

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.

HEARST'S "NATURAL ALLY" COMES TARDILY TO HIS AID.

"Labor Friend" Gets "Labor Leader" to Explain Away His Lie about Chase.

"American" Reporter Deposes and Says that, Though Chase Did Not Make Speech "American" Reported, He Did Whisper in Reporter's Ear His Intention to Do So—Steinbliss Says Chase Played Mean Trick on Little Willie—Old Sleuth Theory to Vindicate Hearst Taken Up by Haverhill Republicans and by DeLeon.

Once more the peculiar methods by which William Randolph Hearst is working up his presidential boom call for exposure and comment.

Early in the year Ex-Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill, in the course of a speaking tour in the South under the direction of the National Committee of the Socialist Party, addressed a meeting in the Building Trades Council Hall at Norfolk, Va.

At a distance of some hundreds of miles, however, and knowing that as yet there was no strong and trained Socialist movement in the South, but that such a movement was beginning to grow and to threaten the Democratic party in its very stronghold—under these circumstances, President Asplund Hearst, or whoever may have been acting for him in charge of the New York "American and Journal," thought it safe and profitable to publish an alleged despatch from Norfolk, representing Chase as having said, in the course of his address: "The best friend of Labor in this country today is the New York 'American and Journal' through its proprietor, W. H. Hearst, has fought the cause of the laboring man with unflinching energy and the title of 'the people's champion' has been well earned by that unselfish American. His fortune has not been made by greed and he pays his employees according to their work."

The Worker, confident that this report was utterly unfounded, brought it to the attention of Comrade Chase and asked him to make a statement. He replied in the following words:

"This entire matter, Mr. Editor, is a bare-faced lie from start to finish. I not only did not say what you quote, but I did not even mention Mr. Hearst or his paper. If I had, it would have been for the purpose of branding him as the most unscrupulous liar and fakir in America. Certainly it is true that he is the most unflinching liar in politics today. If he will thus deliberately report a man as boasting him and his papers who is unalterably opposed to him and his politics."

"At the meeting mentioned I talked Socialism from start to finish and at the close of the meeting organized a local of the Socialist Party, and there was not the shadow of an excuse for quoting me as Mr. Hearst did. It is but a part of the game that Mr. Hearst is playing to capture the working class and corral them into the Democratic party, in support of himself. I hope you will give this statement the fullest publicity."

Simultaneously, Comrade Chase mailed to the editor of the New York "American and Journal" a terse point-blank denial of having uttered the words attributed to him, requesting that it be printed in the columns of that paper.

"Did Hearst Retract? Not He." Did the Editor Hearst then do? Did he print Chase's letter of denial? Did he even spare three lines to state that such a denial had reached him? Did he do anything that an honorable editor would have done to set right a political opponent he had misrepresented?

CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR MAYOR.

Brooklyn's Popular Socialist Veteran the Choice of City Convention.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Makers' Union No. 144 Nominated for Controller and Peter J. Flanagan of Typographical Union No. 6 our Candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

For Mayor—Dr. Chas. L. Furman of Brooklyn. For Controller—Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144. For President of the Board of Aldermen—Peter J. Flanagan of Typographical Union No. 6.

The above ticket for the municipal election next November was the choice of the city convention of the Social Democratic Party of New York which met in the spacious hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on July Fourth.

Over one hundred delegates and as many more comrades were in attendance and enthusiasm, harmony, and rapid and orderly dispatch of business marked the proceedings of the convention.

The convention was called to order by Comrade Bartholomew, Secretary of the City Executive Committee, at 11 a. m. Morris Hillquit was elected temporary chairman, and M. M. Bartholomew temporary secretary.

After these committees had reported, and delegates had been duly seated, permanent officers were elected as follows: Chairman, Morris Hillquit; Vice-Chairman, Dr. C. L. Furman; Secretary, M. M. Bartholomew; and Treasurer, Leonard D. Abbott.

After dinner recess the convention convened at 2:30 p. m. and proceeded to act upon the report of the Committee on Resolutions, Comrades Furman, Adams, Beck, Fischel, and Martin; Committee on Ways and Means, Comrades Orland, Gull, Schaefer, Wenzel, and Thelmer. The report of the City Executive Committee was read by the Committee on Resolutions.

BIG LOCKOUT IN SWEDEN.

Part of International Attack on Labor Movement.

Twenty Thousand Machinists Are Thrown Out of Work—Appeal to Comrades in America for Aid—Now is the Time for Closer Solidarity.

Our comrade A. Skaunberg of Brooklyn has received from E. Blumberg, President of the Swedish Association of Machinists and Metal Workers, the following significant cablegram:

"General lockout in Sweden, July 7. In all the machine works. Twenty thousand men are affected. The employers wish with their organization to kill the workmen's unions. The workmen's association asks for aid from Swedish comrades and sympathizers in your country."

Notice of this event has been given to all Swedish papers in the United States and will be given also to all machinists' unions in the country. Readers of The Worker who are willing and able to aid the machinists of Sweden in this conflict forced upon them by the employers' association should write, asking for subscription blanks and for further information, to A. Skaunberg, 963 President street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

While the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States has been so busy arousing the capitalists to concerted action, while the Economic League has been organizing them for a campaign of miseducation against the trade union and the Socialist movement, while the National Metal Trades Association, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, and many other organizations of bosses have been organizing lockouts, blacklists, and a great spy system and have been attempting to form rival unions to fight the legitimate organizations of the working class, while labor bills were being killed in Congress and the state legislatures and projects of legislation against the labor movement prepared, while the courts have been busy declaring labor laws unconstitutional and awarding damages to employers against unions for declaring strikes—while all this systematic attack on the labor movement in both its industrial and its political branches has been taking form and getting strength in the United States, the capitalists of Europe have not been idle.

In the last parliament there were fourteen Socialist Democrats. Thirteen of our fourteen districts were carried again on June 16, losing only that of Langby. On the other hand, we carried three new districts—the Seventh of Copenhagen, Valby, and the first of Odense. In the Seventh Copenhagen district our comrade, C. A. Smidt, defeated the reactionary Finance Minister Hage. We now hold eight of the thirteen districts of the national capital, besides one in Friedrichberg, one in Odense, and those of Valby, Helsingør, Aalborg, Aarhus North, Aarhus South, and Horsens. The new Langby is composed of 16 Socialist Democrats, 74 Left Reformists, 11 of the Moderate Left, and 12 of the Right.

THE DANISH ELECTIONS.

Social Democratic Party Wins Sixteen Seats Instead of Fourteen and Raises its Popular Vote from 43,000 to 55,000.

On June 16, the same day with the Reichstag elections in Germany, the voters of Denmark went to the polls to choose the members of their national parliament, called the Lagthing. We have already stated that the Social Democratic Party there gained two seats. Somewhat more detailed information is now at hand.

In the election of 1872 our party entered the field for the first time, polling 208 votes. In 1878 this was increased to 1,076. In 1881 it rose to 1,688. Then began a more rapid and progressive increase, as indicated in the following table, which shows also the number of districts in which we had candidates at each election:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Districts, and Vote. Shows the growth of the Social Democratic Party from 1872 to 1903.

The total vote by parties this year is as follows: Reformists, 118,957; Social Democrats, 53,478; Right, Conservative, 50,269; Moderates, 20,613. We have thus about 25 per cent. of the popular vote and rank as the second party.

Socialism in Alaska. "St. Louis Labor" publishes a letter from Dawson, Alaska, showing that there is the beginning of an intelligent Socialist movement in that remote corner of the world, which, as capitalism develops there and the capitalists get control of the natural and artificial means of production and cut off the present limited possibilities of individual success, will undoubtedly develop into a clear and aggressive working-class movement in territorial politics.

THE CITY OF THE WORKERS.

On the Fourth of July the Social Democratic Party of New York City definitely entered the municipal campaign of 1903.

Let us say at the outset that our campaign is not a mere municipal campaign in the ordinary sense. Whether we go into national, state, or city contests, we have always one and the same purpose. We may say, indeed, that the Socialist movement does not have successive campaigns, but that we carry on one continuous campaign for the overthrow of competition and the establishment of Socialism in its stead, for the destruction of the political, social, and economic supremacy of the capitalist class and the emancipation of the workers from all class rule.

We know that Socialism cannot be realized in a single city, while the powers of state and nation remain in the hands of the capitalists and their agents. We know that the powers of city officers are limited—especially their powers for good.

But we know also that, while a city government in the hands of Social Democrats could not do all that it would desire, it could do much for the interests of the working class. We know that it would do what neither Tammany demagogues nor "respectable" Reformers ever dream of doing—that it would use every log of power at its disposal for the amelioration of the wrongs under which the workers suffer to-day; and that it would become a citadel and tower of strength for the working class in its world-wide and age-long battle against class rule.

Whose city is this by right? It is the city of the workers, for they have made it all that it is.

Whose city is it by present law? It is the idlers' city, the parasites' city, the non-producers' city, for the workers, lacking self-reliance and self-assertiveness, have allowed themselves to be divided on false issues and hoodwinked by the capitalists' impudent assumption of superiority.

THE TEXTILE WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

The Causes and Progress of Their Big Strike in Philadelphia.

John Spargo Writes on Conditions in the City of Brotherly Love—Overwork and Miserable Wages—Strikers Are Holding Out Bravely and Are Thinking Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7.—Seventy-five thousand textile workers—men, women, and children, in nearly equal proportions—are on strike in this City of Brotherly Love. The sixth week of the strike is now on and both sides seem as determined as at the first hour.

Even at the Antipodes the same forces are at work, as shown in the defeat of the Australian railway workers' strike and the passage of repressive laws in the colony of Victoria.

From the local committee of the textile workers I have received the following statement upon the real points of the dispute:

There are about 125,000 textile workers in the city of Philadelphia, of which number about 70,000 are organized in various separate unions, the whole being brought together for common action in the Central Textile Workers' Union of Philadelphia and vicinity. The Central Union decided some two months before the strike began to initiate a referendum vote upon the question of a shortening of the working time, a great deal of discontent having been manifested upon that score for two years past.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

"On a charge of conspiracy twenty-one leaders in the teamsters' and hackmen's strike were arrested."

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake."—Matthew V, 10.

Cackling of things that are dead, ye sleek-faced bondsmen to ease, Living, yet ruled from the tomb, what think ye of men such as these?

Law and long usage ye prate; but who made the laws, gods or men? "Make way for the law," ye cry, but Justice is far from your ken.

Hiring preachers and teachers echo your cry, for their bread; Each making the wiles of his belly away the small brains in his head.

Comforting words of the Christ distorted for pay in the schools; While ye and your sons hope perchance to keep laborers germane to fools.

Once was the stake and the rack allotted to slaves who would rise; Why should conspiracy charges give a start of surprise?

Millions now live in the dawning tho' your courts would lengthen the night; Soon ye will fawn like cats, pretending ye, too, sought the light.

—Elmer Geary, in the New Haven American.



PARTY NOTES.

The Socialist Party of Seattle, under the leadership of "The Way They Worked for Omaha" publishes copies of letters from A. W. Ricker, of the National Board, to Nebraska comrades...

every Wednesday evening until Election Day. On Wednesday, July 15, Comrade D. Ober, Paine will speak...

New York City. The meeting held by the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union last Friday to celebrate the tremendous gains of the German Socialists was well attended...

BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR ORDERS GET OUR PRICES FOR... JOB PRINTING... We Guarantee First-Class Work. THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS Worker Building, 184 William St. TEL. 302 JOHN.

Social Science Library. This Series of Books is printed from New and Large Type, on Good Paper, and Bound in Red Silk Cloth, at the Fair Price of 75 cents per volume, which includes postage...

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K. 50c. OFFER FOR 25c. We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price...

MILLS AND OMAHA.

Local Portland, Ore., asks us to publish the following resolution: "Whereas, the National Socialist Party, National Committee and Executive Board, has been speaking under the auspices of the regular party organization...

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. M. ROMM removed to 306 EAST 15TH ST., TEL. PHONE G83-18. Dr. ANNA ARONAVICH removed to 326 East 86th Street. Dr. FANNY DEMBO removed to 132 E. 144th St.

THE "C. R. M." REPORT.

Frank P. O'Hare writes us to deny that, as stated by our Ohio correspondent, C. R. M., he took advantage of his position as a propagandist to "boom" Comrade Mills for the presidential nomination...

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE

Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street, New York City. BRANCHES: New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson, Hoboken, Jersey City, etc.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. PUBLICATIONS. OFFER No. 3. FOURTEEN 75c. PAMPHLETS 75c. 1. "How I Became a Socialist" By Ben Hanford... 2. "Single Tax vs. Socialism" Debate... 3. "Was Jesus a Socialist"...

PHILIP DIAMOND

The finest selection of DRESS and other SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ETC., at the lowest prices.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST.

122 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

DR. MATHILDA SINAI, DENTIST.

308 E. 66th St., NEW YORK.

F. W. HEISS UNION PRINTER 66 GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK. LAWYERS. MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney at Law, 820 Broadway, Telephone 2576 Franklin. L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 240 Broadway, New York City, 82-0307 of M-11 Station. Practice in all Courts. Consultation free. H. B. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 300 Broadway, Room 912, 86 Union Sq.

ABBOTT BROS. Lunch Room, 110 Bleecker St., near Gracie St., NEW YORK. ST. KANGEROOS are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

