AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. 

VOL. XIII.-NO. 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1903.

# A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

the best of capitalist authority, the methods of fraud and violence used by the organized employers to defeat the ingmen of that larger city. switchmen's demand for an eight-hour

The publication on such excellent capitalist authority as the Deuver "Post" of the facts in the case of the sixty men imported from Missouri by the Smelting Trust to break the Denver strike, the men having been assured there was no strike on in order to induce them to go and required to make deposits with the company's agents in order that they might reach Denver penniless and so be compelled to scab and having been surrounded by armed guards to prevent their prematurely learning the true state of affairs, is enough to convince us, if anything were needed, that the insinuations printed in the capitalist press to the effect that the strikers are plotting to destroy the company's property with torch or dynamite are gratuitous lies. The bosses who would do what these are proved to have done, are quite capable of hiring agents to set fires and place bombs for the purpose of supplying evidence on which to put union officers under arrest and making an excuse for the declaration of martial law. And this is not the first instance of such rascallty on the part of American choltatiets

Since that matter was in type there comes, on equally good author ity, a still more shocking story of capitalist crime. Here is the story, as briefly told in the news dispatches of the "Times," one of the most reputable of capitalist newspapers:

"IDAHO SPRINGS, Col., July 30.-After a meeting of business men last night 500 citizens of Idaho Springs went to the city jail and took fourteen of the men arrested in connection with the blowing up of the Sun and Moon mine buildings, marched them to the city limits, and told them to leave the

city limits, and told them to learn the place and never-return.

"The men driven out include the president of the local union, the vice-president secretary, and freasurer, and two or three members of the executive committee. All the others are promi-

Next comes the news that at Denver, where the exiles from Idaho

In another column we print corre- Springs took refuge, the "Citizens' Alspondence from Denver exposing, on liance" is preparing to take similar measures against them-if it dares, if it does not fear the wrath of the work

> The men who were driven out Idaho Springs called on the Governor for protection. The Governor knows his business. He is there to protect the "sacred rights of property," not the lives and liberties of workingmen. He referred them back to the local authorities who had given them up to the tender mercles of the capitalist rioters.

Most striking of all is the fact, not that such crimes are committed not even that they are committed with impunity, but that such a paper as the "Times" can openly and directly approve them, as it did in its issue of August 2, and that not one word of protest goes up from any of the leaders of the old parties, or from any of the journalistic, clerical, or professorial defenders of capitalist "law and or der" who so readily go into hysterics over the slightest demonstration of spirited discontent by the working peo-

Once more let it be said-it cannot be repeated too often, until the mass of the working-class voters shall recognize the truth-the possessing class cares absolutely nothing for hw and order, except where law and order means their security in the unbridled exploitation of the workers. The capitalist class will stop at no lawlessness, will hesitate at no invasion of personal liberty, if it sees profit to be gained thereby. The capitalist class knows nething of honor or good faith, it recognizes no rights but its own right to live in luxury without doing any useful work.

Whoever of the working class trusts in the honor of the capitalists, whoever trusts in their mercy, whoever trusts in their respect for law, deceives himself; and whoever counsels the working class to depend on anything but its own intelligence, its own power of industrial and political organization, counsels it to commit class suicide.

Against the lawless and criminal system of capitalism, which grows more lawless and criminal from day to day, there is but one hope for liberty-the

Must Be Fought on New Lines.

ment-as if Profit would ever willingly

yield to Humanity. And he tried to argue that it was in the real interest of the mill-owners to have child labor

prohibited-as if these lords of profit

not know to the penny how much sur-plus value they can squeeze out of a man, how much out of a woman, how

He did not venture to appeal to the

Capitalists' Brazen Hypocrisy.

Mr. Houston made one good point

the rule into law would drive them out

While the guilt rests directly upon

the Democratic party, it must not be forgotten—it is an open secret here— that the opposition to the bill came

that the opposition to the bill came equally from the Southern Democrats and the Northern Republicans who

The two old parties are, as Mark Twain says of England and the United

States, "kin in sin." The men whose influence Carey and our lamented Mac-Cartney have fought in the State House at Boston are among those

whose influence we Socialists of the South will have to combat and will

ATLANTA, Ga., July 31.-The thor

oughly capitalist character of our government was still further illustrator

by yesterday's action of the Legisla-ture. After defeating the bill to pre-

vent the employment of children in the

section of that bill and enacted it into law. This measure provides that all persons able to work and who, instead

of working, live on the wages of their minor children, shall be considered vagrants, amenable to punishment as

measure will largely reduce the num

ber of children in the mills. That will

ber of children in the mills. That will pot be its effect nor is that the intent in passing it. It is not to keep the children out, but to force in the mass of adults who, in this new industrial region, are not yet disciplined into the habit of regular work and regular over-work, that the bill is intended.

own most of the mills in partner

of business.

did not know their own busine

much out of a little child.

Mr. Houston made a strong fight for

ate such legislation.

# Moses' opinion-and the Democratic CHILD LABOR najority sustained him. Mr. West of Lowndes joined in de-nunciation of the Socialists who advo-

Georgia Legislators Kill Bill to Restrict Child Slavery.

STILL RULES.

Overwhelming Democratic Majority Re fuses to Hear the Gry of the Infants Slowly Slaughtered on the Altar of Profit - Bi-Partizan Capital Behind

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30 .- As The Worker predicted last winter, the Georgia Legislature has voted down the proposed bill for the limitation of child labor. Georgia is becoming prosperous in the capitalist sense and in any moral or humane sense becoming ous in the eyes of the world by poor on the altar of industrial profit. A few people of generous sympathies or of high intelligence have been aroused to the enormity of this social crime, and have begun an agitation against it. But the mass of the people are still apathetic. The well-to-do take no interest in the question or even de-fend the shameful system, because their children are not the victims and because they, even if not directly in-terested, think their position would be threatened by labor legislation. The workers, with too few exceptions, have not yet come to realize the wrong or the possibility of righting it.

Representative Houston of Fulton has introduced a bill for the partial amelioration of the evil in two succes sive legislatures. This time it was a vote of 89 to 75.

It must be remembered that the guilt of thus perpetuating child labor here rests directly on the Democratic party, which has 164 out of the 176 me lenders that such legislation for the protection of the working class was insistent with the principles of their

"The prosperity of Georgia is in our hands," cried conscientious Mr. Moses of Coweta, opposing the bill. "The North is turning to the South to-day of the South's conservatism Georgia cotton mills because this state has not adopted such Socialistic legishas not adopted such socialistic agis-lation as is here proposed. I say to the gentleman from Muscogee" (Mr. Tig-hor, who had impugned his Democracy because of his opposition to the bill) "that any Republican in Muscogee who put his money in these mills and gives the people empoyment is worth ten put his money in these miles and the people employment is worth ten thousand little jaybird politicians."

The man who would make a law to prevent the employment of six-year-old — The Arm and Torch is the embabes in the stifling air of a cotton blem of Socialism on the official ballot mill is a "jaybird politician," in Mr. in New York.

# **HOW THEY LOVE** LAW AND ORDER.

**Smelting Trust Magnates** Give a Practical Example.

Account Drawn from Capitalist Pres of Fraud and Violence Used by Capi talists to Break Denver Strike-Will Result in Making Socialist Yotes.

DENVER, July 25 .- It is not ofte that you can quote from capitalist sources such a clear and damning ac-count of the fraudulent and violent and awless methods used by the organized capitalists against the labor movement is we are here able to send you, taker rom the Denver "Post," one of the eading capitalist papers of this city, relating to the importation of men to break the eight-hour strike of the smelters against the American Smelt-ing and Refining Company. Here is "Post" article:

"Locked up in a day coach and guarded by armed men, sixty-two la-borers were taken into the Globe smelter yesterday, but as soon as they were released from this portable prison, fifty-eight of them escaped. "One of their number, who seized his

grip and attempted to escape at Brush, Colorado, was shot in the leg by a local constable, who thought he was an escaping prisoner of the legal author-

"The shipment of men came from Joplin, Missouri, where Lee Willis, a recruiting agent of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has been for several days aided by Lee Teele, an employment agent of that

"The men charge that the situation was misrepresented to them, else they would not have consented to come to Colorado. Many are members of other enions.

Told There Was No Strike.

"We were offered from \$2 to \$3 a day for nine and ten hours, said E. P. Hill of Joplin, and they assured us that no strike was on. Some came from Joplin, some from Webb City, and others from St. Joseph. We were put into a day coach on the Burlington and given ham sandwiches early Saturday morning. At noon they put on a keg of beer and at night gave us sand-wiches and a cup of coffee. None of us suspected anything wrong until we us suspected anything wrong until we were in Denver. They gave us no tickets except this, a small card bearing the letters A. S. & R. Co., which was never asked for. These were our receipts for deposit on the railroad fare. We all had to stay in the car and two men with guns stood at each door to prevent any one escaning. oor to prevent any one escaping.

One Shot in Trying to Escape. "'At Brush a man seized his grip when he learned the situation and tried to escape, but the guards on the eeing he was under guard, pursued A local officer shot him in the leg and captured him, but the train left with His grip, which was dropped in his the bill along his chosen lines—but a fight on those lines was doomed to failure. He appealed to humane sentiflight, is now at Malich's place at

Globeville. of the boys they were strike-breakers and we began to inquire. The train crew said a strike was on and we were being brought in to scab. "The guards heard this talk and

blocked the doors. Only the trainmen could get in and out and we were brought into Denver locked up in the car. After we were left on the track short time, a switch engine came and took us to the smelter. The car doors were not opened until we had been taken into the grounds and up to the

self-respect of the workers as against the bank accounts of their employers. That appeal will be made and will be heard, but it awaits the rise of the Socialist Party in Georgia. "This sort of slavery was too much for all of us, after we had been told there was no strike, and fifty-eight of

the cotton-mill owners, who pretend that by voluntary agreement they have put a stop to the employment of chil-dren under tweive years of age, but who yet argue that the enactment of

Company Even Exacted Deposits.

"John D. Carson of Toronto, Ohio, who was found at Webb City, Mo.,

everything. Some of us deposited \$3, believing we were to get first-class work, and one fellow paid \$12, his full are to Denver. The railroad fare was to be taken out of our wages. All that Hill has said is true, but we were no fed enough for dogs, and no better When we reached Denver the guards got in the doors and would let no one

Fifty-eight of the sixty-two mer Union, where arrangements were made for providing them with food and get

A few days later fifty or sixty Mexican laborers were brought in from the Southwest, but it is believed that they will quit as soon as they understand The demand for the eight-hour day

is extending to other plants in Denve and at Pueblo, Leadville, and Durango

# Remember Carey's Strike Bill.

The Socialist members in the Massachusetts Legislature introduced and fought for a bill providing that when any employer seeks through advertise-ment or through emploment agencies to get men to take the places of striking or locked-out employers he must inform such men of the fact that a strike or lockout exists in the place, and providing penalties for failure to

That bill roused the horror and in dignation of the capitalists of both old parties, of the class of people who always prate, of "law and order" and
"sacredness of contracts" and who, for
the sake of profit, constantly commit
such despicable acts as this described
in the Denver "Post." The bill was
defeated, of course, because the Re-

publicans and Democrats have still the majority in the legislative body, sent there by the votes of unthinking workingmen. But more and more of the vorkingmen are learning to think for workingmen are learning to think for themselves and it may well be that this outrage committed by the Ameri-can Smelting and Reining Company will be the means of sending Socialists to the state house here in Colorade to advocate such legislation and in every respect to fight for the working classi

## against capitalism. POLITICAL PROGRAM

OF LABOR OF LABOR.

The age-long struggle which has been carried on in the economic field has been carried by the capitalist class to Congress, to the Legislature, to the President's office and to the Supren Court. The capitalist has reinforced his side in this fight with the use of the whole power of the state in order to defeat the strike, to disarm the workers, to enforce injunctions, to dis rupt unions and to make impossible such continued and profitable employ-ment of the workers as would make the workers industrial masters of

hemselves. On the other hand the laborers are On the other hand the laborers are beginning to understand that they are-beaten in the strike because, before the strike, they had placed the power of the state in the hands of the enemies of labor; it is coming to be understood by all workers that the ballot opens ne way by which they themselves may become governing forces and so us the power of the state in the interes of the laborers, in the same way tha these same powers are now being used to the injury of the laborers. There is now no way by which this age-long strife could be kept away from the pallot-box, and there is no reason why it should not be fought out at that place. Ever since the beginning of civilization the powers of the state have been used to enslave, to degrade to discredit and to impoverish the producers of wealth. The modern indus trial developments have made workers more and more dependent on the owners of the means of production and, while it is frequently admitted that these questions must be carried to the ballot-box, and then proposed that it should be done under a non-partisan referendum on the merits of the questions involved, it is hardly possible that those who make the proposals appreciate how serious are the questions involved, how age-long has been this strife, how determined would be this struggle for the poss sion of the ballot-box in order that the authorities may be used for or again the deliverance of the working class from the enslavement that has been

their lot ever since history began.

A political party thoroughly organized and standing together through a series of elections, finally coming to a majority, will be able to enforce obe-dience, but a referendum may give an overwhelming majority to a proposal and if the officers of the court and other officers of the state and in authority are deeply interested in thwarting the public will, the referen-dum still leaves in their hands the power to do so.

While it is frequently said that when Socialism is carried by a majority vote in this country that the Supreme Court would hold it unconstitutional, a refer endum vote by an unorganized major-ity would necessarily submit to such a decision; but a political party carried into power on such an issue could re-construct the Supreme Court itself; it could suppress rebellion, make its own interpretation of the laws, or make new laws if necessary-in fact, a referen dum without a party is only an ex-pression of public opinion, without authority to enforce that opinion. A triumphant political party, standing for Socialism will not only be an ex-pression of public opinion, but when largely in the majority this majority

publican party can ever be made the party of Socialism. The central com-mittees of both, in all local, state, and national organizations, are themselves capitalists or the agents of capitalists, and in spite of the primary laws of the various states they have been able and themselves as the masters of the machinery of both these parties.

Nothing but a political party made up of the workers, struggling for the control of the state in order that it may use the authority of the state in behalf of the workers, can ever secure and enforce the proposals of the Social-ists. The organization need not be complicated, its platform may be brief flict that is as old as history and which will end only with the triumph of the will end only with the triumph of the Socialist Party. The platform must stand for the collective ownership of the means of life; the democratic man-agement by the workers of the collec-tively owned means of producing the means of life; for equal opportunities for all men and women to the use and henofit of these collectively owned and benefit of these collectively owned and democratically managed means of producing the means of life; it must "pledge the full power of society, its

laws, courts, armies, its workers and its wealth to secure these ends." It is the most serious task ever un-dertaken by mortal man. There is no energy in human life too great to give, no service too difficult to do, and no task so long that it may not well be undertaken to secure an end so great. Union labor parties could not secure Socialism. A triumphant Socialist political party will not only secure the majority vote, but will possess and will directly administer the proposals of the Socialists under the control of

Important Declarations of Wisconsin Union Men.

ention of State Federation of Labo Urges Frank Recognition of the Absolute Conflict Between Labor and

"Better late than never," is proverbial wisdom. The Worker is somewhat tardy in presenting the three following important resolutions adopted by the annual convention of the Wissin State Federation of Labor, but they will still be news to most of our

The first of the resolutions referred to deals with such movements as the Civic Federation and the right attitude to be taken by organized workingmen toward them. it runs:

"Whereas, The capitalistic system of production creates two antagonistic terests, viz., a small exploiting clas and a large exploited class, although the capitalist class has always tried to hide the fact of the class struggle; and

"Whereas, The trades-union move ment of America is the expression of the class struggle of the American wage worker upon the economic field, and any attempt to hide the class struggle is necessarily an attempt to mislead Labor; and

ica expect the trades-union leaders to be leaders in the class struggle, and rather to point out than to hide the shortcomings and cruelties of the present capitalistic system; and

"Whereas, Certain prominent offi-cials in the labor movement are in close connection with Mark Hanna, Grover Cleveland, and the Civic Federation: therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, hereby emphatically oppose, as seriously mistaken tactics any alliance of prominent labor lead ers with the most prominent representatives of American capitalism." Thanks to Parry.

The second has probably not carried joy to the heart of that strenuous hater of the labor movement, Mr. Parry, though truly complimentary to him. It reads:

"Whereas, It has come to pass tha there has risen in the ranks of the capitalists a man strong enough to force organized Capital to turn toward La-

bor its true visage of hate and rapacity; and "Wherea; Such attitude tears the mask of hypocritical friendship from the faces of Mark Hanna and other pretended political lovers of labor

therefore be it "Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor hereby takes great pleasure in extending a vote of thanks to President Parry of the National Manufacturers' Asso these resolutions to be sent to that gentleman at Indianapolis."

## Warning Against Militarim The Wisconsin Federation declared

itself on the military preparations of the capitalists as follows:

"Wherens, Capitalism has recently made use of its political control of the government to place unprecedented power in the hands of the President, thus lessening the control of the troops by the state governors, who, being nearer the people, are not so easily con-trolled: and

"Whereas, This action by the las Congress has not only doubled the army, but has prepared the way for a will thus become the government itself with the power to enforce that opinions of the majority as the law of the land. Neither the Democratic nor the Re-working class, when the capitalists' right to extract profits out of the worl ers shall be seriously threatened; and "Whereas, There are still many union men throughout the state wh are connected with military compar

such action being inconsistent with the nims of unionism, as such soldiers are expected to shoot down their fellow workingmen whenever the command is given; therefore be it

"Resolved. That the eleventh annua convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor hereby urges all mion men to withdraw their active of passive support from the military com-panies and treat them, under their resent organization, as enemies of the working class." The Wisconsin union men are as

suredly making good progress on the

# PROGRESS IN WISCORSIN.

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor met last month and showed the largest membership and treasury in its history. The following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, International Socialism aid be the logical and final aim o abor movement, it being the only nal solution which will give justice to the workers of all nat

"Resolved. That the delegates of this body to the next A. F. of L. conven tion be hereby instructed to introduce a resolution to endorse International Socialism and its alma."

—We might incidentally remark that Mark Hanna will be an easy mark for the workingmen when they know enough to mark their ballots for So-cialism—Exis Passis

To create and make victorious such a party is the highest duty of the workers everywhere.—Joseph Lehmann, in a paper read before Branch I. Cloveland, O.

# NEW YORK STATE.

AWAKENING. News of the Automobiling Agitators Agitation at Various Points.

> The State Committee met on August An accordance with its decision to meet on the first Tuesday and third Saturday of each month so that it may be possible for delegates from other locals near New York to attend Saturday evening meetings. On account of the small attendance, very little busi-ness was transacted. The treasurer's report for July showed balance on hand July 1, \$29.31; recelpts during July, \$318.40; recelpts for automobile fund, \$134.45; total receipts, \$482.16; expenditures, \$377.11; balance on hand August 1, \$105.05

The Social Democratic Party will have candidates for all state offices to be filled this fall and will appear on the ballot in every election district in the state.

### The Automobile Agitation.

The following contributions have been received for the Automobile Fund since last report: 23d A. D., New York, list 36, \$2.35; 18th-20th A. D., New York, list 42, \$1.20; Branch 1, 35th A. D., New York, list 48, \$3; J. F. Handlow, New York, \$1.

Fieldman and Roewer write from Middletown, where they are awaiting new tires for the automobile, as fol-lows: "We have held five meetings here and have got the whole town talkthe about Socialism. We have nothing to complain of, as everybody treats us royally and financially we have fared first-class. The local labor union gave us \$10, although we did not ask them for anything; the Socialist local con-tributed \$5.59; Comrade S. Smith, \$2 and Comrade Hultz of Port Jervis, \$5. Our next stop will be at Port Jervis, shall try hard to organize We feel sure of support every where. The comrades raise all the money and even more than we ex-pected and there is no reason why our tour should not be a great success."

## Campaign in New Rochelle.

Local New Rochelle held primary onvention on July 30 and adopted a municipal platform re-affirming alle-giance to the principles of Socialism as enunciated in the national platform and demanding the initiative and referendum, abolition of the contract sys-tem on public work, union rate of wages to be paid city employees and preference given to members of trade inious, establishment of a municipal oal and lumber yard, municipalizaion of New Rochelle hospital and all public utilities local in their nature, impler school facilities and pensions for teachers, vestibules for trolley cars in winter for protection of motermen, equitable salaries for Mayor and Board of Aldermen

The following ticket was nominated, with one or two exceptions all being

For Mayor, William Dynan, of Adams and Cylinder Pressmen's Asso-ciation No. 51; Comptroller, Patrick Murray, carpenter; City Treasurer, Robert Lesser, restaurateur; Recorder of Taxes, Maurice J. Coughlin, carpen ter; Police Justice, Hugh M. Campbell machinist; Justices of the Peace, Ovid E. Roberts, carpenter, and Albrech Thierfelder, gardener; Assessors—John Green, gardener; Martin Heldig mason; Louis Martinetti, butcher. First Ward-Supervisor, John Weiss: Aldermen, Sydney Hall and Louis Larson; Second Ward-Supervisor, Thomas Gleason: Aldermen A E Thomas Gleason; Aldermen, A. E. Dixon and M. J. Powers; Third Ward—Supervisor, Eric Hendricson; Aldermen, Charles Huber and Frank Maguire; Fourth Ward—Supervisor, Jas. Gugan; Aldermen, John Doyle and Thomas Maguire. Delegates to the county and assembly conventions were also nominated and Comrades Uffner, Hagastr and Westleynman 1998. Hagerty, and Wessling were chosen as a committee to fill vacancies.

Mother Jones spoke in Peekskill, un-der the auspices of the Socialists, on July 31 to an audience of over one thousand people, holding the closest at-tention throughout and meeting with continuous applause. Local Peekskill eld its first picnic at Shady Lake Park on August 1, and it was a success There has been great interest in Social sm heresince Fieldman's strenuous experience with the local authorities and from now on we can expect to meet much less opposition from the workers out more from the powers that be.

Socialists in Rome hope to put up a ounty and city ticket this fall and rades in Utica will en the German comrades in Utica will en-deavor to organize an English-speaking Comrade John C. Chase will be the

Labor Day orator at Rochester. Comrades Lippelt and Bach of Rochest seld an agitation meeting at Clyde re cently, and will speak at Lyons and Van Auken on August 1, while Com-rade Mische will speak at Macedon. The young local at Jamestown has over fifty dues paying members, and

# TWO KINDS OF GRAFTERS. One Larry Murphy, one time treasurer of the Stone Cutters' Union of

New York, squeezed \$10,000 out of the bosses by making them pay the fines levied on the men, and then skipped to Europe and had a high old time. But Larry struck the wrong crowd. He returned and is now in jedl, wait-ing sentence on a charge of embezzlent. Larry should have squeezed it of the workingmen instead, ment. Larry should have squeezed it out of the workingmen instead, through the regular channels of rent, interest and profit, and then if he wanted to go to Europe, his name would have appeared in the papers amongst those of our "best people" who had gone to the other side for the season.—Eric People.

# CLASS GOVERNMENT? YES.

the Social Democrats -would do if elected to office in this city of New York this fall? Here is an example of what one Socialist is doing-William Johnson, the representative of the workingmen of the Pullman district in and capitalist reformers will cry, raisthe Chicago Board of Aldermen.

Alderman Johnson, it is reported, has administered a severe shock to his Republican and Democratic colleagues-"friends of Labor," all of them-by in troducing and advocating the adoption of the following rule of instruction to the police:

producer of all wealth, but under the present capitalist system of production he receives but a precarious existence,

"Whereas, Owing to this system he is constantly compelled to struggle for beter conditions through every peaceable means often involving strikes or ockouts, a condition of actual warfare;

therefore be it
"Resolved. That the workers, who constitute the majority of the citizens of this city of Chicago, shall have full protection of the Police Department: and be it further

"Resolved, That the Police Department be, and hereby is, instructed to remain neutral in all disturbances, so long as no attempts at violence are made, and shall in no case prevent these strikers' endeavors to better their

This is the first time such language has ever been heard in that body. The old-party members did not know what to say at first. It staggered them, Of course, they smothered it-for, so far, there is only one Socialist there. But more are going in, and they will all go in with the same spirit and purpose that Alderman Johnson has shown.

Or read this from Anaconda, where the Socialists captured half of the city government last spring and propose to get the rest at the next election:

"The Socialist Assessor is squaring his acts with the party platform, to the great disgust of the corporations. He is reversing the usual order of things and raising their assessments instead of lowering them. The assessed valuation of the Amalgamated Coppe ompany has been raised from millions to sixteen millions, while that of the railroads has been doubled. More taxes will be raised in Anaconda this year on a 13-mill levy than were raised last year on a 30-mill levy."

That increased revenue will be used to give better schools for the workingmen's children, to increase the pay and reduce the hours of laborers and mechanics on public work, and in every way possible to benefit the working class whose labor has created and maintains the city. Compare this Socialist Assessor's conduct with that of capitalist "Reform" Controller Grout here in New York, who boasts that he | Social Democratic politics.

Do you want to get an idea of what , has reduced the taxes on the tenementhouse owners while they are steadily raising the rents extorted from the poorest of the working class.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

"Class legislation! Class government?" the respectable conservatives ing their hands in holy horror. Yes, gentlemen, class government it is. We frankly avow it.

You have set us the example of class government. Your Mayors who have sent police to club strikers -nay, to club bungry women gathering to protest against the Beef Trust; your Aldermen who have enriched themselves and their patrons by voting franchises and fat public contracts; your District Attorney's who have let law-breaking railway directors slip through the meshes of the law, but are diligent in prosecuting alleged bribers in the unions at the very moment when such prosecutions will aid an employers lockout; your Judges, big and little, who, without jury trial, have sent workingmen to jail for "contempt of court" for daring to walk the streets near a lockout shop-you, gentlemen, of the capitalist class, and your chosen agents of both old parties, who have found this city government an inexhaustible mine of wealth through our foolish trust in you-you have taught us the lesson of class government.

We Social Democrats propose to have a Mayor for the builders of the city. not for the owners of the city who conspire to lock the builders out "until hunger shall compel capitulation."

We propose to have a Controller for the class that builds the tenements and now lives in the worst of them, not for the class that owns the tenements and lives in mansions.

We propose to have Aldermen representing the brain and muscle of the city, not proxies for the bank accounts

and stock certificates. That is why the Social Democratic Party has nominated its ticket-Furman for Mayor, Brown for Controller, Planagan for President of the Board of Aldermen, and representatives of the thinking and self-asserting working class in every place from top to bottom. That is why we call on every workingman in the city to reply to Parry, to reply to Eidlitz, to reply to all the blacklisters and lockout conspirators, by putting his cross under the Arm and Torch in the third column

of the ballot. We know what class government means. We have tried it. We have got tired of having it all on one side. We propose to have government by and for the producing class. That is

# POLITICAL NOTICES.

The attention of Social Democratic oters is called to the following notices

of political conventions:

KINGS COUNTY.

A convention of the Social Dem eratic Party of Kings County to nomi nate candidates for county officers in Kings County to be voted for at the ensuing election and to elect delegates to the Second Judicial District convention will be held on Saturday, August 22, 1993, at 7 p. m., in the Labor Ly-ceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, By order of Kings County Commit-

tee, Social Democratic Party.
J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH. A borough convention of the Socia Democratic Party of the Borough of klyn, to nominate a candidate for dent of the Borough, and to attend to such other matters as may come before it, will be held on Satur-

nue, Borough of Brooklyn. By order of Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Brooklyn

J. GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. A convention of the Social D cratic Party to nominate a candidat for Justice of the Supreme Court for Second District of the State of August 29, 1903, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, City of

The basis of representation to the large for each county and one additional delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Delegates must be elected at county conventious, composed of delegates elected at prima ries in accordance with the General

Election Law. The Second Judicial District takes in the following counties: Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Nas-sau, Suffolk, Orange, Rockland, and Judicial District takes Dutchess, and Putnam

Party organizations in the above countles will see that they are repre ented at the convention. —Socialists who live in places where no local branch of the Socialist Party exists, should join the party as members-at-large,

# NO EIGHT-HOUR CALL

Governor of Colorado Calls Special Session to Vote Appropriations, but Refuses to Authorize Introduction of Labor Bill Provided for by Referendum.

DENVER, Colo., July 25.—The Le-islature has assembled in special session for the purpose of passing an appropriation bill to pay the expen the state government. Pressure of all Governor Peabody to have him include in the call for the extra session a para-graph asking the passage of an eighthour law in compliance with the constitutional provision approved by a referendum vote of the people at fall's election. True to his capitalist nstincts and interests, the Governor refused to embody such matter in the call. The immense corporation inter-ests—the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the American Smelting and Refining Company-which prevented the passage of an eight-h regular session, are still in control he Governor and the majority of the law-makers, and the workmen in the mills, mines, and smelters of the state will be left to their own resources o secure the eight-hour day.

The "Colorado Chronicle" well says: The fallure to secure such a law will not be a total loss to the working peo ple of the state, however. By power and agitation of their organ tions they will sooner or later succeed in attaining the goal hoped for. In the meantime, nothing so much as the action of the Governor and the Legis-lature on this question is opening the eyes of the working class to the need of united political action to retire from public office the agents and tools of the corporations and place members of their own class and who represent their own interests in control.

## BIG MEETING IN MADISON SQUARE.

The Social Democratic Party will hold mass meeting in Madison Square, or Friday evening, August 7, to be ad-dressed by Fred W. Long of Phila-delphia and other good speakers. Coma and other good speakers. Comrades should spread the news of this eeting and turn out in for emonstration.

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

# The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy ...... 

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payble to The Worker.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by chauging the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written.

legariment of the paper should be paper should be reseated to the Editor.

All communications should be written with hix and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should be are the writer's manual as few severals as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comjoy with these requirements are likely to comparise about the business or editorial management of the paper should be adversed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Cooperative Prhitishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM

FOR MAYOR OF NEW YORK-DR. CHARLES L. FURMAN. FOR CONTROLLER-

MORRIS BROWN. Member 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 tertain provisions of the exection may, the socialist Farty is afficially recognized under the name of Social Fonterative Party, and is emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

above.

The Secialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring ruled organization which Gewotes all its emergies to tace pageoes: Pirst, to disrupt the Socialist movement and shander the Socialist who extra consistent of the Socialist Consistent

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its accund general electron. Its graving power is indicated and its speedy victory for-sindowed by the great increase of its rote as shown in these figures:



A hundred thousand cotton-mill operatives in New England are standing idle. It is not a joyous vacation, though it has been carned by long months of weary toil. They would rather be at work, because for them who do the work of making cloth, rest means hunger. They are idle and getting hungry because certain gentlemen machinery for making cloth have shut the mill doors in their faces. And why? Is there too much cotton cloth 'in existence? No. Every workingmon's wife in the land would gladly use a few more yards of calico and muslin if she could get it. The mills are shut and the "hands" are idle and the accompanying stomachs empty be cause the gentlemen aforesaid can just pow get rich faster by forbidding thos cloth than by permitting them to do it. "Business is business," The gentle men aforesaid are very sorry, indeed, but-"Business is business. What ca we do? We must have our profit." We Socialists say: "No. You must not have your profit. Your profit means overwork for men and women, ignor pace for little children, the destruction of the home, the outraging of humanof the rule of the Juggernant Busines we must have a state of society in which men shall be free to work and, when they have done their work, to rest without fear of hpager-and in which you shall go hungry if you will

Nork City, before going off on his vaca tion, takes time to give out a state the taxes upon tenements have been reduced about 10 per cent. How goo have reduced rents. But why should they? As long as the majority of the colling tenement-dwellers vote the political power into the hands of the To sum up, conditions in the South

the class that ewns both workshop and tenements, why should that class have any scruples about fleecing them? Lower taxes and higher rents and ower wages and higher prices for food -that is Republican-Democratic "pros perity."

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES.

If you would understand why the godly Republican capitalists of the North are investing so largely in the stocks and bonds of Southern cottonmili companies, and if you wish to ists' ideal of the condition of labor, you have only thoughtfully to consider the widely quoted article in which the Chattanooga "Tradesman," one of the most influential business papers of the South describes that region as "A Country without Strikes." Labor and Capital are brothers down there, acording to the "Tradesman." living together in a state of mutual lovingkindness that must delight the heart Senator Hanna. "There is no section of country in the world," says this paper, "embracing so large an amount of territory, employing in proportion to the population so many wageearners, and where such extensive money interests are involved, which has been so free from labor strikes."

It is a beautiful, a truly idyllic society, that of the South. We know that women and little children are working in the mills ten, eleven, or twelve hours a day (or night) and that the number of child slaves in the mills is increasing by leaps and bounds. We know that negro laborers-and white laborers, too, as told in an article which we quoted from the "Independent" two weeks ago-are held in slavery (euphemistically called "peonage"), flogged to their work and shot if they try to escape. What of that? It is only the few, the exceptionally wicked workers, who perversely refuse to be grateful for the blessings of "harmony," that need to be florged and shot, "to encourage the others," as that old Prench Intendant of Police said when he hanged thirty out of a mob that cried for bread. By shooting a few, flogging a few more, and kidnapping and marconing on some deser here any agitators who dare to make trouble ins at Tampa, not long ago), the capitalists of the South easily maintain law and order and enforce the scriptural injunction, "Servants, be obedient unto your masters." By enacting and enforcing vagrancy laws and refusing to enact or enforce compulsory education laws, the Jeffer-

onian statesmen of the South instil ound principles of industry and frugality into the minds of the tollers, teach them to "know their place" and to send their wives and bables into the mills to keep prosperity going. But why do the Southern bosses suc ceed so much better in this than their

fellows in the North, who look on with envious and wondering eyes? The "Tradesman" explains it chiefly by two facts.

Pirst and most important is the resence of the negro. Of the negro toilers the "Tradesman" says:

"There are more than 2,000,000 near laborers tilling the cotton, corn, sugar cane, and rice-fields, in the timber forests and hunber-mills, in the cotton seed oil factories, in the iron and coal mines, in the brick and coke-making establishments, and in all vocations emiring muscular strength and physi-

"In all of the above-named kinds of work they are far superior to white labor, and possibly superior to any other labor in the world. Racial antipathy and social ostracism prevent ad-mission of the negro to white labor organizations. Unsystematic, and not seing an organizer libuself, the negro is a free lance in the labor field, and stands as what the labor-unions designate a 'scab," an irreconcliable and

onstant menace to the trade unions. "The negro wage-earner is a stren-uous believer in the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. He is for numer one against the world.

ness, and the rainy day has no terror for him until it arrives, and then the cleuds are soon dispelled through the medium of sated hunger."

Because the typical negro of the South, fuheriting the traits bred in the race by centuries of chattel slavery, is shortsightedly selfish, because he is unsystematic and unfitted for organ zation, and because he is improvident. he is just the kind of wage-slave the bosses like, just the kind they can exploit in peace and to their hearts' (and nocketbooks') content. And because the white workers of the South are a often imbued with a stapid race prejudice that forbids them to help and receive help from the blacks, therefore the bosses can play off black agains keep both in subjection.

The second great reason given by the "Tradesima" for the provailing harmony in the South applies cape cially to the white workers in the tex the plants. It is because they are igard of living. Bad as are the conditions in the cofton mills, long as gre wages, says the "Tradesman," the operatives are contented because these aditions are, in certain respects. superior to the conditions that co fronted them in their impoverishe

depublican and Democratic agents of are satisfactory to the capitalists Northern and Southern, Rep and Democratic, who own the lands and mills and mines and railroads, be cause the workers are unsducated; be cause they are unarganized; because they have been accustomed for genera tions to wretched poverty; and be cause they are divided by race pre

It is worth the while of all thinking workingmen, East and West, North and South, of whatever race or nationality or creed, to give these facts their careful attention.

But let it not be thought that we are railing at the South, in distinction from the North. The difference between the Southern capitalist and the Northern one, between capitalism in the South and capitalism in the North, is only a difference of form and of de gree, not an essential difference. If the Southern capitalist profits by the prejudice between white laborers and blacks the Northern capitalist profits by, and his agents sedulously foster prejudice between native workers and foreign, between Irish workers and Jews or Italians, between Protestant workers and Catholies, between the workers of the West and those of the East, between those of the city and those of the rural districts. He spends vast sums of money to keep the workers divided between the too old parties both of which serve capitalism. He takes every opportunity to play off the "skilled mechanic" against the "commen laborer" and vice versa. He allows child-labor laws to be enacted, but through his control of the political powers prevents their enforcement. He does not dare openly oppose educa tion for the working people, but he skilfully perverts such education so as to cultivate a vulgar worship of wealth and an unreasoning jingoism and so as to destroy all generous sentiments of class loyalty and sympathy with the unfortunate.

To make the workers good slaves, to make them docile and laborious and to keep them divided, is the consistent purpose of capitalism, North and South, in accordance with which the subsidized press, the endowed college and pulpit, and the money-debauched politicians of both old parties direct all their efforts.

To make the workers unfit for slavery and fit for freedom, to make them intelligently discontented, to make them self-respecting and selfreliant and loyal to their class, to inspine them with hatred for class rule and aspiration for economic freedom and equality and brotherhood is the consistent purpose of the Socialist movement.

Between these two ideals and fen dencies there is absolute and irrecon cilable opposition. He who is not with us is against us. The sooner the lines are drawn clear and sharp, the sooner the struggle and turmoll and the hateful shams of our present day will be done away with.

lature of Georgia in defeating the Child-Labor Bill is exactly paralleled by the action of the Republican Gov ernor of Colorado in refusing to allow the introduction of an Eight-Heur Bill in the special session which he has called to vote money for the state gov; ernment. The two old parties may differ widely on questions of tariff or finance or expansion, but on the labor question they are a unit against the

An Indiana comrade sends us newspaper clipping, as follows:

"'I beg your pardon, sir, but you will have to salute the flag.' will have to salute the flag.'
"With that challenge civilians are taught the respect due the American

fing in the camp.
"At all headquarters, regimental and brigade, the fings are gu led by ser tinels, who pace to and fro in front of them and compsi passersby to salute the colors by lifting the hat."

What an instructive spectacle! What a striking illustration of the sham to which capitalism reduces every traditional noble sentiment! The propertied class in control of the powers of gov ernment has so used the flag that I no longer commands spontaneous and intelligent respect. The workingmen instinctively thinks of Homestead and Lattimer and the Cour d'Alenes when he sees it. To the capitalist it is merely a profitable investment, an emblem of profits to be swelled by break ing strikes at home and conquering brown men abroad. They respect it se little themselves that they never think of salpting it. But its commercia value to them depends on the working people respecting it. So, having killed real patriotism by their own prostitu tion of the public powers to profit, they sick to manufacture artificial matrice ism by making a rule that every man must salute it, though the compulsory salute is oftenest a hollow mockery. We are seminded of Gessler's hat on the pole. William Tell still lives.

"As the President said in his Spring field speech, government is neither for the rich nor the poor, but the rich have a certain advantage of being able to contribute to the campaign fund."—De-troit Free Press.

The Detroit "Free Press" probably es not realise how hig a truth it has envessed in that toke-which as a joke is rather dull. The class that supplies the campaign funds for a party, the class upon which the organization and the candidates of the party

rees necessary for success at th polls, can and always does dictate th policy of the party and of its repre entatives. The old parties depen upon the capitalist class for financia support and requite it by faithful ser vice to its interests when they get into office. The Socialist Party-the Social Democratic Party, as it is called in New York and Wisconsin-depends upon the working class for its campaign funds, just as it appeals to the working class for votes, just as it speaks for the interests of the working

class in its platform. That is why it

can be trusted to serve the working

When the capitalist papers of New York City blame the building trades unions for the fact that the new schoollouses will not be ready for use at th opening of the term in September, it is sufficient to remind the reader that these unions offered to waive all ques tions in dispute between them and the employers so far as concerned work on the school buildings, in order that the children of the city should not suffer from their strife. This offer the organized employers refused, and upon them alone rests the responsibility for the fact that thousands of children will be shut out of the schools this fall.

"It may take a thief to catch thief," said Uncle Eben. "But when er'ly forms some kin' of a partnership an' hones' folks is wuss off dan der was in de fus' place."—Washington

We would commend the foregoing

bit of homely moral philosophy to those few but obstreperous comrades who are demanding the introduction of "practical politics" in the Socialist Party, who clamorously declare that "the American movement must use American methods," and predict that the victory of Socialism will be brought about by the means of some "meteoric" political leader. Substitute the word "politician" for the word "thief" in Uncle Eben's aphorism and it will still hold good.

## AS TO "GRAFTERS."

Editor of The Worker:-I am glad that at last a voice of protest has been raised against the ever-increasing prac-tice of making Socialist propaganda golden field where the "grafter" can reap what he never sowed. So un-Socialistic and disgraceful to our move-ment is this practice, that I have often felt ashamed to tell working people, and some of our young comrades as-well, how much we had to pay to get certain speakers. In some instances I was told: "Well, preaching Socialism is not a bad business, after all, is it? At \$25, \$50, and \$100 a night your men ought to get rich pretty quick." I was ashamed, I say, because to such re-marks I could not give a justifying an-swer. Our position, I felt, was de-fenseless, untenable. It is incomprebensible to me how, with the Socialist ent still in its infancy, we have such un-Socialistic proceedings.

What is to be done? How shall we

selves more than the "grafters." have been encouraging them. They, true to their capitalistic tendencies, have been looking out for themsleves. There is amongst our comrades a cer-tain number with the pernicious ten-dency to man-worship, and an equally bad inclination to put men above principle. The fact that durs is a pro letarian movement is only dimly discerned. These comrades of ours soo get tired of phrases like "revolu tionary" or "class-conscious." They want to follow the easier road, to have some form of Socialism "acceptable to all." In their haste to bring Socialism about, they willingly exchange their position of educators for that of pracical politicians and cater to prominent personalities. It is thus that, instead of trying to form consciences, they call for votes. They do not try se into the working people that dignified feeling of class-co or the strength which comes from knowledge. "Vote!" That is all they sak them to do. The "grafter" is the idel of these

es. For the sake of our prin comrades. For the sake of our prin-ciples, for the health of our movement, this must change. Out of the strug-gling masses, out of the toilers of the social workshop, out of the prole-tarlans, must evolve the tribunes that

We have neglected these natural champions of our cause; we have not encouraged them, but catered to the professional man. This is why we have "grafters." I do not say that we should refuse men from the middle or other classes. We welcome them all, provided they are willing to become comrades and not superiors, and come into-our movement with their heart and soul ready to contribute their share of wealth or brain for the common cause. But our duty to protect mon cause. But our duty to protect our movement should make us very cautious in extending the hand of comradeship to those of them who come into the Socialist movement for an ambitious or speculative purpose; and even though the Socialist platform amations or speciative purpose; and even though the Socialist platform might be more renumerative than a de-caying pulpit, for the good of the movement they had better stick to the SILVIO ORIGO. Springfield, Mass., July 31.

The position of king of a Socialist kingdom must be rather anomalous. There is no precedent for it in modern history. Saxony has almost the population of the state of Ohio. If we can imagine the Socialists casting more votes in Ohio than the Republicans, Democrats, and Prohibitionists com-bined, and electing a solid delegation

# are dependent for the financial re THE ETHICS OF OCCUPATION AND FELLOWSHIP

Philos

alone constitutes that vital doing. It is only in so far as the man of a class

lives in wholesome relation to econ-

omic productiveness and social service that he is an honesty in common-wealth affairs; for neither the thought

nor authority of a teaching man was

ever socially baptized outside the con-sciousness of this, its fellowship as a factor in the true abiding life of so-

sulted me, and is quite competent to

work on without me, shall I or shall I

what part of that movement has ac-

By Peter E. Burrowes.

An idle class cannot be the source | vital doing of community, and labor f public morality, either as teachers | alone constitutes that vital doing. It of public morality, either as teachers or adjusters of right relations, and ways misfits in the affairs of men. The lives and thoughts of professional saints, or separatists of any type, were ever devoid of ethical significance to the world. Indeed, as we find our morality only where we find our happlness, or vice yersa, so, until we can find both in our daily work, neither the individual nor his society has struck the philosophy of 'life, the ethic of occupation and fellowship.

While resolutely denying the doctine of carrate actions to more little of the contract of the contrac

trine of certain aristocratic moralists, inculcating that labor is itself a virtue, we may, without their sinister zen against laziness, be able to see quite clearly enough from another point of view the dignity of labor; that it is not only the highest in politics, but that the individual's share of and interest in it constitute his entire morality, character, and happiness. It was not as the divider of food at

the family table that the mother throughout the ages became the source of morals, but as the one not separate from the family, the one who was eve there making both ends meet, and the acter in her self-imposed doings and constancy in holding the family to-gether. She was the true priest, and here was never another, of happine and morality, because she ministere at the primitive sources of happiness or character, the doing of necessary things and with a fully occupied thinking interest in them.

Deluded by the phantom of to-mor-ow's happiness and to-morrow's char-cter, what human neck has not bowed down in unhappiness to the despotism of the undeveloped future Let us complain no more of the despotism of the past, there is little to complain of compared with this gen eral immolation of ourselves imp upon us by to-morrow. Let that tyrant be once downstricken, and faith and freedom and the unconquerable democracy of to-day shall be triumphant. The private person shall then really enter the ethical life of unfearfulness and social faith shall succeed spiritua and property cowardice. That des-potism once down, the unbappiness of the human race shall fall away from it forever. For when we are not fear fall and unhappy, the sum of human happiness is ours. Not to be in fear of the next hour, but to live and to do in this, to be interestively engaged in its details and duties, constitutes the whole of our freedom, our char

acter, and our happiness, This deliverance from to-morrow is as truly the life of democracy as it is the antithesis of all the vain conceits concerning remote futures by which priesthoods find us and hand us over for sacrifice and exploitation to classes whose cruel unmercy is out to us in the names of prudence property, and to-morrow. Let us de-liver ourselves from that unholy alli-ance of gentlemen gerrymanderers who seek to cast all our interests with all our votes into future property, or into heaven, that next one after the lass of our assembly districts where union cease to trouble and Morgan is at rest

Full of the life interest of to-day's work only, the new man is not withou a wide horizon. What he has theo retically lost by his loss of dream vision through the impenetrable dark-ness of time's future, he has positively gained by another and more real ex-tension of himself into the whole of

the actual cosmic and human fellow-ship of the world of to-day.

This extension of himself is not by an unstable faith and fancy, but by a strong doing together with all others in the social day; not as a mere worker, but as a worker with others; not as a mere thinker, but as a thinker

Testament, and the one therefore mos wehemently disliked and explained away by his commercial church mem-bership, is that relating to the wisdom of mental unconcern, or carele for the things of to-morrow. By tak-ing care for them, he asks, in his metaphorical way, what man among you adds a cubit to his stature? That is, by such a care who adds to his personal dignity, his personal faith, character, happiness, or virtue.

With the ghost of to-morrow no longer overshauowing our lives, the reign of courageous faith and of plain every-day duty commences, and true moral realism takes the piace of that immoral idealism which sacrifices all of now to a blind hope and a blind

The dog seems to find its happing that a man who gets a glimpse of him-nelf as a doer of nothing begins to see how he is losing the last remnant of his salvability—self-respect. New it is not because a man becomes afraid of to morrow and goes to work for it that he acquires a respect for himself; but it is because he works. And under fo-cialism he will be working for somecians he will be working for some-thing greater, nobler, treer than the fake future; he will be working for the magnificient whole horizon of his contemporary human race and nature.

To know this: That there is a to-day's law of rellowship; that there are conditions of mind and habit which alone are conductive to a man's partici-pation in such contemporary human life, and by which, for the brief span of physical existence alloted to me, a single organism, I can become a vital auxiliary to the whole organism of so-ciety—this is to enter upon the great clety—this is to enter upon the great wisdom, happiness, and character of muthood. To have known and done this is to have spent my three score years and ten in the dumortality of maskind. To discover the right sem-pation and to have won the right of my have marked for my hand and will.

YOU ARE A BIG THING, CIVILIZATION

By Horace Traubel.

most of men are afraid to go to bed at

ization, and you handed me a pair of

scales. But could any man by weigh-

ing anything find civilization? You re

heavens sent me no news. You re

ferred me to the microscopist; But

the dust sent me no news. But when you referred me to the heart, the

heart sent me news, for the heart sent

love, and with love was aroused in

For man has a right to believe that

he may exact a full return for the la-bor of his hand and brain. And a full

return is not property but opportunity.

wants opportunity. He does not ask

civilization to pay him dollars and cents. He asks it to give him chances.

A man with a million dollars and no

chance is poorer than the most object

serf. A man without a dollar and with

eternally open. You are a big thing, civilization. But until you have learned

the lesson of the shut dollar and the

open opportunity you will be big for bad rather than big for good. You are

will not let you rest until you have satisfied the last call of the conomic

providences. You may stop short of yourself. But you cannot stop short of this demand. This demand is your

Man does not want property.

You are a big thing, civilization. But | an oppressor? How big are you if the why should I be afraid to challenge you? You are making a loud noise. You are full of swag and swagger. You are much too big for your size. You are much too little for your name. small is any immensity with justice You have possessed yourself of the earth. But why should I be afraid to challenge you?

small is any immensity with justice left out. How much bigger than big is any atom whose miniature circle encloses justice? Civilization is justice.

things. You perform miracles. You invent marvels in mechanism. You have taken the material forces of the ciety's labor.

Having thus learned that the whole human family is working to-day with hand and brain, without having conuniverse into your confidence. You sider the individual as conclusive in a have done enough to have done more. crowded world. Civilization will adhave done enough to have done more. (You have failed in so much I wonder that you have succeeded in anything.) I stand here with my hat off loving your magnificence. I stand here with not slip into my place in the move-ment? Shall I not at least find out my hat on hating your shame. You, civilization, you with your loud words. You, civilization; you with your big brute body. Why should I be afraid tually come up against my hand and my brain to do it or to think of it? to challenge you?

Why should my soul confess judg-

This is the way to end all vagueness of duty theories. If you have not brain enough to discover truth, try brawn. Begin by doing anything social, that you may thereby find out. your public fitness, and you will soon e moral. sophy has falled because it wa always only a gentleman thinking. When it is restored to us as the workman of the world thinking, it will fall no more. It will, when so wedded to work, be no longer a spread-out sort of thing, which does nothing but to let itself be read. It will be the lantern on the ground or the electric light over-need, by which the world's work is The ethics of the single life is that should all that is big in my soul abas by which one discovers himself to be no longer a mere spectator of his gen-eration, but that there is nothing for knows no appeal beyond the stock ex change? Why should I go on swearing the old oaths? Why should I take up work, nothing so greatly right as to octhe catch phrases of secular cultur cupy and do it, nothing so greatly wise as that of willing and thinking in feland of the church and count them as the ark and covenant of economic revelation? I am willing to be your fool. I am willing to suffer your disus-to mingle in the current of eco

zation

est, its impulse, and its intellect—factor in the business of mankind working day. All men are to-day, therefore, called on to join the movement for the eliverance of the proletarist; not for the laborers' own sakes, but because, in the course of history, their cause world, the source of its morals and happiness, and no other class affair has any world-significance at all. In the affairs of no other class is involved human liberty. The world's interest is no longer in our brains, but in our hands and in their affairs. We are not until we are affiliated or affiliating with the social day's work, and if we we neither part nor lot in ethics—the greatest concern of humanity.

nomics: to be of its activity, its inter

# Our > Erteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

The Socialist, Seattle, Wash, From the talk of some of our com-rades you would suppose the over-throw of Capital was a great picnic, and the Socialist Party, now being welded into the instrument for that everthrow, was a holiday procession with bands and banners. The stern fight ahead of us, the fight with the Generals of Finance and of Politics, the Morgans and Hannas and Carnegies and Roosevelts, entrepched in venerable and powerful social institu-tions, the church, the army, the courts, the Rights of Property, this greatest conflict and revolution of all time seems to our holiday paraders and preachers, a thing to be ordered up, like hot cakes and coffee for breakfas Talk of Utopianism! Nothing could exceed the innocence and simplicity of clerical yearlings who are trying to or-ganize the Socialist Party as a herd of eep to meet and vanquish the armi

"Three cheers for Socialism in 1908," "Three cheers for Socialism in 1898, it will never get Socialism in 1998, it is meant to divide the may get a lot of people who are discontented and who run after every new "ism," but a political party which must do things is not built that way.

Nebraska Independent (Populist). Inasmuch as scientific Socialism assumes that it is the historic mission of the proletariat (those who produce nothing for sale but their own energy) to settle for all time the class strug ries which have marked the course of progress, and that the so-called "mid-dle class" is dying and will eventually be "wiped out;" and inasmuch as few whed out, and mashed as lew "middle class" persons view Socialist aims in the same light as do the pro-letarians, it seems evident to The In-dependent that for the present at least an attempt to unite the "middle class" with the projectariat will prove abor-tive. On the other hand, it seems ad-visable for the "middle class" to maintain their own party organization. If they must be "wiped out"—so be it; but until the time comes when they are actually expunged, they will naturally follow what seems to them their own self-interest. Concretely, it seems a useless task to try to unite the wage Such a union looks well on paper; it is a pleasant dream; but in actual pracice it has proven abortive for the Populists—it looks as though it would prove abortive for the Socialists.

The shrewd plutocrats, when driven into a curner by the logic of the Social-ists, aim to save their bacon by appealing for sympathy from non-Se union people. This is the game that is being played at present by the National Economic League and varior national organizations of capitalis which are iniliting a few renegades sow seeds of fiscoul in the trade union

night because they suspect that you may play them some dirty trick while they sleep? How much smaller than Yes, civilization, you do wonderful I am not fooled when you profanely testify to the magnificer vate fortunes. Civilization impeaches the private fortune. It refuses to conquiesce in no policy by which the mass is betrayed to the individual. I am not afraid of civilization. Civilization, the thing we call civilization, a brazen bastard civilization, came, avowing it

self in huge conceit. Civilization came asking questions of the world. I come asking questions of civilization. The world can as easily get rid of civil-Why should my soul contement to a skyscraper? Why should I admit that the biggest thing you can produce in the world outside my heart is one bit as great as that heart itself? Why should I flatter civilization? If I do not like its face why should I not can save you. The poor man given enough can save you. Private become any so? If I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so? If I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so? I do not like its ways and any so like its ways land reverted to the people can save you. Everything for all can save you. Three thousand miles of land cannot save you. Nor as many miles of sea. The formula of the market is this: Civilization is so big in acres and will But a world of free men can save you ell for so many dollars, therefore Free men. Men refusing ownership. Men rejecting the owner. Children born of free mothers and fathers. civilization is civilization. Why should I be scared when you quote the rail-road against me? Why should my ideals apologize to the telephone? Why These can save you. The hovel can not save you. The palace cannot save you. Nor vacations in summer. Nor cigars and wines and dinners and itself to all that is little in the world outside my soul? That little all which dresses. Nor tennis. Nor ease and in dulgence. For ease and enjoyment are always enjoyed at someone else's expense. These cannot save you. These may damn you. Or they may be the

much money and are so very poor? I want to ask you how you can lock the hungry outside your granaries and call yourself civilized? You have talked too long about your manners and your miles. Civilization does not demand quantity. It demands quality I am not humbled when you tell me how many incomes of a certain size you enjoy. I am barbed with uncomfortable questions. I demand to know how many lives of a certain kind you live. Lives of men whose endowments are enough and to spare. Lives of parents whose children are given a chance to enjoy childhood without the fear of maturity and children whose parents are given a chance to enjoy maturity without the baunting dread of the master and of want. Are you, a chance is the acknowledged heir to civilization, doing anything to reduce all the utilities of the spheres. Civilithe number of people who shudder in your shadows? Why are your lights abnormally high and your shadows abnormally black? Tell me these things. I do not see that any questions are answered until these questions are answered. And I intend asking these questions until you have answered them in the spirit of a universal provi- a big thing, civilization. But you are dence. They are uncomfortable. They not big enough to survive the lock and are coarse. They are bitter. You hate them because they hurt you. You are a big thing civilization. But there hate me because they are the receiprogeny of my gestating dreams. But man that is bigger than the ampression of my gestating dreams. But man that is bigger than the ampression is ask them. And you must answer syllables of your braggart creeds. You are a big thing, civilization. But we have the you rest until you have

dain. But I will chellenge you, civili-

all your show. I would give tons of your show for an ounce of your substance. You think that be are big nothing can happen to you But the big bad thing can have any thing happen to it. And even as to equities. You, civilization, who are so biguess. How hig are you if you are very big.

joy prosperity at Labor's expense.

Many Socialists, now that the rank

are forming for the supreme struggle, while the opposition is swiftly arrang-ing its forces, dream idly of the time

fill, are but pack-horses, often without

is seldom without sufficient feed, as are many leaders of the Socialist

hamlets all over the country. A convert at the smallest village is as valua-

ble as one in the largest city. And

upon you-upon each reader of this pa-

-at least you can add soldlers to the

ranks. In no way can you to so as thoroughly as ity securing subscrip-tions to reform papers, for a subscriber

receives a talk once a week from ma

tion at their command. Get subscribers and let the papers do the rest—you can get difty of them while converting one

by word of mouth. And a barge pur-

centage of fifty is isotter than one. Another excellent way is the sale of hooks. And every paper and every book you sell beings the co-operative

in the way of literature and fur

cially appointed, especially fitted

only conclusive voucher. You may hide from the sun. But you cannot hide from this intimate call of the of those who thrive and wax fat | cate a state of society in which there through the operation of the profit-mongering system. Union men and rights, if the victim happens to have a women will do well to consider, when they read attacks on Socialism in the of slavery are being reproduced, while labor press or daily newspapers, that its ameliorating featu there are combinations of millionaires the negro's lot in the Old South com-that psy diberally for such stuff that fortable, if not self-respecting, are wan-is meant to divide the workers and en- | ing. \* \* \*

confinue to exploit the toilers and en- ing themselves and their readers into an agony of indignation over it—and thus successfully diverting attention from the cruelties of toll at their own

It is enrious how much more readily ing its forces, dream idly of the time when they can take their place and prove the "savior of mankind." Such people full to grasp the idea that reform is but drudgery, but steady drilling. The leaders whom they are ing. The leaders whom they so much told by the convict camps of Alabama admire, whose place they would like to and Georgia, but they do not arouse and Georgia, but they do not arous the wrath of the newspaper humanit the advantages of a pack-horse, for he rians. Perhaps it is because they are movement to-day. The success of the fluential person-the advertiser. But whole movement rests in places and whatever the cause, the fact exists upon persons whom you little think that the interest of the average daily have much to do with it. These persons are the faithful in the little towns and | crime is in direct ratio to the distance of the scene of the crime from its

That is one reason why labor must rely upon its own efforts to secure Jus-tice for all in the working class. Any aid from the daily press will be inci-dental-perhaps accidental. The workingman must work out his own salva

## THAT STEEL TRUST PROFIT-SHARING FAKE

It should seem that condolences are treatment to "profit sharing" faking who have urged "well disposed" employees of the Steel Trust to put their little savings into the stock of that generous employer at the marvelously low rate of 80 edd cents to the dollar. Only a few mouths have passed since tide kind offer was made and now the cents to the dollar,-The Public.

The stories of negro "promage" in certain Sombers states, which are missing the paper is an invitation to set --- The recount of a sample copy of

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PARTY NOTES.

The report in The Worker of June 14 of Ben Hanford's reply to Havemeyer's questions has been widely reprinted or quoted from, not only in the party press, but also in trade-union papers. our imperfect reflection of his eloquence can make such an impression it is safe to say that when he starts on his tour across the country—which will be within a fortnight—he will "stir up e animals" wherever he goes.

The Chicago City Central Committee has passed resolutions requesting the Illinois State Committee to instruct the National Committeeman from Illinois to demand from the National Committee that it declare vacant the nationa mitteemanship of Kansas, now held by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills under the auspices of organization antagonistic to the regular local organizations at Omaha and San Francisc Under state autonomy, the only orga ization that can unseat Mills is that of

Local Sionx City, Iowa, has adopted resolutions deploring the action of Lo cal Omaha and the Seattle "Socialist" "waging an unrelenting warfar against Walter Thomas Mills," and in cidentally declaring that "in the records it has been the precipitation iddle class into the ranks of the pro-Setariat that has furnished the material for revolutionary action."

Local Cripple Creek, Colorado, has passed a resolution declaring that "two years' experience with high-priced pri vate lecture bureaus and alleged Socialist lecturers has bankrupted our constituency to the personal gain of said propagandists and caused confuan already confused public mind," protesting against an unofficial lecture bureau "under which an irresponsible secretary can play the party at \$55 per lecture," and demanding the on of all such bureaus by the

In accordance with the provisions of state of Washington, a new local has been organized at Spokane in place of the old one, whose charter was revoked by referendum vote because of the local's refusal to accept the resignation of Indee Richardson and M. M. Haines. who had joined the party while holding office. Comrade Gilbert, editor the "New Time," and Comrade Mc-Kenzle, who led in the city convention nominations which led to the revoking of the charter of Local Spokane, were rejected as members of the new local by the local itself after its organization. The local now starts afresh on a class-conscious basis with nineteer members, and has secured Thomas nineteen Hickey, formerly prominent in the S. and new a member of the Socialist Party, to push propaganda

Carey-our "only" Jim-spoke at Skowhegan. Me, and at Lakewood Grove Theater on Sunday, July 26 meetings were largely attended was the best Socialist meeting of the season. Carey spoke with much feel-ing of the blighted hopes of mothers and the homes destroyed by capitalism. It was interesting to watch t At first a laugh could be heard or a sneer observed here and there; but as Carey proceeded the laugh of the cigarette-flend and the of the would-be capitalist died sions of serious attention. When the speaker had concluded, many a man in andience went away with his first of mind. On Friday, July 24, Comrad

Comrades Simonton, Bowlen, Ackley, Klein, Goazlou are report Klein, Barry, Mahoney, and of the "Toiler" as talking Socialism to interested andiences in various parts of Indiana. We note also that Miss Martha Biegler of Terre Haute has gone over into Louisville, Ky., to preach the gospel of economic freedom the streets and at the shops.

crator" of Portland, Ore., has had to suspend. The Seattle "Socialist" will fill the unexpired subscriptions—and we hope they will all be renewed.

Socialist Sunday schools, under the a feature of the movement in Chicago.

The Socialists in the Fifteenth Ward of Chicago hold protracted open-air ngitation meetings every Sunday, lasting from 2:30 to 10:30 p. m., with an interval from 6 to 7:30 for supper, a om 6 to 7:30 for supper, a speakers taking turns at

In view of the present strike in Chirage. Comrade Johnson, the Socialist Alderman, introduced a resolution in workers, who constitute the majority of the citizens of the City of Chicago shall have full protection of the Police Department, and that the Police Deviolence are made, and shall in no case prevent the strikers from persuading peaceably other workingmen to join them in their endeavors to better their

Comrade Ricker recently visited the Indian Territory and in the section around Ada found six Socialist clubs around Ada found six Socialist cum-not yet affiliated with the party organi-zation. He is of the epition that the Indian Territory only needs the pres-ence of an organizer for a few weeks

headed "Voice of the People.". All Rhode Island comrades should take ad-Rhode Island comrades should take ad vantage of this opporunity to get So cialist arguments before the public.

Three organizers are now at work in Kansaa, Comrades Snyder, Ferber, and Mrs. Kraybill.

The Iowa "Socialist" says: "The trade unions of Sioux City are fast be-coming Socialistic. They show evi-dence of the fact often by pushing a good Socialist to the fore. The latest is Comrade Shank as chairman of the Painters' Union." Six of the officers of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Conress are party members.

ports that during the past week char-ters have been issued to Red Oak, with eight members, Missouri Valley with six members, and Mapleton with nine members. The two last named locals were organized by Comrade J. W. Wil-Sloux City.-Comrade John M. work has been engaged to deliver the Labor Day address at Keb.—Comrade Ellis Fox has been nominated by Local Cresco as State Committeeman for the Fourth Congressional District.—The referendum returns on the state consti tution are coming in very slowly,-Comrade C. W. Benton, in charge of "Coming Nation" Van No. 1, will accept place on Labor Day program in either Appanoese or Monroe counties No charges. Apply to secretary. From either of these counties the van will work west and north, crossing the state to the Mississippi River and Illinois where it is due about November 1. A strenuous effort will be made by the "Coming Nation" to complete Van No. 3 by October 1, sending it Into Iowa also.—The following amounts have been contributed to the campaign and organizer fund during the pas week! J. W. Hicks, \$1; J. E. Orcutt. L. J. Weeks, and L. G. Bennett, each 25 cents; E. H. Larson, \$2, all of Des Moines; comrade at Rock Vailey, \$3.20; total, \$6.95; previously reported, \$17.25.

—Every local should meet once a week until November. Important announcements requiring immediate action willbe made from time to time. Iowa must take her place with the states where the Socialist movement shows the greatest gains, and once having acquired the habit of weekly mecuage The Des Molnes campaign tent, now in full operation, will probably be loaned to the State Committee during the

On his short agitation trip, Comrade Frederick Krafft of New Jersey learned that free speech is a crime in Atlantic City, and contented himself with distributing circulars describing Vail's "Socialism and the Negro Probem" among the many negroes working at that resort. He distributed a large amount of Socialist literature at May' Landing, securing the names of the interested. At Vineland he met with an unpleasant reception from the nevertheless. He also spoke at Phila delphia, and had a grand meeting at Camden the following night and sold everything he had with him, many giv ing their names to secure more. He ton the police graciously allowed him to speak in a vacant lot pear the battle 'Comrade," he used it as a megaphon and gathered a great crowd. Litera went like hot cakes and every h was sold. At new Brunswick he could not obtain a single name, and, as it was Sunday, nothing was done

At the last meeting of Local Passa County (Paterson) N. J., it was voted to appropriate \$10, and a collection of \$7.35 in addition was taken up for the benefit of the Philadelphia textile strik ers. The semi-annual report showed receipts of \$108.64, expenses of \$01.43, and a balance on July 19 of \$75.21. Weihtraub; Secretary, Paul Hueck; Financial Secretary, Henry Zuber; Treasurer, Paul Jüergens; Delegates to State Committee, Huech and A. Kepler; Literature Agent, Israel Taylor: Auditing

One hundred and eleven new men

in the Ohio circuits now, and the speakers are doing the greatest work by far that has ever been attempted in Ohio. Jasin and Glickert have just complete a most successful tour of the southers and western part of the State. They were successful in organizing one ne local at Beliefontaine.—Howard I Caldwell organized two new locals las week, one at Bethel, and one at New Richmond. In addition to this, he formed temporary organ two other points in Clermont County. ngs every week, and the number will be increased each week as the election draws near. Caldwell, Glickert, Jasin Smith, Hynes, Gardner, Whitney, and Lewis have all contributed their share of this good work. Here is a pace for others to follow. Every speaker who stops here speaks twice a day at least, and the moon-day shop meetings are always productive of more good than any other.—W. G. Critchlow speaks at Xenia, Ohio, every Saturday night for one month. The working people of that town are getting thoroughly stirred up, and something can be looked for at the next election.-Cap didate for Lieutenant Governor, M. J. Hynes, will start to work upon the circuits August 10. He is a speaker of abilty, and is one of the most thorough ability, and is one of the most therough proletarian characters that we have in the state. He has an especial faculty, of being able to command a hearing when speaking to people of his own class.—The State Quorum has nomi-nated Martin Goss, Newark, Ohio, to go upon the state ticket for Member Board of Public Works, to still the va-cancy caused by the death of the pres-ent incumbent of that effice. Nonsim-tion has been filed and a coverted at

tion has been filed and accepted at Columbus.—The Toledo "Times" of July 27, contained a double-column ar-ficle about Mayer Jones and the Social-

ing election. The comrades of Toledo want it distinctly understood that this utely false. There is not an organization in the nation that sta for more uncompromising Socialism than Toledo. Their watchword is: "No fusion; no compromise; no quar to capitalism or its parties." The forts of the Toledo dailles to fuse the Socialists without asking them will prove futile, just as in the past, and the Socialist candidates will again ap pear before the working class of that city at the fall election, asking for their suffrage in order to gain indus-trial freedom.—The campaign in Ohio of the tremendous success that is being

ing a fusion deal with him for the co

The Indianapolis comrades were s pleased with Comrade Lewis' article The Struggle for Industrial Freedom, which appeared in The Worker of July 5, that the local has voted to have it reprinted in leaset form for general distribution in the city campaign. Lo cal Covington, Ky., has also had it

Father Thomas J. Hagerty will speak at Chicago on September 27, at the party picnic.

James Allman is now speaking in dates: Battle Creek, Aug. 3 and 4; Marshall, Aug. 5 and 6; Albion, Aug. 7 and 8; Jackson, Aug. 9, 10 and 11; Ann Arbor, Aug. 12 and 13; Detroit, Aug. 14, 15 and 16. William E. Waldates are as follows: Muskegon Rothsburg, Aug. 11; Shelby, Aug. 12; Pentwater, Aug. 13; Ludington, Aug. 14; Manistee, Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

The "Colorado Chronicle" and the "Colorado Socialist" will be merged in-to the "Miners' Magazine," edited by John M. O'Neill, the organ of the West ern Federation of Miners, which will hereafter appear weekly.

E. P. Clarke, formerly of the 23d A. D., New York, removed to the little town of Mystic, Conn., three or four months ago and straightway went to work for Socialism. Here are some of the results. In that town, where no Socialist vote has ever been recorded, there is now a local with twenty-fo members, which will put up a local ticket this fall; Comrade Clarke has tions for The Worker and has sold large number of pamphlets. John W. spoke there a short time ago largest audience that greeted him in all that part of the state, an ace that listened attentively, applauded generously, and gave a good collection to help carry on the work of the local. The moral of this little story of what one quietly energetic man's initiative has accomplished is:

Jules Magnette and several other rades working in the Thread Trust s ground Newark have been discharged for no other reason than be ing Socialists. Of course this will make them more determined Socialists than ever. The boss that thinks he can do away with what he calls "class hatred" by persecuting his opponents is a had logician—as rulers of all sorts

Comrade Frederick of Spring Church. Pa. writes that considerable interest in Socialism was aroused by Comrade Goebel's visit there last week, that hi address was well received, some re-

Our Buffalo correspondent Inad vertently failed to mention in his last correspondence that the Social Demo-cratic candidate chosen in the con-vention of the Eighth Judicial District is Courade S. D. Carly. Good meet ings are being held and large quanti ties of literature distributed.

bers were taken into the Socialist The Socialists of Maryland have put
Party in Ohio during the month of a ticket in the field for the state offices ber. Their nomines for Governor.
Silas M. Crahill, a cabinetmaker of
Hagerstown. For Controller they
nominated a pinno tuner, and for Attorney General a lawyer in Baltin

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet on Saturday even ing. August 8, at the W. E. A. Club ouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. It is very important that all delegates at tend, as from now on the General Committee will meet only once a

Comrade Angelo De Luca, who comes to this country with letters of introduction from Enrico Ferri, has been engaged by Local New York for a period of five weeks to address Italian meetings and comrades in as-sembly districts where there is a large Italian population are urged to com-municate with Organizer Solomon in regard to arranging meetings, which will be without expense to the dis-

Comrades in New York City or th vicinity who wish to arrange meet to reach the Italian workingmen six avail themselves of the services of Angelo De Luca, who may be ad-dressed at 522 East Fourteenth street, and Frank M. Garzone, 264 East 144th

The Warkingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will meet on Monday evening, July 10, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 Bast Fourth street, and every member should be present to help push the work for a Socialist daily newspaper.

Columbus.—The Toledo "Times" of July 27, contained a double-column article about Mayor Jones and the Socialists of Boledo are in league with Sacialists of Boledo are in league with "Golden Rule" Jones, and are arranged about bestir themselves and attend

this meeting without fall as arrangements must be made beheld on August 23.

At the first meeting of the City Campaign Committee of Greater York, the following delegates present: Bock, Sprenger, Harth, Spranger, Gerber, and Atkinson. It was decided that the salary of the Campaign Secretary provided for by the city convention be \$18 per week, and that a permanent recording secre-tary, financial secretary, and treasure be elected. Nominations were in order for the above-mentioned officers, but the vote upon the same was postponed to the next or some future meeting. By the direction of the Executive mittee of Local New York it will ecommended to the committee that of Local New York; and by direction for Campaign Secretary of Greater New York. Atkinson declined the Comrade Gerber stated ils willingness to accept the office at the salary voted if given an assistant who could attend to less important matters and perhaps handle the type-writer. For Recording Secretary, At-kinson and Bock were nominated. The former declined. For Financial Secretary nomination was accepted by Com-rade Sprenger; and Comrade Harth ominated for Treasurer. It was decided to get out the campaign subscription lists at once, and Comrade Gerber took this work in charge. It was decided to urge the completion of the municipal platform by the Platform Committee that it may be ready for printing as soon as possible, and to call upon Comrade Hillquit to write a pamphlet upon municipal program In order to meet the immediate needs for money Kings and New York will be requested to advance \$100 each on account and Richmond and Queens as much as they feel able. Comrades Debs and McGrady will be communicated with regarding terms upor they can be brought to New York for es of meetings during the municampaign shall speak under the direc tion of the City Campaign Committee exclusively, and that they be so advised. The next meeting of this committee will be held Wednesday evening. August 5, when the committee will be organized by the election of its

Delegates from the 6th and 10th aud 14th Assembly Districts held a joint meeting on July 22 and organized the Second Agitation District Committee. Comrade Obrist, for the City Executive Committee, gave full instructions regarding the work that is to be accomplished by this organization. Comma-Young People's Club and other organizations to send delegates to the con-mittee and assist in the work. Committee and assist in the work. Com-rade E. Meyer was elected Recording Secretary, and Comrade Joseph Daving was elected to represent the Second Agitation District in the City Execu-

The 12th A. D. will hereafter meet regularly every Tuesday evening, promptly at So'clock, at the club-rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 232 East Broadway.

Mother Jones addressed an immen crowd of working people at the corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue Thursday evening of last week speaking on behalf of the striking ter tile workers, especially the women and children, of Philadelphia. Comrade Lee also spoke briefly. The meeting was arranged by the West Side organizations of the Social Democratic party. A large quantity of literatur was distributed.

A general meeting of all delegates to the various agitation district committees will be bold on Saturday evaning, August 15, at the W. E. A. Club-206 East Eighty-sixth street. for the purpose of agreeing on a uni-form plan of agitation during the cam-

The 7th-9th-25th A. D. branch will hold an important meeting on Friday, August 7, at 8 p. m. sharp, in Clark's t corner of Twenty-fifth

The Kings County Committee will meet on Saturday evening, August S, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-957

At the last meeting of the Dally

At the man member of Brooklyn one of the delegates made strong objection to the plan decided upon at the prato the plan declared upon at the pre-rious meeting to request the unions represented to levy upon themselves an assessment of twenty-five cents per-member for the Dally Globe, saying that it could not succeed with his orthat it could not succeed with his of-ganization, and pointing out that if stock were issued at small cost per share it could be disposed of very readily among trade union members and be purchased in blocks by the or-ganizations, and would carry with it that control of the policy of the japer by the workers which it was proposed by the workers which it was proposition der state hw governing corporation would have to be private property, safeable at any time by the owners; that at any time the paper became very objectionable to capitalist intervery elijectionable to capitalist inter-ests it would be possible for this stock to be bought up at a small advance in price so as to destroy the paper as a working-class organ, or even turn it against organized tabor. Accordingly it had been necessary to provide in the incorporation of the enterprise against this very contingency. The committee which had been charged with the work decided upon reported very encouraging results. A considerable number of unions and workingmen's organizations had all responded by approving the plan and donating generally as much but in some cases more than was asked of them. The meeting then proceeded to discussion of other unions which might be successfully approached with the same proposition at this time, and to the assignment of representatives to visit them. In slew of the importance of the meetings of the Conference it was decided to meet which had been charged with the work

BEFORE YOU PLACE

.....FOR.....

# ....JOB PRINTING.

We Guarantee First-Class Work.

in future twice each month on the sec-

The recently organized Branch 2 of the Annexed District will hold its sec ond meeting on Sunday, August 9, at 10 a. m., at Ernest Delle's Hotel, Morris Park road and Taylor street. comrades residing in Van Nest, Union port, and Westchester are urgently re-quested to attend. Applications for membership can be filed at any time at the residence of Secretary Chas. F Hohmann, Hancock street, Van Nest or Treasurer Dan. F. Featherstone. Poplar street, Westchester. Since the first meeting seven residents of Van Nest have declared their intention to

A regular meeting of the 6th and 10th A. D. will be held on Friday evening, August 14, at 64 East Fourth street.

The 21st A. D., Brooklyn, has a ranged for a picnic and summernight's festival to be held on August 9 in Hotz's Park, corner of Liberty avenue and Wyoma street, East New York The proceeds of this affair will be used to spread the thought of Socialism. Games for children as well as amus ments of every description for adult have been provided for. The stereop-ticon with a hundred colored slides will be operated in the evening. Comrades and friends are cordially invited to at tend. An agreeable time is assured

Democratic Women's Society, tile evening, August 6, at 8-10 Avenue D. On Friday evening an open-air meet ing will be held at the corner of Ave mue C and Sixth street, with Dobse vitz, Bernstein, Reich, Korn, and Gold-stein as speakers, and on Monday evening, August 10, there will be one a the corner of Avenue C and third street, addressed by Goldstein, Harris, Korn, Babitz, and Bernstein. The meetings arranged by the 16th A. D have so far been very successful. Com rade Korn especially always makes strong impression.

> OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK.

Open air agitation meetings will be seld in Greater New York under the suspices of the Social Democratic Party or auxiliary organizations as THURSDAY, AUGUST 6.

N W corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Neben and others

D. Speakers: Bernstein, cha Dobsevage, Rosen, and Harris. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8. N. W. corner Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: Debevois

Division and Grand streets, 12th A

and Sackin. Jefferson stree, and East Broadway 4th A. D. Speakers: Chas. Lane chairman, Babitz, Michelson, and

One hundred and twenty-fifth street and Seventh aven

Cae Hundred and Thirty-fifth street MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

S. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, 11th A. D. Speakers: Geiger and Krafft.

N. W. corner Forty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, 15th A. D. Speakers Mayes and Cassidy. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

S. E. corner Clarkson and Hudso reets, 2d A. D. Speakers: Paulitsch

Cliston and Broome streets, 12th A. il). Speakers: Bernstein, Resen, Har Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 42. S. W. corner Sixteenth street and assidy and Phillips.
N. W. corner Twenty-fifth street and

Eighth avenue, 9th A. D. Speakers: Abrahams and Cole. S. E. corner One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate THURSDAY, AUGUST 13.

N. E. corner Forty-first street and Tenth avenne, 13th A. D. Speakers: Neben and Lewis. Butgers and Monroe streets, 4th A. 1). Speakers: Chas. Lane, chairmen, Adler, Babits, Bernstein, and Joseph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15. N. W. corner Christopher and Sleecker streets, 5th A. D. Speakers: Bleecker streets, 5th A. D. Speakers: Debevois and Sackin. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue.

—Send 10 cents to the Socialist Literature Company, No. 184 William street. New York City, and get a por-trait of Mother Jones. for general distribution.

Local Haison County, Sactiful Parly.
Sunday, August 30th, at
UNION HILL SCHUETZEN-PARK.

::: YOUR ORDERS :::

**CET OUR PRICES** 

TEL. 302 JOHN.

Trusses, Bandages, Etc.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker 1499 Third Ave., New York, naar 84th St. Trusses, Bences, El. Stocking, Elec Belts and Batteries. All work guaran teed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for indies. Mail orders attended to. Open even-ings and Sunday morning.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK!

I X. L. LAUNDRY GUSTAV LEIST.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Attorney-at-Law, 220 Broadway. Telephone 2578 Frankile

# L.D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man hattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation (12)

H. B. SALISBURY,

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 209 Broadway, Room 9)2. 50 Union Sq.

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH? A New Year's Greeting of The

Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Socialism," words and music by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to scriber for The Worker within two weeks. Address THE WORKER, 184 William st., New York.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST,

121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Buy Your Gents Furnishing Goods

PHILIP DIAMOND 210 STANTON ST., bot. Ridge and Pitt .

The fluest selection of DRESS and ther SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ETC. at the lowest prices.



Chicago, Ili.



AT THE SAME PRICE, SHOES BEARING THIS

Are the equal of others in quality of Materigi and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP. Buy them to make your conscionce feel right. Buy them to get the best shee for your money.

Comrades, Do Business With Your Own Kind!

Don't live in tenements and pay tribute to the landlord, when you can have a nice suburhan home of your own on payments similar to rent. have fine one or two-family b Broux or suburbs of Brooklyn. For particulars address, WM. BUTSCHER, 309 Broadway, Room 1006.

# LOUIS D. BEHREN HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET,
Opposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTEMPED TO Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

DR. MATHILDA SINAI. DENTIST, NEW YORK

Competition or Monopoly.

quest from the May Day Number o The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good

Price, \$1 a thousand, at the office; postage or express charges estre.

For sale by the Socielist Literature Sompany, 191 William street, New

# NO TRUSTS I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS

THIS LABEL ARE O. K.



No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stame Price List Slips on your bundry packages. Ask for it.

# 50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price:

"Railroading in the United States." By Ban Hanford . 5c. "The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady . . 10c.
"The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. 10c.

"Social Effect of Machinery."..... A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c. "The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. 

On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTELNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East Fouris
street—District I. (Hohemian), 331 EaInterestreet every Saturday at Saturday seems Saturday at Saturday seeming at 1432 Second avenue, "The Board of Nupervisors mets
every Saturday evening at 1432 Second avenue, "The Board of Nupervisors mets
every Tuesday at Saturday's Hall, 1551
Second avenue, at \$ 9. m.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johners of America. Meets every Threador at Bohamian Hall, 233 E. 73d street, New York. Pinancial Sere-tary, J. T. Keily, 2 Marshal street, Metro-politan. L. L.: Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

CARL. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 200 East 86th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a.m., at hendquarters, 275 Central avenue, Jers y (1 y, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS'
UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets
every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-60 St.
Marks Place. Executive meeting every
14 a-d 8pd Thursday. Office 115 Nassaga at
foom 39 THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATM SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every grouts, 19:30 a.m., in Link's Hall, 234 E. 35th street. New York All Scandinavians are wel-come. C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENS, S. D. P., meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Glendale.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - K-sse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WERNER Sick and Death Senetit Fund of

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the episit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 25,700 male and 4,800 fermine members who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 48 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the brauches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4,00 for the first class and \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sign banefu of \$3,00 for the weeks and of \$4,30 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging the second class. Members belonging the second class. Members belonging the second can be upon a sign banefu of \$4,00 for the second class. Members belonging this second can be upon the To centre and 22 centre respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all contaminations to HENRY STAHL. Timeline, the one of the property of the propert

# Werkmen's Children Death Benefitt Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial So mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, BIble House, Room 42, Astor Place, Nev York City

# WORKMEN'S Farniture Fire Lasurance Organized 1872. Membership 15,000.

Principal Organization, New York

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 66 East Fourth street. Office hours, delly, except Sandays and holidays, roun 1 to 5 ociock p. m.
BRANCHES: Yorkers, Troy, Binghautou, Gloversville, Albany, Onesida, Tonawanda, N. Y. Paterson, Newark, Kliraboth, South River, Passaic, Treaton and Rahway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyeke, Springfluid, Mass.

Adams, Boston, Holyake, Springhold, Mass.
New Haven, Witerbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Cane,
Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Allegheny, Lugene, Alboons, Screnten, Pa.
Chicago, ili.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Antichaged, Md.
-St. Louis, Me.
For addresses of the Brauch bookkeepers,
see "Vorwaerts."

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades patroutze those who advertise

ABBOTTBROS. Lunch Room,

CATALOGUE FREE.

The Socialist Army. By Algernon Lee.

PUBLICATIONS.

Just the thing to give to the man or women who wishes to work for Socialism but does not see the necessity for a strong Party organization.

One Hundred copies, postpaid, for Socialist Literature Co.,

# OFFER No. 3.

184 William Street,

700 FOURTEEN 700 75C.PAMPHLETS 75C. "How I Became'n Socialist"... 5c.
 "Single Tax vs. Socialism."

States" ..... 5c.
"Religion of Capital", ..... 10c. 11. "Clerical Capitalist"...... 10c.
12. "The Capitalist Class"..... 5c.

13. "Machinery Question"..... 14. Karl Marx's "Analysis of Money" The above fourteen pamphiets malled

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

USEFUL WORKS. The following list comprises a few titles selected from the Social Science Series, published in longland. The books are all cloth-bound.

"Civilization; Its Cause and Cure." By W. H. Dawson.... By W. H. Dawson .........\$1.00 Ferdinand Lasatic As a Social Re-Germany in 1848." Kagi Marx. \$1.00
"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."
By F. Engels......\$1.00
"The Students Marx." By Edw. Ave-

America." By Edw. Aveling and Ellonire Marx .....\$1.00 A large stock of Labor Literature in nglish and German always on hand.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York. An Alleged Socialist who has never been the Communities Manifests who has never been the Communities Manifests as a good deal fitte an alleged Chair and the castle is a good deal fite an alleged Chair and the state of the changes are that he does not know what he is falking about. We must be only in paper cover about a substantial cloth binding and until the two houses in substantial cloth binding and until the two houses in substantial cloth binding and only one year to any one who has never brest a subscriber. Address Changes Changes as Sample color Arty, 80 77th 4 act, CINCARO.

SOCIALIST TRIUMPH IN GERMANY

At these record decreases after the fact that the control of the c

MOTHER JONES' PORTRAIT. Seud 10 cents and gat a picture of

the great erganizer of the miners and 110 Bleecker St., near Greene St. NEW YORK. Kangaroos are welcoms.

champion of the child slaves SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO...

184 William St., New York

### State Secretary Jacobsen of Iowa reachieved by the speakers and organizers. New territory is being opened u the Campaign Secretary of Greater New York serve also as the Organizer rapidly, and nearly every county THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS the state will have been invaded by of the same committee Gerber and At-kinson were nominated for the office. Comrade Fred Schaefer was nominated vember 3. The capitalist parties of their fighting weapons. The young giant is awake and is rapidly fighting

the progress recently made in the Na-

"Issued by authority of the Nations mmittee, Socialist Party."

An important meeting of the Inter-national Socialist Bureau was held

July 20, in Brussels, at the Maison du

Peuple, at which C. Anseele presided. Present: V. Serwy, International

Troelstra (Holland), Knudsen (Den-

nark). Hyndman and Hunter Watts

H. Gaylord Wilshire (United States).

The Italian and Austrian Socialist

Parties sent letters of excuse for not

rade Morgari in the Italian chamber

olidarity, and renews the express

some change in the situation. It is

more desirable that International So-

Van Kol wished however to extend

the neid of discussion on Colonization beyond that already traversed, seeing that the question is a seeing

that the question itself has grown in

mportance.
The secretary pointed out that or

panizations which desired certain sub-

jects to be discussed ought to formu-late the resolutions they wished to sup-

After a lengthy exchange of views

the bureau drew up the following agenda for the congress:

Reports of secretaries and of nation-

ederated Union, France). General

Rules Guiding Socialist Policy (Revo

httionary Socialist Committee, France). Trade Unionism and Politics (Fabian Society). Colonial Policy (Reporters:

Hyndman and Van Kol). International

Arbitration (I. L. P., England). Trusts and the Unemployed (United States So-

cialist Party). Emigration (Argentine Republic Socialist Party). Other questions can be brought for-

ward, subject to notice being given a

nonth before the next sitting of the

ureau, which will be held the first

measures adopted in some countries and notably in France, for the exclu

don of foreign workmen, was raised

by Vandervelde and discussed at great

ons on the subject, the following reso

"Seeing that the question raised by

he Belgian delegates is on the agend:

of the Amsterdam Congress, it is for

hat congress to decide it by a general

ing for a vote of protest against the acts of cruelty and of vandalism com-

in defect of any definite information

ST. LOUIS UNIONS SUED.

The capitalist game of crippling unions by suing them for damages

caused by strikes and boycotts goes-merrily on. Now it is in St. Louis that three building firms, following the ex-amples set in England and Canada and

n Vermont, Connecticut, Illinois, and

Wisconsin, bring suit for damages ag gregating \$40,000 against the local or

ganizations of the carpenters. Plain

tiffs declare that owing to strikes and

boycotts they have been caused great financial loss and they request to be reimbursed in the sum named. The

case will come up in the next term of

If a workingman should sue an em-

ployers' association or a trust for shut-ting down and throwing him out of his

job and reducing him to destitution, what a laugh there would be. Per-haps the workingmen voters will now recognize that it is time to put repre-

entatives of their own class on the

pench to administer justice as well as n legislative and executive chambers

in legislative and executive chi to make and enforce the laws.

n the subject the bureau postponed

Sunday in February, 1904. In the afternoon, the question of the

lution was adopted:

The General Strike (Midlands

newly to the front.-

port.

to be drawn up by the bureau.

m should deal with questions

"Omaha, Neb., July 14, 1908."

THE INTERNATIONAL

"Fraternally submitted,
"WILLIAM MAILLY,

SOCIALIST BUREAU.

# HALF A YEAR OF PARTY WORK.

National Secretary's Report Shows Unexampled Activity.

fuly the Best Month in the Party's History-Seventeen Thousand Members Now Enrolled-Warm Discussion of Internal Questions Has No Checked Organized Progress.

The semi-annual report of the Na-tional Secretary of the Socialist Party for the period January 1 to July 1, 1903, and the financial report for July which reach us simultaneously, show that the rather warm discussions of internal party questions that have pre vailed of late have by no means checked the growth of the organization. The average membership, as shown by the payment of dues, in 1902, was almost exactly 10,000. The average for the first half of 1303 indicates a membership of about 13,500. If we take the amount paid for dues in July as correctly indicating the membership, we have no early 18,000 members. This may be slightly above the real mark, as son states may have bought a supply of dues stamps sufficient for two or three months; but the allowance to be made for this cannot be large. It may safely be said that our dues-paying member ship is now 60 per cent. greater than it was a year ago. A Banner Month.

The report for July shows the fol-Balance, July 1..... \$436.38 Receipts in July. . . . . . . . 1,139.59

Total .......\$1,575.97 Expenditures in July ....... 1,223.21 Balance, August 1..... \$352.76

The items of income were: Dues, \$890.80, as follows: From state committees—Alabama, \$1.50; Arkansas, \$3.90; Arizona, \$7.90; California, \$39.80; Colorado, \$35.00; Comecticut, \$15.00; Illinois, \$95.00; Iowa, \$32.30; Kentucky, \$14.00; Malne, \$24.40; Massachusetts, \$100.00; Michigan, \$10.00; Minnegora, \$25.00; Missouri, \$25.00; Minnesota, \$25.00; Missouri, \$25.00; Montana, \$27.30; Nebraska, \$15.95; New Hampshire, \$11.00; New York, \$100.00; North Dakota, \$15.20; Oklahoma, \$23.00; Oregon, \$11.25; Pennsylvania, \$35.00; South Dakota, \$10.00; Texas, \$11.35; Washington, \$51.25; Wisconsin, \$98.70; from locals in unorganized states-Arizona, \$6.60; Delare, 70c.; Georgia, \$1.00; Indian Territory, \$2.90; Louislana, \$5.80; Mary land, \$4.90; North Carolina, 50c.; Rhode Island, \$5; Tennessee, \$11.70; Virginia, \$2.00; West Virginia, \$8.20; Washing-ton, D. C., \$2.00; from members-at-large, 70c.; supplies, \$77.52; Special Organizing Fund, \$155.17; miscellaneous \$16.10.

The principal items of expense were Salaries-Wm. Mailly, \$83.06; Clark, \$60.00; expenses of National Committee meeting, \$188.35; of Quorum meeting, \$159.15; on old debts of Chicago N. E. B.—Theo. Debs, \$40.00; A. S. Edwards, \$40.00; on old debts of Springfield N. E. C .- C. H. Vall, \$40.00 Geo. J. Speyer, \$40.00; Agitation and organization—J. M. Ray, \$20.00; John Spargo, \$42.85; J. W. Brown, \$38.00; J. C. Chase, \$79.00; G. H. Goebel, \$20.60; J. W. Siayton, \$4.74; D. A. White, \$18.00; Ella Reeve Cohen, \$10.00; Connecticut State Committee, Florida State Committee Kansas State Committee office help, \$60.25; postage

The receipts for July were larger than for any previous month in the party's history. The \$890.80 received for dues would represent the regular payment of 5 cents for the month from

# Semi-Annual Report.

The report for the half-year endingune 30, 1903, is here given in full: "To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

rades-In accordance with Sec tion 2, Article 3, of the National Consti tution, viz : "The National Committe shall prepare a semi-annual report of all financial and other business of the party and issue the same to all state and territorial organizations," I hereb submit my semi-annual report covering the period from January 1 to July 1. 1903, the same, upon approval, to be issued to all state and territorial organ-

The month of January was included in former Secretary Greenbaum's terr of office, and in the interval be en and my assumption of office on February 10, National Committeeman Samuel Lovett, of South Dakota, wa in charge as Acting Secretary.

# Organization.

"There were thirty-two state an territorial organizations affiliated with the national party on January 1. These were California, Colorado, Connecticu Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iow. Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachu setts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri Montana, Nebruska, New Hampshire New Jersey, New York, North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon, Pennsylvania

State organizations have since bee formed in and charters granted to Vermont, Alabama and Arkansas, in the

"Oklahoma was, by agreement: deelared in good standing in March, upon payment of dues for ten locals from January 1.

"Texas paid its dues since Septem ber 5, 1902, in June. "Utah has been declared not in good

standing for non-payment of dues since July, 1902

"Since January 1, forty-seven new cals have been chartered in unorgan ized states and territories, as follow Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 13; Arizona, Georgia, 4; Indian Territory, 1 Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 1; Nevada, 1 North Carolina, 1: Rhode Island, 1: Tennessee, 4; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 2; Wyoming, 1; District of Co

Financial. January 1 to June 30, inclusive. RECEIPTS.

National Dues-Organized states and erritories, \$3,863.87; unorganized

states and territories, \$360.20; supplie \$217.41; donations, \$308.42; miner trike fund, \$23.79; Special Org Fund, \$585.59; miscellaneous, \$112.48; total, \$5,471.76; January 1, balance on hand, \$370.91; total receipts, \$5,842.67. EXPENDED:

Exchange, \$8.88; office expense, \$93.91; expressage, \$78.02; office equipment, \$103.85; office help, \$496.50; postage, \$222.98; printing, \$461.27; stationery, \$105.95; telegrams, \$104.39; salarles, \$308.44; expenses for National Committee meeting, \$1,068.77; agitation and organization—John C. Chase, \$165; George E. Boomer, \$25; J. Edward Morgan, \$15; M. W. Wilkins, \$100; John M. Ray, \$96,60; John W. Brown, \$45,22; Dan A. White, \$6,05; J. W. Slavton, \$10; miners' strike relief \$23.79; office rent (Omaha), \$75; freight, \$32.72; on account Chicago N. E. B.— Theodore Debs, \$145; A. S. Edwards, \$145; Eugene Dietzgen, \$225; on account Springfield N. E. C.—Geo. J. Speyer, \$145; Chas. H. Vail, \$105; J. Mahlon Barnes, \$20.51; M. Hillquit, \$27; expenses Quorum meeting, June 21, \$97.51; Whitehend & Hong, buttons, \$101.63; traveling expenses Wm. Mailly and W. E. Clark, \$72.92; miscellaneous expenses, \$74.32; total, \$5,406.29; recap itulation-total receipts, \$5,842.67; total expended, \$5,406.29; July 1, balance on

and, \$436.38.
"The amount received for national dues shows an average membership for each of the six months of 12,879 in the organized states, and 603 in the unorganized states and territories; a total of 13,482 per month. This is an increase of over 3,500 above the average for each month of 1902. Were the ac-counts owing to this office for due stamps by various states paid, the re-ceipts would probably show a membership of 16,000.

of the \$1,794.22 indebtedness on January 1, \$812.51 has been paid, in-cluding \$225 donated by Comrade Eugene Dietzgen, leaving a balance of 1981.71. An effort will be made to wipe out this debt entirely before January next.

"The financial report shows that The financial report shows that \$1,08,371 has already been paid toward the expenses of the last National Committee meeting, of which \$51.32 was donated, leaving a balance still to be paid of \$236.10.

"New supplies have been printed, as follows: One hundred thousand platforms: 50,000 membership cards; 100, 000 membership applications; 85,000 'Why Socialists Pay Dues'; and 100,000 membership due stamps. An order for 50,000 party buttons has been placed, to be taken up in lots of 10,000 each. These supplies have been sold at cost, excepting 'Why Socialists Pay Dues,' and 'How to Organize,' which have been distributed free. New locals in unorganized states have not been charged for the first order of supplie New stationery has also been secured.

## Agitation and Organization.

"Efforts have been made to extend the work of agitation and organization into unorganized territory, while at the same time promoting the growth of or-ganization in states already organized. The Lecture Bureau work has also been extended so far as circumstances would permit.

"John C. Chase began a tour of the South and Southwest in January, and up to June 30 had spoken for trade unions and Socialist locals in Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Ala bama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, In-dian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky; addressing nearly 150 meetings. Comrade Chase, as representative of the National Com-mittee, assisted in preparing for a state convention in Arkansas, and was also resent at the convention itself. This tour has been an undoubted success, and while the unorganized condition of the territory and the serious floods and washouts made Comrade Chase's work more difficult and expensive than usual, yet the reports from his work have been so satisfactory and enthu-stastic that we can feel the labor and

expense well spent, and be assured that the beginning of the great organ-izing work in the South and Southwest has at last been made. "In May, John W. Slayton, of Nev Castle, Pa., began a lecture tour, spe cially designed to reach trade union ists, an undertaking which proved ex-ceedingly successful. Comrade Slayton addressed large meetings arrange by trade union bodies in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Virgina, over thirty meetings in all. Press ing business at home compelled Com-rade Slayton to close his tour in June. It is without exaggeration to say that Comrade Slavton's work on this tour amply demonstrated his ability as a Socialist lecturer, and opened the way in many places for more of our speak

ers later on. The receipts from this tour fully covered the expense. "In April, M. W. Wilkins, of San Francisco, began a tour of the Northwest in Oregon, where a special con-gressional election was about to be held in the First District. Wilkins addressed forty-nine meetings and organ-ized fourteen locals in Oregon up to the time of entering Washington in June. Reports from Comrade Wilkins' work are satisfactory and indicate that it will make toward a stronger and more efficient organization in that territory.

"John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., egan work as organizer in Alabam: in May, and has since worked in Tennessee and Georgia, visiting territorieretofore untouched, meeting wi gratifying success. Here again the floods and washouts interfered with our work, and necessitated heavier ex-pense than was expected. Neverthe-less, it is believed that Comrade Ray's efforts will result in preparing the Southern states assigned him, for per-manent organization and effective lec-ture tours. Comrade Ray attended the Alabama state convention, as repre-sentative of the National Committee, and assisted in the preliminary work

of forming a state organization. "John W. Brown of Hartford, Conn., acted as national organizer through New Hampshire and Vermont during May and June, addressing over twenty meetings with good success. "Dan A. White, State Organizer of

Massachusetts, was sent into Rhode Island and held several successful meetings. White also addressed eighteen meetings in Maine during June, under the direction of the state

tee and at an expense of \$18 to this offic

"In March, George E. Boomer spent two weeks in Idaho for the purpose of reviving delinquent locals, at a cost of \$25. In the same month this office pledged \$30 toward the first month's expenses of State Secretary Morgan as organizer in Nebraska, but after two weeks Comrade Morgan withdrew from the field. Harry M. McKee filled several dates during May in Wyoming and Arizona under the auspices of and

without expense to this office.
"On April 10 an appeal for contributions to a special organizing fund was issued and received wide circulation through the state organizations and the party press. The response to this appeal has been most generous, and has enabled us to carry on the organizing work more extensively and continuous ly than would otherwise have been the case. It is believed that the benefit ng from the use of this fund will put the party organization on a sound financial basis by the time a new fisca year opens.

### National Party Referendums.

"A referendum upon the question of location of national headquarters and composition of the Local Quorum was initiated, through two separate propositions, in February, and after action by the National Committee was finally submitted to the membership. The referendum resulted in the retention of Omaha as the seat of headquarters, while the composition of the Quorus was changed from Comrades Turner of Missouri, Work of Iowa, Untermann of Kansa, Lovett of South Dakota, and Roe of Nebraska, who were selected by the National Committee at St. Louis in February, 1903, to Comrades Work of Iowa, Berger of Wisconsin, Dobbs of Kentucky Reynolds of Indiana, and Berlyn of Illinois. The result was de-clared by a meeting of the first named Quorum, held on June 21.

Quorum, held on June 21.
"On March 10 there was referred to
the National Committee, a resolution
endorsed by five locals demanding a referendum of the party membership upon the question of expelling Con rade Job Harriman from the party The committee, by a vote of 14 to 10, declined to have the resolution sub-mitted to the membership, mainly upon the grounds of unconstitutionality.

## National Committee Referendums.

"A motion to strike out the words 'At the present stage of the development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, from the anti-fusion resolutions adopted by the National Committee at St. Louis, in February last, presented by National Committeeman Mills of Kansas, under date of April 1, was adopted by a voice of 17 to 5. The clause has been obliterated from the 30,000 platforms al-

ready printed. "A protest filed by the State Local Quorum of Nebraska, under date of May 14, against counting the vote of Ohlo upon the referendum on national headquarters, was referred to the National Committee. The committee decided by a vote of 9 to 6 that the referendum was not properly out in Ohlo. erendum was not properly put in Ohio, but ordered it counted by a vote of 15

"A motion presented by Nationa litteeman Mills of Kansas, under date of May 18, that the vote on the referendum on national headquarters and composition of Quorum be declared unintelligible, and that the then acting Quorum serve 'until further and mo definite instructions from the party membership, was defeated by a vote

of 16 to 3.
"The following motion, presented by National Committeeman Critchlow of Ohio, was defeated by a vote of 9 to 4: That the National Secretary be hereby instructed to recognize resolutions pre esuted to him only when coming from the Socialist locals in good standing in unorganized states and state organizations in good standing in the organize

# Miscellaneous.

"In February, the National Secre tary began the issuance of a weekly bulletin, which sought to report for publication the activity of the national party and its organizers and speakers, and other matters of importance and interest to the Socialist Party. This bulletin has received widespread pub-cation in the Socialist and labor pre of this country and Europe, and has done much to keep the members in touch with the national party.

"The Local Quorum (Work, Turner, Untermann Loyett and Roel refused a request from the Central Socialist Club of New Orleans, La., that the National Committee guarantee to de fray any deficit that might result from the Confederate Veterans' Reunion.

"In accordance with the action taken by the National Committee, a call was isued for the nominations of Delegate and Alternate to the International Socialist Congress, but after attention was called to the postponement of the Congress until 1904, the call was withdrawn. The National Secretary has cor-responded with the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels, from time to time and furnishe information requested. In response to the request from International Secretary Serwy, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, and the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., have agreed to furnish lists and copies of publication to the Bureau Library at Brussels.

"Resolutions pertaining to various matters have been received from the New Jersey State Committee; Locais Kings County, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; Arlington, Wash.; Tulare and Riverside, Cal.; Omaha and Ashton, Nob. and referred to the National Neb., and referred to the Nationa Committee. Vacancies in the National Committee exist from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, and Vermont. S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, was elected National Commit-teeman for Indiana, to succeed Wm. Mahoney, whose term had expired.

In May, the National Secretary was called to Massachusetts upon business of a private nature and was unavoidably absent for several weeks. During his absence, his assistant, Comrade W. E. Clark, conducted the affairs of the office in a highly satisfactory manner. Your Secretary desires to express ap-preciation of Comrade Clark's work preciation of Comrade Ularks woulduring the past five months. He has been a valuable assistant, and to his co-operation and enthusiasm much of

# THE GERMAN PLATFORM.

the Gleim of Our Capitalist Press that the German Socialists Are Mere Reformers.

Since the striking advance regis

tered by the Social Democrats of Ger-many at the June elections, the capi-talist press has been filled with state-ments to the effect that the German Socialists are not like the per reconcilable American breed, that they are only moderate reformers, similar to the "liberal" Republicans or "radi-Secretary; Anseele and Vandervelde (Belgium), Vaillant (France). Fischer and Pfankuch (Germany), Van Kol and cal" Democrats of the United States, and that therefore those who would achieve like success in this country should attach themselves to one of the old parties and not to the avowed Socialist organization of this country (Great Britain), Wulski and Cesarine Wejnarowska (Poland), Guizbourg (Russia), Patroni (Argentine Republic), We have already given some of the German Socialist campaign documents to show the fallacy of this claim. We now print a translation of the party platform on which our German com rades won and ask the reader to com After the secretary had read the cor-espondence, Vaillant, Vandervelde and pere it with our American platform and see if he can find any startling

differences.

"The economic development of in-Hyndman spoke in favor of the follow ing resolution, in reply to a letter from Comrade Ferri (Italy), asking for the dustrial society tends inevitably to the ruin of small industries, which are advice of the bureau relative to the protest made by Socialist Deputy Mor-gari, in the Italian Chamber of Depu-tles, against the visit to Rome of the based upon the workman's private ownership of the means of production. It separates him from those means of production and converts him into a destitute member of the proletariat, whilst a comparatively small number "In reference to the letter from of capitalists and great land owners obtain a monopoly of the means of the bureau expresses its sentiment of

Hand in hand with this growing of its detestation of Czarism and its monopoly goes the crushing out of ex-istence of these shattered small indus-The secretary reported the steps taken towards the organization of the 1904 congress at Amsterdam, and tries by industries of colossal growth. To the proletariat and to the rapidly sinking middle classes, the small tradesmen of the towns and the Troelstra stated that a Dutch organizpeasant proprietors, it brings an in-creased uncertainty of existence, inng committee had been formed.

Vaillant expressed the hope that creasing misery, oppression, servitude, degradation and exploitation. questions already resolved at preceding congresses would not again be placed on the agenda unless necessitated by

"Ever greater grows the mass of the proletariat, ever vaster the army of the unemployed, ever sharper the contrast between oppressors and oppressed, ever fiercer that war of classes be-tween bourgeoisie and proletariat which divides modern society into two Watts proposed that questions that have been already dealt with should be included in an omnibus resolution hostile camps.

"Private ownership of the means of production, formerly the means of se-curing his product to the producer, has now become the means of expropriating the peasant proprietors, the artisans and the small tradesmen, and placing the non-producers in possession of the products of labor. Nothing but the conversion of capitalist private ownership of the means of production—the earth and its fruits, mines, and quarries, raw material, tools, machines, neans of exchange-into social owner ship, and the substitution of Socialist production, carried on by and for society, in the place of the present production of commodities for exchange can effect such a revolution that, in-stead of large industries and the steadily growing capacities of common production being. as heretofore, a source of misery and oppression to the classes whom they have despoiled, they may become a source of the highest well-being and of the most perfect

and comprehensive harmony.
"The social revolution involves the emancipation, not merely of the proletariat, but of the whole human race, which is suffering under existing con-ditions. But this emancipation can be achieved by the working class alone. because all other classes, in spite of their mutual strife of interests, take their stand upon the principle of pri-vate ownership of the means of production. The struggle of the working classes against capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle.

"The interests of the working classes are identical in all lands governed by capitalist methods of production. Therefore, the emancipation of labor is a task in which the workmen of all

subjects of the empire over twenty years of age, without distinction of sex.
"2. Direct legislation by the people

by means of the right of initiative and of vote.

"3. Universal military education. Substitution of militia for a standing army. Decision by popular representa-tives of questions of peace and war. Decision of all international disputes

by arbitration.
"4. Abolition of all laws which restrict or suppress free expression opinion and the right of meeting or association. "5. Abolition of all laws which place

woman at a disadvantage as compared with man. "6. Declaration that religion is a

private matter. Abolition of all ex-penditure from public funds upon ec-clesiastical and religious objects. "7. Secularization of education Compulsory education at public na-tional schools. Free education, free supply of educational apparatus and maintenance to children in

"8. Free administration of the law and free legal assistance. Compen-sation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned. Abolition of capital

sation to persons accused, imprisoned or condemned. Abolition of capital punishment.

"9. Free medical assistance and free supply of remedies. Free burial of the dead.

"10. Graduated income and property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"For the protection of labor we demand, to begin with:
"The fixing of a normal working day

—Learn that the Socialists are men and women of your own ranks, hating all strife, yet facing all to fight your battles, striving for less over-work and less out-of-work, less starvation and less misery to children and less shame to women, less of the grey funcral procession that is the present portion of the amployment of children under to women, less of the grey funcral procession that is the present portion of the supployment of children under to workers from the tradic to the work, except in those branches of ingrave.—A. E. Jacomb.

"10. Graduated income and property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"For the protection of labor we demand, to begin with:

"The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of the supployment of children under to work except in those branches of ingrave.—A. E. Jacomb.

"On the property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"For the protection of labor we demand, to begin with:

"The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of the supployment of children under the property tax to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"For the protection of labor we demand, to begin with:

"The fixing of a normal working day not to exceed eight hours. Prohibition of the supployment of children under the property are to meet all public expenses which are to be made to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"The fixing of a normal working day in the property and the property are take part. Addresses will asset to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"The fixing of a normal working day in the property are take part. Addresses will asset to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"The fixing of a normal working day in the property are take part. Addresses will asset to meet all public expenses which are to be met by taxation.

"The fixing of a normal working day in the property are take part. Addresses will

techincal reasons, or for reasons of public welfare, require night work. An unbroken rest of at least thirty-six hours for every workman every week. Prohibition of the truck system. Su-pervision of all industrial establishments, together with the investigation and regulation of the conditions of labor in the town and country by an

imperial labor department, district la

bor bureaus and chambers of labor. A

# thorough system of industrial sanitary regulation." IN GERMANY.

An article in the "Cologne Gazette n the recent elections is entitled Against the Class Idea." It winds up by urging the Liberals to close their ranks against the Socialists, saying that it is not the democratic but the class idea which gave the Socialist their three million votes. After all the attempts to explain away the importance of our victory in English and other bourgeois papers, it is interest-ing to see that the principal organ of the German governing classes recog-nizes that the Socialist victory is the outcome of the class consciousness of the German proletariat. • • • It remains to add that a Radical paper the "Berliner Tageblatt"-finds the rea son for our victory lies in the fact that the opponents of Socialism are too lazy to go to the poll. The assumption that all lazy people must be opponents of Socialism is funny. Bebel has published in the "Neuple must be opponents of

Zeit" a sharply worded repudiation of Bernstein's article on the elections. Bebel thinks that our representatives have better things to do after a mag nificent victory than to mourn over the decay of bourgeois democracy, and that if there is any doubt as to the real import of the victory the next congress had better speak out clearly, and not allow that magnificent victory to be spoilt in the manner suggested by Bernstein, to the great delight of the bourgeois press. Bernstein's supportbourgeois press. Bernstein's support-ers in the party press think that the letter shows signs of having been writ-ten in great haste, and the bourgeois press writes sneers about the Pope Rebel: but most comrades will feel that t is very timely. It is really too grotesque, even for Bernstein, to choose such a moment to lament that the bourgeois Democrats, who have almost invariably betrayed us at decisive moments, have earned a well-deserved punishment, or that we should now abase ourselves before William II.-Jacques Bonhomme, in (London) Jus-

### SPAIN HAS POLITICAL

## SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

On Monday last was inaugurated an extensive strike of workingmen of all trades in Barcelona, Murcia, Cadiz, Ronda, and Alcoy and other industrial centers in Spain, which is of interest in that it is not an ordinary scrike against employers for specific economic demands, but a sympathetic strike intended as a demonstration against the government. A number of men have recently been thrown into prison by the tyrannical Spanish government on account of their activity and faithfulness in the labor movement. The present strike is an organized demand for their release. Troops and the gendarmerie have been sent to the scene and in at least one case have fired on a crowd of strikers. The government threatens dire vengeance against the organizers of the strike when it shall have succeeded, as it expects, in crushing the movement by brute force.

# IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3. At to-day's regular meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Isaac Shelly presiding, communications were received from Locals Lancaster, Allegheny, Lausford, Scranton, Williamsport, Sumneytown, Alverton, Allen-town, Mauch Chunk, Pittsburg, Pottstown, and Connellsville.

proval of the principle embodied in the laws proposed by certain Nationalist deputies, the object of which is to exclude the workers of neighboring comparises, and invites Socialist representatives of countries involved in this policy—If such propositions are brought to an issue before the Amsterdam Congress—to take joint action, with the object of securing the rejection of any measures of proscription of this chars acter."

The secretary read a letter from a Rulgarian Socialist organization, asking for a vote of protest against the Lancaster has rented a hall for three

ence, and at Freeport on July 31 at the first Socialist meeting ever held there, and that a good one. The National Secretary has arranged

two dates so far for Ben Hanford in Pennsylvania—at Coudersport on Aug-ust 25 and at Erie on August 26. Lo-cals desiring dates for Comrade Hanford should communicate with the Na mittee, at the reques

tional Secretary direct.

The State Committee, at the of several locals, is about to speakers' circuit. The larger the nun her of locals that enter the circuit, the cheaper it will be for each local. The cost will not be more than \$2 or \$3 a meeting, the expense of the entertain ment of the speaker at a hotel or the home of a comrade, and railroad fare from the next town in the circuit, the speaker to be allowed to sell litera

ture.

The State Committee is about to tour Dr. S. A. Knopfnagel of Peorla, Ill., a well known speaker in the national movement, in September. He will be our first speaker in our state circuit Knopfnagel or think they can afford to take a speaker once a month or oftener should address the State Secretary at their earliest opportunity. Sunday, August 9, promises to be banner day for Socialism in Pennsy

vania. The excursion of the Socialis Party and the United Workingmen' Society to Mauch of and Glen Onoko pr to Mauch Chunk success in every way. Locals or ... over the anthracite coal r

# WHAT BEN HANFORD SAYS OF "THE SOCIALIST ARMY."

"None of us Socialists are perfect, which is unfortunate. "All of us need good advice, which is regrettable...

"Some of us can read good counsel, and act according thereto, which is creditable and beneficial.

"These latter can get great help from Lee's pamphlet, 'The Socialist Army,' which gives good advice, and, better still, the reason why,' and would be of immense value to the Socialist movement if carefully read by every 'Wrinkled Veteran' and 'Young

"The Socialist Army" is a sixteen page pamphlet, pocket size, which s issued by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York, and sold at 2 cents a copy or 75 cents a hundred copies, postpaid. Every local or branch should get a supply and give a copy to every new member joining the party. 

## \* 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, Now York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

cordingly.

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.]

The Socialist Party of America in national

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, realisms its subserence to the principles of international Socialism, and declares its aim to be the argunization of the working class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, 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 the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and ewned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an interest of the production of the means of the means

races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commarcial dominion abroad and enhance their supremsery at the commarcial co

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS. While we deciare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the times and manner of the transition to the times and manner of the transition to development residently by projectant. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the strainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

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

be administered under the control of the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public the inauguration of a system of public products of the product of the purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

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

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women. 8. Equal civil and posters remained women, and women, 7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of propresentatives by their constituents. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrew of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonstrative Commonst

to pay off the state indebtedness. Local Luzerne County has donated five dollars for the state campaign f

## IN BOHEMIA. At the first national conference

the Socialists of Bohemia, held this summer, there were present fifty-eight delegates from local bodies, besides eleven members of the party's executive committees. Reports showed that meetings had been held during the last year. The agitation for the exten-sion of the suffrage for the Bohemian Landtag, for old age pensions, and against militarism and clericalism, had been among their chief activities. The paying of greater attention to the or-ganization of women was recomganization of women was recom-mended. It was resolved to continue the agitation in favor of universal direct and secret voting for the Landtag.

WE WANT OUR WORK TO ENDURE. Comrade Edwin A. Brenholz of Turnersville, Tex., writes: "Permit me to express my appreciation of The Worker, and especially of the editorials in the isane of July 26 on 'A Question of Methods' and 'Negro Peonage.' They express my sentiments exactly and should be read and re-read by

the so-railed public wonership novements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM. The following resolution was adopted, long with the foregoing platform, by the ational Convention at Indianapolis, July,

The trade-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors at the many ording class trade-union, movement is the natural result of capitalist production, and represents the economic side of 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 particular applications of trade unions are applicated affiliation is concerned.

are as political affiliation is concerned.

We call the attention of trade-unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly warded by the trade-union force with the trade-union force and the concerned by the trade-union force and the concerned by the trade-union force and the concerned by the concerned by

The two following resolutions were unan-mously adopted by the National Committee at its annual meeting at St. Louis, January, 1903.

BELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS. The National Committee of the Socialist Party in numual 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 indianspolis convention of 1901. We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, prepared to the subject of the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that

ments to extend us accur; as special sphere of activity.

But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggies for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade union orking class, that it devolves on the Socialist party to right the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own-sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

The Socialist Party will continue to give its ald 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 give a subject of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement and applied to the representation of the trade-union movement and applied to the subject of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade-union movement and applied to the representation of the trade-union movement and any one division of the trade-union between the contrade unions as such to be repre-

We also declare that we deem it unwise to invite trade unionis as such to be repre-sented in the political conventions of our

ANTI-PUSION RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The history of the labor move-nent of the world has conclusively demon-tarted that a Socialist Party is the only solitical organization able to adequately and

Whereas, All "radical and reform" par-ties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uni-formly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven dis-astrous to the ultimate end of the labor

movement, and Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the politi-cal integrity and the very existence of the Socialist l'arry and the Socialist movement, Secialist l'arty and the Socialist movement, Hesolved, That no state or local organiza-tion, or member of the party shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or com-promise with any political party or organi-zation, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candi-dates of such parties or organization.

## "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in Jewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Hunum \$1.00 6 Months 60c
Single Copie 10c Sample Copies Free!

ZUXUNFT 50 Suffolk St., New York

—If crime diminishes for a time, the diminution is not produced by the machinery of justice, but by favorable

social and economic conditions outside the sphere of law. If crime gets worse it is not because the penal law is less effectively administered: it is because some adverse change has taken place in the industrial or social status of the

every Socialist in the land. Usually I send out my copy of The Worker un-mutilated, so as to have it reach as many readers as possible, but I shall cut out those editorials for future reference. Better never win at the polls at all ...an win by ignorant or corrupt votes. We want the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth to endure after we establish it."