief of Police.

Louis Gonzalez of Charleroi has accepted the nomination for Judge of Superior Court to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the resignation of Comrade Heydrick.

Nowhere in the Keystone State is there a grander field for Socialist work than in the City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia, with its hundred thousand textile workers on strike for a shorter work week, offers an opportunity that the local comrades have not been slow to take advantage of. On Monday thousands of men, women, and children had gathered on the baseball ground at Klipp street and Indiana avenue to hear Mother Jones. The rain began to fall and it was decided to hold the meeting in the Kensington Labor Lyceum. This was announced to the crowd and a rush was made for the building.

The "baggage" has been in communication with the New York Metal Trades Association, which employs most of the shipyard machinists, but it was stated yesterday that the association had decided not to take all the men from the league. Secretary Hunter of the association says that its members are not in favor of binding themselves to take all the men from one union.

Organized workmen hardly need to be warned against this and similar societies formed with the approval of the instigation of employers for the ostensible purpose of "forming the labor movement." Workmen who are not yet affiliated with the unions but desirous of conducting themselves as honorable men may, however, profit by the present incident as a warning to steer clear of any such hybrid organizations, which in every case turn out, sooner or later, to be mere snares for misleading them and using them as tools of the capitalists against their brothers of the working class.

On Wednesday, early in the morning, the mill workers in all sections of the city assembled at the several headquarters and marched to Independence Hall, and from there to the North Plaza of the City Hall. No gaudy uniforms decked the textile parades, the business houses displayed no bunting. The crowd that stood at the edge of the pavement looked on and sympathized. They knew that passing before them were men, women, and children engaged in a fight to save their lives from the greed of money-grubbing employers. The sight of the toilers whom the bosses have threatened with starvation because they have asked for a shorter work week was not one to cause enthusiasm. The North Plaza of City Hall never saw such an assemblage as gathered there. When the parade reached this point all crowded around the speakers' stand to listen to Mother Jones, Isaac Cowen, the Socialist candidate for Governor of Ohio, opened the meeting.

On Monday afternoon Mother Jones addressed fully five thousand textile workers at their picnic in Central Park. The principal speakers at all these meetings has been Comrade Mother Jones, Cowen, Barnes, and Moore.

For this week meetings have been arranged for Tuesday at the Kensington-Labor Lyceum; Wednesday afternoon at Twenty-fifth and Green streets and in the evening at Manayunk; Thursday afternoon at Germantown and in the evening at Southwark.

F. H. S.

LIFE'S AWFUL BALANCE.

"At last!" said the proud inventor "My design has won its way; The factory has received it. They are putting it in to-day. That plan had the great God's blessing. My weary waiting is done. And the work for a thousand toilers Will be saved by the brain of one."

"Thank God!" cried a sweet-faced maiden. "My loved one is happy at last. The days of defeat and sorrow Lie buried away in the past. We may not the years' struggle. Nor fret at the long delay— This glorious message has reached us: They are putting it in to-day."

Scarcely a mile from this triumph Is the home of a factory-hand. Where four little fatherless children Are huddled—a trembling band. No more work for dear mother. Hundreds are turned away. One cruel machine will do it— They are putting it in to-day."

Oh, poets! You play with the problems of wrong. Amid ceaseless wail and strife; Pray, what do you mean, in your melodious song. By "the balance wheels of life?" Arise! and your dreamland forsaking. Turn rhythms into trumpet peals; For the world's great heart is breaking— Under these "balance wheels."

—Mary McNabb Johnston.

—No man really wants his children to consider him a fool after he is dead and gone, but the workingman who neglects to vote the Socialist ticket runs a great risk, to say the least.—Erie People.

OUR PREVICTION IS VERIFIED.

The "Independent Labor League" Shows Its Hand as Scab Agency.

Organization Promoted by Ex-Clergyman, Patronized by New York "Sun," Ostensibly to Forward Conciliation and Technical Education, Now Offers to Break Machinists' Strike.

Two or three months ago The Worker gave an account of an organization known as the Independent Labor League of America, promoted by an Albany man calling himself Rev. E. M. Fainchell, and especially patronized by the New York "Sun." The Worker predicted that under its pretenses of working for conciliation between employer and employee, for better industrial education, and other apparently laudable purposes, it would ultimately be found that the essential purpose of this "non-union union" was to serve as a scab agency for the breaking of strikes.

This prediction was indignantly resented by Mr. Fainchell, to whom space was granted for a letter in these columns. The contradiction of our guess has come sooner than we could have expected.

The New York "Times" of June 22 contains the following news item: "OFFER TO REPLACE STRIKERS. 'Independent Labor League Would Provide Machinists in the Shipyards.'"

"Since the strike of the machinists in the shipyards for a minimum wage scale of \$3 a day started, offers have been made by the Independent Labor League of America to fill the places of the strikers. The league, which is an incorporated body, has its local headquarters at 39 Cortland street. Among its avowed objects are 'the doing away with strikes, boycotts, and blacklists, the protection of workmen in their independence, the obtaining of high wages and better conditions, and the bringing about of harmonious relations between employers and employees.'"

The following table shows the progress of the Socialist Democratic Party in the eleven Reichstag elections, beginning in 1871:

Year.	Popular Vote.	Members.
1871.....	124,055	2
1874.....	251,052	9
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1893.....	1,576,738	44
1898.....	2,113,673	66

Explaining it away. The capitalist newspapers of the United States are showing a curious and unanimous eagerness to explain away the significance of the great increase of the Socialist vote in Germany. For the first few days they hesitated and seemed at a loss what to say, but by the end of the week they got together. It would almost seem as if a "tip" must have been sent out from Wall Street or from Washington to all the Republican and Democratic editorial writers of the land. From Boston to San Francisco they broke out simultaneously, explaining that the German Socialist vote was not really Socialist, but that it was really the vote of Social Democrats at all, as those words are understood in this country, but are actually quite moderate "reformers." The dear public should be on its guard against supposing that the sane and steady German people are really taking up any such wild vagaries as are advocated by the Socialists of America, who actually wish to do away with profit and class rule.

We are told that while the German Socialist Democrats used to be "wild visionaries," dreaming of a Co-operative Commonwealth, they have thrown Marx and Engels overboard now, put the essential ideas of Socialism on the shelf, and are merely fighting now for immediate partial reforms under the capitalist system.

The motive of this representation is obvious enough—to neutralize, if possible, the inspiration which this glorious advance is likely to give to the Socialist movement, which the American division of the International Socialist League is endeavoring, to tempt those of our people who are impatient for big gains at the polls to abandon the revolutionary and uncompromising attitude and devote themselves to petty reform programs.

It is not difficult to give the lie to these misrepresentations of the capitalist press. We grant, certainly, that our comrades have—and quite rightly—made campaign material out of the "hunger tariff," out of the enormous demands of the military and naval services, out of the abuses exposed in the army and in the colonial administrations, and out of the foolish speeches of the Kaiser. They have used these things as campaign material, and they have frankly stated to the electors what Socialist Democratic members will support and what they will oppose in the Reichstag while they remain a minority and while the capitalist state persists. But in so doing, they have by no means abandoned or concealed the revolutionary end of our movement.

The Campaign Manifesto. The capitalist press can easily quote from the manifesto with which the German Socialist Democratic Party opened the campaign on May 1 passages which, standing by themselves, seem to support the "reform" theory. But they are careful to omit the closing paragraph of that manifesto, in which, after arraigning the government and the capitalist parties and discussing the existing economic and political situation in detail, they sum all up in

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—Unionism without Socialism is like a defective steam boiler—liable to blow to pieces most any minute.—Erie People.

OUR VICTORY IN GERMANY.

Gains Are Greater Than at First Supposed.

Eight Hundred Thousand Added to the Socialist Democratic Vote—As Many Seats Won on First Ballot This Time as on Both Ballots in 1898—Misrepresentations in American Capitalist Press.

The official reports show that in the German Reichstag election held on Tuesday, June 16, the Social Democratic Party polled 2,911,317 votes—an increase of about 800,000, or about 28 per cent, over our vote at the last election in 1898.

We have elected 66 members of the new Reichstag on first ballot. In nearly half the districts of the Empire a second ballot will be held on Thursday, June 25, to decide between the two leading candidates where no one had a clear majority on the first ballot. The Social Democratic Party will participate in 122 of these second elections, having in so many districts won either first or second place without getting a majority over all.

In 1898 we elected 32 members on first vote, entered 92 second elections, and won in 24, giving us 56 members at the beginning of the last Reichstag. Two more seats were won during the life of the Reichstag, on special elections.

It is impossible to guess whether we shall do as well proportionately in the second balloting this year. If so, we should elect 39 members on Thursday, but it is quite possible that the closer coalition of capitalist parties may prevent our holding so large a share. The number of Social Democrats elected on Thursday will mark the increase of our representation in this Reichstag as compared with the beginning of the last one.

Thirty Years' Growth. The following table shows the progress of the Socialist Democratic Party in the eleven Reichstag elections, beginning in 1871:

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As there is in Russian Poland neither freedom of speech nor freedom of press, the propaganda of Socialism is confined to the formation of secret societies and to the distribution of Socialist literature. But as the propaganda by means of literature smuggled from abroad did not satisfy all the needs of the growing movement, the Polish Socialist Party started in 1894 the secret printed journal "Robotnik" ("The Worker"). Those comrades who were engaged in organizing the secret press estimated that the clandestine press would stand the publication of ten or twelve issues of "Robotnik," and would then fall into the hands of the gendarmes. The reality has outgrown those expectations, as the journal went on appearing for years, and only in 1900 our "editorial offices and establishment" have been seized by the police. However, the seizure of this press has not interrupted the continuity of the publication; another press was immediately established and the publishing of "Robotnik" is going on till to-day and, let us hope, will go on secretly up to the time when we shall be able to publish it quite openly. Recently we printed the fifth issue of "Robotnik." Fifty issues of a journal in nine years! Such fact may seem entirely insignificant to those who are accustomed to read fresh Socialist journals every morning at breakfast table. But people acquainted with the secret press know that it is for the first time in history that a clandestine journal has run such a number of editions. By the same party press "Gorknik" ("The Miner"), the paper for the workers of mining districts, is published, together with occasional papers for different provincial towns. Freedom of speech being suppressed, the party expresses its opinion on every question of political or social importance by means of hundreds upon hundreds of handbills and leaflets issued by the secret press.

With time the "publishing department" was extended. In 1902 a clandestine journal in Yiddish was started to spread Socialism among the Jews, and teach them solidarity with the Polish proletariat. To this increase of publishing activity within the country corresponded the development of literature published abroad; in 1898, in addition to the monthly "Przedwiew" appearing since 1881, was started the

declaration of principle and purpose. Here is the paragraph: "Our aim is the establishment of the Socialist state and social order based upon collective ownership of the means of production and the duty of all to labor—the establishment of a political and social condition in which truth, justice, equality, and the common welfare shall be the sure rule of conduct for all. Voters, who you agree with us in these ideas, vote on June 16 only for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party."

It is advisable that our comrades in every city where the capitalist press is practicing this misrepresentation should use every effort to correct it, both by communications addressed to the newspapers and by all other means.

THE KAISER'S SOLILOQUY.

To be or not to be, that is the question; Whether to dissolve the Reichstag and suffer "The miseries" to capture still more seats To rest me (oh, outrageous fortune!) Or to take arms against my sea of troubles And seek to end them? To kill; to slay Beds all; and by one sweep to say I end The heart-ache and the thousand natural shocks They've made me heir to, is a consummation That I devoutly wish. . . . But conscience doth make cowards of us all; And thus this beauteous hue of revolution Sicken me o'er with a pale cast of thought— I see myself emigrating to America.

MICKEY DOOGAN.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

Its Ten Year's Labor, Its Sufferings, Its Foes, and Its Achievements. "There is in Poland one thing which the Russian government is afraid even more than of the dissatisfaction of the Catholic Church—that is Socialism." However curious it may seem, the comparison of "revolutionary qualities" of the international Catholic Church—which, by itself, never had in Poland any revolutionary tendencies—with international Socialism, yet in this opinion, expressed by Mr. Georg Brandes in the year 1886, we see that even seventeen years ago the political significance of Polish Socialism was evident to all observers of Polish life.

It was so seventeen years ago, when Socialism, as a popular movement, had just appeared in Poland, when there was no strong organized party, scarcely spreading the agitation and leading the movement. At last, in the year 1893, different Socialist groups united into one Polish Socialist Party. And since that time Polish Socialism, in which hitherto, in spite of its external revolutionism, economic tendencies predominated, acquires the features of the definite political movement. The new united party puts forward as its program the abolition of the Russian invasion and the establishment of the independent Polish Republic.

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THE DUTY OF ACTIVE DISCONTENT.

[The article here reproduced was written by our comrade, Miss Caroline H. Pemberton, and printed in the Philadelphia "North American" at the beginning of the textile strike.]

What a spectacle does Philadelphia present to the world! We see 100,000 men, women and children pitifully begging for a few hours to be taken off their working week of eleven hours per day—begging as a favor what should be their unquestioned right—the right to rest when they are weary from excessive toil! The newspapers commend the textile workers with a great show of patronizing condescension because they ask—most of them—for a shortening of hours and not for a higher wage. As if the asking for a tiny raise in wages were in itself a sign of degeneracy or a lack of virtue!

Those weavers and spinners who are willing to have their meagre wages reduced still further are payment for a few hours of rest from prolonged toil need not be reminded that their sacrifice is a very costly one to the race—they are simply building up a class of degenerates to drag down the average of American manhood and womanhood; they are simply making it harder for their children to obtain justice and their children's children to be anything but stunted dwarfs and degraded human beings. The lesson before them is that of the stunted, miserable white children who toil in the cotton mills of the South and of the degenerate race they represent. They are descending in the human scale, while the negro race with its children in the public schools and its men and women in the open fields is ascending!

Is this pattern of "virtuous acceptance" of their condition in life? To please the mill owners one that our workers desire to copy?

I know well the false standard that prevails both among the rich and the poor in regard to the "duty" of working for as little as possible and giving all to their employer—their health, their children's education—may, their own lives, and their children's lives!

The wealthy classes have successfully planted this ideal in the minds of the working poor, until they are almost ashamed—think of it—they are almost ashamed to ask for better pay and less toil!

I am not personally acquainted with many textile workers—certainly not with the women and children—but I know that this false standard of virtue, this unnatural and monstrous sacrifice of the poor in order that the rich may live in greater luxury, has prevailed until very recently with the majority of the workers who enter to the pleasures and selfish ease of their wealthy employers.

Slaves of the Neede.

I know even to-day a sewing woman broken down in health from giving her all that her patrons might wear fine clothes at small cost to any one but this poor woman. And in spite of her years of experience, her resulting poverty and ill health, my poor friend yields her needle long after 6 o'clock P. M. and strains her dim eyes and her weak, bent back in daily sacrifice to the rich—in return for the pitiful sum of \$1.25 per day—all that she now dares to command for her skilled services.

And what is the immediate result? Why, a family of wealthy ladies, finding it labored to undeceive her, and I would be happier and have a lighter conscience if I could undeceive all working people on this point—that there is anything virtuous in starving for the sake of adding to the luxuries of the rich.

More luxury is no benefit to the rich—also they become degenerates of another type under too much luxury.

Textile workers, be brave in your fight and open-eyed! There is no virtue and no heroism in passive submission to grinding poverty; to conditions that keep your young children in the mills and your wives at the loom, instead of in their homes.

You owe a duty to the race and to the nation to elevate yourselves; far exceeds that of adding to the profits of your employers. Let no man and no newspaper deceive you on this point.

HAVEMEYER CHALLENGED.

Yonkers Socialists Willing to Meet Him.

Mr. Havemeyer Says Hanford's Assertions Can Easily Be Refuted—See if He Will Undertake the Task.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 19.—Mr. Havemeyer, whose questions about the labor movement were answered by chosen representatives of the trade unions of Yonkers in Music Hall on June 9, has followed up the matter with an open letter reflecting upon the address of Benjamin Hanford, one of the speakers. Comrade Bauerberg of Local Yonkers, S. D. P., has accordingly addressed to Mr. Havemeyer the following communication, published in the Yonkers "Herald" of June 18:

"Dear Sir:—In your letter to the local newspapers of June 11, 1903, while commenting on the Music Hall meeting, you remark about the address of Mr. Benjamin Hanford that it was largely made up of 'bluff, bluster and defiance, unsupported assertions, false statements and rank Socialism,' and, further, that 'a man of very moderate abilities would certainly have made him an object of ridicule.' You also make misstatements, especially when you say that Hanford expressed his disbelief in law. That part of his address was Socialism, is undoubtedly true, but as to false statements, unsupported assertions, etc., believe me, Mr. Hanford's statements cannot be refuted by you, Mr. Havemeyer, nor by any other man, whether of moderate abilities or otherwise. In order that you may state your side (the capitalistic side) of the question; in order that you may refute Mr. Hanford's 'assertions,' in order that you may refute 'rank Socialism,' I challenge you to debate the subject. 'Socialism vs. Capitalism,' under the following conditions: You can have either one man of any kind of abilities to debate the issue with Mr. Hanford or three men against three Socialists; the meeting to take place in Music Hall; all expenses, ex-

cept for debaters, to be paid by you and me, half and half, and a decision to be rendered by the audience.

"If you think that you can find anybody able to refute the arguments of Socialism, yourself included, kindly, notify through the Yonkers 'Herald' of your acceptance. Should you not be heard from within this and next week's issue, I shall come to the conclusion that you have taken back all you said about Mr. Hanford's address."

"Very truly yours,"

V. J. BAUERBERG, M. D.

"59 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y."

The trade unions had it in mind to invite Mr. Havemeyer to debate or to answer questions to be put by the unions, but on his declaring that he would do so only as an individual, that he did not represent the Sugar Trust or any other trust and would not speak as a representative of trusts or millionaires, they decided that it would not be worth while. We consider, however, that Mr. Havemeyer has clearly constituted himself de facto a champion of capitalism by his questions and his public remarks previous and subsequent to the meeting of June 9 and we should be glad to give him an opportunity to refute our arguments, if we can. We want to know the truth. If we are wrong we shall thank Mr. Havemeyer or anyone else for setting us right. Here is his chance to do us and the "general public" a service.

GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE.

About eight hundred glass blowers, rollers, and silvers of New York are on strike yet the attention of a so-called "reconciliation" system put in practice by the Metropolitan Mirror Manufacturing Association. The strike began at noon on Thursday, June 18, and virtually tied up every mirror home in the city and vicinity. A committee called on the officers of the Manufacturing Association to present the demand and received a counter-demand from the employers for a new scale calling for an increase of 15 per cent. In the amount of work to be done by the men. The men are well organized, under the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association and propose to fight it out. Some of the employers have already signed favorable agreements.

All She Asks, Quoth She.

But when I called the Luxurious One's attention to the fact that it was impossible for any one to live comfortably and save money on \$1.25 per day irregularly employed at that, she made the usual reply: "Why, it's all she asks—why should I pay her more?"

Yet in spite of all this hard experience my poor, self-sacrificing needlemaker explains her theory of life as follows:

"When people treat me well I like to treat them well. I always feel as if I wanted to do everything the ladies ask me to do in one day if I can! I like to finish what I begin; I hate to disappoint the ladies. And I don't like to stay late in the evening. You know, the ladies always want everything in a hurry when they are going away for the summer!"

This drew from me the following homily, severely addressed to the tolling, bent figure, with its pallid, worn features:

"Margaret! Self-sacrifice is noble in a great cause! But you are sacrificing yourself for what? That little woman may wear prettily made clothes and summer and save their money for next extravagance. And you pay for it all. You—with your ill health, with nothing saved for your old age or for sickness—such a sacrifice worth while?"

"No, ma'am, I know it isn't; but the ladies won't employ you unless you do to please them," was the meek reply. But out of her dire necessity she had tried to argue herself into the belief that her sacrifice was noble and heroic—poor soul!

True Path of Duty.

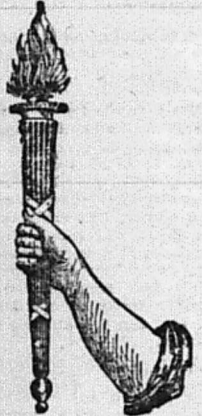
I labored to undeceive her, and I would be happier and have a lighter conscience if I could

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, By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.

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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 Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party.

Magistrate Furlong of Brooklyn, in deciding that calling a woman an "old maid" constitutes disorderly conduct, lays down the general rule that "the truth should not always be spoken."

THE "SUN" - not the one that shines in heaven, but the one that fails to shine in New York newspaperdom - has made a discovery. The "Sun" financial writer says, "Described in plain terms, the forthcoming presidential election will be a struggle between classes."

THE POSTOFFICE SCANDAL. Even the editors of capitalist dailies have lucid intervals. The "Times" of last Monday says, semi-editorially:

GOD'S PROVIDENCE TO BE DECLARED BEFORE WORKINGMEN. Mr. John C. Havemeyer of Yonkers, to whose laudable desire for information about the aims and methods of the labor movement we owe the opportunity for the best Socialist meeting ever held in Westchester County, is not altogether satisfied with the answers he got there.

It is a little unfortunate that Mr. Havemeyer speaks in such loose and

general terms. It is easy to say that the labor organizations ignore the laws by which God has designed them to be governed. It would be just as easy for us to say that Mr. Havemeyer ignores the laws by which God has designed him to be governed.

Very likely he is more intimately familiar with the intentions of divine providence than are we poor workingmen. He has had much more leisure to commune with the Almighty while the workmen were refining sugar or digging coal or weaving cloth or shoveling dirt ten hours a day and coming home too tired in body and mind to rise to high thoughts.

Mr. Baer knows God's wishes as perfectly as the Almighty himself, so far as coal mines and coal-carrying roads are concerned, at least. And Mr. Baer is very frank and open about it. He doesn't hide his light under a bushel. He tells the miners just what God wants them to do. This is only fair. Now if the miners disobey God and ask for an eight-hour day they cannot plead ignorance of His eternal decrees.

There is one other man who knows God's will perfectly and plainly declares it before men. We refer, of course, to the Kaiser. William is a modest man and a peaceable, who loves his subjects like a father. But he knows better than to let his amiable humility get the better of him. He holds himself sternly to duty. He goes about the country and even makes weary pilgrimages to Rome and Jerusalem and Kiel and Constantinople and other holy places, preaching the gospel to his own and to alien peoples.

He leaves the Germans under no cloud of ignorance or doubt as to what God expects of them. He explains to them the divine will that Reichstag members should always vote army and navy appropriations without opposition, that civilians should always yield the way to army officers or meekly resign themselves to being run through the heart for neglect to do so.

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type of public or collective ownership and administration of industry, falling far short of the Socialist ideal. In the first place, it is but one isolated and incomplete industry run as a public service and necessarily connected with and dependent on private capitalist (profit-making) enterprises in related industries which exercise a great influence upon its methods and workings.

It would be wonderful, indeed, if a public institution so organized and so limited did not exhibit to some extent the corrupt tendencies growing out of the fundamentally dishonest principles of capitalist business.

Second, when dishonesty in this service is discovered it causes much greater indignation, is much more generally condemned (in spite of the efforts of powerful interests to conceal it), than dishonesty in private business; and

Third, that far the greater part of the corruption and malfeasance that has from time to time developed in the postal service has arisen just at those points where the public service comes in contact with or merges into private enterprises—in the making of mail contracts with railway and steamship companies, in the relations of the legal department of the service with private law firms, and the like.

Insofar as the Postoffice is truly and independently a public service, it is both purer and more efficient than most private enterprises. Insofar as it is organized on bourgeois lines, it is dependent on capitalist enterprises, or comes in contact with business influences, it is liable to the inefficiency and dishonesty characteristic of a system whose highest rule of conduct is to get something for nothing—that is, to get profit.

A PRACTICAL QUESTION IN SOCIALIST ETHICS. We are asked to answer the following question from a Socialist standpoint:

"Is a woman who before marriage entered into an agreement to be equal with all respects with her husband and, after marriage, helped him in everything, even to the extent of factory work when necessary, and later in business—Is such a woman still dependent on her husband?"

With fear and trembling we undertake the task. We presume that the question our correspondent meant to ask is: From a Socialist standpoint ought such a woman to be regarded as dependent on her husband? Unfortunately we still live in a bourgeois world and "is" is still far from synonymous with "ought to be."

If there is any one dangerous tendency against which the Socialists of the United States have especially to guard at the present time, it is the tendency to a division between the Socialist forces of the East and those of the West. It is not surprising that such a tendency exists, for differing economic and social conditions have, in the past, bred prejudices and misunderstandings, which old-party politicians have sedulously kept alive, and which we unavoidably inherit.

But that is not the question asked. Ought a Socialist to regard his wife as dependent on him in the sense of being his inferior or his pensioner, bound to yield to his will because he is the "bread-winner" of the family? That is the question and we answer it with a most emphatic No.

It is marvelous how great is the power of superficial forms to conceal from men the reality of things. We have met Socialists, even, men who were keen enough to understand the theory of surplus value, but who would give the title of productive workers to such women only as do some work for wages outside of their household duties. That a wife should bear and nurse and care for children and cook and sew and wash and scrub at home, this they did not recognize as equivalent or comparable to the work which the husband does outside the house and by which he gets money to pay the rent and buy food and clothes and fuel. Granting that the husband might find it as hard to keep house properly as the wife to go out and lay

brick property, it would yet be urged that housework is the woman's natural field ("Natural," oh, most confusing of words!) and that her performing her duties in this field does not give her an equal and joint right in the money he gets for his work outside or an equal or joint voice in the use of it. It would be granted that he ought to provide well for her and their children, in proportion to his means; but only in the same way that Bishop Potter and Young Mr. Rockefeller admit that an employer ought to pay and treat his employees well, according to his means.

Such a view is as unreasonable as it is commonly accepted—all but universally accepted, we might say, outside the Socialist influence. What a baker who provides a loaf of bread for the child or a barber who trims its hair or a merchant who supplies it with a toy has rendered an economic service to the father and has a just claim on his purse, but the woman who fed that child with blood and with milk from her own body has no such claim! A hired girl who scrubs another's floor or cooks his steak is a productive worker in the economic sense, but the housewife who does the same thing at home is not? Could anything be more ridiculous? Is not the simple statement of the proposition enough to ensure its rejection?

We do not believe such views, thoughtlessly accepted from bourgeois society, are common in the Socialist movement. There are some Socialists who think (or fail to think) in this fashion, but not many. That there are any is an evidence that, as Comrade Spargis suggests in a passage quoted in this paper last week, in emphasizing the political side of our movement, we have a little too much neglected its vital scientific principles and revolutionary traditions.

If we may venture to express what we hold to be the true Socialist view on the question asked us, we would say: The Socialist must hold to absolute equality of rights between men and women just as firmly as to equality among men. The only distinction he has a right to draw among human beings is that of the social service they render as proportioned to their varying powers.

If our capitalist institutions and customs unjustly put the wife in the position of an inferior, a dependent or pensioner upon her husband, all the more reason for the Socialist to take care that he does not fall into that bourgeois way of thinking, that he, by word or deed, carefully maintains his wife's position as his equal, and not only as his equal, but as his comrade in a genuine Co-operative Commonwealth. In the ideal marriage of the future, to which we should approximate as well as we can in the present, it will not be a question between husband and wife of what you want and what I want, but of what we want. If there does not exist between them such sympathy as to make possible this unity of interest and will, then they are not truly married, no matter what priest or magistrate may have sanctioned their union. But even in such a case, where a recognition of separate interests and separate wills is unavoidable, then the true Socialist will certainly hold himself strictly to a recognition of his wife's equal right with himself in economic as well as in other relations.

If there is any one dangerous tendency against which the Socialists of the United States have especially to guard at the present time, it is the tendency to a division between the Socialist forces of the East and those of the West. It is not surprising that such a tendency exists, for differing economic and social conditions have, in the past, bred prejudices and misunderstandings, which old-party politicians have sedulously kept alive, and which we unavoidably inherit.

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PROPERTY SPEAKS ABOUT ITS OWN RIGHTS.

By Horace Traubel.

The plutocrats and the potentates and their fawners and poor relations have defamed and dumbed the world for many generations by their declarations upon the subject of the "rights of property." But I have never heard property boasting about its own rights.

"I do not know that I do know who owns me," responded property. "But I do know who does not own me. I certainly do not belong to the man who did nothing to produce me. Who did produce me? There you have got me. I am not sure that I know who produced me. But I am sure that I know what produced me. Labor produced me. To labor I belong. So I return to the point from which I started. My right is the right to return to my makers. All your rage and rant about the rights of property has fouled because you have started with an unstable assumption. Certainly, the ruling class is able adequately to test the benevolent tolerance of an endowed religion. Had a bishop been at the head of the postoffice department, for instance, this administration would not have been worried by recent disclosures.

The good Tsar, who seems never to open his mouth without letting God fall out of it, has also been invoking a blessing on the successful resurrections of the Belgrade murder. What an amusing collection of adjectives those crowned heads are. He prays for this enterprise which King Peter is undertaking for the happiness of the people. What a bluff! Why, the crown came to the follow by mail. And to promote the happiness of the people is just the very thing it did not come to him for.

By the way, if the Russian government goes on, as now investigating the wholesale murder of the Jews, it will wind up by discovering that those wicked people entered into a conspiracy to murder themselves and bribed the poor murderers to do the deed just for political effect. Oh, those Jews!

"If labor should ever dare make an issue—" "Just as you say," retorted property. "Your case with labor you will settle with labor. Your case with me you will settle with me. You seem to forget that you fellows might all in a bunch to-morrow eat or drink or sex yourselves to death without fatal hurt to the society, while I would go on living and loving just about the same without as with you. With you out of the road labor is made more than ever useful. With labor out of the road you are made more than ever useless. Labor can take care of itself whatever happens. But how can you take care of yourself if a certain thing that is bound soon to happen happens? You might destroy all the property of the earth without essential ruin to labor. Labor would roll up its sleeves, wrestle with the earth and the air and the water, and round up again in its present estate. But where would you round up?"

"But I still assert the rights of property." "Assert and be damned," cried property. "But until you have worked some what right have you to any property? And even after you have labored some what right have you to any property which belongs to any other or but a few? Of one thing society is getting rigidly determined upon. To get rid of the bun. The bun by whatever polite name called is still the bun. You may call him a savior of society or a capitalist or anything else. He is still only the bun. After labor has got rid of the bun it will have another question to settle wholly within itself. In what respect any individual right to property? With the enlightenment of the consciousness and conscience of the race labor is getting more and more uncertain on that point. The finer the individual soul the less you hear about private property."

"You must feel like Japhet in search of a father," interposed money bug commiseratingly—"you refuse my parentage. But you admit that you have no parent to substitute for me." "I am anxious but I am satisfied," said property. "I would rather go to all than a few because that would relieve the world of the most serious feuds, which are to me a constant source of sorrow. One thing is clear to me. In a world in which the best of me was reserved for all I would no longer see myself served up to the castes as a result of oppression. I will then be able to sleep nights. Now I am haunted by the injustices of the world. I am the innocent counter of those injustices. I shall be happier when I feel myself absorbed in the practices of a nobler democracy. Until then my rights will be my wrongs and you who mouth me most loudly will be at heart my most traitorous enemy."

I left with money bug. Money bug was disturbed. "I'm sorry," he said, "I had no idea the devil would find property his advocate. Property has stuffed my pillow with daggers."

A PROLETARIAN HYMN. We are the landless many, The landless of the earth; The tyrant and the spoiler Have stripped us ere our birth; But now to win our birthright, Our battle-cry we raise, To gain the glory, glory, Of the coming days.

No flag have we, nor nation, Nor cult nor creed have we; The wide earth is our country, Our clan humanity; And none but they who labor Shall win the need of praise And share the glory, glory, Of the coming days.

The day is long and toilsome, And heavy are our hands; Our hearts are sad with striving To win the heedless lands; But still, with eyes uplifted Across the cloudy ways, We see the glory, glory, Of the coming days.

The harvest now is ripened, The waiting time is done, The vineyards all are purple Beneath the autumn sun; And we who sowed in weeping, When tears beddewed our gaze, Shall see the glory, glory, Of the coming days.

Webster Rogers. BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

The venerable Metropolitan of Belgrade, who has been hanging his old conscience to bleach on the back of the throne for a good many years and has doubtless been kept busy loyally forgiving the sins and blessing the two sinners recently murdered, is now, as far as reformation will permit, running over himself to bless the successful assassins. So we need not be timid as to setting up a state church, whether we are Democrats or Republicans. She is full of mercy. Indeed, it is in the department of morals alone that a ruling class is able adequately to test the benevolent tolerance of an endowed religion. Had a bishop been at the head of the postoffice department, for instance, this administration would not have been worried by recent disclosures.

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PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary sent charters to four new locals last week—McCabe and Phoenix in Arizona and Orange and Macon in Georgia—there being as yet no state or territorial organizations there.

In view of the splendid results of the German election, the 21st A. D. at its last meeting instructed its delegates in the General Committee to urge that an earnest attempt be made to induce August Bebel to come to the United States for an agitation tour. It was believed that a visit from Comrade Bebel would have a great effect in strengthening the Socialist movement in this country.

National Organizer John W. Brown, who was selected to fill Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont, reports successful meetings in the former state, where he closed on June 13. He spoke in Rochester, Milford, Nashua, Manchester, Concord (twice), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keene, and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton, and Keene, with increase of membership, and prospects of new locals where none were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 15. Comrade White of Massachusetts is also being special dates in Maine upon request of the State Committee.

Local Hudson County, N. J., has sent out to all trade unions in that county a circular letter stating the position of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) in regard to trade unionism and explaining that it has no connection whatever with the Socialist Labor Party or the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The County Committee of Union County, N. J., met at Westfield, June 11, Sam Knapp presiding. A committee was elected to visit the Plainfield Socialist Club and try to induce it to affiliate with the party. As the Mayor of Plainfield refuses to allow Socialist public meetings there, it was resolved that the comrades of the county must cooperate to show him that he cannot make us. It was reported that Branch Greenwood will hold a German agitation meeting and Branch Elizabeth will celebrate the Social Democratic victory in the German elections. A committee was elected to arrange an outing for the Socialists of Union County to be held on July 20 at Comrade Kakosch's farm at Gallop Hill. The report of the delegates to the State Committee was accepted and in the matter of the proposed withdrawal of the present National Committeeman they were instructed to hear all sides and use their best judgment.

Comrade Oswald is having good success on his agitation tour in southern New Jersey. He held a good street meeting in Camden; the crowd asked questions and showed genuine interest. Comrade made special inquiry to see if he was able to attend the next meeting of Local Camden. Comrade Leeds of Moorestown helped both by speaking and by assisting in the sale of literature. Fifty copies of The Worker were distributed and some subscriptions taken. At Rosenhayn Comrade Oswald found that while the organization had been neglected, there are good stalwart Socialists there. A successful public meeting was held and the crowd eagerly took all the literature that was handed and wanted more. The next stop was at Vineland. Comrade Oswald says the town is "fairly saturated with Socialism, but for the most part not of the militant kind."

The Tenth Ward Branch, Jersey City, N. J., will hold a street meeting at Five Corners every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

Comrades Schwartz and Wagenlander will make a bicycle tour of Allegheny County, Pa., and vicinity in the latter part of July and hold agitation meetings. Comrades and sympathizers desiring dates will please write to Fred L. Schwartz, 809 Concord street, Allegheny, Pa.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Maryland will be held on Monday, June 29, at Labor Lyceum, 1011 East Baltimore street, Baltimore.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washouts. He visited Tullahoma, Manchester, Knoxville, Sweetwater, and Chattanooga in Tennessee and Blue Ridge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (two days), Midland, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta in Georgia. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweetwater, Canton, Columbus, and Macon.

Comrade Chandler of West Palm Beach, Fla., is a new convert and an earnest one. He hails from South Carolina, but has been in Florida a few months, got acquainted with the Socialist movement there, and is now firing volleys of Socialist literature back into his old home—at long range, but well aimed. Incidentally, he is hustling in West Palm Beach and sends in twelve new yearly subscriptions for The Worker this week. May his tribe increase.

Comrade Westmeyer of Newport, Ky., writes for three hundred copies of the present issue of The Worker and two hundred copies of "Labor Policies and Socialist Politics." Comrade Chase has been at work there this week and the people want to read about Socialism.

State Secretary Critchlow of Ohio writes that the state headquarters force has been working overtime ever since the convention and the work is just getting arranged again into systematic method. Plans are being laid for the fall campaign and literature bearing the state ticket and emblem in addition to the regular propaganda material is being prepared for distribution. The lecture tours for Caldwell and Kirkpatrick are being successful and excellent work has been done during the past week. Cald-

well has held successful meetings this week at Conneaut, Elyria, Akron, and Wadsworth, while Kirkpatrick has been holding forth in the southern part of the state at Jacksonville, Corning, Newark, and McMechen. Another man will shortly be put at work, when it will be possible to reach every part of the state thoroughly before election.—The street agitation has been started in Dayton and Comrades Lewis, Gardner, Hynes, Martin, and others will be heard at regular intervals on the corners from now on. State Secretary Critchlow has, so far at least, had to forego the pleasure of acting on the "box" because of the official duties at the state office which requires attention day and night.—John W. Martin of Dayton has been selected by the Local Group to act as State Secretary's Assistant.

The state referendum in Indiana resulted in the re-election of James Ouel as State Secretary and the election of S. M. Reynolds as National Committeeman with Matt Hollenbarger as Alternate. Comrades Ouel and Reynolds both belong to Terre Haute, where the referendum also decided that state headquarters be located.

The Socialists of Eastern Michigan will hold a conference at Island Lake, July 4, for the purpose of extending the open-air circuit system to new towns. The occasion is a picnic. A. M. Dewey has been invited to address the meeting, and Comrade Walter will also speak.

State Organizer Lamb of Michigan reports that the politicians of Dryden have learned a lesson. They tried to prevent Comrade O'Hare from speaking on the street, the Marshal and the Mayor in turn coming to stop the meeting. But the speaker insisted on his rights, the crowd would not be interrupted, and the officials finally retreated with a less exaggerated idea of their own importance.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made forty-three speeches and organized fourteen locals in Oregon from April 15 to May 31. The locals were at Drain, Cottage Grove, Turner, Oregon City, Aunsley, Stayton, Detroit, Lebanon, Solo, Independence, Dallas, Sheridan, McMalville, and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter opposition from the supporters of capitalism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and seats stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few dates in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

They are quick and discerning people out in Idaho. A Malin man writes: "I found a copy of your paper on the street and it preaches my views and doctrine I wish to see more of it. Enclosed find 25 cents for which please send me The Worker for six months." We wouldn't advise throwing the paper down in the street as the best means of introducing it to the public, but it seems to work sometimes.

Local Peekskill does its good share to keep our subscription list growing. Comrade Hecker sends in five this week. E. L. Holmes has been chosen as Dues Collector and is meeting with good success. The local took in two new members at the last meeting and has more in sight for next time. The comrades are hustling for the Automobile Fund.

The City Executive Committee of Local New York, Social Democratic Party, has decided to hold a public meeting in Cooper Union on Friday evening, July 3, in celebration of the results of the German elections. Good speakers will discuss the Socialist victory in the Kaiser's domain and its meaning for us in Morgan's empire. Admission will be free.

Charles H. Matchett, the old war horse of the Socialist movement, who was obliged by the failure of his health to get out of reach of the movement two years ago, has returned in much improved health and in excellent spirits. He was greeted by about a hundred old comrades and friends last Sunday evening at a banquet given in his honor at the Union Square Hotel. Dr. Furman presided and Peter E. Burrows, followed by a score of others in turn, voiced the general appreciation of the guest's sterling qualities as a man and a fighter for Socialism. Comrade Matchett doesn't enjoy personal honor, but in a characteristic response he accepted the praises, not for himself, but for the movement and all who are battling for it.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D. a committee from the C. E. C. was present and explained the necessity of immediately organizing the Second Agitation District, comprising the 6th, 10th, and 14th A. D. Comrades Stolder, Birk, and E. Meyer were elected a committee to work in conjunction with the Union Square Hotel. Dr. Furman, followed by a score of others in turn, voiced the general appreciation of the guest's sterling qualities as a man and a fighter for Socialism. Comrade Matchett doesn't enjoy personal honor, but in a characteristic response he accepted the praises, not for himself, but for the movement and all who are battling for it.

The regular meeting of the 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. of Brooklyn will take place Tuesday, June 30, at the house of Comrade Furman, 121 Schermerhorn street. All members must be present. Leonard A. Abbott will speak on William Morris on Sunday evening, June 28, in Central Hall, 410 Stone avenue, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the William Morris Educational Society. All are welcome.

The plebe of the Brooklyn Socialist Club, in spite of the very unfavorable weather, was a decided success. A good crowd turned out, and there was every evidence of general enjoyment of the occasion. Accounts are not all closed yet, but it is known that a neat sum was netted for the campaign.

ago there were but seven. Comrade Pledman's class in Socialism and public speaking came to a conclusion last week, as the splendid agitation is about to start on his tour of 183 states. There are ten members of Typographical Union No. 6 in this branch and more coming. Wm. Edwards was chosen as Financial Secretary. Oliver Smith as Recording Secretary. Wm. Paschberg as Treasurer. Edward Cassidy as Organizer; Kanely, Edwards, and Smith as delegates to the General Committee; Eggerton, Saphro, and Abrams to the Harlem Agitation Committee.

The 21st A. D. now charges an initiation fee of 50 cents, half of which goes to pay for a six-months' subscription for The Worker or some other party paper, at the member's choice.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows next week under the direction of the West Side Agitation Committee: Monday, June 29, 15th A. D., southeast corner Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, with Wood and Abraham as speakers; Tuesday, 25th A. D., northeast corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, Wood and Cassidy; Wednesday, 9th A. D., southeast corner Beach and Varick streets, Wood and Finger; also 7th A. D., southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, Phillips and Ufert; Thursday, 9th A. D., northwest corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, Wood and Abraham; 13th A. D., northwest corner Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, Searing and Cole; Friday, 11th A. D., northwest corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Mayes and Droste.

In spite of the very bad weather last Saturday evening, a considerable number of Social Democratic voters turned out to the meeting called by the Yorkville Agitation Committee and one result was the enrollment of fifteen new members for the affiliated districts.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Club of Yorkville the Secretary was instructed to correspond with all progressive organizations in that part of the city, with a view to getting new members for the Club. A committee will also visit many of these organizations.

A meeting of the Annexed District will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, June 29, at the residence of Comrade D. F. Featherston on Poplar street, Westchester, for the purpose of organizing a party branch, as this district covers a large territory.

The Social Democratic Women's Society has arranged a meeting for July in East New York and one for August in Elizabeth, N. J., where prominent speakers will lecture on Woman Suffrage. No woman should fail to attend them. Ten thousand pamphlets discussing this question will be distributed. The organization will also add Local New York at the picnic on Sunday, July 19, and take the various games in hand.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee is pushing the distribution of Socialist literature. The other day this Committee took five hundred copies each of the Socialist Literature Company, one containing "The Socialist View of the Waterbury Strike," "Real Race Suicide," and "The Incentive," the other containing "Prepare for the Campaign," "The Road to the Social Problem," and "Socialism versus Class Hatred." These pamphlets are sold at 75 cents a hundred and will be found very useful for propaganda.

The Daily Globe Conference of Brooklyn will meet Thursday, June 25, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and delegates should endeavor to be there promptly at 8 p. m.

The regular meeting of the 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. of Brooklyn will take place Tuesday, June 30, at the house of Comrade Furman, 121 Schermerhorn street. All members must be present.

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Editor of The Worker.—I note that in your issue of June 21 Comrade Critchlow characterizes my report of Ohio state convention as a "gross misstatement of facts." In justice to you as well as myself I desire a few lines in reply.

1. Yes, it was held in Fraternity Hall instead of Friendship Hall, as my memorandum shows—a slip of the pen by a sleepy writer.

2. I reported the names of the three regular secretaries. During the last hour of the session two substitutes were selected to take the places of those having to leave. This was an omission, not a "gross misstatement of facts."

3. I noted figures as read by the Secretary, and he has the report. I only noted that my figures correspond with those taken by comrades sitting beside me.

4. All who were present know I simply stated a fact in saying his report was sent back to permit him to strike out the language objected to by the committee, who were sustained by the convention.

5. There came from the committee, of which Comrade Critchlow and myself were members, a resolution to amend the constitution, the wording of which was changed by the committee, and which was adopted by the convention as reported and, with all other matter, to go to referendum. I took it for granted the referendum was understood as all nations things that come by the way. This proposition was submitted by one of the comrades Critchlow's particular friends.

pledged or displeased at what was said by the speakers. I know all I heard talked of was Stayton's address. The way the other speaker solicited audience from over the stage to sing his praises to the local comrades and urged them to have him speak after Stayton, together with what he admitted on the floor of the convention, caused me to omit giving him any advertisement; a thing he has the nerve personally to solicit. Comrade Critchlow's own statement will, I feel, justify my use of the word "unpleasant," to which he takes so much exception.

I think that my action in the convention will prove that no one is more strongly opposed to these dispositions against the party's best workers than I, but there is a sharp distinction between open statement of fact and such backbiting insinuations and calling of names as Frank P. O'Hare was forced on the floor of the convention to admit being guilty of.

I know twenty years' active participation in minority party politics has demonstrated that falsification of facts always "comes home to roost," and I want to say to Comrade Critchlow in all kindness that he is likely to learn this fact. I believe all fair-minded delegates to the state convention will know that my report was not "a gross misstatement of facts." Those who were not there will learn the truth in due time. I can afford to await the ultimate verdict.

Fraternally, C. R. M., Tiffin, O., June 20.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR MAY

The monthly financial report for May sent out by the National Secretary (delayed because of his absence in Massachusetts) shows a very satisfactory condition of affairs, though the figures are not quite so large as those for April. The totals are:

Balance, May 1 \$388.79
Receipts for May 1,033.21
Total \$1,422.00
Expenditures 712.07

Items of income were: Dues from state committees—California, \$77.85; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$20.70; Illinois, \$99; Indiana, \$30; Iowa, \$28.30; Kansas, \$24.50; Kentucky, \$18.75; Maine, \$15; Michigan, \$10; Minnesota, \$26.10; Missouri, \$25; Montana, \$29; Nebraska, \$8.25; New York, \$109; North Dakota, \$18.75; Oregon, \$14.45; Pennsylvania, \$25; South Dakota, \$5; Vermont, \$4.00; Washington, \$27.85; W. T. Mills, donation from locals in unorganized states—Alabama, \$10.10; Arkansas, \$15.10; Arizona, \$21.80; Georgia, \$2.85; Idaho Territory, \$11.10; Louisiana, \$6.10; Maryland, \$2.50; Rhode Island, \$1.00; Tennessee, \$7.20; Virginia, \$4; Washington, D. C., \$2; Wyoming, \$4.80; from members-at-large, \$1.30; supplies, \$28.73; Special Organizing Fund, \$27.85; W. T. Mills, donation of expenses attending National Committee meeting, \$22; donation to apply on payment of old debts, through The Worker, \$17; miscellaneous, \$4.

Items of expenses were: Salaries—Wm. Mailly, \$94.28; W. E. Clark, \$74; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$32; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B. (Chas. Bebe, \$40; A. S. Edwards, \$40; on old debts of Springfield, N. E. C., Geo. J. Speyer, \$40; for organizing, John M. Ray, \$21.00; expenses of Wm. Mailly, Boston to Omaha, Feb., 1933, \$55.72; office rent, \$15; printing, \$31; office help, \$12; postage, \$54.85; stationery, \$50.55; express, freight, ex. change, telegrams, etc., \$40.94.

National Committeeman Mills lays in an article published in several party papers, complained of by statement in the April report, the National Secretary appends to his report the following note: "In the account of expenses of the National Committee meeting held in 1933, which was sent out by me on May 7, it was reported that \$31.75 had been paid toward the expenses of Walter Thomas Mills, representing Kansas. This amount was incurred for the meeting of 1932, but was not paid until Jan. 29, 1933, when former Secretary Greenbaum received from the State Secretary of Kansas the account, dated Jan. 23, 1933, with the request that it be applied to the dues account of Kansas. The request was complied with.

The expenses of the National Committee from Kansas for the 1932 meeting were \$22, and were donated by Comrade Mills to the national organization. Inasmuch as no account of this year's expenses and the donation had been received by me from Comrade Mills when the report for 1932 was issued, and the cash book of former Secretary Greenbaum did not specifically itemize, I assumed that the \$31.75 entered as paid on Jan. 29, 1933, was for expenses incurred this year, and I so reported it. This would not have occurred if the National Committeeman from Kansas had filed the account of his expenses for 1933 in regular order. The account of his expenses was not received until May 18.

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THE ORGANIZING FUND.

National Organizer Mailly acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special Organizing Fund: Worwitsers Club, Roxbury, Mass., \$2; Local Lake, Wisla, \$9 cents; South Dakota State Committee, \$14.75; Joe A. Thomas, Medford, Ore., monthly contribution, 25 cents; Second Ward Branch, Local Paterson, N. J., \$2.50; Local Terry, S. D., \$14.75; Local Lookoeka, Okla., \$2.50; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.50; Local Hanmond, Minn., \$1.50; G. Ganser, New York City, 50 cents; Local E. Providence, R. I., \$1; Albert Muehlers and E. F. Tardella, 50 cents each; Wm. Henke, 50 cents; Henry Huggins, Des Moines, \$1; Local Rockford, Ill., \$7.50; total for week, \$31; previously acknowledged, \$178.00; total to noon, June 20, \$214.00.

This is the best report for the last four weeks, but it is not up to the weekly average of May.

South Dakota comes to the front beautifully. In fact, nearly the whole of this week's work in the field comes from west of the Mississippi. Let us see New York appearing a little better in this role of honor between now and the opening of our local cam-

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GUSTAV LEIST, X. L. LAUNDRY, 774 Second Ave.

ANARCHISM A Criticism and History of the Anarchist Movement by E. V. ZENKER.

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH? A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music by Peter E. Burrows, will be sent to any person who sends us a new subscriber for The Worker within two weeks. Address THE WORKER, 184 William St., New York.

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Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

COACHMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 64, 65 and 66 East 94th Street, District I (Boheman), 331 East 84th Street, District II, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District III, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District IV, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District V, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VI, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VII, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District VIII, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District IX, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m. District X, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.

LOCAL 476 MACHINISTS UNION (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month at 8 p. m. District No. 11, meets every Tuesday at Boheman Hall, 323 E. 75th St. District No. 12, meets every Tuesday at Kelly's Bar, 133 E. 100th St. District No. 13, meets every Tuesday at Faulstich's Hall, 1531 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties, meets every Friday, at 11 A. M. at headquarters, Zibetti's Hall, cor. Bleeker street and Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION of Solidarity and Socialist Thought, meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1st and 3rd Thursday.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, meets every Sunday, 10-30 A. M., in Link's Hall, 231 E. 38th street, New York City. Secretary, J. H. Schaeffle, 362 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

BRANCH OLENDALE LOCAL QUEENS (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Glendale.

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The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 183 local branches with 25,700 male and 4,500 female members. It has been creating among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches. The initiation fee of \$2.00 for the first class and \$1.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$10.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.00 for 40 weeks for every week of interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive the same sick benefit and length of time, \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 for every member and for his wife and unmarried dependents of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches. 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THE PROBLEM OF RAPID TRANSIT.

By Warren Atkinson.

New York City has increased in population 47 per cent. in ten years. The causes that make it to the interest of large numbers of people to remove to the cities are in the nature of the business system which offers to them a living in the manufacturing cities which they do not make on the mortgage...

Investors in the stocks of the street railway companies will admit that their investments are governed by their purpose to get the largest possible profits, dividends, on their capital. Their profit is the difference between the income and the expense of the business. They are consequently interested in having this difference as large as possible...

It will be urged that the income does not permit the necessary changes. The low rate of interest on stock will be cited to prove this. It is perfectly well known that the rate of interest on face value of any stock has no meaning whatever to show the rate of profit on investment unless the capital actually involved in the business is known.

There are people in every community who hover between the hope of profit by the present business system and the fear of being crushed by it into the great mass of the working class. The foundation of this business system is the control of the land, machinery, and organization necessary for production and trade by the few that they may employ the products of the labor of the many.

There is a vast difference between the "seab" and the mere non-unionist. Non-unionists are those workers who drudge along like "dumb driven cattle," taking no part in the great industrial struggles that are being waged around them. "Seabs" are those who take an active part in the fight against the workers of their own trade.

AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Long Controversy Apparently Closed by Congress of General Vote Continuing Headquarters at Omaha and Installing New Quorum.

Under date June 20, National Secretary Mally reports the vote of the National Committee on three propositions that have recently come before it: 1. Mills' motion to strike out from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted at the meeting of the National Committee in February the clause: "At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliances."

The motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions is carried by a vote of 17 to 5, as follows: Yes—Richardson, Cal; Beryln, Ill; Work, Iowa; Mills, Kas.; Dobbs, Ky.; Talbot, Minn.; Fox, Me.; Turner, Mo.; Christenson, Neb.; Clafin, N. H.; Goebel, N. J.; Massey, N. D.; Critchlow, Ohio; Halbrooks, Okla.; Lovett, S. D.; and Untermaier and Roe of the Quorum; No—Mahoney, Ind.; Carey, Mass.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; Boserup, Wash.; not voting—LaKamp, Colo.; Healey, Fla.; Miller, Ida.; Raebel, Mich.; Fox, Mont.; Berger, Wis.

The Nebraska protest (based upon the circumstances attending the submission of the headquarters question by the Ohio State Committee, as already reported at length in The Worker) was submitted to the National Committee in the following form: "First—Was the national referendum on the question of headquarters properly put by the Ohio State Committee?"

The Quorum met at Omaha on June 21, all the members—Lovett, Roe, Ersk, Untermaier, and Turner—being present, with the National Secretary, and canvassed the general vote of the party on the question of location of headquarters and composition of Quorum. The returns as already formally announced (see The Worker of May 31) were found to be correct, with some slight changes, not affecting the result. The Quorum accepted the National Committee for Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky for those heretofore serving and adjourned sine die. Comrades Untermaier, Turner, and Lovett submitted a brief statement of their position, with a suggestion that the constitution be amended in accordance with the result of the general vote.

The Army in the Rear. The army in the rear is the first and best stanza of a "song of revolt" written by Henry Lawson, the Australian poet of Labor, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. We take them from Robert Rives LaMonte's article on Lawson in the June number of "The Comrade."

I listened through the music and the sounds of revelry, And all the hollow noises of that year of jubilee. I heard beyond the cheering and beyond the trumpets' blare The steady tramp of thousands that were marching in the rear. Tramp! tramp! tramp! They seem to shake the air. Those never ceasing footsteps of the outskirts of the rear.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

popular scientific quarterly "Swiatlo" ("Light"), afterwards turned into a bi-monthly; in 1900 a new monthly, "Kurserek," was started, giving news of foreign politics and the Socialist movement abroad; in 1908 a Yiddish quarterly was started to meet the increasing needs of the Jewish proletariat; last year the Polish Socialist Party began to publish an irregularly appearing paper, "Swiatka" ("Straggles"), for the use of Lithuanian provinces, and a bi-monthly, "Gazeta Ludowa" ("People's Gazette"), for peasants and land laborers, who still form a majority of the population in Poland.

Beyond the struggle with political and economical oppression, the Polish Socialist Party leads a constant struggle with the Polish "conciliation party"—as those few people are called who support the Russian government—with Clericalism, Antisemitism, and Nationalism, which, as everywhere, form the necessary attributes of modern bourgeois society. The Catholic clergy, who in bygone days had been openly or silently opposed to the Russian rule, now turn into defenders of the "established order," use their pulpits for denouncing Socialism, and sometimes simply co-operate with gendarmes in ferreting out Socialist agitators.

And this "social cost" of our propaganda is enormous. Prisons and Siberia take every year a heavy tax from the ranks of the party. I have not in hand the data concerning the number of victims, in the last two years, but the following statistics may be taken as an idea of what is the "social cost" of working for Socialism in Poland:

In the year 1896, forty-two comrades were committed for aggregate sentences of ten years of hard labor, thirteen and one-half years of prison, seventy-seven years of exile to Siberia, forty-one years of Northern Russia, thirteen years of exile from Poland.

The Russian government, seeing the increase of revolutionary propaganda, applies again and again prosecutions, and devises new kinds of administrative machinery for crushing the organization. The corps of gendarmes and secret police are increased; in Warsaw, parallel with gendarmes, a special force of local political police ("schtraim") has been formed only to contrive of Russian administrators—"the factory police"—was set to work in every factory there are a few officials whose only occupation is the supervision of workmen and discouraging them from forming any combination. Every strike of workmen meets with the staunch opposition of the government; this method comes sometimes even to this, that during strikes living conditions are so strict that any kind of success, Russian government expressly prohibit factory owners from making any concessions to labor. In such conditions every workman must become a Socialist; we in Poland do not even understand how a distinction can be drawn between a Labor movement and a Socialist movement—a distinction so apparent in England. The policy of the Russian government is based only to still further the conviction of the people that, first of all, they must get rid of the domination of the Tsar; and everyone understands that in such surroundings the class war must develop into the struggle for political independence. Herein lies the secret why our propaganda, in spite of all persecutions, continually goes forward and finds acceptance by the masses.

Since the year 1890 the Polish Socialist Party determined to celebrate the First of May and called on the workers to make that day a general holiday. The celebration of the First of May, started in that year, was observed, in spite of all obstacles and persecutions, by thousands of workmen. In 1908 a new step was taken, and in order to celebrate the international holiday, a public meeting and a strike of a country where all public gatherings are quite free, a demonstration does not seem to be anything extraordinary. But the significance of May Day demonstration in Poland, where all things are prohibited, and the impression of it on the spirit of the people, can only be comprehended when we take into consideration the fact that such demonstrations have not taken place since those held in the year 1862, on the eve of the last revolution. The May Day demonstration, originated in 1868, takes place now every year, and year by year the number of demonstrators increases; neither Cossack charges nor the arrest of hundreds of people can prevent the workmen from demonstrating their dissatisfaction with the existing order. What more, demonstrations and different forms of celebration of the First of May have spread from Warsaw over the provinces, marking everywhere the progress of Socialist propaganda. As we have already said, it is only about a year ago that the Polish Socialist Party began the work among the peas-

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

PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND DANCING. DIRECTIONS TO "THE PARK"—Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Car at 129th St. and 3d Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and 8th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Cars; also from City Hall or South Ferry "L" road to 177th St. and Third (Tremont) Ave. and then with Trolley Car to Park.

CONTRIBUTIONS. J. P. Macdonald, Boston, \$1.00. J. E. Hoagwood, city, 1.00. Ralph Buck, Brooklyn, 2.50. Punch Card 98, city, 3.00. B. Holzman, city, .60. L. H. Alwine, Spring Forge, Pa., 5.00. C. H. Storer, Spring Forge, Pa., 2.00. Previously acknowledged, 1,721.00. Total contributions, \$1,736.10.

CASH ON PLEDGES. O. Wegener, city, \$1.50. Geo. Lochat, Glendale, .25. Aug. Fless, Glendale, .10. Wm. G. Smith, Glendale, .25. Chas. Kircher, Glendale, .25. Aug. Thompson, Glendale, .25. Henry Suppl, Glendale, .25. A. W. Kaplan, city, 1.00. B. Holzman, city, 1.00. Emil Zimmerman, Newark, 3.00. Edw. Rau, Newark, 2.00. G. A. K. city, .25. A. McDonald, Brooklyn, 1.00. John Beaman, Westfield, N.J., 1.00. C. Zeltbach, Westfield, N.J., 1.00. Robt. Ott, Westfield, N.J., 1.00. Z. M. Lebed, city, 1.00. H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N.J., 1.00. Dr. Himovitch, city, 3.00. M. M. Bartholomev, city, 3.00. Northwestern Br., Phila., Pa., 1.00. L. Greene, city, 1.00. Previously acknowledged, 3,116.90. Total cash on pledges, \$3,147.75. Cash contributions as above, 1,736.10. Total, \$4,883.85.

ORGANIZING THE YOUNG SOCIALISTS.

In view of the good work done by the Young People's Social Democratic Clubs of Yorkville and of Brooklyn it has been decided to form a similar organization to be known as the Downtown Young People's Social Democratic Club, for the young Socialists of the Sixth, Tenth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the present and immediate struggle for Socialism also depends upon the sage of the present revolution. We are therefore, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support the present revolution by every means within its condition and to elect Socialists to political office, in order to facilitate the attainment of its economic aims.

FOR THE DAILY.

By the statement appended hereto, the comrades of New York and vicinity will notice that instalments on pledges to the Daily Globe Fund have been paid very poorly the past month, and they are reminded that it is their duty to see that their instalments are forwarded to Secretary Butcher, as the Association now has no paid officers to attend to the collection of same.

BOSTON SOCIALIST PICNIC.

The committee in charge of the Boston Socialist Club picnic to be held on July 4 has arrangements complete and is confident it will be the best and largest picnic ever held in Boston. There will be baseball, tug of war between Brockton and Haverhill teams and between the winner and a Boston team, a basketball game between the German Workmen's Club and the People's Institute, and other games. Mayor Flinders of Haverhill and Mayor Coulter of Brockton will speak. A fine souvenir has been prepared, containing portraits of our Socialist officials in Massachusetts and much other attractive matter. The souvenir alone, the committee says, is worth the price of admission. Those who cannot attend the picnic can get copies by mail, at 10 cents each, from G. G. Hall, Secretary, 250 Westville street, Dorchester.

NORWEGIAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL IS KILLED.

The prompt and vigorous protest of the working people of Norway against the proposed law, modeled on that recently adopted in Holland and similar to that proposed in Connecticut this year, to penalize strikes, resulted in the defeat of the bill when it came to a vote in the Lagting—the lower house of the Norwegian parliament.

FOR CITY CONVENTION.

Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers for the ensuing election and to attend to such other matters as may come before the convention, will be held on Saturday, the fourth day of July, 1903, at 10 a. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

PUBLIC 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.

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 the 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 International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the overthrow of the present capitalist system with sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of concentrating the powers of government and administration for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into ownership by the entire people.

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief antagonists of the present capitalist system. The trade-union movement is the natural result of the exploitation of other industries and economic side of the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trade and labor movement, and to realize the necessity that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as in building up a strong political party.

We call the attention of trade-unions to the fact that the class struggle is to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, it is to-day the exploitation of labor by labor. The exploitation of labor will only come to an end when society is ruled by the collective interests of all the people. It is the duty of every trade-union to realize the necessity of independent political action on Socialist lines, to join the Socialist Party and assist in building up a strong political party.

The economic interests of the capitalist class and the interests of the working class are irreconcilable. The capitalist class, in order to maintain its position of power, is ever increasing its exploitation of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalist class and the wage-workers. The capitalist class, in order to maintain its position of power, is ever increasing its exploitation of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalist class and the wage-workers.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the present and immediate struggle for Socialism also depends upon the sage of the present revolution. We are therefore, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support the present revolution by every means within its condition and to elect Socialists to political office, in order to facilitate the attainment of its economic aims.

The progressive reduction of the hours of labor for all workers is a necessary step to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor. A State or national insurance of working people against the risk of unemployment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the workers.

The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order to secure the full product of their labor. The education of all children up to the age of sixteen years in technical and manual art for books, clothing, and food.

Equal rights and equal political rights for men and women. The initiative and referendum, proposition and recall, and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

The Socialists will support every step in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist system.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated the need for a political organization to adequately and consistently represent the struggles of the working class, and

Whereas, all radical and reform parties, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the World, the Socialist Party, have, after a brief existence, united in the formation of the Socialist Party, and

Whereas, any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party, and

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SOCIALISM and the Social Movement in the 19th Century. BY WERNER SOMMERT. With a Chronicle of the Social Movement 1780-1890. Cloth, 12mo, 218 Pages. Publisher's Price, 75c. Retail Price, 1.00. Postage, 10 cts. extra.

HOW TO ORGANIZE LOCALS. 1. Five or more persons may organize a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with all other political parties.

REALIZABLE IDEALS. Ideals are all right, but ideals are only founded on bedrock when grounded on the laws actually at work in human nature and human society.

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

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