The Worker.

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1903.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

THE RED FLAG OF LABOR.

VOL. XIII.-NO. 17.

A REVOLUTIONARY DECLARATION.

Closing Campaign Utterance of German Social Democrats, Which Gives the Lie to the American Capitalist Press.

The article which we here reproduce from the "Vorwärts" of Berlin, the central organ of the Social Demoratic Party of Germany, in its issue uncertain livelihood to the great cratic Party of Germany, in its issue of June 14, two days before the trial depression have nipped the buds of capitalist prosperity and trans-formed the disputed theory of commer-Reichstag election, at once gives the lie to the pretense of the capitalist press of the United States, that the German Social Democratic German Social Democrats are not revolutionary, and, on the other hand, cial crises into a tangible practice of refutes those who say that revolu-tionary Socialism, as advocated alike in Germany and in America, means violence and disorder and destruction. We are indebted to the "Appeal to Reason" for the translation here

Above the puny sparrow flight of bourgeois campaign trickery the thought of Socialism rises like an Socialist philosophy is the only len in a world full of confusion, clear idea in a world full of confusion, the only great factor in a time full of smallness, the only will buttling against mental inertia, the only hope which triumphs over the cares of to-day and lends a meaning to the lives

But now it is suddenly claimed that the Socialists are getting ashamed of their platform. The only political movement which does not wander about aimlessly, but is proceeding straight toward a really great and mighty goal, is suddenly said to be veiling its aim. The men who frankly confessed and announced a new world message, who paid for their honest convictions, during the last five years alone, the penaity of three hundred years of imprisonment, are now suddenly charged with tramping through the country in the guise of mysterious heroes of detective stories and with having no other care but to concer their dark plans behind a spotless shirt front. Every bourgeois campaign meeting, every capitalist campaign leaflet, loudly proclaims: The Socialists are concealing their real program.

Our capitalist antagonists are not themselves. Our program, our aim, that is the standard which we have carried through all election campaigns from victory to victory. Their lack of a program, their clumsy-demagoguery which covers the self-interest of their. class with the phantastic costume of the alleged commonweal, their well-fed self-satisfaction, have received their just dues at every election. But now we are said to have learned from them how to lose battles by diligently Imitating their methods. Well, we are mies, but we are human enough to be which those images of God are sunk.

Official science, though it is wedden to the doctrines of the state, has long to been forced to renounce the idea the eternity and immutability of the mind cannot conceive of any organization of society than that prering in the sign of Socialism. The sential theory of capitalism, that o the Manchester men-which at least represented a logical system-has no longer any room in the life of this world. Every one, who is not a tyro without any judgment in politics, laughs at the cobblerdom of the

ngrarians and middle-class saviors place. The trusts have established the nmunism of mammon, the co-opera live movement and municipal capital-

Evidence Received from Connecticut and New Jersey that Poetmasters Deliberately Hold Back Copies of The Worker-Subscribers Must Aid Us in Stopping the Abuse.

When the National Economic Leagu ntered the field, a few months ago wealth of the privileged classes which the statistics register is outdistancing Payne would give it active assistance stubborn zeal. Why in the world, papers having been put to great in convenience and expense by his crimi-nal partiality. Madden, of course, did not know the temper of Socialists hasten to assure them once again: YES, WE ARE REVOLUTIONARY. We His attempts to kill our papers had the ultimate effect of increasing their circulation. But it is not his fault regard the impending transformation of the political and economic structhat a Russian censorship has not yet been successfully established.

Local Press Censorship.

It now appears that the postoffice authorities are playing another trick, a mailer and quieter one, with the same purpose in view. Two weeks ago The Worker printed the following com-

"The free, independent, American citizens of Somerville, Conn., are afraid to have a Socialist paper sent to them because the postmaster, Mr. Homer, is brother-in-law of the Keeney brothers who own the prin cipal local manufacturing company Subscribers to Socialist papers having failed to get their papers regularly one young fellow had courage enough to go to the postoffice and ask why the paper which he had paid for did not come, and he received the reply: Yes, it comes every week, but we did not think you wanted such a paper, so we put it in the basket."

A Second Instance.

Although this letter suggested an ex-lanation of rather frequent complaints from subscribers as to the non receipt of the paper in cases where we knew the papers had been mailed in right order, we waited for further evi-dence. We did not have long to wait. This week we have received the following statement from John G. Sin clair of East Orange, N. J.:

"This is to certify that I have not ceeived the newspaper called The Vorker for weeks at a time. About seven weeks ago I complained to the letter-carrier, who was new on the route, and I was informed that three papers for me lay at the office. Late e told me they had been destroyed This seems strange, as I have lived here seven years and my name and address were on the papers. It is now four weeks since I have had a paper In the words of Shakespeare, 'there is mething rotten in the state of Der

Help Us Stop the Abuse. The Worker does not propose to al-low any little autocrats of fourth-class postmasters, even though backed up by Madden, Payne, and Roosevelt himself, to come between us and our sub scribers. We appeal to all our sub-scribers to help us in holding the postal authorities to their duty. If you fail to receive your paper, please notify us, giving your exact name and ad-dress as it appears or should appear on our lists and stating what issues have been missed. If the fault is in this office, it will be rectified with pleasure. If, on the contrary, it ap-pears that the missing papers have been sent, we must have your assist

agency of the capitalist class, because the workers have not learned to vete rkers have not learned to vote together against capitalism. to exercise eternal vigilance to prevent its abuse for the evil purposes of that

LITERARY SOCIETY'S PICNIC.

The New York Socialist Society holds its annual pienie on Saturda afternoon and evening. July 25, at Cy press Hills Park. Tickets may be ha from any of the members or from the Committee at the clubrooms 232 East Broadway. One fourth of the net proceeds will go to the Daily Globe Fund and the remainder to carry on the educational and propaganda work of the society. This organization maintains clubrooms, which are open every evening and all day on Saturdays and Sundays, where abundant reading matter can be found and in-formation about the movement will gladly be given to inquirers. The society carries on lecture courses during the winter and open-air meetings in the summer, and deserves the support of the comrades.

PEEKSKILL "RESPECTABLES" WORK FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Trying to Suppress Our Agitation, They Succeed in Rousing Great Interest.

Eminent Citizens Object to Red Flag on Fieldman's Automobile and Boast that with Aid of Police They Will Stop Socialist Agitation-Trial Is Better than a Party Mass Meeting-Court Room Packed with Citizens Who Hiss Prosecuters and Applaud Socialists

perjury, put the capitalist class an-nimus of the prosecution in a clear

light in the eyes of the hundreds of

applauding or hissing as Slobodia made a point or as he exposed the

insincerity of the witnesses.

The charge was made under Section 675 of the Penal Code, which provides

for the punishment of "acts outraging

wise provided for." Slobodin showed that the acts alleged to have been committed are provided for under

other sections that the charge was

therefore incorrect and the case should

charge made, and it was as well for us, as it gave an opportunity to show the malicious falsity of the accusa-

With one exception the witnesses of

the prosecution were leading business men of the village. They were ready

to testify to anything that would tene

to convict Fieldman, and their original testimony would have given one the idea that Peckskill was turned into a

scene of utter panic and demoraliza-tion by the advent of the Torch

Bearer. All would have gone well with them if only they had not had

Bourgeois Truthfulness.

The Chief, for instance, who had gone around town bragging how he had struck the Socialist agitator—"Soaked 'im," was his eloquent expression—at first denied point-blank

having given him a blow. Slobodin

having impressed upon him the poin that he was under outh, he hemmed

and hawed and tried to evade the

question, said that as he reached to lay his hand on Fieldman's shoulder

Fieldman moved quickly so that his

face struck his (the Chief's) hand, and

generally made a most unenviable exhibition of cowardice and untruthful

ness before his fellow citizens who had listened to his boastings a few

to submit to cross-examination.

public decency or safety and not othe

PEEKSKII, I., N. Y., July 18.—If the "eminently reputable citizens" and of Chief Oakley and still more of his star witnesses, leading business men of towns throughout the State will follow the complesses, here, the tour of Complete the facts and yet to avoid technical rades l'ieldman and Roewer in the automobile "Torch Bearer" will cer-tainly be a tremendous success, and the Social Democratic Party can well people who packed the court room, afford to pay the fines and costs that and who could not be restrained from

The Torch Bearer arrived in Peekshill Thursday forencen. The banners and flags were put in place, and Fieldman, with Comrade Simmonds of Fleidman, with Comrade Simmonas or this place, proceeded through the town to advertise the meeting to be held in the evening. The automobile with its decorations attracted a great deal of attention, and brought out such remarks as "I tell you, the Socialists are growing," and "The Social Democratic Party is the coming party."

As they proceeded along one of the

main streets, two horses hitched to a stage took fright at the noise of the machine. Two men jumped to the horses' heads, another raised his hand signaling Fieldman to stop the auto-mobile, which he instantly did. The Automobile Law merely requires an operator, in a case of this kind, to stop the motion of the vehicle. Field-man not only did that, but stopped the motor, which is the chief factor in making a noise, and naturally the horses became quiet.

At this point a man in uniform, who turned out to be the Chief of Police, approached the automobile, and very insolently demanded to know "Who gave you the right to go through this town with those banners and flags?" Fieldman answered: "The right did not have to be given. Everyone has that right." But the man in blue, in manner rougher than ever, shouted "take them off or I will haul you in."

At this juncture a trolley car coming up. Fieldman had to move the ma-chine to give room, and did so without frightening the horses. While he was so engaged, the Chief kept on insultplace, and the signs complained of were practically out of the way, rest-

ing on the dash board.

but that red flag don't belong there." Fieldman replied, "It woes, and it will stay there." Therenpon, the Individual sprapg to the automobile, grabbed the red flag, broke off the staff and threw the emblem on the ground. Fieldman, in a firm but quiet manner, informed the intruder that he had informed, the intruder that he had absolutely no right to touch anything on the auto, no matter how much he disapproved of what is displayed there. At this point the officer of the law, instead of protecting our property from this lawless citizen, grabbed Fieldman by the arm and said, "Go on, get that sign off, and be quick about it." Fieldman replied that the story war down practically that the signs were down, practically out of everyone's way but his own, and it should make no difference to him how long it took to pack them up. But the officer grew more insolent, which brought forth the remark from Fieldman: "Who are you, a man or Jesus Christ?" Thereupon the officer vio-lently slapped Fieldman's face, grabbed him by the throat, and though no resistance was offered, called an-other officer and took him to jail, choking him with the right hand, and almost twisting his arm out of its socket with his left. As he went, the Chief indulged in a running mono-logue such as this: "The gall of you! I'm sorry I slapped your face, I should have battered in your skull for parading red flags through this town. I'll railroad you for this!" winding up with, "Now get in there and think it over," as he thrust Fieldman into a cell.

Comrade Simmonds immediately gave ball-fixed at \$500-to the chag-rin of the Chief and the Police Judge who had evidently thought they had to do with a friendless stranger in

Secretary of the Social Democratic Party, who appeared for Fieldman. When His Honor saw that Fieldman had counsel, he told the Chief to sumhad counsel, he told the Chier to summon a lawyer, and he got L. F. Crumb, a leading Republican politician of the city.

Trial Good Propaganda. The trial was better than a propa-tanda meeting. The bias of the judge, New York city. **DEBS SCORES** SLANDERERS

Evansville Politicians Are Blaming Socialists for Race Riot.

Do Not Dare to Support Their Accusa

nlicated - Stander Gives Opportunity for Debs to Declare Socialists' Opposition to Race Prejudice. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 17. -Some capitalist spökesmen, journalis

tic and otherwise, of this place and elsewhere in this part of the country, have made a strenuous but ineffectual effort to put upon the -Socialists of Evansville the responsibility for the recent disgraceful lynching and rioting episode. Captain A. W. Dudley, commanding

Company B, of the National Guard if not the author of this out-rageous slander, was at least the principal mouthpiece for those who devised it. He declared, and some of the papers gave prominent place to his statement, that the mob was led by Socialists. Called on to name the men or even one of them, he could not do so be dismissed. The judge, however, allowed the prosecution to introduce evidence that had nothing to do with the but took refuge in the statement that the sister of one of the men shot by the militia admitted that her brother was a Socialist. Afterwards, pressed still further to substantiate his charge, he and his friends shifted their ground and said that the Socialists were not so much to blame, after all, but there were "Anarchists of the worst type" in Evansville, who were responsible for the trouble. This is, of course, as base less a fabrication as the other.

Eugene V. Debs has made a forcible reply to these falsifiers through the columns of a local paper, bringing out the real facts of the case. He said,

"If Captain Dudley is correctly quoted, he is an ass. As a mater of fact, not a single Socialist was connected, directly or indirectly, with the Evansville outrages. The Socialists are the only ones who recognize not merely the political and economic equality of the negro, but his social equality as well. Among Socialists there is not the slightest trace of race prejudice and to charge that they in stigated the riotous crusade against the negroes in Evansville is an infamous calumny.

Dudley's Party to Blame.

"Instead of the Socialists the fact is that the rotten and vote buying political party to which Dudley belongs is responsible for these crimes. In the municipal election at Evansvill hundreds of negroes were imported from Kentucky to help elect the present Republican Mayor of that city. The negro whose murder of the policeman precipitated the conflict, was one of these. He was a Republican, the po-liceman he murdered was a Republican and the city officers for whom he acted as political plugger were also Repub-licans. After the election this negro felt that as one of the main props of the administration he could strut and swagger at will. This was the start-ing point of the present trouble which since then has been brewing and required only some spark to set it off. The whole trouble is the culmination of the negro as a factor in politics and, as is notoriously true, a corrupting fac-tor, since he finds ready sale for his votes in the political market of Evansville. The Socialists never purchased a negro vote nor imported a negro voter to debauch politics and incite race war in Evansville. Will Dudley says the same for the party to which he belongs? In the light of these facts was not intended they have my full "No, I don't mean that who is responsible, the Socialists or consent to wear it." they who seek by the cry of stop thief to criminate them in order to divert attention from the consequences of their own crimes?"

Comrade Debs also warmly denounce ed the riotous attack upon the colored waiters at Linton, feeling that if it was true that union miners were involved in the affair, as alleged, they had proven false to the principals of their union as formulated by its conventions and by President Mitchell:

Miners Should Repudiate.

"It is generally understood that the miners. I am not ready to believe this but whoever it consisted of they erit unqualified condemnation. I am opposed to all forms of violence, but do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that if, in the absence of any effort on the part of the state to protect them, the negroes massed their forces and marched into Linton to resent the outrages perpertrated upon their people, they would be eminently justified in doing so. This, however, is not the way to proceed in such an extremity and the negroes do well to bear wit patience and bide their time.

"The miner's union cannot afford to bear the odium of such an outrage and they owe it to themselves to disavow all connection with or responsibility for it. They can scarcely do less in view of the fact that their organization is appearing to the negroes of Kentucky and West Virginia to help them figh their battles. At this very hour President Mitchell is in Kansas assuring the negroes that the miners' union is their friend and proposes to recognize them on terms of equality."

The "Tribune" which has been the

st active in the work or misreprese most active in the work or misrepresen-tation, was highly indignant in behalf of the militiamen whom, it said, Debs had attacked. It quoted some of the soldiers—without naming them—as say-ing that "It is just such men as Eugene V. Debs and man becomes at the robb. V. Debs and such papers as they pub-

Peekskill said on the witness stand that his reason for tearing down the inadvertently - perhaps half unconsciously-told the exact truth. tion by Naming any Socialist as Im.

That is exactly what the red flag is -an emblem of Labor. It is an emblem of Socialism, of Social Democracy, which is the same thing, because the Social Democratic Party is the party of the working class.

Just what does the red flag mean? Why does the organizer sent out by the Social Democratic Party carry it side by side with the Stars and Stripes? Why does it rightly stir the "eminent citizens" to wrath, and why does it rightly rouse the enthusiasm of the workers?

The red flag stands for internationlism. In every country of the civilized world it is known. It is the symbol of the identity of the interests of the tollers of all lands and the emblem of the ideal of universal human brotherhood which it is the historic mission of the tollers to realize.

But it is more than that. If it is the emblem of peace and fraternity between nations, it is also the emblem of conflict between classes in every nation where class rule exists. The red flag stands for revolt, for

revolution, for the intelligent revolt of the workers of the world against the world-wide system that keeps them in poverty, that condemns them to an inferior position, that makes traffic in their brain and muscle for the profit of a non-producing class. It stands for the determination of the subject class, the exploited class, the socially useful class, that they will cease to be subject and exploited.

As the symbol of an ideal, of a future for which we strive, the red flagstands for peace. As such it deserves the respect of all who put the general good above sordid personal gain.

As the emblem of a fact of to-day.

When that exceedingly respectable | the red flag stands for conflict, uncom and law-abiding business man of promising and unrelenting conflict against all forms of class rule, whether by crowned kings and titled nobles or red flag and casting it in the dust was by the meaner race of money lords. that he regarded it with hatred and Only through that conflict which is contempt as an emblem of Labor, he being bravely and patiently waged all over the world to-day, can the era of peace and freedom and equality be ushered in.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Those who now rule and live in ease and luxury by the toll and privation of others, who have been trained from the cradle to regard the dollar as the highest ideal, who use their national flag as a veil behind which to hide international piracy or as a fetish to confuse the minds of the workers and keep them divided and subdued-they have no reason to love the red flag.

They despise the working class that has so long bowed down to them. Why should they not treat its emblem with contempt?

They hate and fear the working class that is slowly but steadily learning to think and act unitedly in its own interest. Why should they not be moved to anger by its flag?

They will go on with their outrages -outrages even upon the forms of law they have decreed. They will go to any extreme-of lawlessness, of disorder, of brutal violence or of cowardly treachery, by which they think they can maintain their economic privilege

and keep the workers under the yoke. But by every such act they will help to destroy the respect which many of the more thoughtless workers still feel for them, will help to rouse the workers to independent thought and selfrespect and self-reliance, will help to break the yoke and to destroy their own power.

Tear down the red flag with insolent hands and trample it on the earth, gentlemen. We will reply with votes that will put that banner of the world's toiling humanity over your court houses, over your city halls, over your capitols, side by side with the national flag your greed and cunning and cruelty has disgraced.

Monday's "Gazette," saving: "In what I had to say to the 'Gazette' was specific. I quoted Captain Dudley and commented on his charge that Socialists were responsible for the Evansville riots. What had this to do with the soldiers? Is Captain Dudley the whole company? As a matter of fact, I did not even mention the soldiers and the charge that I made an attack upon them is not only untrue but foolish. The phrase 'soldier boys' is often made to do duty in such cases and has been so much overworked that it had better be given a rest. It is getting to be here almost like in Germany, where one cannot even criticise an army officer. In these later days any criticism of an individual who wears brass buttons is at once resented

tion' among the soldiers because I resented a false and slanderous charge of one of their officers, but if there is I have no apology to make for it; and if the shoe fits any others for whom it

it also hapens that I have quite re-cently been there and that I am famillar with the causes and conditions a single Socialist was implicated, di-

"The silly subterfuge that some hywho was shot in the riot, was a Socialist is hardly the kind of testimony upon a body of peaceable citizens and

"The indictment of Captain Dudley was no less than that of riot, bloodshed and insurection; he exonerated all others and placed the entire responsibility upon the 'Socialists and the Anar-chists.' As there are no Anarchists in Evansville, the Socialists came in for the brunt of the charge, and as silence would with many mean confession of guilt, I entered denial and called for proof. And until this is furnished the thor stands convicted and no count of 'indignation' will alter the ase. If the Socialists of Evansville are rioters and murderers, as charged

were the ringleaders of the mob. This would be a still sadder commentary, on the municipal mismanagement of that city. I am quite sure that if there had been a Socialist among them he would have been known and his name exploited as a horrible example before the country.'

The whole incident, will, in the end, have no other effect than to pillory some of the leading old-party politicians as conscienceless slanderers and to lead a considerable number of honest people to a better knowledge of what Social-ism really stands for.

RALLY TO RECEIVE MOTHER JONES!

Mass Meeting Will Bo Held at Madison Square on Thursday Evening, July 23, to Protest Against Child Labor-

An open-air mass meeting to receive Mother Jones and the striking textile workers who have marched from Philadelphia with her, will be held under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party of New York City, on Thursday evening, July 23, on the Madison avenue side of Madison

Square. parade from the Labor Lyceum in East Fourth street to the place of meeting, where Mother Jones and a number of the best known Socialist speakers of New York will address the public or the horrors of child labor and indict the industrial system of which it is an inevitable product.

CHASE IN NEW YORK.

John C. Chase, Ex-Mayor of Havet-hill, the first Socialist ever elected to the head of a municipality in the United States, is now with us for a short time in New York On Wednes day of this week, July 22, he s with Mother Jones at Peekskill. Thursday he speaks at Yonkers on Friday at New Rochelle, on Saturday at Long Island City, and on Monday evening, July 27, in Brooklyn at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue. Comrade Chase will no doubt have large an attentive audiences, especially in Peekskill, where the arrogant attempt of the "eminent citizens" and their official hangers on to suppress Socialist agitation has awek-ened a lively interest in the subject.

GLASS WORKERS STRUGGLE

The New York locals of the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Association of America have retained Comrades Hillquit and Salisbury as counsel to defend them against an injunction obtained by the Semon Bache Company, of Laight street, New York City. Eight hundred men have been on strike since June 18 and there have been very few scabs. There are many active Socialists in this organization teaching their fellow workers that the only adequate answer to capitalist injunctions is a Socialist ballot.

sued-and enforced-to prevent lockout bosses from importing scabs, elect Socialist judges and executive officials.

FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

Litnographers in Convention Declare for Recognition of Class Lines in Politics.

Lithographic Artists', Engravers' and Designers' League of America, held at St. Louis, adopted by a heavy major-ity the following resolution:

"Whereas, past experiences has dem ment of laws by securing the election and appointment of legislators and who represent their interests;

"Whereas, this has resulted in the enactment of laws detrimental to the welfare of the working class, or, when nacted estensibly for its benefit, asculated at birth or rendered nugatory by non-enforcement or by being declared unconstitutional by the courts;

pmmends to the working class united olitical action with the view to securing legislative, judicial and execu-tive officials who will enact and en-force laws for its benefit and in its

STEEL TRUST STILL EXPANDING.

The United States Steel Corporation has during the last few days made one more step toward its goal—the absorp-tion of all the emaining independent plants that are worth taking in. It has acquired a half interest in the Clairton Steel Company of Pittsburg, heretofore a subsidiary concern of the Crucibie Steel Company; a fourth interest is retained by the Crucible, and . P. Snyder. The Clairton property valued at \$8,000,000. The trans action virtually transposes the Crucidependent partners of the

furnish fresh proofs every day IS REACHED.

Authorities at the National Capital Try-

Several times lately the police have interfered with Socialist street meet ings here in an inexcusable very much to the annoyance of the comrades. Our faithful Organizer, B. F. Adams, decided to make a test. Last Wednesday evening, soon after we had started, up came a "cop" and asked if we had a written permit, asked if we had a written permit, asked if we had a minute?" said will you pardon me a minute?" said to nay an element of the system of the sy sembly. The officer gazed in surprise ciples of Socialism and our determina

tion to advocate them. On Friday Comrade Adams was at rested on a charge of "obstructing the streets." Comrade Nesbitt promptly engaged an attorney and the case was taken up in the Police Court. The old street meetings. It was shown by witnesses that there was no obstruc-tion of the street and the court re-served decision. We shall continue to served decision. We shall continue to hold meetings. "Something has dropped" in Washington—and it has

PRICES STILL RISING

not hit the Socialists

The "Economist" figures for Jun-show the average commodity price higher than at any time since Decem

disturbers who chase the ruling class from their beds of ease and jar the s out of their inertia to demand

all the blessings of culture. We com-bat all privileges of birth and of property. We are opposed on principle to the rule of monarchs, pobles, and capi-Yes, we are all this. But what are We are no conspirators who plan in the dark. Neither are we robbers or murderers. We despise nothing so much, we regard nothing as more

clumsy and detestable, as the use of force, that force which the ruling classes of all centuries have used. So long as human history remains a history of murder, and brutal force, just so long have you little reason for feeling superior to your ancestors of the We wish to abolish murder, and our foes claim that we are preaching mur-der. We wish to make property, which hitherto has been a common

masses. Finally the storms of indus

crises. The enormous increase in the

with giant strides the labored prote

tion of the proletarian existence which

working classes are defending with

then, should we conceal those prin-

ciples, which the life of every day sub-stantiates by hundreds of new proofs

But if our capitalist antagonists wish

to insinuate that we have not revealed our aims with sufficient zeal, then we

tures as an innate necessity of present

society, and we wish to serve sys-

tematically, and full of proud con

new order. They may call us icono-

clasts, if they wish, but we know very well that nothing will collapse unless it is mouldy and rotten. We are also

and hundreds of new witnesses

abolish property. We wish to abolish all the open and concealed forms of mies, but we are human enough to be paid love, and our opponents claim ashamed of the pitiful meanness in that we wish to introduce public gross insinuations and brainless inven-

tions, still they never tire of repeating

right only in theory, the actual right

of all-and they claim that we wish to

the same old game every time it has We know that the battle of June 16 is nothing but a battle in that great class struggle which cannot end otherwise than by the victory of the proletariat, in the triumph of Social ism. We do not celebrate any victories, until we have won them, and we shall not rest on our laurels. The preparing for the next one, while the

foe may slip his sword back into the eabhard WE SHALL NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING SHORT OF COM-PLETE VICTORY-THERE WILL BE NO REST UNTIL THE GOAL

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

WASHINGTON D. C. July 20 then ran for the captain. Comrade Adams continued to address an ap-plauding crowd, setting forth the prin-

police seemed very weak-kneed, as in-dicated by their failure to make the

higher than at any time since December, 1902, and except for 1900, at the highest point reached in the last twelve years. In comparison with 1896, which may be counted as the beginning of the present "era of prosperity"—undoubted prosperity for the capitalists—prices are now more than 5 per cent. higher than at that period.

MORE ABUSES.

Socialist Papers Withheld from Subscribers and Destroyed.

with the ostensible purpose of check-ing the progress of Socialism by a "campaign of education," we had reaon to say that Postmaster General Our readers know how the power of the government has been abused, through Third Assistant Madden, to deprive Socialist newspapers of the second-class mail privilege—"Wilshire's Magazine," the Scattle "Socialist," the "Coming Nation," and several other

Story of the Arrest.

ing and threatening Fieldman with ar rest, if the signs were not removed at once. Comrade Simmonds, to avoid once. Comrade Simmonds, to avoid trouble, had by that time loosened the braces which held the banner in

An "Order-Loving" Citizen. A large crowd had now gathered, and one man, pointing to the Ameri-can flag, remarked: "That's all right,

deprecated the delay involved in draw-

B. C. Everingham, a most "respectable" business man, the one who tore down the red flag, was the most amus

down the red flag, was the most amusing and instructive witness of allinstructive as an example of capitalight ideas of veracity.

In response to Slobodin's questions,
he believed that he had seen an American flag and a red flag; that he had
saluted the national flag. "What did
you do to the red flag?" asked Slobodin. "Nathing." 'You did not tone. "Nothing," "You did not touch
"No." "You are sure of that?"
s," It took a long series of questions to wring from him the admission that he siezed the staff bearing the red flag, broke it, and flung it on the ground with the flag attached. But

he had not touched the flag; oh, no! Such is truth to the typical business Pressed to explain his riotous conduct, this eminently truthful gentleman said he threw the rel flag in the dust "because it was an emblem." "An emblem of what?" "Well, a labor em-blem." Then he saw he had made a mistake in speaking his mind too plainm of Commun ism and Anarchy." He passed an un-comfortable quarter of an hour while Slobodin's sarcastic questions drew out an exhibition of his utter ignor-

ance of the whole subject. Both these witnesses were greeted again and again with hisses and sattrfifty of whom had witnessed the ar-rest and knew the facts that the wit-

ness was trying to conceal. It would take too much tell the whole story of the trial. Al hough the judge showed that he was determined to convict, he took on him tion, and saying from the bench that Everingham was right in objecting to the red flag—a remark which Slobo-din insisted upon having recorded, to the great embarrassment of the judge ngh he had allowed the chare to be changed, he wound up by return ing to the original charge under Sec tion 675 and fining Fieldman \$25. The

deprecated the delay involved in drawing a jury. Fieldman consented to waive jury trial—unfortunately, for His Honor deserves any name but that of "Justice." But perhaps we ought of "Justice." But perhaps we ought appeal may be taken.

The whole crowd of prosecutors are heartily sick and sorry for the affair now. They see that they have expecially the bragging of the Chief and his "eminent citizen" backers that they would send Fieldman up for three months and "give a lesson to these Socialists"—having created a lively interest.

The comrades decided to call in Henry L. Slobodin of New York, State Secretary of the Social Democratic Party who appeared for Fieldman. nce. Certain it is the Social Dem ocratic Party is on the advance in Peekskill. Hurrah for the Red Flag of industrial freedom and peace.

> -For information about the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) in New York address the State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin, 60 Second avenue.

lish that cause such trouble as we have had in Evansville.* An Overworked Phrase. Debs replied in a further interview

as an outrage upon the 'soldier boys,' an 'attack on the army,' etc. "I don't believe there is any indigna-

know the Socialists of Evansville and which culminated in the deplorably rectly or indirectly, and any intimation to the contrary is untrue and does viol-ence to the facts. This paper relterates the charge of Captain Dudley that the ringleaders of the mob at Evans-ville were Socialists. Let this paper and Captain Dudley name them or even one of them. The Socialists of Evansville are well known by the public officials and the newspapers of that city. If even a single ringleader had been a Socialist is it not only probable but certain that he would have been

named and pilloried by the press? steric woman has claimed that she has heard from some other woman that her cousin had told her that her brother,

author

"It will hardly do to say the police force of Evansville do not know who

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the Social

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN FOR CONTROLLER-MORRIS BROWN. per of Cigar Makers' Union No. 144 FOR PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN-PETER J. FLANAGAN, Member of Typographical Union No. 6.

In the state of New York, on account of provisions of the electron laws, the blist l'arty is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and sublem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York: hos possed through its general election. Its growing power letted and its speedy victory for-ced by the great hicrease of its vote wn in these figures.



A QUESTION OF METHODS.

pelled once more to differ absolutely and diametrically, with our comrades of the "Appead to Reason." Perhaps it with one of our comrades of the "Ap paper is evidently a divided house. We al, an editorial from The Worker of Zune 28, in which, as a means of eliminating sectional prejudice within our ranks, we urged the sending of Fastern speakers to the West and Western speakers to the East. But on the same page we find a big double column editorial from which we cull this paragraph:

"Over is such an immense country our industrial conditions so diversided that a campaign suitable to one section will seldom serve in another campaign in Georgia would be the height of folly or to send a Massachusetts trades uniquist to talk to Kansus farmers would be as absurd as to send one of our own farmer Socialists to the factory district, or a New England elergyman to the cow boys of Texas. In time this exchange of the developed Intellectual products of the class strugthis stage in our movement."

It is against this that we protest We wish to se a coherent and unified movement, not "in time," but right away, absolutely "at this stage in our movement." We do not wish to see a loosely aggregated lot of isolated local movements each with its local defects limitations and prejudes conserved ences of contact with the moveme in other parts of the country-which is just what would result from the policy advocated in the pasage we

the "Appeal"-emphasizes the distinction between the organized party and must weep," says the poet; and bust pression and abuse. So far, so good.

the mass of Socialist voters. He is willing, perhaps, that the party itself should be coherent-that it should be at least American (if not international on a large scale; but he thinks it "the height of folly" for us to take such as ideal into consideration in our political propaganda. This point of view is ndicated in another paragraph, which

we quote exactly, emphasis and all: "There are two things to keep in mind always. "Ist. The party member ship, which is the school for drilling party workers, both in the work of propaganda, and in the matter of democratic government. No effort should be spared to increase this membership to the highest possible point. 2nd WE WANT VOTES. The votes will always vastly exceed the membership of the party, and this need give us no concern whatever, and the vote must be cultivated constantly whether class onscious or sentimental. IT IS IN THE ORGANIZED MEMBERSHIP. THE GOVERNING BODY, THAT WE MUST GUARD OUR CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS."

Against this more general proposi tion we must protest still more strong ly. Doubtless it is true that in the future, as now, many Socialist voters will remain outside the party. That is to be regretted. Every voter should be a party member. But, even though this be unavoidable, we have no right to make it, as is here proposed, a rule of action. The minute we do so, the minute we of the organized party be gin to think of ourselves as a "governing body" whose business is to "get votes" regardless of whether or not they be class-conscious Socialist votes that minute we become disloyal to our ideal and begin to sow the seeds of dissension, of compromise, and even of corruption.

We want votes, ves-if they are in telligent votes for the class-conscious Socialism that the organized party stands for. We have no right to desire or to try to get votes on any other basis.

The organized party must not think of itself as a "governing body," a select set of leaders, in distinction from the governed and led body of unorganized roters. It must think of itself as a fighting body, a working body, a body of volunteers, whose sole purpose in organizing is to make equally good class-conscious Socialists of others and to enlist them in the work, in their turn, to the full extent of their willingness and their ability.

We need not expect to bring in the Socialist Commonwealth by hocus poens, by "practical politics," by merely "getting votes" regardless of the voters' understanding, or by any other neans than that of making real Socialists.

or the adoption of what he calls "American methods," tells us that "the conservatism of the old-world move ment and its military form of organiention will not be accepted by the American." The mildest thing we can say of this is that it is cheap so phistry. The "old-world movement" is not conservative, except in the sense that it is neither a freak nor a fad. It has no "military form of organization," Its form of organization is everywhere democratic. Just because it is truly lemocratic and not anarchic, it has very little use for the type of leadership which this editor predicts for us when he says: "There will come men on the field of action with the sweep of the meteor, who from their very impetuosity will become leaders of thought and action, and who can no more be chained than the lightning." Seal," for the editorial staff of that The fit leaders for a Socialist movement are those who win their position find that in its last issue the "Appeal" by proving their wisdom, their inte quotes in full and with express approv- grity and their courage in the ranks, not the "meteoric" type, so disastrously common in the futile history of American reform politics. We need lenders, doubtless. We need not fear that we shall lack them. What we have to concern ourselves about is to see that our army of Socialist voters know what they want, know where they wish to be led, so that true leaders may lead them aright and false ones, nowever meteoric and impetuous,

> Well informed business newspaper sny that "there is a 'gentlemen's agree ment' among the New England cotton mill treasurers, though not in the form of any legal document or ironelac agreement, to curtail the production of the mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cot-By this ton until early in October." agreement it is designed to lower the price of raw cotton and, at the same time, to raise the price of cotton goods to the consumers. Incidentally, the curtailment means featful suffering to thousands of cotton-mill operatives, es- freedom for all. pecially women and children, who get the barest subsistence wages when allowed to work. We have not observed any Republican or Democratic editors or aristocratic clergymen or endowed college presidents going into hysterics over this cold-blooded move, as they do over the alleged "limitation of production" by overtaxed working people when they strike for a few hours more leisure in the week, as now in Philadelphia. "Men must work and women

shall be unable to mislead them.

But the "Pilot" editor lamely conness men must make satisfactory profits, adds the smug "public-spirited citizen."

NEGROE PEONAGE IS CLASS SLAVERY.

In a recent number of the "Inde pendent" appears a remarkable article upon "Peonage in the South." The name of the author is not given, the following editorial note being prefixed:

"The writer of the following article peonage, and to some extent personal ly interested in the peonage prosecu-tions. For reasons in no way discred-itable to himself, he prefers that his name shall not be published."

The well established reputation of the magazine justifies us in taking the assurance at face value and giving full credit to the unnamed writer.

Our purpose in referring to the article is not to recite the facts in regard to negroe peonage as it exists in the South today, for they have been very fully presented in the daily press, no even to express the horror and indignation which every right-minded man must feel at such revelations, for the expression of such sentiments seems hardly necessary. We refer to the art.cle in order to quote one passage which throws a vivid light on the whole subject by bringing out a phase of the situation that is not generally known. The passage is as follows:

"The writer has seen a whole famgun to leave their home and return to the swamp labor camp of the father's former employer some miles dis-tant, there to remain until a small indebtedness due the employer was worked out by the father at wages which the employer arbitrarily fixed.

This case is now pending in a Federal
court, but it is not likely to be tried, as the Employers' Association has spent money liberally to place wit-nesses out of reach of the court. To say that personage is only sporadic and temporary is incorrect; it is here in the South to stay permanently un-less a strict enforcement of the law is had."

The point we wish to emphasize by citing this statement, is that the system of peonage-or let us call it by its right name, disguised chattel slav ery-is not applied exclusively to negroes, that it does not rest solely nor chiefly upon race prejudice, terribly strong as that prejudice is, that, instead of being simply a race question, it is actually a class question.

The colored workers are more gen erally made victims of this shameful atrocity only because their general ignorance and habit of timidity and obedience, inherited from the past, makes it easier to bring them under the lash. But the masters do not care whether their slaves are black or white. They will as readily chain and flog men of their own race as of any other, if they have the opportunity and see their profit in doing so. Profit is the prime motive, to which race feeling is only accessory. The capitalist cares neither for the race nor the color, the faith nor the nationality, the sex nor the age of his victim, so only he gets his something-for-nothing, his profit.

The recognition of this fact enforce two weighty lessons one to the blacks one to the white workers.

To the colored people: It is not only, it is not chiefly because your skins are dark that you are oppressed. It is because you are wage-workers, and the capitalist can make profit by oppress irg you. Race prejudice helps then to keep you down, therefore they cultivate race prejudice. For you the way to freedom is to think and feel and act and vote as workingmen, side by side with your white brothers. And if those white brothers in toil often you, remember that they too are slaves, wage-slaves, misied and perverted by your common enemy, the capitalist class.

To the white workers: If you fail to stand by your more unfortunate colored brothers, if you allow your minds to be poisoned by race hatred, you will be playing directly into the hands of the men who exploit and op press both black workers and white and you may expect the same fate for yourselves or your children. If your colored fellow workingmen often fall short of their duty, remember the handicap under which they labor, remember that you have had greater advantages and that it is therefore your duty as well as your interest to help them and educate them, by example

as well as by precept. "This nation cannot endure half slaves and half free," said Lincoln. That is as true now as it was in 1860. So long as any section of the working class is enslaved, no workingman is sure of his freedom. If we are to have freedom for any, we must have

The editor of the Boston "Pilot" i noved to offer "A Solution of the Negro Problem." It is clearly pointed colored voters to the Republican party has resulted in that party treating them with the utmost contempt-now and then giving a pleasune office t some "leader" and never lifting a finger to protect the masses of negro tollers from the most outrageous op-

"Northern workingmen should come an amiliation of negroes with any political party that is not dominated by Capital; for the contest between money and muscle is inevitable, some or later; and Labor must not allow

Capital to employ muscle of any color against it. Mr. Shaw suggests, in the affiliation of negro voters with the Democratic party, a remedy which promises well for the workingmen of oth races, whether the industrial con test be waged under the present or any other party names."

The Democratic party which has deprived the negroes in every Souther state of the right of suffrage, either by constitutional amendation or by shotgun and halter; the Democratic party which rules in Virginia and sends troops to shoot striking street-car workers, white or black; the Democratic party which rules in Texas, which passes "anti-trust" laws and uses them only to prosecute trade unions; the Democratic party which maintains actual slavery under the form of penal regulations—the colored workingmen will hardly be simple enough to join the party that white workingmon are learning to desert.

A PARTY QUESTION

IN GERMANY

A certain discussion has arisen in the ranks of the party because of the ques-tion of the Vice-Presidency of the Reichstag to which we have by all the rules of custom, an undisputed right as the second strongest party in the House. Now the question arises, whether our representatives would be willing to take on the Court ceremonies which have been associated with that post. Singer, when the question was mosted in the list Reichstag, having been set up as our candidate, roundly refused to attend at Court and the bourgeois parties made that an excusthen for not electing him, though ev then we had a right. Since then, L. who cannot be accused of any leanings

toward opportunism as a rule, has in

his "Weltpolitik" blamed our party and pointed out that attending Court was little more than belonging to Parliament, and that it had a purely cere-mental significance, while the possess sion of the vice-chair would have out us in a position to prevent the majority breaking through the laws of proce-dure as they did last winter. Parvus's views did not meet with any echo in over and our party is so strong, Bernin the "Sozialistische Monatshefte" where he pleads that the oath of fidelity to the constitution designed of stehr into revived the idea in an article in almost all German States, an oath which has never presented any hindrance to Social-Democrats, is in reality a more serious obstacle than an reality a more serious obstacle than an occasional visit to the chief of the German Empire. The question will no doubt be discussed, but it may well be asked if the Vice Presidency is of such yast importance that representatives of our party should attend at the Court of a man who has distinguished himself by his outrageous attacks on the party. The Vice-President has, I take it, only very limited powers, and in the case of a Socialist, the President : would "probably take care that they were still more limited. and then as often ocurs in the case of a Socialist Minister in Switzerland, he is poweriess and his party have to be careful in their criticism so as not be careful in their criticism so as not to embarrass him; so that both are more or less paralyzed. In general, it will be found that our party is so much the stronger, the more we keep our hands free from official positions till

we can control them entirely.

Tölstöy's bööklet, "Thou shalt not kill." has been seized for libelling the Kaiser. Quite right. Where would the Kaisers of the world be if there were no killing? There would be no

room for them. The Kaiser is reported to have said recently of the Social-Democrats that it would be well to walt before giving an opinion about them. Perhaps it thought of that some years ago. It shows, if true, what an eye-opener the

ianer are going to bring out in Septem her, under the editorship of Dr. H. Braun, a new weekly, in opposition to Kautsky's paper, the "Neue Zeit."

The German Trade Unions now number 81,149 more members than last year, or 727,709 members, as far as can be ascertained at present, though out of 61 Rederations only 50 have sent in remaining ones will show a great in crease,-London Justice.

IN SERVIA.

Socialists of Servia have issued a manifesto declaring that they expect no improvement of conditions since Karageorgevitch has ascended the throne, but quite likely the military pasts with ite likely the military party will liberties of the people. The story cabled to this country that the new king was a Socialist while exiled in Switzerland is pronounced buncon in the latter country and in Germany.

SUPPRESSION IN JAPAN.

A recent number of "The Socialist is presecuting the publisher on account of two articles printed in the number languages.

AN APPRECIATION.

Commide Leonard of Hayden Hill. Cal., writes: "I feel that I need The Worker very much, not only to keep track of the Eastern movement, but also on account of its high literary value. The editorials are crisp and to the point, tolerant and yet thoroughly onscious, and withal just and class-conscious, and within just and
true. After being without it for a
year, I believe I can see the improvement better than those who have read
it constantly. But believe us, I don't
think I shall make the experiment of
dropping it again.*

ARBITRATION vs. SOCIALISM.

By H. A. Gibbs.

is a letter to Mr. Alfred Love, President of the Universal Peace Union at Philadelphia, This union, which is made up largely of Quakers, has a platform concerning the relations of capital and labor, which offers no remedy for existing conditions except rbitration and conciliation.]

I trust that you will receive the fol-I trust that you will receive the fol-lowing communication regarding the methods and principles of the Peace Union in the same spirit that it has been written. I have studied the peace movement with deep interest. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to-wards it. It has seemed to me, how-over, that there is a profound mis-understanding, to say the least, on the part of the Peace Union towards the labor movement and a resulting lack are a necessity to harmonious action therefore submit the following con sideration of your position, not so much for the purpose of antagonizing, as to make the Socialist position clear. I believe that a frank and friendly discussion along these lines would be helpful to both.

It seems to me that the first and foremost weakness of your position is that of superficiality. I have studied your platform, also your "cardinal principles," but nowhere in them do I find any recognition of the fact that there is a fundamental cause for war as well for the struggle between Capi-tal and Labor. Nowhere do I find evidence of a clear understanding of that cause. Nowhere do I find any intima tion but that the strife must go on in-terminably, and the most you can do is to act as a buffer between the contending parties. It is true you say that one of your objects is to remove the cause of war, but what is that cause? and how do you propose to remove it? These are the vital questions to a sociologist, and we search it vain for an answer.

It seems to me also that there are

several grave failacles in your premise which invalidate your couchsions Recognizing the fact that two classes, the employers and employees, exist, you assume that they can deal with each other on equal terms; that they have the same rights and privilege before the law. This is far from cor rect. The employing class is the ruling class, whether in monarchy or republic. It controls all departments of gov ment. It enacts and enforces law in its own interest. Robbery and even murder are winked at, if done in a legitimate way. The Standard Oil Co. is a good illustration. Its history is one of corruption. It has bribed judges, defied law and defiled legislative halls. These facts are patent to anyone who will take the pains to in-form himself. I refer to Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth" and the current number of "McClure's Magazine." By virtue of such means as these it has gained its franchise and its vested property rights, which it now claims as sacred and even divine By means of these rights and fran-chises it now robs the very people from whom they have been stolen, and this plundering process is perfectly legal. Robbery is robbery and all the more

forms of law.

The owners of coal mines and rail roads by means of similar "divine" rights obtained in a similar devilish way have taken advantage of the peo ple's necessities to advance the price of conl, while old men froze and babies perished upon their mothers' breasts This slaughter of the innocents, which would make Herod blush for shame, vas perpetuated by eminent Christian gentlemen in a perfectly legal way. But murder is murder and all the more damnable when committed under the closk of legality. The truth is we have become so calloused to this legal rob bery and murder that we accept it as a matter of fact, but if some poor miner under the greatest provocation commits an overt act it is heralded far and wide as mob violence, and all the forces of the government, judicial and military, are called upon to-punish the offender. Until laws are enacted and enforced which will make robbery robbery and murder murder whether striking miner or a million baron, it is useless to assume that they

have equal rights before the law. It is equally fallacious to assume that they can deal with each other on equal terms. The employing class owns the means upon which the work-ers live. The working class has nothing but its labor to sell. They must sell it to those who own the means or else starve. Under such conditions there can be no equality of terms. It s only the equality that exists between

Another fundamental fallacy lies in the assumption that they are both actuated by mere selfishness, as repre hensible in one as the other:-tint they are both therefore entitled to the same moral consideration: that it is the duty therefore of the Peace Union to stand half-way between these two parties and attempt to harmonize their purely selfish claims. This is an exceedingly narrow view of the situation. Fifty years ago people reasoned in the sam way regarding chattel slavery. They said that the frouble lay with the indi-viduals. The masters were selfish and the slaves were discontented, therefore the remedy was to make the masters more humans and the slaves more con-tented. We see the fallacy of such reaoning to-day. The fault could be charged neither to the master nor the slave. Each was as good as the system would let him be. The fault lay with the system which made one man a master and another man his slave. Just so the blame to-day cannot be charged to individuals but to the system. Both employer and employee are the product and the yietims of the same system. It compels the employer to buy labor at the lowest market price. It compels the employee to sell himself to the highest bidder. The conflict be-tween them is inherent in the system, the expression of irresistible economic forces. The employer must buy his labor in the labor market at the lewest

[The following article was addressed | market price. If he does not do this some other competitor will do it, and thus being able to undersell him will drive him out of business. On the other hand, the employee, impelled by the same economic forces, is obliged to sell his labor to the highest bidder, always handicapped by the fact that owing to the displacement of labor by the machine he must sell in an over-stocked market. The interests of these two classes then are diametrically opposed to each other. As long as the competitive system exists so long must this class struggle exist. As long as the class struggle exists no arbitra tion scheme that can be devised will be anything more than a poultice upor the surface of a festering sore. As Socialist and a physician I prot against this method of dealing with the ore. We should go to the sou should remove the cause and heal the sore from the bottom by destroying the

competitive system.

Both the employer and employed are actuated by self-interest, which by the way, is quite a different thing from selfishness. There is this difference however: The self-interest of the em ployer demands the perpetuation of the competitive system. In no other way can his profits be assured. The elf-interest of the employee demands its destruction. In no other way can his freedom be gained. The employer, therefore, stands with his face to the past and a decaying social order: The employee stands with his face to the each is impelled by the same motive force self-interest their ultimate goals and discord. Labor stands for co-operation and peace. How can the Peace Union consistently assume even a neutral position between the two?

And just here comes in another fundamental fallacy of your position: That the non-union man is entitled to the same moral consideration and support as the union man. There is no dispute as to his legal rigms, but under the conditions I have outlined, a struggie between eco omic classes in struggle for a higher social order, the workingman who refuses to take his himself to be used against his comrades, contrary to his own interests as well as theirs, must be placed in the same category with the Torics of the Revolution or the "Copper-Heads" of

Capital and Labor has a world-wide aspect, which has a vital connection peace. The employers of America produce every year two billion dollars worth of goods more than the wages given to their employees will enable them to buy back. For this surplus they must seek a foreign market. The German employer must do the same. The English employer is in the same predicament. The hunt for foreign er nations must be subjugated, and as the foreign market narrows the strugflict with each other. The great industrial nations have learned that war differences, so we find evidences multi-plying that they will pool their issues and do away with the conflict among themselves. The wars of subjugation against weaker nations, however, still go on: The international trust reveals this tendency. The Hague Tribunal is another evidence. The Tribunal is a purely capitalistic institution. The working-class has no representation upon it. Its sole function is to serve as a police court in which the capitalist class of the different nations lect their debts. It was never intended to deal with the international ques even if it were so intended and constituted it could never be anything else nternational sore.

Just as irresistible economic forces have driven the capitalists of all na-

have driven the workers to un we have an international capitalist movement opposed to an international Socialist movement. The objectives of these two movements are identical th world over. The capitalist moveme ment seeks its overthrow. The success of the capitalistic movement can mean nothing but competition and discord. The success of the Socialist movement means co-operation and peace. The capitalists may settle their own differconflicting interests between capital ists and workers, because they are fundamentally and diametrically op-posed to each other. We would tolerate arbitration exactly as we would truce in battle, or anything that would can never remove the economic caus of the class struggle. It can never be anything more than a tempore palliative. Diseases are cured not palliating symptoms, but by removing causes. I think that every member of ice Union will agr ee with that to remove the cause of war is an infinitely higher object than to mitigate its consequences. If we accept arbitration as a finality we fritter away our efforts on the lesser object and lose sight altogether of the infin-

rmany, ice me ass, is twisted to ac-tempt to conciliate the forces in this struggle or attempt to minimize the struggle itself, even if it were possi-ble to do so? To answer this question in the affirmative is to say that the eternal conflict between truth and error, justice and injustice, progressand retrogression, is all wrong, not the interests of all society de

THE MARGIN OF WASTE IN MEN.

By Horace Traubel.

But it is more remarkable for what it fails to do than for what it does. I am willing to concede all its marvels. But then I prophecy a marvel which outthen I proposey a marver which out-does all the rest. I could not be satis-fied with the economic flatulency that I see about me. If this is all that civilization can be made to mean, civil-ization would be a failure. I go over with you all the items of our superon a basis of humantiarian equity That has been left out. We have been so busy developing body and brain that we have neglected the heart. I prophecy the heart. The heart is my

I remind you of what we waste.

When you see a boy or girl pre-aturely involved in the industrial youth. What can ever compensate for man or woman on whom toil has pressed a malign seal do you not know pressed a malign seal do you not know what has been wasted? We waste our workmen in slavery. We waste the talent of the average man. We do not offer him that opportunity of freedom which alone can afford him life. The average man does not arrive at life. He does not get beyond existence. He suffers death in life. Our civilization is full of round pegs in square holes, We do not say to our boys and girls:
"Stay at school. Fill out the full
circle of youth. There is time enough for work. You will be all the better for work by this delay." We meet them with knit brow and a threat: "Hurry. Do not wait upon your talent. Make your talent wait upon you. Do not look about until you find the spot upon which you can most favorably transact business with the universe. Drop into the first fall that opens. The jail will not honor you. But it will feed you. Do not expect to be awarded any choice. never be invited to make better and best of a good thing. The best you can do will be to make the best you can of a worst thing." That is the message civilization brings to every cradle

overtaxed. With the children worked too early and the parents worked too too much. With these things as they are you have turned your civilization into a desert. Men are not adjusted in the relation proper to their normal inheritance. Civilization first puts us under debt. Then civilization makes it impossible for us to pay that debt. it impossible for us to pay that debt. It transforms the potentially tropical

man into a desert. Our civilization is not order. It is chaos. Therefore, it is not civiliza-tion. For civilization is first of all and forever order. Not a superficial order honeycombed with injustice. But a real order founded upon the equities of social service. Now, civilization is chaos. It has not established itself upon justice. That is, it has not offered men the enfranchising impleoffered men the enfranchising implements of cooperation. Men do not work as if of one flesh and soul. They do not pull all one way and with one object. They work as if they were consecrated to conflicting ideals. They work pulling against each other, as if their aims were inevitably antagon-istic. They do not work like friends and lovers. They work like enemies and haters. You could not put the waste of this process into a scale and weigh it. But you can put it into your mind's eye. And if you have imagination its revelations will appall you. A great part of each life you have

everywhere you look. The man is wasted everywhere in the child. The

Our civilization does a good deal, schild is wasted everywhere in the man. We produce everything by the most wasteful process. I do not refer to the waste of goods. I refer to the waste of men. You might for me waste all the goods on the earth if you would but save your men. The best of your goods are infinitely useless. The worst of your men are infinitely precious. You are always calling upon men to honor their work. But why do you not first of all honor your men? men to honor their wors. For you not first of all honor your men?

Any piece of property lost can be recovered. But the men you waste are for this earth wasted forever. I acquiesce in your biggest claims. Then I make a claim haughtier than all the rest. The claim of the wasted soul. The claim of the denied soul to be retored to itself.

The aim of all social experiment is to get rid of the margin of waste. Of waste of men. We must be very rich to be able to afford the millionaire and as well as very rich. We make a big noise when a politician wastes a few public dellars into his private pocket. public deliars into his private pocket. But meawhile see how we waste men. We lecture our children upon their petry spendthriftness. Yet any child can by looking about or even by look-ing at its own life see how you waste

You paint pictures and waste men. You write poems and waste men. You sing operas and waste men. Better that you should never have a picture or a poem or an opera than that you should waste one man.

Do not stay here reading these words. Go out among men. Look into the faces of men. Interpret these hunger-ing and thirsting faces aright. Then see if you do not agree with me.

Do you reckon upon your masters and slaves as evidences of your or anyody's salvation? antithesis of the rich and the poor as an evidence of salvation? They are

Use is god. Waste is devil. What profits it if you save every atom of all earth's property and waste one human soul? The new questions hold you to that

dramatic command. You cannot shift got to meet us upon the order of precedence we have chosen. You have got to answer our questions in the order and in the spirit in which they are asked.

Waste your baubles all you choose, But how dare you waste men? We are going to stop your waste of men. If in order to stop that waste we must first deprive you of the baubles then we will deprive you of the baubles. But the waste of men must be stopped.

We have looked into the cause of the dispossessed and we declare that waste of men must be stopped. are tired of seeing the useless misery of the world. We are tired of seeing men and women and children wasted on the one end of the social scale in luxury and on the other end in deprivation. The waste of men must depivation. The waste of men must stop. We are paying too much for this big monstrosity that we call civili-zation. And after the goods are de-livered we find they are not the goods we intended to buy. The waste of men must stop. I once dreamed a terrible dream of hell. And I awakened on earth in the midst of men and women earth in the midst of men and women and children consigned to the waste of did not despair. I opened my heart and keyed its calendar to the expreearth from which such dreams draw their nutrition is not the sort of earth

Private property is waste. Private property wastes men. The waste of men must be stopped.

when the Peace Union must cease its struct ideology continue to be forced attempt to reconcile irreconcilable forces, drop its temporary palliatives and take its stand squarely on the side of the higher social order, co-operation as against competition, which is the industrial, political and ethical ideal of tions to unite, just so the same forces the coming civilization, the only basis lasting and universal peace? This Socialism. This is the object of the working class in the world-wide class

Current # # . Literature

in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street. New York.

"The Socilaist Army" is the title of the latest number of the Socialist Library. It comprises three articles from The Worker—The Power of Organization," "To the Young Recruit," and "Some Words to Veterans," whose issuance in more permanent form i been requested by many readers. The articles deal, in a way somewhat more fundamental than is usual in newspaper articles, with the peculiar char-acter of the Socialist political organization as contrasted with the old par-ties and of the duties and the opportunities both of those who have been long in the ranks and of those who are just enlisting, full of youthful and enthusiasm. From the comments received at the time of their first appearance, it is believed that their publication in pamphlet form will be generally welcomed. Orders

Under the title, "Economic Interprethe overthrow of a competitive indus-trial system? Do not the interests of all society demand the attainment of the Socialist ideal, the Co-operative Com-monwealth? If so, will not the time surely come, if it is not siready here, criticisms of Rev. Alexander Kent, advanced in the May number. Of course, it is all a thrashing over of old straw; tal.—Max S. Hayes in International Society Position

into service in place of definite con-ceptions of observed fact, it will be necessary for our writers again and again to expose their emptiness ar one on "The Economic Organization Society," translated from the French of Achille Loria. An interesting and valuable flustration of the principle is furnished also by A. M. Simons' discussion of the "Economic Aspects of Chattel Slavery in America," the first Remuneration of Labor in the Cooperative Commonwealth," and in conection with his article should be read to future society which aim to find its incentive to labor in some form of financial reward, aside from the labor of the 'Zeltgeist' of capitalism.

DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST UNIONS Daninge suits against unionists for engaging in strikes, picketing, boycot-

ing, etc., are coming thick and fast, Pollowing the successful suit in Rut land, Vt., where the machinists ton, O., and Waterbury, Conn., the bookbinders of Chicago are sued for \$30,000, the metal polishers, brassworkers, and electrical workers in the same city for \$30,000, the garment workers in Racine Wis for \$10,000 and union Switchboard & Supply Company in Chicago for a total of \$42,000, National officers and official journals are become affairs, and except in a few instances there is a distinct impression taking will be generally welcomed. Orders
for the pamphlet should be addressed
to the Socialist Literature Company,
184 William street, New York. Price,
5 cents a copy; 75 cents a hundred.

The content in the political action must be taken
to meet the new danger. Those who
to phose political action offer no remed;
for the evil, but content themselves
with denunciation and claims with denunciation and claims that damage suits are unfair, unjust, etc. If the pessimists would agitate the proposition of placing class-conscious bor men in

PARTY NOTES.

The National Secretary desires to impress locals and unions that con-template engaging Socialist speakers for Labor Day with the necessity of filing applications for speakers as guickly as possible. Do not wait until a week or two before Labor Day and then expect to secure any speaker you might name. A list of available speakers is being compiled and will soon be announced. Speakers are also urged to send in their names and terms, if they desire the national office

Ben Hanford of New York will begin his liecture tour under the direc-tion of the National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party in Pennsylvania on stions for dates are not until now have circumstances been such that he could undertake the trip, and he does so now only at the request of the National Secretary.

The revised edition of the leaflet "How to Organize," issued by the na-tional headquarters, is now ready and will be sent free on application to all state secretaries and secretaries of in unorganized states. Another of "Why Socialists Pay Dues"

Local secretaries and comrades in localities where meetings are held and work done by lecturers and organizers traveling under the direction of the n tional headquarters are requested to reports of results of such meet-and work to the National Secretary. It is due the national of e reports be made, so that an estimate can be had of the value/ and

The Polish Central Committee of Chicago, J. Tobiaz, Secretary, 403 N. Hermitage avenue, wish it announced that it represents the only Polish Socialist body affiliated with the Socialaddress as above.

The comrades at Stoughton, Mass. are publishing a little weekly called "The Socialist."

National Organizer John W. Brown poke in Madison, Pittsfield, Bangor, Beifast, Warren, Thomaston, Vinal-haven, Bath, Portland, West Brook, and Bridgeport during his tour of Maine. The meetings w ere well at-tended and specessful. Comrade Brown writes: "There is a grand field for Socialism in Maine. With but few exceptions, the f armers are consciou of their destruction. A century ago, the farmers in Maine were agriculturists and conducted a regular rotation of crops. They were forced to alun-don this and go to raising sheep for avool. The present generation has been compelled in turn to abandon this vou and turn to raising cattle for the local markets, and for a time they were fairly independent by their sale of butter and cheese. The creameries, however, have finally robbed them of this last restige of freedom, and to-day they are simply working while the other fellows get the profits." Brown will work in Connecticut as state or ganizer for the next fe Portland "Daily Press next few months. The report of his meeting there and said: "The address was brim full of meat and everything uttered worth listen-

"I consider The Worker the b newspaper of the Socialist movement," writes Comrade Buker of Franklin, N. H., "and will be glad to get sub-

W. E. White of New Haven has been elected National Committeeman from Connecticut to succeed Geo. E. Sweet

John W. Brown began his agitation tour in Conecticut by holding a public specting in New Haven on July 15. He has since visited Wallingford, He has since visited Wannigrou, Hartford, and New London. In the latter place an open-air meeting was prevented by rain. Another meeting Then it is expected a local will be 20rmed. Comrade Brown will speak in Norwich, Stonington, Williamantic, Middletown, Hartford, and South Manchester during the week ending July 25 and will then go to Stafford, En-field, Windsor-Locks, New Britain, and other places in Hartford County. All renders of The Worker are in-vited to send their addresses to the State Secretary, Box 45, New Haven, and to assist the organizer in their locality. Receipts for the Connecticut State Organizer Fund up to July 20 are as follows: J. I. P., Westport, S1: S. Josephs, Harfferd, List 147, 57.50; F. Juhnel, Stonington, List 144, S2. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 145, S1. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 145, S1. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 144, S1. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 145, S1. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 144, S1. L. Zanner, Stonington, List 145, S1. L. Zanner, S1. L. Zanner, S1. L. Zanner, S1 \$6: J. Zapper, Stonington, List 144, \$2.50; A. Green, Noank, \$1; Louis Mans, List 179, \$1.65, and List 191, \$1.20; E. Goris, New Haven, List 112, \$1.50; Local New Haven, \$10.25; Branch 6, Rockville, List 137, \$5.40; J. Wixted, Danbury, List 155, \$3.50; G. W. Scott, Danbury, List 154, \$1.20; John Carrara, Danbury, \$3.65; F. Verra, Danbury, 50 cents; National Committee, \$10; Emil Splitt, New Haven, List 175, \$4.65; A Newmarker, Rockville, List 94 83,75, List 131 81, list 132 \$2.50; total, \$68.75; previous acknowledged, \$47.20; total, \$115.95.

Organizer J. W. Brown of Hartford spoke twice last Sunday in New Lon-don, Conn. Organization will be effected at once. The "Morning Tele-graph" devoted over a column to a report, quoting a number of the most telling points.

Comrades in New Jersey who wish copies of the new primary law which was framed to cut the Socialist Party off the official ballot can procure same from S. D. Dickinson, Secretary of State, Trenton, N. J.

this branch will be held at Sandford place and Summit avenue on Saturday, August I, at S p. m. All readers of The Worker in the ward are requested to come and join.

The City Committee of Local Jersey City will meet at the Socialist Club-house, 375 Central arenue, on Tuesday, July 28, at 8 p. m. It is the Juty of each branch in Jersey City to send two

of the Textile Strike Agitation Com-mittee at Philadelphia, reports to the mational office upon Comrade John Spargo's work there as follows: "Spargo left here for New York after doing a lot of hard and good work for the cause. He addressed thirteen meetings, mostly outdoors. The leaders of the strike were eager to have him at their meetings. We sent him to address three meetings of Mother Jones' army on route to New York; one at Torresdale, Pa. (2,000 present), an-other at Bristol, Pa., and one at Morrisville, N. J. We also sent him on hast Friday night to Fernance, Fa., where eigermalters are striking. He, with Mahion Barnes and Phillip Merites, turned what had been intended and advertised as a meeting of the propertied class against the strikers into a rousing meeting of two thousand people in favor of the workers." Spargo reports that many thou-sands of pieces of literature were given away at the facetings, and much good seems to have been done all around. By urgent request of the Philadelphia comrades, Spargo will spend another week in that city, beginning July 20, at the expense of na

John D. Ortlip of Pottstown secure the typewriter from the State Commit-

Miss Caroline Pemberton of Phila

delphia, an able member of the Social-ist Party who is lending much assist ance to the textile strikers, has deeply displeased her aristocratic relatives by her devotion to the cause of labor. Miss Pemberton is descended from an old Quaker family, members of which have won distinction in various ways, says the Philadelphia "North Ameriinterests to fight the battles of the poor. An uncle was Gen. John C. Pemberton, of the Confederate Army, the defender of Vicksburg. She is the elder daughter of Henry Pemberton scholar and scientist, whose most re cent work is called "The Path of Evo lution." Miss Frances Pemberton, a member of Joseph Jefferson's com-pany, is a cousin of Miss Caroline Mr. Pemberton, and, inare strongly opposed to her active in-terest in Socialism,

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel will begin his work for the national office at Wilmington, Del., July 22, 23, and 24, going thence to Washington, D. C., for July 25, 26, and 27. Goebel will work through Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia on his way to the

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen is working in Delaware to secure locals and ulti-mately a state organization.

"All Socialist papers are good, but The Worker is par excellence as a party paper," writes Comrade F. L. party paper," writes Comr. Robinson of Louisville, Ky.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Newcomb, Tenn., on July 12 and a local organized with twelve members. Conrade A. P. Faucher was elected secretary.

Local charters were granted to Gatewood, W. Va., and Marksville, La., this week.

The National Secretary has initiated a referendum of the locals in Louisi-ana for a state convention to form a state organization.

"St. Louis Labor" the local Socialist and trade-union paper of St. Louis, Mo., is to be calarged next month. Its work is becoming so important that the present size is insufficient for the the present size is insufficient for the matters it has to treat. Success to it.

There seems to be a systematic holders in the South to prevent Socialist speakers from holding street meet-ings. Comrade Fitts was fined at Cartersville and also met with strong opposition from the police at Atlanta, but succeeded in overcoming it and now the meetings are going forward uninterrupted. National Organizer Ray has been having a tussle with the police at Birmingham, Ala. He was arrested on Saturday evening, July 11, while addressing a meeting from a soap bax. He gave bond and then a vote was taken of the crowd as to whether he should continue and the crowd yelled "Yes." The officer said Ray could not speak on that street corner any more. Ray thereupon moved to the next corner, where the moved to the next corner, where the crowd grew larger until an audience of 1.200 people gathered. Ray spoke for over two hours and many working-men declared their sympathy after the meeting. On Monday, the court room was crowded with people to hear the trial. The judge told Ray that if he wanted he (the judge) would place a fine against him so that an appeal could be taken and a test case made. itay said he was not a judge looking fer trouble and not imposing fines upon himself. If he had violated any onstitutional law he should be fine or placed in fail where he belonged. The judge turned Ray loose and the latter will continue to do business at the old stand in Birmingham and elsewhere. Kay is also speaking among the miners and organized a local of forty-two members at Dolomite last

The Ohio Quorum has endorsed the tour of Ben Hanford and, owing to lack of time to arrange, has authorized the National Secretary to arrange direct with the locals for his dates.—County elections are held in Ohio this Stale, Trenton, N. J.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Local person of Local at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues, on Wednesday evening, July 20. The regular business meeting of the article and the order of the day and a lively fight is anticipated from many points.—

At the last meeting of the 24th A. D. a committee of three was elected to visit all members that stay away from business meetings or are not in the order of the day and a lively fight is anticipated from many points.—

At the last meeting of the 24th A. D. a committee of three was elected to visit all members that stay away from business meetings or are not in the order of the day and a lively fight is anticipated from many points.—

Dayton has held eighteen agitation meetings during the past week with excellent results. Howard Caldwell, Jos. Jasin, John Glickert, and several ocal courades have spoken. The work has started in earnest in Day-ton and things will move faster than ever from this on.

These are now eight agitators at work in Michigan speaking at the 163 stations on the "soap-box circuit" al-ready described in The Worker. About seventy-five meetings per week are being held.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Montana, P. J. Cooney was elected state secretary and organizer. The following foral quorum was elected. with headquarters in Butte: J. F. Smith, Butte; Gustav Frankel, Butte; J. H. Schwend, Anneonda; Barney Oates, Anneonda; Harry Johnson, Clancy. The anti-fusion rules re-indersed and added to the state constitut one is eligible to a nomination by ing for one year. In case he has been an officeholder under a capitalist party he is not eligible for a nomination un vate in the ranks' during one elect Persons holding appointive or efec-tive offices under a capitalist party cannot be members of the Socialist Party while they continue to hole

The Central Branch of Local Seattle Wash, has adopted resolutions de claring that, after hearing Comrad branch expresses its entire approval of his presentation of Socialist prin-ciples and disapproves of the attitude of the Seattle "Socialist" toward him.

A territorial organization has bee formed in Arizona, with Albert Rya of Jerome as secretary, and the ap plication for a state charter, signed by eight locals, is now before the

John J. Chase, after two weeks of much needed rest at home, will fill dates in New York state, beginning July 20, and begin his tour of Main

New locals have been chartered in New York state at Jamestown, Olean and Dolgeville.

Local Troy will hold a picule at Albia on Sunday, July 26, beginning at 10 a.m. All comrades and friends are invited. Every pains will be taken to provide for the entertainment of the crowd. There will be a reception committee at Albia to direct strangers to the place. In case of rain the pic nic will be postponed to August 2.

rade Fred M. Dennis of High land Falls has furnished W. H. Smit with Socialist literature and sent hin eddling Socialism through the county Comrade Smith went up and dow Sullivan County and planted many seed that is bound to bring a goo

Comrade Bailey is making things We expect an appli-

Comrade Pendergast of Watertow is looking after Rutland. He writes:
"There were eleven De Leon votes
cast there that were intended for the
S. D. P. Proof of this is that one of the voters wrote to The Worker a let-ter, which was printed in the same, saying. 'We have polled eleven votes: the union-smashers have none.' were eleven votes unconsciously given to the very party it was intended to defeat. I attribute this, first, to a lack of organization; second, to the reading of out-of-the-state Socialist papers and a lack of sufficient, circulation of The Worker. Despite all this, the movement is growing at a surprising rat and the growth is in no way spasmodi cial on the evening of July 16 that was attended by more than a thousant persons, which proved an occasion for propaganda. All in all, there is much to be proud of here. There is a possibility of electing two Socialist Alde men this fall."

Local Washington, D. C., held a very successful steamboat excursio list Sunday, Comrades Mahoney, Steiner, Dewort, Wood, Waters and McCreery contributed to the entertainment and instruction of the crowd

The General Committee of Loca New York meets at the W. E. A. Club house, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, July 25.

The First Agitation District will open its campaign with a big mass meeting in Great Central Palace, No. 96 Clinton street, on Friday evening. July 24. Among the speakers will be Albernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, Joseph Barondess, L. Rosensweig and Wil-lam Edin. All workingmen living in the 2d, 4th, 8th, 12th and 16th A. D. are urgently requested to come and make this meeting a rousing success.

The members of the 12th A. D. should not fail to be present at the next meeting on Tuesday, July 28, in the clubrooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway.

At the last meeting of the 16th A D., Herman Reich was elected organ izer of the district and a systematic campaign planned to win back the sympathizers that De Leon discour aged. A canvass from house to home of all enrolled Socialist voters will be made and the necessity of joining an working with the S. D. P., in addition to merely voting the ticket will be made clear. The next meeting of the district will be held on Thursday, July 30, in Lafayette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D, when candidates for the coming elec-

of each month at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, for the cou-rades to distribute among those who, don't know or forget when and whore, the district meets. All such are urged to show up and get in line for the fall

The last meeting of the 34th A. D. vas well attended and an attempt will of every member to attend the next meeting, which will be held on July 24, in Janesen's Hah, 146th street and Third avenue.

There have been two meetings of the Harlem Agitation Confis inauguration. The its inauguration. The first meeting.

June 29, was devoted to the discussion
of a plan of procedure, and the election Executive Committee in the person of Comrade E. S. Egerton. At the second meeting, July 18, Comrade Florence Lee was elected secretary for the en-suing six months, and arrangements were completed for the distribution of literature, and the holding of outdoor meetings in the 21st, 234, and 31st Assembly Districts. To enable the Com-mittee to keep in class touch with the branches composing the Harlem Agita-tion District, it was decided to meet at the same places and on the same dates with the respective branches, but prior to or after the branch meetings. whichever may be the more conver at the time. To assist in financing the A. D. will take up a special collection at each meeting, one-third of which it will give to the Committee.

At the last meeting of the 12th A. D. branch of Brooklyn Comrade V. Sar-ramo was elected literature agent. The agitation committee and the com ne aguation of the very control of the Kings County Commit-Campaign Committee of Greater New Sampaign committee or vienness and format years of the supply the assembly district branches as soon as possible with the regular lists as provided for by the city convention. Comrades Peters, Greygler and Pisk were elected as a convention of the supplement of the city convention and instructed as a supplement of the city of the Greggler and Fisk were elected as a committee on printing and instructed to have pasters printed to be used for propaganda in the district. The question to be discussed at the next meeting will be: What line of voting action should a Socialist adopt if elected to office? Comrades are requested to attend more pertiletic. tend more regularly.

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee, held on Saturday July 9, fifteen new applications for nembership were received. Organize Atkinson reported that street meetings were being held in the different parts of the borough with great success; the audiences readily stop and listen to our speakers and eagerly seek our litera-ture. All that is needed is more speak-ers. All comrades who can render ers. All comrades who can re their services to the cause in capacity are requested to notify the organizer at once. The campaign is now on and every available sp should gladly enlist in the serv the cause. Comrades Janders, Gerber, and Atkinson were elected to repreand Atkinson were elected to repre-sent the borough on the City Executive Committee. Comrade Gerber was elected to act as campaign secretary for the County Committee. The necessity for a comprehensive explana-tion of the new militia law, together with Socialist comments thereon, wis with Socialist comments there with Socialist comments thereon, was made apparent to the County Commit-tee, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the National Sec-retary requesting him to get up a leaflet on this subject. The County leanet on this subject. The County Committee also requested its delegates to the City Executive Committee to urge the publication of a leaflet bearing the sixteen questions of Sugar Trust Haveneyer, together with Hanford's answers as delivered at Yonkers recently. The following comrades were nominated as officers for the acwere nominated as officers for the en suing term: Atkinson for organize Cavanaugh for financial secretary Keonig for recording secretary; Hop kins for treasurer; Pieser, Hofstad, and Holzer for auditing committee Weil, Hopkins, and Peters for creden

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Social Demo-eratic Party at Van Nest, Annexed Districts, will be held on Sunday forenoon, July 26, at Ernest Delle's Hotel, corner Morris Park avenue and Tay-lor street, Van Nest. Every comrade or sympathizer in Van Nest is urgentir invited to attend.

SPECIAL NATIONAL

ORGANIZING FUND.

National Secretary Mailly acknowledges receipts as follows for the Special National Organizing Fund for the week ending at noon, July 18: Thomas Jenson, Silvana, Wash, fourth pur chaser of one of the 25 shares in the Chas. H. Kerr Co-operative Publishing Co., donated by Wm. English Walling, \$10; Fifth Ward Branch, Local Cin-cinnati, Ohio, \$1; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, California, \$5; H. C. Dieterich. Dubuque, Iowa, per Iowa "Socialist," 50 cents; Joe A. Thomas, monthly contributions for July, August, and Sep-tember, 75 cents; Chas. Feyl, Snohomish, per "New Yorker Volkszeitung," \$1; total, \$18.25; previously acknowledged, \$676.75; total to date, \$695.

State Secretary Williams of South Onkota notifies the office that he infrom Local Sloux City, instead of the

-Every Socialist who has not al-Every Socialist who has not al-ready done so should read Liebknecht's pamphlet, "No Compremise, No Politi-cal Trading." Written with especial reference to the appearance of certain fusionist tendencies in Germany, its arguments apply with equal force to the movement in the United States. It can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York City. Price, 10 cents.

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The great merit of Marx, therefore, lies in the work he has done as a scientific inquirer into the the recommic monement of modern times, as the philosophic historian of the capitalistic era.—Encyclopadia Britannica. K

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TO THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Are you a Socialist? No?
Are you then a capitalist? No? Ah,
you are a workingman. A workingman but not a Socialist? You do not man but not a socialist. It believe in these wild ideas about sharing out, do you? But it would surprise you to know that Socialists do not propose sharing out in the way you suppose. They protest against the sharing out which goes on to-day, by which those who do all the work— those who produce all the necessary and useful things in the world—live the hardest and meanest lives, wear the worst clothes, have the poorest and scantiest food, dwell in the meanest and foulest dwellings, in the dirtiest and worst-lighted streets, and in every way enjoy the very least of all they produce, while those who do no useful work at all, who are mere parasite living upon the labor of the workers live lives of riotous luxury and enjoy

the best of everything.

That is the kind of sharing out which goes on to-day, and against which Socialists protest as being a ost unjust and irrational arrange

But the Socialists do more than pro discover how these things can be; how it is that those who do all the work should obtain so little for themselves of what they produce, while those who produce nothing should enjoy so much. And the result of their enquiries is to scover that you, the workman, are a

mere slave.
What? You are a free man and not a slave? There are no slaves in this

is a slave? One who works at the bidding of another, and only by permission of another, and for the off of that other. Does not that fit you! You work when the capitalis: quires your labor, when your services e useful in making a profit for When that is not the case you can starve in the gutter, although there may be all the necessaries of life in profusion around you. These things do not belong to you, although you and your class have made them; they are so much wealth which your masters have acquired from your unpaid labor, things which you have produced, but for which you have never been paid, out of which you have been swindled the natural operation of the sysof wage-slavery of which you are

where the whole of the people do not own and control the means and fustruits of production there is slavery which has no ownership or contra over the means of production is absoely dependent for its very existence upon the class which does own the means of production. The class which owns the means of production in this. and in all civilized countries, is the Justice.

should reach at least 1,600 per month.

Each local and branch is urgently re-quested to make a strong effort to col-

lect the dues from each member each

izer Collins in his valuable work. Lo-cal Glen Carbon takes the lead in con-

tributions to the organization fund

and purchase of phonograph tickets.

ganized with eleven members and have since taken in a few additional

Kankakee, Strentor, Rock Island,

Pana. Centralia and Cairo are request-ed to do likewise as soon as possible and send in their names and ad-

dresses. As soon as elected each com

mittee should at once make arrange

ments to pince itself in touch with all locals in their division as well as with all unattached Socialists; where

possible, form them into locals and

ocal of their county. By a syste-natic canvass, it will not be long be

fore each division will have every county organized. Each committee

will hold itself in readiness to route Organizer Collins as soon as notice of his coming is received. As soon as all

locals have filled out quarterly reports.

On June 27 Comrade John Collins

ranization with a debate, in which he

From there he went to Aurora, where

he will stay five days. With two days' work in Batavia, he will conclude his work in Kane County, going from there to De Kalb, Sandwich and Syca-

more, in De Kalb County, Dixon and Amboy, in Lee County, Sterling, Mor-rison and Fulton, in Whiteside Coun-

r, and Piano in Kendall County, there he will finish his work in the

of Cook County comrades b, he will report for work in

Constitution

division on July 25. After attending

the Fifth Division on July 28 at Strea-tor, provided, however, that the com

rades there will get things in shape by undertaking to help this office to make his work in the division a complete success. The result of the vote-on

State

the

here it is not, get them to join the

es at Paris, Edgar County, or

oth since funds are now imperatively needed to sustain State Organ-

capitalist class. It is only by permission of this class that you can work and live; and the condition upon which this class permits you to work and live, is that in return for your work you shall receive sufficient to keep you alive so that you can go on working in the state to which you are accustomed, and that all ever and above that shall belong to the capitalist class. Are you not, then a slave?

From this condition of things there is no escape, while the whole of the people do not, either individually or collectively, own the means of protion. Nothing but the abolition of the class ownership of the means of life, and the substitution of either the individual or collective ownership by the whole people will abolish this form of

slavery.

Now Socialists recognize that we cannot go back to individual owner-ship; the idea of a man owning his own railway, his own shipping lines, and so on, is so absurd as to only need to be stated to show the impos-sibility of individual ownership by the whole people, as users, of the means of production. All these things are today owned collectively and used so cially. But it is the collective owner ship of a class, and not of the whole community, and the social use or working of these things does not ex-tend to the appropriation of the prod-uct. The work of production is socialized. The working people work to-gether in an organized manner; the labor of thousands, in some instances being devoted to the production of a single article. But, although the work of production is socialized, the things produced are not the property of those

who produce them, but of the class

which owns the means of production But this collectivization of the neans of production, although it be at present but collectivization in the hands of a class, shows us the way we have to go, the line of the social development. This socialization of production shows us that the next step must be in the direction of socializing the product-making it social common property. If the means of production, the land, the mines, the railways, the factories, can be collectively owned by a class, managed for that class and worked for its profit by agents, it is quite clear that they could be col-lectively owned by the whole people, managed in the interest of the whole people, and the work of production be arried on for the benefit of the whole people and not for the profit class and the enslavement of other But this collective ownership and use of the means of production by and for

the whole people, is Socialism.

Don't you think, fellow workman that your interest lies in the direction of Socialism; that you ought to be a Socialist and to help us in our efforts to achieve the realization of Socialism and the abolition of wage-slavery?—

soon as canvassed by the Executive Committee, copies of the new consti-tution will be mailed to each local. In THE WORK IN ILLINOIS. The report of State Secretary Smith of Illinois for the month of June conclusion it is urged that comrade ws income during the month, \$197. of each local will not neglect the or 49; expenditures, \$169.85; balance on hand July 1, \$27.64. Dues stamps on gatization fund, which is so much needed now to maintain our State Or hand June 1, 115; bought during ganizer in the field. Now is the tim outh, 1,290; sold during month, 1,111; slance on hand July 1, 204. While to prepare for the great campaign of 1904. Let us now push the work of organization while we have no cam-Local Chicago paid only \$10 for dues it has used 600 stamps, being in deb paign on to divert us from this essen the State Committee for 500. The tial work. Let each member resolv total number of dues stamps pur-chased by the locals during the month work of building up an aggressive or of June is far below the number that ganization in each city and town in ould be sold if every member would the State. pay his dues promptly. There are be-tween 1.800 and 2.000 members in Il-linois, and the sale of dues stamps

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20.-A the regular meeting of the State Committee to-day communications were re ceived from Locals New Castle, Hazle on, Irwin, Scranton, Erie, Duqueshe Pittsburg, Brownsville, Carbondale, Bradford, Nicholson, Lehighton, Middeton, Pottstown, and York, showing healthy activity all over. Local Hazleton requested the State

Committee to com nunicate with all the locals in the coal regions and form a speakers' circuit if possible. The local is now meeting in Wagner's Hall Locals Joliet, Jacksonville and on Broad street.

Peotone are in arrears for dues and in bad standing, Rockford, Elgin, Bloomington, Peorla, Decatur and Comrades Moore and Goebel had largely attended and enthusiastic Bloomington, ePoria, Decatur and meetings at Royersford. Gien Carbon, constituting division headquarters, have elected their re-spective division committees, while division

Leechburg requested information Pittsburg reported progress.

local is taking in new members right along.

Brownsville is active getting signatures for the local nomination papers Carbondale reported making steady

gains among the miners.

The Lackawanna County convention will be held in Scranton on July 25.
Carbon County convention will be held in Carbon Collegiate Institute Building corner Ninth and Center streets East Mauch Chunk, on July 25. A ho

campaign is expected in that county. The Northumberland County cor rades held their county convention on July 12. Thirty-eight delegates were present and the following ticket was ominated: Register and Recorder, A. a card index system will be organized at the State Secretary's office, show-ing a complete list of the members in E. Kramer of Shamokin; Jury nissioner, L. Shanahan of Mount Car

This is the initial entrance of the Socialist party into Northumberland County politics. In some municipal elections, notably the one at Shamoreported for work in the fourth Di-vision at Elgin, where he opened the IState campaign of agitation and orkin last spring, they have shown great strength, and their record next fall will be watched with considerable ad no difficulty in besting his captalistic opponent. On July 1, 2 and he spoke at Dundee to good crowds. interest.

Comrade Geobel of New Jersey will speak in Spring Church on July 30, in Freeport on July 31, and in Pittsburg on August 1 and 2.

burg on August 1 and 2.

Local Chester has increased its membership from twelve to thirty members in three weeks and has about thirty applicants who have not yet been able to attend the regular n

Comrade Spargo will spend another week in Philadelphia, speaking among the textile workers at the expense of the National Committee.

The National Secretary will try to arrange a few dates for Ben Hanford.

arrange a few dates for Ben Hanford in Pennsylvania on his way West, and those locals which can do so should in remay in those locals which can do so should take advantage of the opportunity of hearing Comrade Hanford, who is one of the ablest speakers in the Socialist F. H. S.

FIGURES, FIGURES, FIGURES.

though entirely strange to the Social-

ist Party, are sympathizers with So-cialism and have, therefore, voted for any Socialist ticket." Voted, in other words, for Socialism in the abstract;

34,000 votes. "So you see," comments Isaac, "already ten years ago 34,000 voters heard of Socialism." If, as Isaac

contends, they have not read Socialist

newspapers or literature, nor heard Socialist speakers, how could they have "heard of Socialism?" Isaac observes

further. "It appears tome that the vote of Illinois comes from the old sympa thizers with Socialism." And those

thizers with Socialism. and old sympathizers are the identical

"green voters" who, according to

Isaac, conceived a vague longing for the beatitudes of Socialism. Isaac is

quite sure, without questioning the voters personally, that the increased

makes an interesting inference as to the character of the Socialist vote in

Illinois, namely, that it has not come from Populist farmers, but from the

trade-unionists who voted the Populist

ticket. For the Socialist plank in the

platform of 1802 was defeated in the country and carried in Chicago. Evi-

dently Isaac knows much more about

Illinois than about Colorado or Mon-

tana. It is well to keep in mind Isaac's opinion about the source of the vote in Chicage as we follow him through

Isaac has but little to say about New

York. He observes only casually that "the Socialists of New York state have

in their hands who should be gover-nor"—the Republican Tweedledee or

the Democrat Tweedledum. He also drops a passing hint that in the Fifth Assembly District of New York Coun-

ness. New York is not in favor with

Isaac. He ahandons it with an ungra-

cious remark that "the Socialist move-ment fares much better in the hands

of the Haverhill shoemakers." To be sure. But the Haverhill Socialist move-

ment would have a different story to tell if it had in its midst Socialists de-

voting all their time and energy to de-

we hear Ohio comrades complaining that the reform movements are a nui-

sance and an obstacle to Socialis

arrival in Wisconsin. Again we hear the sad, sad melody of "what might

have been." Isaac finds that in Wis-consin alone two Democratic congress-men could have been elected by the So-

cialist vote instead of Republicans

again assuming that the Socialist voters would consent to "stay sold."

As a result of his peregrinations, Isnac arrives at the conclusion that the Socialist Party holds the balance of

power and may decide who shall be president of the United States—a Re-

would have shown him that his con-

clusion is erroneous. The states in which the Socialist Party held the bal-

ance of power in 1892 are Colorado

California, Montana, New York, Massa

chusetts, and Oregon. But in 1900 Colorado went. Democratic by 30,000; California went Republican by over

40,000; Montana went Democratic by

about 12,000; New York went Republi-

can by over 143,000; Oregon went Republican by over 13,000; and Massachu-

setts went Republican by \$1,869. Elec-

the scales of a presidential election. If we are to sell out either to Republi-cans or to Democrats, let us be honest

about it and not attempt to sell a gold

Isaac has written a long article to

First: That the Socialist Party holds the balance of power in presi-

dential elections.

of taking the vote of 1902, an off year,

Second: That the Socialist Party can

elect many a Democrat, if it were so minded. Not that Isaac advises it to do so, but he just sticks a pin on the

map whenever he discovers a promis-

Isaac is too timid. He should come

out into the open and say what he wants. Fusion with the Democrats? The party has dealt too harshly with

the fusionists. They are all scared and

vote was gained from the Populists.

There were elements in the Populist

movement which the Socialists set out to gain and did gain. These were pro-letarians who were carried away in

to come, expect to enlist, and these are the only Populisis that the Socialist Party should, for the time being, care to enlist in great numbers. But, if we except these elements, it devolves upon

ent which the Socialists set out

as the basis for his calculations

brick.

ns go by much heavier vote in presidential years than in off years. So, you see, nothing remains of the propo-sition that the Socialist vote could turn

Our meditations are interrupted by

growth.

other states

By Henry L. Slobodin.

"Die Zukunft" ("The Future") is a is not proven, "for who made such in-Jewish Socialist monthly published in New York and edited by Comrade B. Feigenbaum. Its April issue contains these were probably green voters who, Peigenbaum. Its April issue contains an interesting article. The author is evidently a master of Hebrew-Yiddish and signs himself Itzhok (Issae in Hebrew) Issae (Itzhok in English-Jewish), the son of — etc. The author of the article and name will not take amiss my referring to him as merely

Isaac. Isaac has culled the election return out of various almanacs and has done some good work on them. For Isaac is a statistician of no mean order. Under his command the figures march in battalions and squadrons and conbattalions and squadrons and con-found the simple reader with most startling evolutions. It is evident tha Isaac has taken great pains to prove his contention, but, evidently handi capped by a preconceived notion, he proves a great deal without, however,

roves a great deal without, however, convincing.

Isaac undertakes a painstaking inquiry into the origin, source and derivation of the new Socialist vote, and endeavors to prove that it is a Populist bequest. He also sets out roaming over our wide and broad land in quest of districts where the Socialists of districts where the Socialists. of all sorts of districts where the Sc cialists are in control of the balance of power between the Republican and the Democratic parties. He notes carefully each such district and announces to the Socialists what they could do if they were not such "immaculate souls."

Let us, dear reader, follow the pere-grinations of Isaac from state to state and add observation to observation and ent to comment.

We find Isaac in the state of Cold we find issae in the state of colorado musing over the loss of the state by the Democrats and that the Republicans elected two congressmen owing to the growth of the Socialist vote. Suppose this to be so. Does this fact distress Isaac? If it does, I herewith charitably offer some consoling sug estions.

If Isaac will consult his authority

the World Almanac, he will find the the Republicans carried Colorado every election from 1876 till 1890 and no Socialist vote to help them. Fo cialist votes would have been cast for the Democratic party. Why? Is it be-cause the Democratic platform is more Socialistic than the Republican platform? Isaac does not say so. "Be-cause," he says, "the Populists fused with the Democrats, and in this state, least, the Socialist vote came from the Populists." Did it, really? Per haps it did; perhaps it did not. The Republican party was in the mir Republican party was in the minority in Colorado during the last ten years, and every Socialist worker will tell Isaac that a minority party will, other things being equal, yield a richer harvest to Socialist propaganda than the party in power. Hence Isaac's contention stands in need of more proof.

In Montana the Socialist Party received, 2000 rotes, and the Independent

ceived 3,000 votes, and the Indepen dent Labor Party 6,000 votes—together about 16 per cent. of the total vote. The Populists received in 1892 7,334 votes and the state went Republican.

After this the Populist party fused with the Democratic party. Isnac remarks in another place that if the par ties do not fuse, the voters make fus-ion on their own account. But here was a case where the parties fused all right, but the rebellious voters dec right, but the rebellious voters declined to come up and be counted. They did not fuse worth a cent. The Populist party was betrayed by politicians. There was no Socialist Party. The rebels were floundering about with-all sorts of independent tickets, and while they did not make much headway they succeeded in keening away from the succeeded in keeping away from the Democrats the vote which they had bought from the Populist party. Here is a striking and practical illustration of the result of fusion and of the caus of the anti-fusion sentiment and policy.

The lesson is obvious, but not to

Isaac. He complains: "Until 1892 Montana was a Demo cratic state. In 1892 the Populistreceived over 7,000 votes, with the result that the Democratic candi-date for governor was defeated. Since then the Democrats made fusion with the Populists. This year they were beaten through the Socialist move-

of Delaware tried to pass a law compelling the bribed voters to vote as they were paid for. Some such law should be passed for the benefit of parties that buy and sell votes in go faith, in due course of trade, and in open market. There should be some legal process to compel the voter, who has been sold by his party, to "stay sold."

Having found the Montana at mosphere uncongenial to the theory of mixed politics, we follow Isaac to Pennsylvania. A melancholy sight meets our view. In Luzerne County the Socialist candidate for congress received 3,911 votes, in Schuylkill Coun-ty 1,753 votes. "In these two districts." Isaac continues his reflections. "the So cialists have now the say who should go to congress, a Republican or a Democrat," and who should shoot strikers, a Republican or a Democratic sheriff. Here is a free choice in a free country—to be shot by a Republican sheriff or slaughtered by a Democratic sheriff. What more could the workingman demand? Why throw away votes on a Socialist sheriff? The answer of the "impractical" Socialist workingman reminds us of a similar character in Voltaire's story, "Candide." He was convicted of deserting his colors and the king, who was a metaphysician, believing in a free will and that everything that happens to man is due to Here is a free choice in a free country thing that happens to man is due to his free choice, offered the fellow a free cho'te between being hanged or quartered. To this offer the stupid fellow's prompt reply was "I prefer some milk soup."

are yanked by the restless spirit of Isaac in search of a universal political

the Socialist Party vote is so much.
That the Socialist Labor Party vote is so much. That the contention that the Socialist Labor Party's increased vote is due to the mistake of the voter, who wanted to vote for the Socialist Party,

Isase to prove either that the Populist party was a proletarian party or that was a proletarian party and that Socialism is easier propagated among farmers than among working-men-if he proves that, his statistics are superfluous. If he fails to prove that, his statistics have no sense. Isaac achieved indifferent success in

what he set out to prove—that the Scialist vote was gained from the Popul lists. The pertinent question arises What object had Isnac in view in en deavoring to prove this? Isaac fail to state his motive or object and leave it to inference. However, the inference is made plain by the general trend of the article, namely, that there words, for Socialism in the abstract; for the Co-operative Kingdom to Come; for the Leviathan and the golden apples. "Strange sort of "practical" Socialism this. To acquire it one certainly must avoid reading The Worker, or the "Appeal to Reason," or the "Social Democratic Herald," or even the "Dally People." Issae is conversant with the history of the moyement in Chicago, In 1879 the Socialists polled 12,000 votes. In 1894 they fused with the Populists and received in Chicago 34,000 votes. "So you see," comments must be a rapprochment between th Socialist Party and whatever is still extant of the Populistic elements. This trend of Isaac's argument becomes illuminating when we consider it in the light of a defined tendency that makes itself noticeable in certain quarters of the Socialist movement, tendency to trace a direct connection between the Socialist and Populist movements, to view and treat the So-cialist movement as a direct des-cendant of and legitimate helr to the Populist movement. This, what may be termed Populist tendency in the So-cialist movement is as of great concern to the Socialist as it is of interest to It is not our purpose to analyze or

cricise this tendency at this time. What is to be noted here is merely the concerted endeavor to underline and emphasize the alleged identity of Pop-ulist elements and the Socialist elements, of Populist principles and Socialist principles. The fact that the Populist party was a party of, by and for farmers and the Socialist Party is a party of, by and for the proletarians could not be gainsaid. Our friends were not discomfited. Nothing daunted, they turn the farmer about and exclaim in tones, betraying a sudden but "Why, he is a prothe farmer and another joyful exclamation "Why... he is class-con scious!" And again a turn, "Why, he is revolutionary!" The farmer himself, so far as it is known, does not at all lay claim to the title of a revolutionary class-conscious, proletarian, but our friends wax angry if you deny it to him. A Western comrade writes that the farmers are concerned lest the working class—I mean those who work for hire (the definition has become necessary for some Socialists)—may prove not revolutionary enough. We are yet to hear from the farmers themselves on the subject. But comrade who are not farmers dub the farmers into revolutionary, class-conscious pro-letarians. For instance, a prominen Socialist, who is not a farmer, made in a speech delivered recently in Cooper Union substantially the follow-ing statement: "There are out in the West five hundred thousand Popullsts who turned from the Democrate party and are no more Democrats, who turned from the Republican party and are no more Republicans. All that is necessary is to explain to them what Socialism is and THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO CHANGE ONE THOUGHT, ONE IDEA, TO BE SO-CIALISTS."

voting all their line and energy to de-riding the movement.

In Ohio the Populists received 52,000 votes and, Janes of, Toledo 100,000. "This is the ground," says Issae, "on which the Socialist vote grew." Per-haps it is: perhaps it is not; but, just as in Illinois, Issae fails to produce convincing facts. In the meanwhile we here Ohio companies completing. and Socialism is emphasized. If So cialism and Populism are identical we should be indebted to the comrades for pointing out this fact. If they are not. then the comrades in question cannot earn this fact too soon:

Only a few words about the agrarian problem. Socialists are wont to speak in terms of contempt of the small shopkeepers, tradesmen, etc. This tone would not do at all in speaking of the farmers of our country. Their mere numbers, not to mention the sturdy independence of their character; consti-tute them a vast social and political force that must be reckoned with as a great factor in all theories of econand political revolutions. The Socialist Party will some day face the problem and, I believe, will be able to cop with it. But I also think that the problem is not before it at the present moment. Among the 300,000 Socialist votes, among the 20,000 party mem bers, how many farmers are there Why then this premature and imuse ture claim that the farmer is a class conscious, revolutionary proletarian the farmer with open arms? Where are the farmers that clamor for admis-sion to the Socialist Party?

Another feature of the tendency in initiative in changing the line of battle has contributed arms to the enemy, same people who emphasize the iden-tity of Socialism with Populism usually enlarge on the alleged incompatibility and irreconcilability of the Eastern and Western-what may on call it? they are very vague about it-temperament, method, etc. The So-cialist principle of the identity of the interests of the working class of the whole country, of all countries, is rele-gated to the rear, but instead there is constant harping kept up on how the East cannot understand the West and how some day the West is going to show the East, and all that sort of twaddle. Though a new argument for Socialists, it is nevertheless thread-bure, for it has been worked by the Papulists through many sensons and campaigns. In justice to the Populists it must be stated that in referring to it must be stated that in referring to East they usually meant the Eastern capitalists. It remained for some So-cialists to improve on the Populists and, in speaking disparagingly of the East, refer not to the capitalists of the East, but to Eastern proletarians and even to their comrades in arms—the Postern Socialists. In their baste to the fusionists. They are an scarce and speak and write in a censored style. This leads to worse confusion than open advocacy of fusion. Isaac should insist on his right to express his views. He need not fear. We promise him Eastern Socialists. In their haste-to turn Populism into Socialism, the farmer into a proletarian, they become more Populistic than the Populists.

The Socialists will ever be ready to acknowledge the Populist movement as a factor for progress in its time and place, but Populism in the garb of modern Socialism, and Populists masquerading as Socialists will not be welcomed in the Socialist movement of East or West. letarians who were carried away in the Populist current. But they were not the determining factor in the Populist movement. On the contrary. They were merely suffered in the Populist party and they parted company on one of the Populist reactionary issues—the money issue. These proletarian trade-unionists are the only Populists that the Socialist Party can, for a long time to come, expect to culist, and these are East or West.

—The Social Democratic Party had nearly 10,000 votes in Greater New York in 1900. In 1902 we polled over 16,000. We must make it at least 25,000 this fall. The way to do that is to start NOW distributing Socialist literature from house to house, in the shops, in the union halls, on the street cars, in public meetings, everywhere. People are in the mood to read and think now.

JERSEY CITY are requested to send at least two (2) dele-gates to the City Committee Tuesday evening, July 28th at 8 P. M. sharp at 375 Central Ave.

FREDERICK GILLIAR, Chairm 25 Beach Street

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK

Open air agitation meetings will be eld in Greater New York under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as

THURSDAY, JULY 23. Northeast corner Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speak-ers: Cassidy and Knappen. Essex and Hester streets, 8th A.D. FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Forsyth and Grand streets, 8th A.D. Seventh street and Avenue C, 16th A.D.

SATURDAY, JULY 25. Southwest corner Thirty fourth street and Tenth avenue, 11th A.D. Speakers: Abrahams and Knappen; chairman, T. J. Lewis. Orchard and Rivington streets, 8th

MONDAY, JULY 27. Forty-second street and Tenth ave-nue, 13th A.D. Speakers: Mayes and

Globus. Eldridge and Rivington streets, 8th Attorney and Stanton streets, 16th

A.D. TUESDAY, JULY 28. Ludlow and Grand streets, 8th A.D.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. Northwest corner of Twenty-sev enth street and Tenth avenue, 9th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and Phillips. Southwest corner of Nineteenth street and Tenth avenue, 7th A.D. Speakers: Goldstein and Paulitsch. Forsyth and Canal streets, 8th A.D.

THURSDAY, JULY 30. Southeast corner of Thirty-third street and Tenth avenue, 11th A.D. Speakers: Abrahams and others. Northwest corner of Forty-ninth treeth and Ninth avenue, 15th A.D. Speakers: Cassidy and others.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1. Northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, 25th A.D. Speakers: Dobsevage and Havidon.

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, JULY 24. Atlantic avenue and Nevins street. Speakers: Pelser and Droste. Washington and Johnson streets, peakers: Lackemacher and Streeter. SATURDAY, JULY 25.

Broadway and Lafayette avenue. Sepakers: Well and others, Hamilton avenue and Court street, Speakers: Miss Emma Swinton, E. Dawson and Dooley.

KEEP RELIGION AND POLITICS SEPARATE.

Editor of The Worker:-I wish to protest in the name of the Socialist I'arty and the class it represents against the use of the party press to attack religious dogmas and institu tions. In order that my position may not be misunderstood, I wish to state that I never have been and probably never will be an adherent of any sys

tem of theology or any religious creed.
One comrade who recently left the
church has committed a serious tactical blunder in using the party press in an attack on the Catholic Church and its representatives and were his name not attached to the articles in question, they might well pass as the

words of the bourgeois Ingersoil.

The question is not whether the charges of Comrade McGrady are correct or not, but whether the Socialist press is the proper medium for the ex-pression of these views. I hold these attacks have no place in our party press and those who consent to print them are as guilty of a serious blunder as the comrade that writes them. If capitalism and its defenders can switch our indictment of the capitalist system from the domain of economics to the field of theology and church history, they will have accomplished the very thing for which they strive, and the Socialist who takes the Capitalism will welcome any change in our tactical position that will create a division on race, sectional, or create a division on race, sectional, or religious lines and if we welcome that change or contribute in the least to that division, we have done the only thing that can check our victorious on-

ward march.

The central feature of the Socialist Party that determines our line of battle is the proclamation of the class struggle. We proclaim to the world that the only real division that exists in capitalist society is that between the oppressor and his victim, regardless of whether they be Jews, Catholics, or materialists. The Catholic capitalist will exploit one of his own faith as readily as he will one who does not agree with him. The Jew, the Protest-ant, and the "free thinker" will do like-wise. All of them use the powers of overnment to advance the interests of their class and keep the working class in subjugation. They know that the class struggle is the only line of division that prevails in capitalist society, even though some Socialists forget it. This being true, would some one kindly tell us what the Socialist movement would gain if some zealous Catholic should accept Comrade Mc-

trady's challenge?

The only question for a Socialist to debate on the Socialist platform or in the party press is Capitalism vs. So-cialism and he who uses the Socialist platform or press for any other pur-puse is involving the party in a quarpitte is involving the party reason to avoid and is committing a serious biunder, however sincere he may be.

If churchmen, whatever creed he holds, attacks our program and challenges our analysis of capitalist society and is willing to use us me bate, he will have enough to answer for in his defense of capitalism, without our resorting to an attack on religious dogmas or institutions. He has ciety and is willing to meet us in de bate, he will have enough to answer for in his defense of capitalism, without our resorting to an attack on religious dogmas or institutions. He has undertaken a task that the keenest and best trained intellectual police of

^ STATE SECRETARY WHITE'S APPRECIATION.

Here is what Dan A. White, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, says of the usefulness of this paper:

Deer Comrade:-I feel it my duty to say a word in appreciation o your valuable paper. I realize that each of the Socialist papers is doing grand work in its way for the cause, but I feel that The Worker should be in the hands of every member of the Socialist Party. As a medium of party news it is, in my mind, indispensable, and the clear-out able editorials in defense of Socialism should be read by everyone intereste in the cause. I feel that the circulation of The Worker among the com rades of the state of Massachusetts will help our movement beyond power Fraternally yours, to express.

It is the ideal of The Worker to be at once the best paper for Socialist propaganda and the best paper for the education of party mem-bers—that these two functions are not inconsistent but inseparably connected. If The Worker deserves the warm commendation given by Secretary White, it is but just to say that the credit belong to our army of counsellors and correspondents in the rank and file of the party as to the publishers and editors.

party as to the publishers and editors. We ask the comrades everywhere to co-operate in extending the field of usefulness of The Worker and can safely promise them that the quality of its service will be improved in proportion.

•••••••••••• 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 Fortyfourth Streets, New York.

Organiza cordingly. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party em-blem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

blem 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 had been supported by the property of the property of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the rottle of the product and keep the workers decalised the product and keep the workers decalised in responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of tivelihood and the powersty and misery of the working and the powersty and misery of the working

shavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate shaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

Isut the same economic causes which developed enpitulism are leading to Sociatism, which will abolish both the capitalist class active force is bringled shout this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the uphoiding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production between the production of the conflicts, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themost of the capitalist and the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themost of the capitalist and the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themost of the capitalist and the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themost of the capitalist and party distinct from and opposed to also parties formed by the propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow conditions tends to the overthrow that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development-reached by the proletarist. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to the condition and to elect Socialists to posture of this condition of the condition of the

attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of such industries to be applied to the reduction of the supplied wholly crease of wages and shortesting of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the lacrease of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and product of labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the coatrol of the working, class.

4. The imaguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose to the reduction of the working class.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal ald for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall

7. The initiative and referendum, propor-tional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the

SOCIALISM AND TRADE TWICKIGHT

The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the ational Convention at Indianapolis, July, The trade-union movement and independ-nt political action are the chief emancipat-

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The or capitalist so enemal is the natural result of capitalist so the working-class movement. We consider it the duty of Socialists to loin the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds, as far as political affiliation is concerned. We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade-union forces to-day, ploitation of the period of the concerned of the

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual session assembled, hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade-union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1901.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, pro-duced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two move-ments to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also miniful of the fact that Rut we are two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to fight the political buttles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other. The Socialist Party will continue to give 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 the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade-union movement. The party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be.

one division of the trade-union movement as against another. We also declare that we deem it unwise to insite trade unions as such to be repre-sented in the political conventions of our

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS. ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and
Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Culon Labor Parties, have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumised to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and

astrons to the ultimate end of the labor movement, and.

Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-with such parties is dangerous to the politi-tion. The parties of the party shall, only any circumstances, tase, combine or com-promise with any political party or organi-zation, or refrain from mixing nominations in order to further the interests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.

capitalism have failed to accomplish | DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY and to allow him to deviate from the

and to allow him to deviate from the issue or to do so ourselves is certainly a blunder, to say the least. This question may as well be raised right now, for if my position is correct and in harmony with our tactics, it

should be learned by those who have

followed a different course. More could be said on this matter which I may write of, should occasion JAMES ONEAL Terre Haute, Ind., July 12.

-Socialists who live in places where no local branch of the Socialist

Party exists, should join the party as ers-at-large. -Just as the growing child is

afflicted with the mumps and measles so a new political movement is bound

IN CHILD-LABOR QUESTION In addition to shutting its mills in

Connecticut, the Cotton Duck Trust has closed its Phoenix, Laurel, Frank-linville, and Mount Pleasant mills in Maryland and will turn out all its products in its Alabema and South Carolina mills, where it can produce cheaper because it can use child-labor. The trust controls practically all th cotton-duck plants in the country. On the other hand the Southern legislatures, controlled by the "workingmen's friends," the Democratic party, regu-larly defeat the child-labor bills or pass them in such loose form that the can be declared unconstitutional by th courts without shedding a heir. And yet that old Bourbon party pretends to be opposed to trusts and is begging for the labor vote this year, next, year, and all other years.—Max Hayes, in International Socialist Review.

-The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.