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# The Worker.

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## GRAND MASS MEETING IN COOPER UNION

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

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

On Friday evening of this week, the eve of Independence Day, the Social Democrats of New York City will hold a grand mass meeting in Cooper Union to celebrate the splendid progress made by our comrades in Germany toward the achievement of the international emancipation of the working class from the rule of capitalism.

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

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

It is right and proper that the workmen of the United States should join with their brothers overseas in rejoicing over the great progress made there, just as the workmen of Germany will look eagerly for news of our election in November and heartily rejoice in the good news of the growth of Socialism that we are going to send them.

### We Share the Victory.

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

It is no longer, as in ages past, a question of nation against nation. This is the direct inheritance of internationalism. The one real issue is that of class against class, that of the ruled and exploited and oppressed working class of all lands against the rulers and exploiters and oppressors of all lands.

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

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

### Gain 900,000.

In 1898 the Social Democratic Party in the German Empire cast 2,113,000 votes. On June 16 of the present year, according to the latest official reports, we marched to the polls and registered our numerical strength at 3,008,000. NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOLDIERS ADDED TO THE VOTING ARMY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PROLETARIAT—nine hundred thousand additional votes, not against the foolish Kaiser alone, not against militarism and bureaucracy and clericalism alone, but against the whole system of economic autocracy, of capitalist class rule, that maintains arrogant officialdom, that foments wars and necessitates armies and navies, that perpetuates ignorance and prejudice—against the whole capitalist system, with all the evils that it implies.

These are nine hundred thousand added votes for freedom in the United States and for freedom in Russia, for freedom in the Philippines and for freedom in South Africa, as well as for the freedom of the German working class.

### Figures Do Not Tell the Whole Story.

The present Reichstag consists of 305 Clericals, 81 Social Democrats, 52 Conservatives, 51 National Liberals, 30 Radicals (of both branches), and 81 representatives of the eight or nine minor parties and groups. The appointment is an unjust one, giving the agricultural districts more and the cities and industrial centres less than their proportional representation. If this were not so, if the representation were truly proportioned to the popular vote, the Social Democratic Party would have about 125 seats and the Clericals only about 75.

But the moral effect of the Socialist popular gain is not lost. The comments of the German press already show that the capitalist politicians of all shades realize that they must respect the Social Democratic group as the most powerful—indeed, the only real positive force—in the new parliament.

Yet another consideration adds to this moral effect. In Germany a man cannot vote till he is twenty-five years old. It is well known that Socialism counts its greatest strength among the younger generation. It is not to be doubted that there are a million more young men devoted to the Socialist ideal, who will be ready to vote at the next election, and who are ready with clear head and brave heart and strong arm to defend the ideal against any attempt at violent and lawless reaction.

The most signal victories were in the industrial kingdom of Saxony. In the last Reichstag we had twelve of the twenty-three representatives from Saxony. This year we carried eighteen

## THE NEW YORK BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT.

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

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

The American capitalist press recognized the world-wide significance of this election. The old-party papers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are publishing made-to-order editorials to explain it away. The Republican papers say the German Socialists are not dangerous fellows, like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Republican. The Democratic papers say the German Socialists are not dangerous fellows like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Republican. The Democratic papers say the German Socialists are not dangerous fellows like the Socialists of the United States, but are really very like the liberal Republican.

### Eighty-one New Seats.

On Thursday of last week, June 25, a second ballot was held in nearly half the districts of the Empire, where no choice had been effected. The Social Democrats participated in one hundred and twenty-two of these contests. Everywhere the most powerful coalitions were formed against us. The various capitalist parties laid aside all their quarrels in order to support whatever candidate was opposed to the Social Democrats. In spite of all, we carried last week TWENTY-FIVE MORE DISTRICTS.

Through stronger capitalist coalitions we have held eight seats which we captured in 1898. On the other hand, we have gained thirty-three seats that we had never held before. We go into the new Reichstag with EIGHTY-ONE members—a net gain of twenty-five.

### Irresistible Progress.

The following table shows the steady progress of the Social Democratic Party in Germany, in spite of the drastic repressive laws by which Bismarck tried for nine years to stifle the movement, in spite of the policy of concession and conciliation which he tried after that, and in spite of all the leagues and coalitions that the capitalist groups have formed:

Year	Popular vote	Members
1871	124,655	2
1874	351,052	9
1877	416,288	12
1878	437,158	9
1881	311,961	12
1884	549,990	24
1887	763,128	35
1890	1,427,298	55
1893	1,876,738	84
1898	2,113,078	90
1903	3,008,000	81

Workmen of New York City, Turn Out Friday Evening, July 3, and Pack Cooper Union to the Doors. Show the Venal Press that You Can and Will Think for Yourself. Make This the Opening Night of New York's Most Eminent and Enthusiastic Socialist Campaign. Prepare to Answer the Capitalist Misleaders at the Ballot-Box.

## OTHER VICTORIES IN OLD EUROPE.

### Local Elections in Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, and Italy Supplement Our Triumphs in the Reichstag Elections.

The German Reichstag elections—June 16 and 25—are not the only signal victories that the International Socialist movement has won on the political field in the last few weeks.

In Baden, one of the most conservative states of the German Empire, the Social Democratic Party has for the first time elected a Mayor. In spite of the restricted suffrage in local elections, which excludes a large proportion of the workmen from the polls, our comrade Wilhelm Haug has been elected Mayor of Ispringen, near Pforzheim, defeating the former incumbent, who ran for re-election.

Another signal victory was in a special election for the landing or legislative body of the Canton of Lucerne. Lucerne was annulled because of some alleged irregularity in the voting and a new election was held. The result was greatly to increase the Social Democratic vote, so that Comrade Ori swept the field.

In Denmark elections for the national parliament were held on June 16. We have not yet received full information, but know that the Socialists gained two seats.

Switzerland joins in the advance. In the last legislature of the Canton of Lucerne we had but one member. The recent elections put in six Socialists—four from the city of Lucerne and two from the neighboring industrial village of Kriens. In the canton of Graubunden we have invaded the legislature with two members. In the election of the popular branch of the city council of Chaux-de-Fonds the Socialists captured ten seats, the Liberals nine, and the Radicals twenty-one. In the city council of Basel we have gained another seat, giving us twenty-three out of the 130 members. Several other local victories are reported.

From Italy also comes good news. Ono Marialdi, Socialist candidate, has been elected to the city council of Genoa, giving us seven members instead of six.

Thus, however the currents of politics run in other respects, Socialism moves ever forward all over the civilized world.

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One hundred and thirty thousand workmen of the building trades in New York City are standing idle.

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

Why are they idle, then? Is it because we have enough homes, enough schoolhouses, enough buildings in which to carry on industry and business? No. Most pressing and necessary work is waiting, half-erected buildings rapidly deteriorating because of the delay.

We need the buildings. One hundred and thirty thousand men who know their trades well are willing to erect them. Work is at a standstill BECAUSE A FEW HUNDRED MEN WHO ARE NOT USEFUL WORKERS, BUT WHO HAVE THE LEGAL RIGHT TO CONTROL THE INDUSTRY, HAVE CHOSEN TO BAND THEMSELVES TOGETHER AND PUT THEIR DESIRE FOR PROFIT AND THEIR DESIRE FOR POWER ABOVE ALL OTHER SOCIAL INTERESTS.

### What Does Jerome Mean?

But we know, too, that the truth of the charges is not yet proven. We observe that the capitalist press and all the critics of the labor movement assume these union officers to be guilty unless they can prove their innocence. And we observe that District Attorney Jerome, respectable capitalist "reformer" that he is, who claims to have known these corrupt practices for many months past, HAS CHOSEN TO PROSECUTE THEM JUST AT THE MOMENT WHEN THE PROSECUTION WOULD DO THE MOST FOR THE SERVICE OF THE LOCKOUT BOSSES.

But no question of the honesty or dishonesty of individuals and no question of the details of methods used by union officials should be allowed to obscure the one great question: Shall the workmen's organizations be starved into "unconditional surrender," shall they be compelled to submit absolutely to the will of their associated employers? Shall men who produce nothing be allowed with impunity to interfere with industry and hold myriads of useful workers in unwilling idleness in order to secure their irresponsible power?

### Must Be Fought Out Now.

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

And now, bearing in mind how completely the political power is now on the side of the capitalists, let the workmen of the building trades and of all other trades not forget that they have at hand a weapon more formidable than the strike or the boycott.

Remember that it is easier to vote than to strike and that a vote cast right will hit the enemy much harder.

Remember that every hod-carrier, every common laborer, has a vote as weighty as that of the President of the Building Trades Employers' Association or of J. Pierpont Morgan himself—if it is only cast right.

### How It Might Be.

Consider what it would be to have A DISTRICT ATTORNEY WHO WOULD PROSECUTE THE LOCKOUT EMPLOYERS FOR CONSPIRACY, of which they are openly guilty, just as Jerome, at the bosses' bidding, prosecutes union officials for alleged extortion. No one but a Social Dem-

## CITY CONVENTION.

### New York Social Democrats Will Celebrate the Fourth.

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

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

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

"FOR CITY CONVENTION.

"Take notice that a convention of the Social Democratic Party of the City of New York, for the purpose of 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, 949-955 Willoughby Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

"The basis of representation to said convention is: One delegate for every Assembly District and in additional delegate for every twenty members in good standing.

"For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New York,  
"M. M. BARTHOLQMEW,  
"Secretary."

## TARISM INDICTED.

### Polis in New York Recite the Manifesto of the Russian Government and Demand International Action Against It.

At the protest meeting, held under the auspices of the Polish Solidarity in Manhattan Lyceum, June 20, the following resolutions were accepted:

"Whereas, The Russian government has always tried to play in the eyes of other nations the hypocritical part of either the defender of Slavonians or the champion of religious liberty or the example of a civilized nation;

"Whereas, The brutal murders committed on the defenseless Jewish population in the city of Kishineff tore off its false mask, showing the world the natural face of murderer and barbarian;

"Therefore, Uniting in the general protest against Antisemitism and the Kishineff massacre, we, the representatives of the Polish nation, knowing thoroughly the true nature of the Tsar's government, at the same time call the attention of the civilized world to the following facts:

"That the Kishineff affair is not an unexpected or an incidental episode in the Tsar's dominions;

"That the Tsar's government, based on the acquisition system and on the darkness of its own people, constantly practices the persecution of its conquered nations, raising religious and national strife, using its own ignorant masses as an instrument for murders and massacres;

"That the Tsar's government has for over twenty years cultivated in the minds of the masses a feeling of hatred towards Jews, backing that Antisemitism with a long train of abuses and anti-Jewish laws and regulations;

"That the Tsar's government has for over a hundred years persecuted the Polish nation;

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

"That the Tsar's government sends every year hundreds of Polish peasant families from the states of Lublin and Siedlec to Siberia, because they object to accepting the Greek Catholic religion;

"That officers like General von Raaben are not exceptions, but form the general type of Russian officers who are rewarded by the imperial government for murders and robberies, as illustrated by the case of the Governor-General of Vilna, von Wahl, who received a medal and a higher military rank for persecuting the laboring classes in the prisons;

"That to the hangman and murderer Muraviev the government built a memorial statue on the earth still wet with the blood of his victims;

"That General von Raaben was only temporarily deprived of his position, owing to the loud protest of the civilized world, but will certainly soon assume a similar one;

"That during the last few years, the imperial government has deprived the peaceful and loyal population of Finland of their constitutional rights; and

"In view of the facts and nothing but the facts, be it

"Resolved, That in order to prevent in future a repetition of similar outrages in Russia, the civilized nations should place a constant guard upon that empire and try to crush its despotism, thus freeing the nations now suffering in that land of blood and tears."

### Make the City Your Own.

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

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

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

You can change all this if you but dare to think for yourselves and to trust yourselves.

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

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"For the City Executive Committee of the S. D. P. of the City of New York,  
"M. M. BARTHOLQMEW,  
"Secretary."

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

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

### NEW YORK STATE.

Fieldman and Rowser Start on Automobile Agitation Tour This Week—New Locals in Olean and Dolgeville.

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

Our reference to prospective "collisions and split-ups" has precipitated a mass of anxious inquiries regarding the safety of the lives and limbs of Comrades Fieldman and Rowser. The universal query is, Will they scorch? The comrades need have no fear on this score. The automobile is not built for scorching. Besides, the work of the Socialist agitators precludes fast racing. They will have to adorn telegraph posts and fences on the roadside with posters bearing the Socialist message, plant the red letters of Socialism on convenient rocks, and generally lead a red trail in their tracks.

Olean comrades organized a local with fifteen members to start. The officers are: Organizer, J. Floyd Johnson; Secretary, W. C. Hess; and Literature Agent, Wm. Flanigan. The best timber of Olean went into the structure of the local. Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., formerly of New York, is with them.

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

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

### TEXTILE STRIKE AGITATION.

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

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S PICNIC.

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

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

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. 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 PARTY. The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a single-issue organization which devotes all its energies to two purposes: First, to elect the Socialist movement and under the leaders who carry on the battle against capitalism; second, to inaugurate the trade union movement.

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

CONFISCATION.

A reader of The Worker appeals to us in these words: "I have a workman friend whom I have been trying to convert to Socialism. His chief objection is that when the Socialists get into power they will confiscate the wealth of the capitalists. Will you define the position of the Socialist Party as regards that question?"

How ridiculous that a workman should object to Socialism because it would mean the confiscation of the capitalists' property! Did anyone ever hear of Rockefeller or Morgan or Carnegie hesitating over any action for fear it would confiscate the meager savings of the toilers? Not a bit of it. All their abilities are devoted to planning and carrying out schemes for the indirect, sometimes lawful and sometimes unlawful, appropriation to themselves of the product of other men's labor. Let them do the worrying about "confiscation." Socialism means truly the restitution to the working class of that which has been sequestered from it by special parasites. But let them call it confiscation if they choose. Justice by any other name will be as just and liberty as sweet.

The triumph of Socialism will certainly mean the socialization of the means of production now held as private property for the profit of non-producers, their transformation into public property for public use. That which the workers collectively have made, that which the workers collectively keep in repair and reproduce as it is worn out, that which the workers collectively use to maintain the life of the nation, that which all the people must collectively own and all the people must collectively work for if they would share in the joint product and the common life.

We do not pretend to know all the probable details of that change. We only know that the change must and will come. In 1776 our forefathers could only declare that the American colonies must become free and independent states. They could not then

predict either the exact terms upon which the British power should be abolished nor the exact terms upon which the new republic should be raised. It took the experience of seven years' war to answer the former question and five years' further experience to answer the other. We can say now that private ownership in the means of production must and shall be done away with. The exact methods by which it is to be done away with will depend upon many contingencies, but more than all else on the common sense or the folly of the capitalist class in its opposition to this necessary next step in human progress.

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

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

Nor will we. We will gladly cancel all accounts. We will give to the Rockefeller and Morgans, to them who have said "The people are damned," to them who have said of us "The damned fools don't know what is good for them," to them who have claimed authority from Almighty God to plunder and to murder us—we will give to them as large a share in the rights and duties, in the work and the product of that new comradeship of the Co-operative Commonwealth as we will demand for the wretchedness of their victims. That is more than they have reason to expect. That is all that we have a right to pledge.

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

RES ADJUDICATAE. We rejoice in supposing that at last the questions of national organization which have agitated the party since the National Committee meeting at the close of January have been brought to a definite settlement and that our columns need no longer be occupied by any considerable extent, at least for six months to come, with the discussion of internal affairs. It is high time, indeed, that this should be the case. Yet, while the discussion has been tedious and has not always been conducted with that frankness and freedom from prejudice that could have been desired, we are by no means sorry that it arose. We take it that several points more important than the location of the National Secretary's office and the composition of the Quorum have been pretty conclusively decided, and it may be worth while to sum up these points: For one thing, it would seem to be established that the contradictory, the

ambiguities, or the omissions of a hastily and carelessly drawn constitution are not to be regarded as effective obstacles to the expression of the party's will; that the constitution is intended as an instrument for the service of the party, not a fetter upon its power to adapt itself to unforeseen needs; that the expression of the present will of the rank and file through the general vote is of higher authority than any act of a delegate convention and is competent at any time to reverse previous decisions taken even by general vote. We heartily concur in National Committeeman Critchlow's remarks on this point.

For another thing, it would seem to be demonstrated that those who, especially upon grounds of technical constitutionality, oppose the taking of a general vote when it is seriously demanded are likely to turn the result of that vote against themselves, the more strongly in proportion to the strenuousness of their obstruction. Again, after the vote of the National Committee reported last week, it is hardly to be expected that anyone will again propose that that body arrogate to itself the power (strongly suggestive of the record of our United States Supreme Court) to declare the result of a general vote "unintelligible" and to set it aside. It is fortunate that this issue has been raised and a precedent made now, and not at some more critical moment.

Yet again, quite incidentally but none the less effectively, that delightful vague phrase of which we have heard so much in the last two years, "state autonomy," has been given some measure of definition. Although the National Committee, in passing on the Nebraska protest against the counting of the Ohio vote, very wisely, as it seems to us, refrained from pushing the matter to an extreme, it has been pretty clearly declared that in the future no state committee can with impunity take such liberties in submitting national questions to the membership as were taken in the Ohio case. National Committeeman Work, declaring himself a state autonomist, contributes much to the clearness of our mutual understanding by pointing out that there are two sides to the rule of state autonomy—that the state organizations must not more interfere in national affairs than the national organization in state affairs.

Finally, the whole affair has once more demonstrated our growing capacity for self-government. There has been some bitterness, some unfortunate recrimination and insinuation, some offensive personalities, some appeals to sectional pride and prejudice, a good deal of brag and bluster, and altogether too much vague "sweet talk." But in spite of all, an analysis of the vote shows that, in general, the real questions at issue were considered intelligently and dispassionately by the greater part of the rank and file and decided accordingly. We have had a distinct majority and affinity in the National Committee, representing, respectively, a distinct minority and majority in the party membership; but even when the controversy waxed hottest, no one dared to threaten and no one seriously apprehended a schism in the party. Better still, even while the contest was at its height, the work of propaganda and organization was steadily carried on, not only by the general states, but by the national organization itself. The credit for this, so far as it is due to individuals, is very largely due to the sound judgment and undragging energy of our National Secretary, who deserves the utmost commendation for his conduct in so difficult a position; it is due also to the spirit generally pervading the party which supported him in his determination that the regular work of the party should not suffer through these unavoidable internal conflicts. Our hopes need never more base their hopes on any dissensions that may arise among us; Socialists can settle their internal differences without forgetting the common enemy and the common purpose.

We heartily agree with Comrades Lovett, Work, Untermyer, and Turner of the outgoing Quorum in desiring that the party constitution should be adapted to the expressed will of the party membership. We have our doubts whether the present constitution—which is about as unsatisfactory both for what it says and for what it fails to say, as was ever evolved—can be put into really workable shape by any process of piecemeal tending. It needs to be thoroughly revised or, rather, rewritten, and that will undoubtedly be done next year. Meanwhile, although a constitution is not to be regarded as a thing of sacred or magical authority, it may be very useful if it is a reasonably good one. And for the peace of mind of those who, like the National Committeeman for New Hampshire and North Dakota, entertain conscientious scruples about the constitutional legitimacy of the present national party administration, if for nothing else, it would be worth while to have two or three amendments proposed and adopted with due form and ceremony, "decently and in order."

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

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

Oh, what a tangled web we weave. When first we practice to deceive. Let us hope they keep on lying about us. He whose rule it is to lie cannot help contradicting himself and so destroying his own influence.

One of our contemporaries declares in a clamorously big black type that "There are three million conscious Socialists in the United States to-day." The purpose of this surprising declaration, the inference which is meant to be drawn from it, is not quite clear. Anyhow, we take issue with the statement. "If there are three million conscious Socialists in the United States, two million seven hundred thousand of these are conscious hypocrites and trimmers and traitors to their principles, for less than three hundred thousand of them voted for Socialism at the last election. If a man is a conscious Socialist he knows that a vote against Socialism is a vote to perpetuate poverty and social oppression and crime and vice and prostitution and disease and that every vote for Socialism helps to bring this reign of misery to an end. We do not think so badly of the people of America as to believe that nine-tenths of them are so criminally foolish as this statement would imply. We do not ourselves presume to make any accurate estimate, but we would not quarrel with the statement that there are three million unconscious Socialists in the country—men who more or less vaguely and confusedly hold to the ideals and principles that the Socialist Party stands for, but who, partly because these ideas are still vague in their minds and confused with false conceptions inherited from the past, partly because they as yet know little or nothing of the Socialist Party as an organization, continue to cast their votes for one or another of the old parties as a choice among evils. How many there now are in this position we do not know. We know there are very many and that it is our business to make conscious Socialists of them, to do our best to clear up their confused ideas and show them that our party represents just those sound principles and that noble ideal that they are vaguely groping after. The task is a big one and we will not make it any easier by understating or misstating it."

THE NIGHT-SINGERS. When the clouds of the night hung thick, and no star in the heavens appeared; And the soul slunk back in the shadows from the phantoms it saw and feared. When the distant view of the future seemed as black as the dismal past, And the fluttering heart beat feebly to the song of the winter blast: Then calm and clear on the darkness, Came the sound of a glad, old rhyme. Came the songs of the old Night-singers who sang of a happier time. When the skies should be blue and cloudless, and the earth should be fair and gay. And the shadows of night be scattered by the light of the dawning day.

When the people should list with gladness to the voice of the Spring-time breeze; And the songs of the forest-singers that dwell in the woodland trees, And the sound of the bursting fountains, and the rivulet's voice of glee. And the high of the leaping river as it rushed to the dancing sea. When all the world should be joyous, and all should join in the song Which the speckless heavens should re-echo, and the breezes should waft along. Which told that the Night was over, that the Winter had passed away. And whispered that each to-morrow would be brighter than to-day. And lo, as the gladome chorus rang out in the darkness of night, Away in the far distance there glittered a gleam of light. The light of an earnest longing. Hope's steadfast, expanding ray. A gleam of the morning twilight that told of the coming day.

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Sweetness and light are among the two pleasantest things in human experience. Yet sugar and oil are the two nastiest things in America. They represent the body and soul of the American people in a competitive world. Nobody is their rival, everybody's hand is good naturedly extended to them. But go into a blind asylum and mark the difference.

Property patriotism has a persistent way of working out its own damnation which is very encouraging. The very heroes who took possession of Mexico for the benefit of the body and soul of the American people in a competitive world, the children and grandchildren of the capitalist invaders did not obey the church catechism to keep their hands from picking and stealing. Therefore, in spite of strenuous condemnation, a number of prominent military heroes (blue bloods and Republicans) are about to be forced into the light as looters of Manila in the gentlemanly way. Of course, the light will not be very strenuously biased upon them, but the American public under the administration "have" learned to know where to stop expecting new light in such investigations and how to keep on guessing. We are all great guessers in America! Guess.

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

You can never make ecclesiastics anything, but individualists who are society for themselves only. They are now kicking against paying school taxes, because the taxes are not returned to them in their own sort of "ology." It never dawns upon them that taxes are paid to the general government—a concept for which the church-cram has no room. Suppose the Socialists refused to pay on these grounds. Suppose workingmen refused to render public service only as it is specifically returned to them in dress advancement? What a bowl of treason would be raised in the land. Men who do business in church are never the most unreasonable tribes of all our dealers.

Not altogether by the votes of the workers and the discarded resentment of decent manhood will the capitalist-system fall. It will one day die like a fire alarm through the pinions honest men to any of the cabinets it controls and that every government fallen under its guilty spell is doomed. There is not a department of the United States government to-day but is either giving up its sphere of dishonesty or waiting to be summoned to the bar for exposure. A private property civilization based upon masked slavery, extorted profits, and forced expropriation cannot produce honest public men.

A friend of mine who is of no small diameter himself, objects to the growth of Socialism because he does business near Wall Street. He assures me that the signals from Mars the other night were not congratulations to us on the result of the German elections. And if they were such congratulations, he adds, the respectable people of this planet would suppress the message; for the seeing machines, like the others, are in their hands. The talismans are in the universities, and the universities are in the paws of plutocracy, and therefore no science detrimental to the religion of private property will ever leak through the universities. When people will not be moved by the way we went them to be we are apt to become ferocious in our hostility. To break up a game of crap or a pool-

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

Did it ever occur to you why blind men are generally so happy and good natured in spite of their hard affliction? Well, I believe that it is because, among the rest of us, they do not find themselves in a competitive world. Nobody is their rival, everybody's hand is good naturedly extended to them. But go into a blind asylum and mark the difference. Sweetness and light are among the two pleasantest things in human experience. Yet sugar and oil are the two nastiest things in America. They represent the body and soul of the American people in a competitive world. Nobody is their rival, everybody's hand is good naturedly extended to them. But go into a blind asylum and mark the difference.

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AMERICA'S QUESTION TO AMERICA.

By Horace Traubel.

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

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

The air is clearing. We are getting to know where we stand. The vagaries are shaped to definite patterns. The intengers whether of the class or the masses are taking their places. We hear the call and response of the honest you and no. When we really have peace we will have no yes and no. But meanwhile the contrasts must work out their disordered destinies. The capitalist answers against the laborer. The laborer answers against the capitalist. Good. That defines the issue. America looks on. "Who will answer for me?" asks America.

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

Men who only dream are full of fear. Men who only think are black with despair. Men who only feel are sore with disaster. And so the partial fates play their fragments out. The forces gather. The shattered minorities everywhere clash. Interest meets interest and fights. What can interest do but fight? We are all aliens when our interests cross. The social palm has not yet been correctly interpreted. The heart interprets. The head interprets. The ideal interprets. But until the palm has been interpreted by all that dream, that feel, that love, that think, that act, we must get rid of the crowd. But first the crowd must get rid of its illuminati. "We will be our own illuminati," the crowd will say. The leader taxes our individuality to death. After the leader is fed and clothed nothing is left for the crowd. Yet the leader is not America. The crowd is America.

We are about to step across a crucial line. Our democracy is about to submit to the final test. What can it do for itself? Who will carry the city? Will a man save the city? No. The city will save itself. The man cannot even save himself if the city does not save itself. Call the guardians down. Disperse the monitors. The people will accustom themselves to their own initiative and obey their own mandate. Of such is the trial of democracy. The people will not trust the elect. The people will be the elect. The treasure of the people is the people. The people can draw upon the people for the full amount of faith. But for how much may the people draw upon the elect? "I have saved ten thousand," says the Elect One. "That will not do," responds the Voice. "How many have saved themselves?"

verses of the last fifty years, whether they affected the franchise, or commerce, or religion, or that abominable institution of slavery, . . . those leashed, educated, wealthy, and titled classes have been on the wrong side." It is this defiance of evil systems by "good" men that constitutes the tragedy of progress. The Father gives them, as the sons of men forgive them, because they know not what they do. They are as truly victims of a false system and training as the little children who are to-day at work beside their mothers in West Virginia coal-pits. They are "the lost" whom Christ comes to save in the social revolution. Let us hope that some of those at least will repeat while there is yet time, before the day of dreadful reckoning comes on, and they are called to repentance by barricaded streets and burning cities, and by wasted and trampled fields.—George D. Herron, in "Between Caesar and Jesus."

GIVE THEM GOOD READING MATTER. The workmen of the building trades in New York City have plenty of time to read nowadays. Our comrades in these unions should see that copies of The Worker are liberally distributed, and that such pamphlets as Lee's "Labor Politics," and Spargo's "Where We Stand," Willsie's "Why Workmen Should Be Socialists," and Abbott's "Root of the Social Problem" are put into the hands of all who are willing to think. —We want to be able to return good news to Berlin in November. Distribute Socialist literature now as a means to that end.

PARTY NOTES.

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committee members...

Beginning this week the national headquarters will send out from time to time for the use of the Socialist and labor press a bulletin reporting items of interest concerning the Socialist movement in other countries.

Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., is preparing the articles on Trade Unionism and Socialism for the "New International Encyclopedia"...

State Secretary Onal of Indiana writes that fifty-two towns have been put on the organizing circuit for summer work and others will be added...

National Lecturer J. W. Clayton has returned to New Castle for the present. He will probably speak in Hagerstown, Md., on July 14.

National Organizer John W. Brown closed his tour of Vermont on June 23 and will work next in Maine under direction of State Secretary Irish.

Receipts for the Connecticut fund for state organizer up to July 1 are as follows: E. D. Hall, Naugatuck, \$26.10; C. E. Bingham, Meriden, \$22.00; John Merrick, New Haven, \$11.00;...

A rousing local was organized at Mystic, Conn., on Sunday, June 25, with a membership of twenty-one to start off with. Although Mystic is an industrial town, few of the members are farmers, with more to follow.

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

National Lecturer John C. Chase closed his two weeks' work in Kentucky on June 30. State Secretary Dial writes that "he is doing splendid work and the comrades hated to see him leave."

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

Thomas H. Lucas of Minneapolis was arrested in that city one night last week for "blockading the sidewalk" while making a Socialist speech. Lucas acted as his own attorney and subjected the policeman who made the arrest to a rigid examination, much to the officer's discomfort and the intense amusement of the spectators.

Father Thomas J. Hagerty contemplating a tour of Minnesota during September or early October. Comrades interested should write to the state secretary, S. M. Holman, 65 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.

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

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

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

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

Toledo comrades report that they are arranging for a circuit of street meetings in their city with local speakers. The Socialists of Dayton, as well as the state organization, desire it distinctly understood that they have nothing to do with the proposed "Magic City" which is being heralded as a short cut to Socialism.

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an increase of five new members over last month. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is now in Washington, working under the direction of State Secretary Moore.

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

Local Peckskill held a successful open-air meeting on June 21, with Comrade Sol Friedman as the speaker. Despite a drizzling rain throughout most of the meeting, some literature was sold and two applications for membership taken.

The 4th A. D. meets every Friday evening. A special meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Thursday, July 2, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All members of the district are urged to be present as very important business relative to the coming campaign will be considered.

The 14th A. D. holds an open-air meeting on Thursday evening, July 2, on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Second avenue, with Paullicht, Hoewer, and Sackin as speakers. The 21st A. D. branch will meet on Friday evening, July 3, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, as regular meetings take place every second Thursday only, during July and August, it was decided to hold regular meetings this Thursday, July 2, and to call, in addition, a special meeting for the following Thursday, July 9, in order to complete arrangements for the picnic of the club which will be held on Sunday, July 12, at Noll's Schutzen Park.

The comrades of the Murray Hill Agitation District are determined to follow the lead of the Yorkville Agitation District in energetic propaganda. The Worker and Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Policies," sprinkled with some Western literature, are being sent to registered voters, and a committee has been elected to visit the unions meeting in this territory and ask them to send delegates to the meetings of the agitation district, which are being held regularly every Wednesday at 241 E. Forty-second street.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee has arranged for open-air meetings as follows: Wednesday, July 1, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue; Tuesday, July 2, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue; Wednesday, July 3, junction of Third and Westchester avenues.

An attempt to reorganize the 5th A. D. of Brooklyn will be made by Comrade Butcher, who has issued a special invitation to former members of the district to meet at his home, 275 Hooper street, on Friday evening, July 3. The Social Democratic Party already has 194 votes in the district and a systematic Socialist campaign should be prepared for so as to make the large possible increase at the next election. All Socialists and sympathizers living in this district should attend the meeting and join the party organization.

The 9th A. D. branch of Kings County will hereafter hold its regular meetings at the home of Comrade Meyer, 131 Imlay street, corner Verona street, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Six thousand copies of this issue of The Worker have been ordered by Local New York's free distribution among the workers. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, July 9, and as same is the quarterly meeting and the officers are to be elected all members are requested to attend.

A meeting of members of the Social Democratic Party and sympathizers who are interested in the publication of a Socialist paper in the Jewish language will be held on Sunday, July 5, at 8 p. m., in the rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 232 E. Broadway, to discuss a final plan of publication.

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rested and fixed last week for speaking upon the streets of Grand, Kan. He held his flag, but the street meetings are still going on.

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

Comrade LaKampa, who was elected a year ago as National Committeeman for Colorado, having failed to perform the duties of his office, the Colorado comrades will elect someone else in his place.

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an increase of five new members over last month.

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

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

Local Peckskill held a successful open-air meeting on June 21, with Comrade Sol Friedman as the speaker. Despite a drizzling rain throughout most of the meeting, some literature was sold and two applications for membership taken.

The 4th A. D. meets every Friday evening. A special meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held on Thursday, July 2, at Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. All members of the district are urged to be present as very important business relative to the coming campaign will be considered.

The 14th A. D. holds an open-air meeting on Thursday evening, July 2, on the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Second avenue, with Paullicht, Hoewer, and Sackin as speakers. The 21st A. D. branch will meet on Friday evening, July 3, at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue.

At the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, as regular meetings take place every second Thursday only, during July and August, it was decided to hold regular meetings this Thursday, July 2, and to call, in addition, a special meeting for the following Thursday, July 9, in order to complete arrangements for the picnic of the club which will be held on Sunday, July 12, at Noll's Schutzen Park.

The comrades of the Murray Hill Agitation District are determined to follow the lead of the Yorkville Agitation District in energetic propaganda. The Worker and Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Policies," sprinkled with some Western literature, are being sent to registered voters, and a committee has been elected to visit the unions meeting in this territory and ask them to send delegates to the meetings of the agitation district, which are being held regularly every Wednesday at 241 E. Forty-second street.

The Bronx Borough Agitation Committee has arranged for open-air meetings as follows: Wednesday, July 1, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue; Tuesday, July 2, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate avenue; Wednesday, July 3, junction of Third and Westchester avenues.

An attempt to reorganize the 5th A. D. of Brooklyn will be made by Comrade Butcher, who has issued a special invitation to former members of the district to meet at his home, 275 Hooper street, on Friday evening, July 3. The Social Democratic Party already has 194 votes in the district and a systematic Socialist campaign should be prepared for so as to make the large possible increase at the next election. All Socialists and sympathizers living in this district should attend the meeting and join the party organization.

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\$39.89; expenditures to date, \$21.00; leaving a balance of \$18.89. The Workers Distributing Committee reported 410 copies of The Worker sold. Comrade M. Tesser was authorized to act in conjunction with the secretary in collecting dues of members in arrears. A list for the collection of funds for the district will be circulated. It was decided to purchase a hundred pamphlets of the State Committee.

At the last meeting of the Bronx Borough Agitation Committee it was reported that three open-air meetings were being held each week with great success, barring the opposition of Jupiter Pluvius. Books have been made up of the names and addresses of enrolled Socialist voters and district captains will be chosen at the next meeting to contact a large number of voters. The women's branch has been invited to co-operate. Comrade Leib made a donation of books to the Borough Committee. The committee will meet again at 3300 Third avenue on Monday, July 6, as the time for regular meetings has been changed to the first and third Mondays of each month.

The First Agitation District was organized on June 19, comprising the 2nd, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 16th Assembly District branches, for the purpose of carrying forward the work of S. D. P. propaganda and organization in these districts. A general meeting of all the members will be held once a month. The Socialist clubs within the territory of the agitation district have been requested to send delegates to the meetings. The delegates from the several districts reported that the state of organization is not what it should be, due to the number of Social Democratic votes in their respective districts. The delegates from the Social Democratic Club reported that they will hold a mass meeting soon after the city election takes place, to ratify the nomination of that convention. They further reported that their club is about to issue a propaganda pamphlet. The delegates of the New York Socialist Literature Society reported that their organization is numerically strong enough to aid materially in the coming campaign. They are already holding three open-air meetings a week. They further reported that their organization will aid the First Agitation District financially. The Workers' Progressive Society was also represented by two delegates. This organization has at least 300 members, and can be relied upon for good work. The several assembly districts and clubs represented in the First Agitation District were requested to send delegates to the meetings, contributions and through the management of entertainments, the proceeds of which are to go to the agitation district funds. At the next meeting, on Thursday evening, July 2, at 8 p. m., will be considered the arrangement of mass meetings for the purpose of immediately strengthening the several assembly district branches of the Social Democratic Party and printing of campaign literature.

At the meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on June 27, it was decided to continue the street agitation during the summer. The organizer reports the meetings very successful, and that there is a marked improvement in the spirit and enthusiasm of the crowds. Some districts complain that they have arranged street meetings, but have been unable to hold them through lack of speakers, while at other meetings as many as six or more speakers have been present. In view of this a resolution was passed that the chairman in charge of street agitation meetings be instructed in future to give distinct preference of hearing to the speaker assigned to the meeting. Only in case no speaker who has been assigned to the meeting is present and unheard shall any other speaker be invited to address the meeting. The 12th A. D. is opposed to the plan of concentrating our efforts in one district as outlined at last meeting of the County Committee. The 16th A. D. reports that the Socialist Club has now cleared the debt incurred by putting the club rooms into shape. A communication was received from the State Committee authorizing Kings County Committee to set the time and place and to call the convention of the Second Judicial District and give due notice to the other locals. It was decided that the convention be held in the Brooklyn Library on July 25. The secretary was instructed to obtain 100 tickets to hold regular meetings. The next meeting of the United Sick and Death Benefit Societies and distribute them to the party branches. The delegates were requested to see that their branches are represented on the Daily Globe Conference, and that they attend the meetings regularly. The Organizer reports that primaries have been held in most of the districts and thinks that we ought to make an effort to put up candidates in all districts. He was instructed to draw up an appeal to the trade unions to be sent with the campaign lists and a copy of the party platform.

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Open-air meetings will be held on the West Side as follows: Monday, July 6, 19th A. D., southwest corner Sixty-seventh street and Amsterdam avenue, speakers - Abrahams and Mayes; Tuesday, July 7, 1st A. D., southeast corner Beach and Varick streets - Paullicht and Nicholson; Wednesday, July 8, 11th A. D., southeast corner Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue - Cassidy and De Yoe; Wednesday, July 8, 25th A. D., southeast corner Thirty-third street and Seventh avenue - Goldstein and Phillips; Wednesday, July 8, 15th A. D., northwest corner Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue - Searing and Harrison; Thursday, July 9, 7th A. D., southwest corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue - Pleser and Abraham; Saturday, July 11, 9th A. D., northwest corner Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue - Lee and Lissauer.

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The Socialist Party is a world-wide party. Its principles are the same in every country. Those principles, when rightly understood, will attract every person who believes in liberty and progress. The chief object of the Socialist Party is to get the entire working class throughout the world to unite and take control of the power of government by means of the ballot and free themselves from the bondage of slavery. The working class must emancipate themselves. No class can give them full freedom, because it is not to the immediate interest of any other class to get entirely off the back of labor. In every civilized country the Socialist Party is organized and doing active work for the liberty of the working class. This is why the Socialist Party is growing at such a tremendous rate. The working class in this country are for political freedom, but they must unite and use their political freedom to win their industrial freedom before they lose even their political freedom. Men cannot long retain their political freedom when they do not have industrial freedom. The working class are beginning to see that the conditions which compel them to go to the owners of vast industries and beg for the privilege of working in these privately owned industries in order that they may live are becoming unbearable. The fierce struggle for a living in this age of rapidly increasing labor-saving machinery and gigantic trusts is causing the working class to think as they never thought before. In this time of our greatest prosperity (for the exploiters of labor) the country has ever known, labor was never before so dissatisfied and restless. Trade-unions of nearly every craft in all parts of the country are compelled to strike for higher wages and better conditions of labor. The capitalists answer their demands with lockouts, blacklists and injunctions; and whenever compelled to concede to the demands of labor, they get even by putting up the price of the necessities of life. They also use all the powers of government, whether in a Democratic or a Republican administration, to oppress the working class and to force them to bow down before the divine right of the private ownership of industry at a time when our vast industries have come to be public necessities, and should, therefore, be publicly owned. The working class are also beginning to see that there is a direct and irreconcilable conflict of interest between the owners of their jobs and themselves which really amounts to a conflict between masters and slaves. The more wealth they produce for their capitalist masters, the wider becomes the gulf that separates the capitalist class from the working class. The richer the capitalist class become, the poorer the working class relatively become, and the more easily do the capitalist class use the powers of government to oppress the working class. The Socialist Party is the new liberty party. Changed conditions are demanding industrial liberty—the right of the public collective ownership of industry instead of the private ownership of industry which is fast becoming an industrial monarchy ruled by capitalist kings and lords. The Socialist Party grows because of these conditions to voice the demands of the working class. The struggle of to-day for industrial liberty is the continuation of the fight for political liberty that was waged by the founders of this republic. Governments were once privately owned by kings and their lords who taxed the people to support them. Those private owners of government who had great armies, recruited from the people themselves, to keep the people in subjection as well as to enable the ruling class to plunder other peoples. Those armies were kept up by heavy taxes and slaves. The people imagined they must have kings to rule them, just as many workmen today imagine we must have capitalist kings to employ us. Our forefathers finally rose up and abolished the system of the private ownership of government, and set up a political democracy—a government of the people, by the people, for the people. But our forefathers heeded the King of Kings ministry for a long time. It was "good" before they dared assert their independence, so firm was the belief that the people could not govern themselves; just as organized labor is now begging their capitalist masters to be good masters and give them just a little more of the product of their own labor, so firm is the belief that the working class cannot govern themselves in industrial affairs. If King of Kings had not been such an oppressive king, the capitalists never would have thrown off the yoke of England and established this republic. If world-wide conditions did not now compel the capitalist class to oppress labor more and more, labor would not dare to think of throwing off the yoke of capitalist kings and setting up an industrial democracy—an administration of the workers, by the workers, for the workers. It is because of these conditions that the fight for industrial liberty has begun. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen political liberty, but it does not guarantee to any citizen industrial liberty, because industry is privately owned and controlled. The capitalist class own the jobs of the working class, and they are, therefore, the masters of the working class. The capitalist class, though comparatively few in number, are now the real government because of their ownership of industry and business generally. Presidents, governors, lawmakers and courts are only their instruments or tools to keep the working class enslaved and compel them to pile up wealth for their capitalist masters against the time when a few Rockefeller, Morgans, Geldes, and Vanderbilts will own all the industries and businesses in the country worth owning. The working class are still kept divided over false issues, and many of them are easily satisfied with scraps thrown to them by the political tools of the capitalist class—so-called friends of labor—who know so well

the national headquarters to interfere in state matters. Clearly the national referendum was put up as a maneuver calculated to confuse the Ohio members, and the litigation of this was a further usurpation of power by the Ohio State Committee. "Although our National Committee could legally throw out the Ohio vote, or require that it should be taken over again, I am not in favor of such action, because it would not be in the interests of harmony at this time. However, the counting of the Ohio vote must not be construed as a precedent in similar cases, but it must be clearly understood that a state vote thus irregularly put shall not be counted in any future referendum." Several other members expressed similar views. The Proposed Coup d'Etat. On Mills' motion that the National Committee set aside the whole decision of the general vote and keep the old Quorum in office pending a new vote to be taken, Mahoney, voting No, said: "The National Committee cannot nullify the vote of the membership and my belief is that those who may be dissatisfied should proceed in a different way." Dobbis of Kentucky, voting No, says: "It strikes me as passing strange that Comrade Mills, who sees with one eye an unequalled endorsement of his course at St. Louis, should see with the other eye an equally brilliant verdict." Fox of Maine, voting No, says: "I am opposed to reopening the question of headquarters. I do not agree with Comrade Mills that the recent vote on this subject was unintelligible. The answer was clear enough to allow us getting up more important matter. Now let us get to work, where our time and money will count." Comrade Mills' motion amazes me. It has all the appearance of the coup d'etat. Hillquit, voting No, says: "I know of no powers by which the National Committee could override the decision of the membership at large, on the ground that such decision is 'unintelligible.' The proposition on the headquarters referendum was submitted in the form adopted by the National Committee, and the decision of the members is clear and unequivocal. As the business before the National Secretary and the Local Quorum is transacted almost exclusively by mail and the meetings of the Local Quorum take place at long intervals, I do not see why the decision of the membership cannot be reached in the present manner. Comrade Mills' motion is a different arrangement more convenient does not make the contrary decision of the membership unintelligible. I believe that a proceeding of this kind would set a dangerous precedent, and insist that the National Secretary has no power to carry out Comrade Mills' proposition, even if a majority of the Committee should vote in favor of it." Barnes, voting No, says: "I would say I am of the opinion that the National Committee have not the right to decide one part of the result of a referendum right, and another part wrong, which, as I see it, is the proposition offered by Comrade Mills." Comrade Washington, voting No, called attention to the open contention that the National Committee has no authority to initiate a referendum. Berger argues that, if any action is necessary, it should be in the line of removing the headquarters rather, since the new Quorum was voted for by a much larger majority than that for Omaha as headquarters. Calls attention to the fact that the National Secretary's formulation of the question had been adopted, all the confusions would have been avoided. Claflin of New Hampshire holds that Omaha is constitutionally chosen, that the present (old) Quorum constitutionally goes with it, and that the vote for the new Quorum is therefore "constitutionally" void. Massey of North Dakota says the whole proceeding has been unconstitutional and refuses to vote. Critchlow of Ohio thinks the decision of the general vote is in violation of the constitution but regards a general vote as of higher authority than a constitution adopted by a delegate convention. He therefore votes against Mills' motion. AGITATION IN MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—Comrade Dan A. White closed a three weeks' engagement in Maine with a very successful meeting at Springvale on Saturday evening, June 27. Comrade White has covered over six hundred miles of territory while in the standard of the Socialist Party. Worked in Rumford Falls, Wiscasset, Bath, Presque Isle, Dresden, Richmond, Bangor, Ellsworth and Sanford. The audience, while not large, owing to the poor weather which prevailed during the entire trip, made up in attentiveness and evident interest for any disparticularity in numbers. Some of the dates were in rural sections, and there it was no uncommon feature of the meetings to see farmers present who had driven five or six miles with teams, over bad roads and through darkness. At one of these meetings—Dresden—Comrade White was successful in getting an organization with ten charter members, although the town is made up of several isolated hamlets without steam or trolley connection. An organization was also secured at Rumford Falls. Mother Jones is practically by two men—Waldo Pettigill of the Maine State Senate, and Hugh J. Chisholm of New York. It was absolutely virgin soil to the Socialist agitator, yet so convincing was Comrade White's presentation of the subject that at the close of his address twenty came forward and signed the application blank. At Bangor a permit to use the streets was at first denied, the authorities evidently being under the delusion that Comrade White was of the variety labeled "liable to explode," but after the Mayor and City Marshal had attended his first meeting and convinced themselves that he carried in his arsenal no more dangerous weapons than the shot and shell of thought and speech, all objections were withdrawn and a mass meeting was held on the Square on Sunday, June 29, with the Mayor and Chief again in attendance. So unusual a spectacle as a man on a soap-box on Sunday in the Queen City attracted a large audience who were held an hour and thirty-five minutes while Comrade White gave them

PHONIC AND SUMMER-FESTIVAL TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Social Democratic Party and Volkszeitungs Conferenz of N. Y. City ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1903, 10 A. M. SULLZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK (Borough of Bronx.) PRIZE BOWLING, GAMES, AMUSEMENTS, MUSIC AND DANCING. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS. PAYABLE AT THE GATE. DIRECTIONS TO THE PARK.—Take West Farms or Southern Boulevard Trolley Car at 129th St. and 84 Ave. which goes direct to the Park; also 135th St. and 8th Ave. Trolley Cars and transfer to West Farms Car; also from City Hall on South Ferry "L" road to 177th St. and Third (Tremont) Ave. and then with Trolley Car to Park.

HE WASN'T THE AUTHOR. Editor of The Worker:—The "Social Democratic Herald" of June 6 contains the following insult to me: "Since the national referendum put him out as a member of the Local Quorum, Comrade Untermyer of the 'Appeal to Reason' has discovered that a Local Quorum is not needed after all. Little by little we are getting Untermyer's measure." I beg that you will publish my answer to this insult, in justice to me. "Editor 'Social Democratic Herald':—In your issue of June 6, page 3, you publish a gratuitous fling at me regarding the question of the national referendum. I can leave it to your pen and file of the Socialist Party to decide whose measure they are getting, when I publicly declare that I am not the author of the statement in the 'Appeal' which forms the basis for this slur, and that the incriminating remark was written and published in the 'Social Democratic Herald' without ascertaining who was the author of that statement. I request that the author of the insult and the man responsible for its publication, publicly retract." Yours fraternally, ERNEST UNTERMYER.

ANOTHER RULING ON STATE AUTONOMY. The National Secretary reports the vote of the National Committee on the following motion offered by Critchlow of Ohio and submitted on June 1: "That the National Secretary be hereby instructed to recognize resolutions presented to him only when coming from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in organized states." The motion is defeated by a vote of 9 to 4, as follows: In favor—Richardson, Critchlow, Berger, and Untermyer. Against—Mahoney, Work, Carey, Claflin, Goebel, Halbrook, Barnes, Boomer, and Roe; Not voting—La Kamp, Henley, Miller, Berlin, Dobbis, Mills, Fox (Me.), Christenson, Hillquit, Massey, and Lovett. The purpose of the motion was to prevent locals in organized states from going directly to the national headquarters over the heads of their state committees. The general opinion seemed to be that, while locals in organized states should, under all ordinary circumstances, carry on their correspondence through their state committees, yet, as a safeguard against possible usurpation or suppression by state committees, it is better not to cut off the direct communication. It will be observed that several of the National Committeemen who stand strongly for state autonomy, nevertheless, as a safeguard against possible usurpation or suppression by state committees, it is better not to cut off the direct communication. It will be observed that several of the National Committeemen who stand strongly for state autonomy, nevertheless, as a safeguard against possible usurpation or suppression by state committees, it is better not to cut off the direct communication.

IN PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28.—At the regular meeting of the State Committee held on this date Comrade W. W. Hill was in the chair. Charters were granted to Locals Williamsport, Lycoming County, and Chester, Delaware County. Communications were read from the following: Duquesne, Williamsport, Brownsville, Jeannette, Shamokin, Pittsburgh, Millvale, Wilkes-Barre, and Reading. Duquesne reports that Allegheny County is beginning to get a move on and will soon take the "hot" place in the front rank of the counties. Williamsport has opened headquarters in the central part of the city and will keep it open every evening. "Pittsburgh" reports that there will be something doing in that neck of the woods before many moons. Millvale has taken in five new members this month and is planning to get many more in the near future. The Luzerne County convention will be held in Central Luzerne Union Hall, 16 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, on Saturday afternoon, July 4, at 1:30 o'clock. A full ticket will be nominated, officers elected and other party business transacted. Shannock reports that the Northumberland County convention, will be held July 12 to nominate candidates for the fall election. Berks County convention was held in Reading and a full ticket nominated. On Thursday, June 25, Erie held its county convention and nominated candidates. The two following resolutions were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we testify our appreciation of the splendid record made by our State Committee in the last general election, and exhort all comrades to renewed effort to maintain the high position attained, or to advance it. The individual and concerted action of every workingman, voter, loyal to his class and its interests, is invoked, that the great movement for his industrial emancipation may experience not even a temporary setback or suspension. The emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself." "Resolved, That we appreciate the propaganda work our official organ, the 'Erie People', is accomplishing, and urge that Socialists do all in their power to extend its circulation and influence."

SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. National Secretary Mally acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Organizing Fund: Local No. 10, New York; \$2; Geo. H. Turner, Kansas City, \$2; Ernest Untermyer, Girard, Kan., \$2; Samuel Lovett, Aberdeen, S. D., \$2; John M. Work, Des Moines, Ia., \$2; H. T. Smith, New York, \$1; Local San Antonio, Tex. (monthly contribution), \$2; Local Wakefield, Mass., \$2.25; John Sturkey, Macon, Ga., \$1; Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., \$5; Edw. Kirby, Fairmount, W. Va., 25 cents; Bohemian branch, 26th St. N. York, \$5; Local Moline, Ill., \$2.50; A. A. Heller, New York, \$10; Branch 6, Local Des Moines, Ia., \$2; Local Indianapolis, \$3.84; Local Kingston, N. Y., 50 cents; John M. Ray, Nashville, Tenn., \$5; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; total for week ending at noon, June 27, \$53.34; previously reported, \$524.06; total to date, \$577.40. "This is an improvement on last week's list. Let us hope next week's will be still better. New York, whose neglect of this fund The Worker noted last week, shows up very well this time. The state ought to be reported every time. The older established organizations can well afford to spare a little money every week to help the national organization in newer fields. Local Cheyenne has resolved to give a dollar a month for a year, and begins this week."

THE NEW DOWN TOWN YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB. The Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club was successfully organized at the Labor Lyceum last Saturday evening. There was a good attendance, including delegations from the Yorkville and Brooklyn clubs. Edward Meyer presided and Algernon Lee, Sol Feldman, John Lentz, and Max Weigl, the two latter as representatives of the other clubs, spoke on the purposes and prospects of the organization. Miss Lulu Grabl and Miss Norma Sauter contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening with piano and violin solos. The club was organized with twenty members and several more expressed their intention to join at the next meeting which will be held in the Labor Lyceum on Tuesday evening, July 7. The Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party polled about 97,000 votes in 1900, with Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as its national candidates; in 1902 it increased its vote to about 200,000. The Socialist Labor Party polled less than 35,000 in 1900 and about 50,000 in 1902. The leading question of party politics at issue in the split of 1899 was that of the attitude of the party toward the trade unions. The opponents of De Leonism held that the party, as the political organization of the working class, and the unions, as its economic organization, should work fraternally, though independently, in their separate fields. The De Leonites maintained that it was necessary to "smash" all existing unions. Since the split, while the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party has vigorously attacked capitalism and taught Socialist principles, the Socialist Labor Party, discerning its own honorable name, has devoted its efforts almost exclusively to two objects: First, to hamper the growth of the Socialist Party; second, to attack, undermine, or disrupt the trade unions. The difference between our party and the Socialist Labor Party may be summed up under four heads: 1. We fight against capitalism all the

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. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Accordingly. THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of the 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 organization of the working class and those of the cooperative system of production with the object of consoling the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production into the cooperative system of ownership by the entire people. Formerly the tools of production were privately owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and not by the worker. This ownership enables the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon it. Private ownership of the means of production creates poverty and misery for the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The struggle now between the capitalist class and the working class is the struggle for the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class the political power, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingman to a state of dependence, physical and mental inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery. The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate over their social system; the lives of the working class are sacrificed for profit. Wars are fomented because of the economic interests of the capitalist class. The destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalist class may extend their domination abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. The same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent resistance, are being driven to the side by the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The bourgeoisie, however, will not stand for the complete overthrow of the present system of production, as it will not stand for the complete destruction of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the capitalist class by uniting their efforts and forming a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the bourgeoisie. IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. While we declare that the development of Socialism is a long process, the economic struggles of the working class, which it develops on the Socialist Party to fight the political battles of the working class, will be carried on and conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in such struggles, and will carry forward in any dissonance or strife within the trade-unions and Socialist Party, and will continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without soliciting or accepting aid from any one division of the trade-union movement as a condition of such support. We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party. ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that the present form of political organization is inadequate and consistently conducted the political struggles of the working class; and whereas, all "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Party," have failed to bring about the ultimate end of the labor movement, and whereas, an alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party; and whereas, any compromise with any political party or organization, or with any other party or organization, for the purpose of furthering the interests of candidates of either party or organization, time, giving to the rival organization only so much attention as is necessary to prevent misunderstanding, confusion, and disappointment among new Socialists; the S. L. P. fights us, and treats the propaganda of Socialism as a secondary matter. 2. We support the trade unions, without seeking to interfere in their special work or allowing them to dictate to us in ours; the S. L. P. seeks and works for the destruction of the trade unions with a vigor second only to that with which it attacks us; not content with their denunciation, it has even gone into the economic field to form rival unions and seal upon the existing ones. 3. We regulate our internal affairs by democratic methods, believing that only so can the organization be kept pure and the members trained for their growing responsibility as Socialists; the S. L. P. is ruled by its leader and dissent from his views is punished by suspension or expulsion. 4. In advocating the cause of Socialism we seek to convince men by argument and appeals to their intelligent interest as wage-workers and to their feelings of honor or humanity; the S. L. P. depends upon abusive epithets, lies, and "bluff." This article is intended as a warning to those who are new to the movement and who naturally suppose from its name that the Socialist Labor Party is a bona fide Socialist organization, who do not even observe the distinction between it and the Socialist Party. If any of our readers doubt the fairness of our statements we suggest that they investigate for themselves—attend the meetings and read the papers and pamphlets of both parties and thoughtfully compare them. If any one candidly prefers the methods of the S. L. P. he does not belong with us and we do not want him. All we desire is that the distinction between the parties should be recognized as it actually exists, and that men who approve of the methods of the Socialist Party—as represented, for instance, in The Worker—should not unwittingly cast their votes or their influence on the other side.

INTERESTING COMMENT.

Explanations with Which Several National Committeemen Accompanied Their Votes on Mills' Two Motions and on the Nebraska Protest. Along with the announcement of the vote of the National Committee on various questions coming before it, as reported last week, the National Secretary gives out the expressions of opinion of various members in explaining their various votes. Space allows us to quote only a few that seem most important. Anti-fusion Amendment. On Mills' motion to amend the anti-fusion resolutions by striking out the clause: "Whereas, At the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance," which motion was carried, 17 to 5, Mahoney of Indiana, voting No, says: "We do not know what the future may develop. It is within the bounds of the future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or amalgamate, but that is not within the scope of the present vote. We do not know what the future may develop. It is within the bounds of the future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or amalgamate, but that is not within the scope of the present vote. We do not know what the future may develop. It is within the bounds of the future possibility that the organized workers of this country would form a Socialist party that would eclipse us completely and force us to fuse or amalgamate, but that is not within the scope of the present vote. We do not know what the future may develop. 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