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# "THE DISAPPEARING PUBLIC."

That "Disinterested Public," of Which the Civic Federation Confusionists Talked, Is Hard to Find.

Ernest Poole, Writing in "The World To-day," Shows That the Recent Rapid Growth of Unions on One Side and of Trusts and Employers' Associations on the Other Has Pretty Well Eliminated the Neutrals - "The Strike is Becoming the Class Struggle."

employment bureaus are stationed. If the union now refuses to work with these men, let them strike, and then

what happens? You start up your shop

with non-union men. They are threat

ened and slugged by union pickets. We at once get out an injunction against these pickets. We were the first to make this injunction

work. We retain two lawyers and em-ploy many more. One of our first prin-ciples is enforcement of the law. As

the strike goes on your funds perhaps

our employers represent \$150,000,000, and that many of them will gladly pay

to help in a fight they believe in, for

wherever one employer wins he dis-courages unionism and helps us all."

posals should have been warmly wel-

comed. The association's membership

swellled from fifty to two thousand

laundrymen, the brass manufacturers,

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS. And

what is true of Chicago is true of the

Little Bosses Coming In.

Next the petty employers flocked in

by hundreds. The man who had three or four workmen saw that he must

join some protective combine or go out

of business. The unions pressed him hardest because he was weakest, and he could least afford to pay the higher

wages they demanded, because, unlike

the big employers, he could not save through improved machinery. His suc-cess depended on working long hours

and getting the most out of his men through personal contact. • •

So far the recruits had been employ-

ers of the union-smashing type. The

Far below the native American

On this mass is turned with increas-

spent last year on organizing alone \$60,000. The 111 national un-

ions are adding their organizing forces. "Our fourteen salaried organizers," said Thomas Kidd, secretary of the National Wood Workers, "are directed as they travel through

(Continued on page 3.)

There Was No Peace.

Cried "Peace" But

THE FRONT.

are getting low, but rememb

As the labor struggle grows more distinct and rises above all other issues, from every side come appeals to "the great American public," "the outside suffering public that has no use for the labor struggle and only asks works out. If then you decide to run. eace." Is there such a public, or your own business and employ whom is it disappearing to re-emerge as a you please, we will find you loyal part of one or the other of the two great economic classes, the employers cago, and from all the cities where our and the employed?

#### A Divided "Public."

To answer this question the public

must first be analyzed.

The American public is made up of fifteeen million voters and their families. Of these, seven million are farmers and farm laborers; seven million are wage earners in factories, stores, railroads and mines; one million are big employers, petty employers, professional men and other salaried work-

In looking for a sudden change in the mind and feeling of this public we naturally turn first to the seven million wage earners and one million em-ployers and salaried workers in cities and towns. Here we find a startling change. In 1897 the American Federa tion of Labor had 265,800 members. In September, 1963, it was receiving pe capita dues on 1,745,270, and this num ber represents at least 2,500,000, for it is an undisputed fact that in the average local unions not over two-thirds of the members are paying dues at one time. To this number must be added the 500,000 in unions like the Ameri-

#### How Labor Forces

Are Crystallizing.

Five years ago in Chicago the un cilled workmen still suffered from the years of depression. In the sweat-shops 30,000 wretched tailors bent to their machines from twelve to sixteen hours a day, giving forth in twenty years a life's vitality and receiving the slum in return; 40,000 teamsters lived on bare subsistence wages and were trained for future strike-slugging by a life of endless fighting for precedence in the jam of down-town streets; 10, 000 dock inborers lived in alternate stretches of fierce day and night strains and then long periods of drunken idleness; and in many other callings the workers had been weakened, brutalized, degraded. In 1900 these masse began to awaken. They saw the skill-ed workers, whose unions had weathered the depression, begin slowly to force up wages. They themselves were gathered on the streets at night and harangued by union organizers. When in the Chicago stockyards,

completely deunionized, it was known that Michael Donnelly had come to or-ganize the 30,000 workers there, not only did the employers take extreme precautionary measures against him, but the workers themselves threatened ories of strikes in the past that had failed. Night after night on the street corners or in the Halstead street sa-loons, Donnelly secretly approached man after man only to be refused, and often with bitter abuse. He followed the men to their tenement homes, and their wives in tears begged him to go away. But Donnelly kept on. At last long slow weeks of discouragespark of unionism had been At the next meeting 150 flocked in and in a few weeks more a union had been formed with thousands of members. To-day the stock-yards district is "union" through and through, and, as I learned from the the most enthusiastic unionists are the fear when Donnelly came into their THE LABOR UNION WAS BE-

### Employers Organizing.

And now, in Chicago, as in other cities, the employers drew together. In June, 1902, ten of these more far-sighted employers, employing between them over fifteen thousand men, met and planned the Chicago Employers' Association. Mr. John G. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co., struck the keynote of their policy when he publicly declared: "We absolutely refuse to allow any outside organization to interfere in any way with the manage-nient of our business." Of such interference there were many examples, for the next year saw no less than fourteen hundred strikes in Chicago. Using these strikes as stern object lestion's secretary, "the employers' walkwith many volunteer ing desegate, with many volunteer speakers to ald him, went out to or-ganize employers' unions. Mr. Job, who has done more than any other man to organize Chicago employers, gave me this instance of how recruits

### Dollars vs. Men.

"Now, gentlemen, here is our proposition: Is your union making exorbitant demands for higher wages? Come in with us—for we can tell you to a cent how much the other employers

IN MILWAUKEE.

Work of the Social Democratic Aldermen.

Fighting for Establishment of the Eight-Hour Rule for All Public Work - Other Measures That Old-Party Members Do Not Like.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20,-The Social Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, though a minority, keep the old-party members busy these days and are making a record that will probably result in the return-ing of a Socialist majority at the next

Frederick Heath, who may be con sidered the leader of the So cratic delegation, introduced at a re-cent meeting an ordinance providing that eight hours shall be the legal maximum workday for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by the city or by any contractor or subcontractor upon any public work for the city; that not less than the pre-vailing rate of wages shall be paid; that it shall be unlawful for any city fficer or contractor to require or per mit workmen to work more than eight hours in any one day, except in of extraordinary emergency; that any fficer or contractor violating this provision shall be subject to a fine of fro \$10 to \$50 and imprisonment for not more than thirty days for every such violation; that the Board of Public Works shall be required to incorporate these provisions in every contract for public work; and that any contractor iolating provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit all rights under his con

laundrymen, the brass manufacturers, the clothlers, the hotelkeepers, the team owners, the retail merchauts, the coal dealers, the building contractors, and twenty-five other groups have united, and to-day in Chicago wherever the TRUST has not already combined employers, you will find them combined against unionism in EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATIONS AND Of course, the Republicans and Der this ordinance. But, "there'll come time." And when the time comes will a Socialist majority, the contract sys-tem iself will be wiped out and all work will be done by direct employment under the best possible cor tions for the workers.

Alderman Heath is also making fight to see that, if any trolley fran-chises are granted, it shall be under such conditions as will give the city power to control the company, to c pel it to give good service and to make it pay for the value of the franchise.

Another Social Democrat, Alderman Melms, is making a bot fight against the Ice Trust and for a municipal ice plant.

The Socialists in the Board are also interesting themselves in the question of providing sufficient public baths and keeping them in sanitary condition— a thing which the infamously bad housing of the working class, for the profit of the landlords, renders very

# CHILD-LABOR AND TRAMPS.

more moderate arbitration-loving emyers were next to be won over. THIS FAST BEING DONE BY PORC-We have a municipal lodging-hous Chicago largely filled with tramps ING THE OPEN-SHOP ISSUE TO In addition to housing them, an intelli-gent effort is made to get them into regular industry. A physician in at-tendance makes a careful examination The cry for the open shop was first raised by the parent of all these bodies, the Citizens' Indus-trial Association of America, or-ganized one year ago by Mr. Parry, the well known president of the Naof each man who comes to the lodginghouse, and last winter we tried to see what connection could be genuinely established between premature labor tional Manufacturers' Association, Mr. and worn-out men. It is surprising to find how many of them are tired to death of monotonous labor and begin to tramp in order to get away from it, na, president of the Civic Federation which stands for conciliating the un-lon, he showed that the union could not be coaclilated unless the employer as a business man goes to the woods because he is worn out with the stress of business life. This inordinate de-sire to get away from work seems to gave up at least a part of the control be connected with the fact that the of his business. He showed that the men had fifty-five recruits, and then one night each recruit was told to come alone to a small hall up over a saloon. So secret had been the recruiting that even then no man knew what others he was to find at the meeting. In spite of this secrecy an employers' "spotter" was there, and four men who had been active in the meeting were soon after discharged. But the spark of unionism had been knew to had been the cannot long remain, or be successfully operated, part union and four men who had been active in the meeting were soon after discharged. But the spark of unionism had been knew to be needed on the other side by President Gompers of the American Federal which makes a man the immortal Lincoln said, "This country cannot long remain half free and four men who had been active in the meeting were soon after discharged. But the spark of unionism had been knew the meeting to be needed on the other side by President Gompers of the American Federal which makes a man stick to his work whether he likes it or not. But we canont demand any of the each to try cannot long remain, or be successfully operated, part union and four men who had been active in the meeting to the following the meeting to the following the mental vigor with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with the fact that the men have started to work very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with the fact that the men have started to wak very early, before they had the physique to stand up to it, or the mental vigor with the fact that the men have started to wak the men have starte of his business. He showed that the At least this seems to be true of man been clearly defined, and when it had been clearly defined, and when it had beeen impressed by nundreds of speakers and pamphlets and journals and papers upon employers all over-the country, then thousands of the arbitra-tion lovers began coming over from the camp of the Civic Federation. As a result this Federation's conference of employers and labor leaders last auof the men who come to the lodging house. I recall a man who had begun to work in a textile mill quite below the present legal age in New England, and who had worked hard for sixteen years. He told his tale with all sin years. He told his thie with all sim-plicity, and as he made a motion with his hand he said, "I done that for six-teen years." I give the words as he gave them. "At last I was sick in hed for two or three days with a fever, and when I crawled out, I made up my mind that I would rather go to hell tumn was not the brilliant success of the preceding year, but was, on the contrary, a bitter failure, and its pro-ceedings were never published. For, in that conference, the labor leaders, headed by Gompers, came out strongly for the union shop, and the employers declared against it. The labor leaders my mind that I would rather go to hel than go back to that mill." Whether he considered Chicago an equivalent for that I do not know, but he certain maintained that wages must not be reduced in the on-coming depression; the employers declared that reductions were inevitable. \* \* \* ly tramped to Chicago, and has been tramping for four years. He does not steal. He works in the summer and wanders about the rest of the year getting something to do when he can working classes are the under millions of foreign birth, ignorant, slow, with poorest standards of living, but voters, but the suggestion of a factory throw him into a panic and quickly cause him to disappear from the lodging house. The physician has made and in numbers the strongest part of the old unorganized city public. diagnosis of general debility. The man is not fit for steady work. He has been whipped in the battle of life, and is spent prematurely because he began ing care the energy of the 1,194 organ-izers, salaried and volunteer, in the American Federation of Labor, which

prematurely.
What does this mean? That the young cannot stand up to the grind of factory life; that they break down un der it, and that we have no right to increase the list of paupers—of those who must be cared for by the munici-pal and state agencies because when they are still immature and undevelop-ed they are subjected to a tremendous pressure.—Jane Addams, in Charities.

tary of the National Wood Workers,
"are directe" as they travel through
every state in the union, not only to
organize wood workers, but to help in
organizing workingmen of every trade
wherever the chance arises." In Chicago the hundred thousand Italian day
laborers are now being brought together by Federation organizers who
have already organized the Italians in spect themselves enough to vote for members of their own class, why should capitalists show them any con-sideration? Fools are born to be fleeced, they say. THE RIGHT RING. RECORD-MAKING

Wisconsin Workingmen Make Manly Declaration.

State Federation of Labor Points Out Dangers to Civil and Political Liberties and Urges Action While It Is

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 24.- The ollowing ringing resolutions were dopted by the state convention of the Visconsin Federation of Labor held here this week:

"Whereas, The encroachment of cor-porate Capital is threatening the life and liberty of this republic, as shown in Colorado and elsewhere, by suspension of the right of habeas corpus, the deniat of free speech, and by a subsi-dized press misinforming the public; "Whereas, The Eight-Hour Law and

the discontinuance of government by injunction have been denied by Congress, and the recent national conven-tions of the Republican and Democrathem are dominated absolutely by trusts and organized scapital; and

"Whereas, The civic liberties of the masses are in danger, since disfran-chisement of the white and black workingmen alike is being adopted by state legislation under the disguise of inability to read and write, or by the demands of property qualifications for voting; therefore, be it

voting; therefore, be it 
"Resolved, That we demand that unlon men of this country do their duty 
hy themselves and the producing class 
to save the people a representative, 
government, and to secure the full-product of labor for the workers; and furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That we call on the workingmen, including farmers and the masses in general, to assist us in this by studying the principles of Social ocracy, and by voting for the only party pledged to the emancipation of

#### UNIONISM IN GERMANY.

Rapid and Continuous Increase in Nun ber of Organized Workers-Remedial Legislation Forced by Socialists Helps to Promote It

During the inst year German frade unionism has had an almost phenome-nal growth. The membership of the so-called liberal trade unions, which are permeated with Socialist ideas, as distinguished from the Hirsch-Dunck-er and "Christian" trade unions has er and "Christian" trade unions, ha ncreased from 852,000 to 945,000. This is the largest addition they have received during any year, and as their

ceived during any year, and as their numbers are constantly growing it is very probable that the million mark has already been reached.

"Vorwints" predicts that the devel-opment in this respect will be very rapid for some time to come. As the industrial and econômical conditions are somewhat improving after the de-pression, the demand for labor in gen-eral and skilled labor in particular will be more and more felt, while the new law in regard to child employment, a concession wrung from the governconcession wrung from the govern-ment and the dominant parties by the increase of the Socialist vote, will take away a great deal of cheap labor from German industries, which the employ ers all along had counted upon. The reserves of the ranks of the workmen will therefore soon be used up, and the increased demands for their services

will promote the spread of unionism The employers, on the other hand, are strengthening their organizations and otherwise preparing themselves and otherwise preparing for the conflicts which are looked upon for the conflicts which are looked upon as unpreventable. But as German em-ployers have been accustomed to pro-ceed with such reckless disregard against the workmen, many skilled la-borers who were formerly indifferent existing unions in their own defense.

### OLD MEN NOT WANTED.

No man over thirty-five years old ap plying for work on the Delaware & Hudson Railwäy will be accepted in the future. This is the gist of a clause of the new rules just issued by the company and distributed among the

ter organized and as, accordingly, the demand for labor becomes subject to regulation from above, it becomes harder and harder for any but the young and most vigorous of the working class to get permission to earr their living. Men over thirty-five are less profitable than younger men. Out with them, says capitalism. Let them beg or starve or commit suicide. We

To advise thrift and industry and obriety to workingmen as a means to independence, in the face of such a prospect mockery,

#### W. F. OF M. HEADOUARTERS. The headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners have been re-

moved, and in future all contribution should be sent to W. D. Haywoo

### MAY JOIN A. L. U.

A referendum vote has been ordered among the members of the Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union on the ques tion of affiliation with the Ame Labor Union. There are 23,500 m bers in good standing in the union

weekly public meetings, isn't it? Why not spend \$2.50 and get twenty-five copies of The Worker weekly for four mooths and distribute them? Try it.

# INJUNCTIONS.

Chicago and West Virginia Judges to the Front.

Strikers and Sympathizers Forbidder to Speak to Other Workmen Without Consent - Another Judge Simply Says, "You Shall Not Organize."

CHICAGO, July 21.-What is said to be the most stringent labor injunction ever issued by the Cook County Su-perior Court has been granted by Judge Hanecy. It was given in behalf of twenty firms in the Chicago Metal Trades' Association, restraining members of District Lodge No. 8, Interna tional Association of Machinists, from picketing the plants. The injunction also FORBIDS STRIKERS AND THEIR SYMPATHIZERS FROM EVEN TALKING TO WORKMEN OF THE COMPLAINANTS WITH-OUT THE CONSENT OF THOSE EMPLOYERS.-New York Evening

#### In Davis' Realm.

Some of the capitalist papers repor -and some fail to report, so that we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement—that the Supreme Court of West Virginia has issued an injunction which in its despotic sweep surpasses even that given by Judge Hancey of Chicago-an injunction simply bidding the United Mine Workers of America to organize the mine employees in West Virginia.

The truth of the report is not at all

The Cleveland "Citizen" remarks: "The Supreme Court of West Virginia is the tool of the mine owners, ust as the lower courts are.

#### A Bi-Partizan Combine.

"Davis, the Democratic Vice-Presi relative and business associate, Senafor Stephen B. Elkins, control the two old political machines of that state, and they use them to protect their business interests.

"They are the leading mine owner and for years have fought every at-tempt to organize the workers, and their hirelings have committed nearly every crime in the calendar to keep the mines non-union and the laborer in a state of slavery worse than exist-

"Having been made multi-million-aires by the sweat and toil of others these two autocrats have nothing to fear.

"The law-making and law-interpreting bodies of West Virginia are com-pletely under their domination, and now they are ambitious to acquire greater power nationally and they will spend millions to win.

"How any self-respecting working-man can vote for such men is past understanding."

### VETOED, OF COURSE.

Republican Governor of Massachusetts Kills Bill to Forbid Night-Work for Women and Children While Men Are Begging for Employment.

Governor Bates of Massachusetts has distinguished himself by vetoing the only labor bill passed by the Legislature of that state this year. It was a bill to prohibit the employment of women and children in shops and factories between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. In view of the fact that there are tens of thousands of men out of work in Massachusetts and that child and female labor is growing to an extent that is rapidly destroying home life for the working class, such a mild measure might have been expected to have some chance. But the Republifrom the Arkwright Club, the association of textile-mill owners and man agers, whose only interest is to get cheap labor at any cost to humanity. So women will go on, driven by poverty, working at night in the r while husbands and fathers walk the streets and tramp the country roads, begging in vain for permission to earn an honest living.

## A GOOD TIME FOR ALL

On Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 6 and 7, beginning at 2 p. m. the first day and 10 a. m. the second, there will be held a monster pienic in Sulzer's West-chester Park for the benefit of the fund for the labor headquarfers to be established in Eighty-fourth street.

The Socialist Band, the Corpenters Band, and the Letter Carriers' Band will play; the Music Section of the W. E. A. will give a zither concert; and half-a-dozen workingmen's singing so cieties will add to the entertainment There will be a symmatic exhibition by pupils of the German Free Schools, and a wrestling match that will be worth seeing. Then there will be prize bowling and other games for young and old—and dancing, of course, Tickets bought in advance cost 10 cents. Admission at the gate will be

To reach the park, take the West Farms car at One Hundred and Twen-ty-ninth street and Third avenue or take the Elevated to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and them and Seventy-seventh street and then

### LIBERTY CALLS FOR NEW LIBERTY

The remedy for the shortages of democracy is democracy. Liberty needs new libertles more than new markets. Government of the people by the people and for the people is only half the truth. The other half is industry of, by and for the people, this means industrial democracy or Socialism.—Henry D. Lloyd.

# PRECEDENT FOLLOWED.

Colorado Capitalist Methods Extended.

Leiter of Illinois Orders All Union Men Out of "His" Town - Shotgun Rule in Florida.

Illinois miners are forced to face grave condition and Colorado scene may be re-enacted there. J. Leiter, the speculator and stock gambler, issued un ultimatum ordering all members of the United Mine Workers of America to leave the town of Zeigler, Ill., which is a new mining town of more than a thousand inhabitants, and has three hundred houses, a postoffice, bank, department store, water works and electric lights. Lelter owns the town and everything in it.

#### Stockades and Rifles.

Leiter has refused to pay the union mining scale agreed to by other coal operators in the district, and has offer-ed the miners 17 cents per ton less than the scale and demanded that they work ten hours per day. The miner walked out, and say that no union miner will accept the conditions effer-ed, and that they will use all peaceful methods to keep non-union men from working. Thereupon Leiter brought seventy-five Chicago policemen and de-tectives to Zeigler, built a stockade and made other preparations to fight the union men who are camped opposite the town. The unionists fear that if Leiter succeds in his schemes other operators will follow his lead and the struggle will spread all over the state. There is a growing impression that Leiter is being secretly supported by certain Illinois operators. Every mine in the state is union and some of the operators are auxious to smash the organization.

#### In Florida, Too.

Colorado methods are also creeping into Florida. A dispatch from Pensa-cola says the citizens of Milton "have determined that there shall be no more labor bossism in their midst and have followed up this determination effectively. An agitator has small chances of getting out of the county alive, in case he has the bravery to try and stay over night in the settlement. This has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, and but a short time ago, when an agitator named Henderson sought to organize the workmen of that county, he was called to the front door and his body filled with buckshot. The inquest explained that 'death was from unknown hands,' but the prevailing impression in the town was that Henderson had stayed in the town on hour too long." It looks as though there are stormy times ahead.

#### STRIKE BREAKERS JOIN STRIKERS.

Unorganized Italian Laborers When They Understand the Situa tion, Manfully Refuse to Scab.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 25.-More than 100 non-union men have turned back from Zeigler, the town ow Joseph Leiter. A large party had been shipped, but when conditions were explained to them, all came back to the city, and were later sent to St. Louis by the Miners' Union. Italian workmen cannot be induced to enter the

Guards patrol every approach to th on the mine tipple 160 feet high, which

will cover the entire twelve square miles of land owned by Leiter. The United States postoffice and the Illinois Central Railroad station have been moved outside the dead line A stockade twelve feet high and con-tructed of two-inch plank, will be added to the stockade.

#### WHERE THE SOUL IS DOWN AND OUT.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox discourses fu-ently in the New York "Journal" in per usual cheerful vetn, under the beadlines, "We Make Our Own Lives," "Health, Wealth, Success Lie in Our

If Mrs. Wilcox lived in Colorado under the present Republican adminis-tration she might find that her soul had not so much to do with her health, wealth and success as her environ line with the present "law and order" party, and furnish copy that would not arouse the wrath of our literary ad-jutant general; otherwise it might be that she would come under the edict of banishment which General Bell has promised to all people "who live by their mouth." Which would you pre-fer, Ella, to hurrah for the Citizens' Alliance or "to sit tight and hold your jaw?'-Denver Clarion-Advocate

#### THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT AS AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE

To-day the Socialist organizations which devote themselves to the eleva-tion of the masses, to the spreading of moral and political enlightenment, to moral and political enlightenment, to the cultivation of science, literature, music, and other forms of intellectual refinement, are legion. To-day it is a principle adopted by the rank and file, as well as by the leaders of the party, that the only way to combat success-fully the ruling system of militarism and officialism is the peaceful revolu-tionizing of minds.—Kuno Francke, in "Modern German Culture."

Poverty is hell, but it isn't the

# WORSE THAN STATE OF WAR.

More News of Capitalist Despotism and Anarchy in Colorado.

Military Authorities Help to Establish State Blacklist - Forty Miners Arrested for Rufusing Mine Owners' Association Cards — Union Has to Appeal to Red Cross.

The military authorities in Coloardo, of the distribution of funds and the under the direction of Republican general relief work for families of degovernor Peabody, have established ported miners in the Cripple Creek 'a state blacklist" against the Western

Federation of Miners.

It will be remembered that these were the words that Democratic Gov-ernor Steunenberg of Idaho used a lit-tle over four years ago, in describing the similar measures which he had taken there-"We have established a state blacklist against the Miners' Un

The rule is being established that NO MAN SHALL BE ALLOWED TO WORK IN ANY MINE UNLESS HE HAS A CARD FROM THE MINE OWNERS ASSOCIATION CERTIFY-ING THAT HE IS NOT A UNION

We present the news verbatim as given by the Associated Press:

#### Forty Miners Arrested.

VICTOR, Colo., July 21.—The military authorities are making many arrests at the Portland mine. Regarding the reason for the arrests, Judge Mc Gerry, chairman of the military com-mission, gave the following state-"It has been ascertained that about

one hundred men working in the Port-land mine are there in the interests of the Western Federation of Miners, and leaders among the men have organized of embarrassing the operations. The management learned of this in time to secure men to fill their places. The names of all the members of this con-spiracy were obtained by the military authorities and they are making ar rests. The places of the men will be filled promptly, as the management has been preparing for this for several days. These men obtained employment in the mine by deceit and false repre tives working in the mine.'

A detail is patrolling Cripple Creek in order to pick up the men wanted, who may be missed by the authorities at Victor.—New York Evening Post.

### A State Blacklist.

DENVER, Colo., July 21.-The Portand mine is closed again in consequenc of the action of the military authorities. The mine was giving em-ployment to about 500 men. Squads of soldiers have arrested forty of these, including the entire mechanical force at the three working shafts. This mechanics, and skilled men in other departments.

The men thus summarfly removed from their labors ARE ACCUSED OF NO CRIME, the only accusation being that they REFUSED TO SACRIFCE THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MIN ERS AND TAKE OUT MINE OWN-ERS' ASSOCIATION WORKING CARDS.

Six of the forty men arrested were declared to be "all right" by the military board and were released. Twelve others were released on their own rec-ognizance. Each of the remaining twenty-two, when questioned, admitted that he had intended to quit work on the Portland, but denied knowledge of the others' plans.

It is alleged that the union men in mechanical department were to walk out in a body. There are said to be about 100 union miners on the Portland payroll who have not taken out Mine Owners' Association cards, and THEY WILL NOW BE RE-CARDS OR LEAVE THE DISTRICT.

### Will Roosevelt Act Now?

It is now certainly up to President toosevelt to act or to show cause for Rocsevelt to act or to show cause for not acting. All through the strike the active union men have had difficulty in getting their mail. At last they have got evidence incriminating two United States postmasters and have demanded action from Washington, as

shown in the following dispatch: DENVER, July 24.—Secretary Hayood of the Western Federation of Miners has forwarded a telegram to President Roosevelt saying that Post-master F. M. Reardon of Victor is one of the members of the committee which he says is responsible for de-porting minefs from the Cripple Creek district, and asking that steps be taken to prevent Federal office holders from taking part in such demonstrations. The telegram reads:

"General F. M. Reardon, postmaster at Victor, is one of the committee re-sponsible for deporting members of the Federation and other residents of the Cripple Creek district. Can you not prevent Federal officers from com-Complaints have also been made to

the President against Postmaster Reardon and Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, alleging that they have permitted mail sent to union sympaizers to be opened and mutilated. New York Times.

### Appeal to the Red Cross.

One more feature has come to light howing that a state of war exists wanton and unprovoked war, in which the stronger side does not even ob-serve the rule of war that non-combat-ants, such as women and children, should be relieved from suffering as

PRICE 2 CENTS.

district. A communication addressed to Mrs. John A. Logan, president of the society, reads in part:

"After having deported from their homes the husbands and fathers, they now refuse to allow relief in the way of food and clothing to be issued to the wives and children, unless it be through the hands of the military au-thorities. We do not feel justified in trusting the matter of relief to the military, feeling satisfied that owing to the hatred they have shown to our people they would not faithfully carry this great trust. Now, therefore, knowing it to be the mission of the Red Cross Society, of which you are the official head, to take charge of and as much as possible eliminate suffering caused by the crueities of war, we earnestly appeal to you to arrange to have your noble oragnization take charge of the distribution of food and clothing to the families of deported citizens of Teller County. We will furpish all necessary supplies and only ask your organization take charge of the distribution of the same."-New

#### ESSENTIALLY LAWLESS.

The capitalist outrages in Colorade are but a sample of what we may rea-sonably expect from the employers or ganizations whenever and wherever they dare to undertake such work. No moral scriples, no respect for law and American institutions, no feelings of justice will restrain them. The only thing that will resignin them is fent fear of the righteous wrath and cen-sciousness of the s.rength of the working class.

Capitalism is an essentially lawless

system, much as enpitalists love to talk about law and order. Nine-tentils of our laws are made necessary by the conflict of private-property interests with each other or with the needs of humanity. Nine-tenths of the business of our courts grows out of the abuses of the profit-making system. Nearly the whole of the corruption in police and government flows directly, as Mr. Steffens has shown, out of "business methods." Capitalism is naturally lawless because it is essentially individualistic and fundamentally dishonest, It makes private profit the great incentive. Profit is something for nothing. He who gets something for nothing gets it out of somebody else. He whose chief motive in life is to gain at the expense of others cannot at heart be a friend of law or of liberty. And of such is the whole employing class-with individual exceptions so rare that they need hardly be noted. The capitalists need law to restrain them, to protect them from each other, and also to keep down their victims, the wageworkers. But individually they hate law and break it if they dare when-ever they cannot bend it to their will. In Colorado this anarchistic class has now shown itself in its true nature-violent as well as hypocritical.—Hal Scryver, in The Carpenter.

I stood some years ago near an aval-

anche in the Alps which could not be stopped by an injunction. I fled from a blizzard in South Dakota which could not be thrwarted by any court. I felt the rumble of an eathquake in Sicily which could not be quelled by an editorial in all the Chicago papers. I saw the floods of the Ningara which mock the army-aye, even the militia. Against the sweep of the comet what could Cleveland do, though he were a Pope and sent a bull after it? Let us disapprove of all these forces of nature, but what is your lack? It makes no difference whether or not you favor an earthquake. Let the court enjoin it. Let the squibblers of the soldier-satraps hold up their guns against it. It is coming! Crack! goes the earthquake while the Hebrew slaves march out of Egypt Pharonh sinks in the Red Sea. ( it goes again and the agrarians of Rome selze their short swords. Crack! and the serfs of Germany and Hun gary carry everything before them. Crack! once more and the forces of the French Revolution give death to mor archs. Louis' head fails into the basket. Crack again! And George Washington confronts George III. Crack again! And old Abe rides the earthquake, till chattel slavery falls, buttressed by Supreme Court and church and editors and capital and Congress and poor old Buchanan. Crack again! And Garibaldi is in his red shirt! Crack! goes the earthquake now and then again and again. wide world over. We have beard if twice in our own country within little more than a century and God help us to hear it again. The sovereignty of nabolis must be overthrown -John Swinton.

### WE NEED NOT FEAR FREEDOM.

I do not know what woman wiff do when she is free. I am willing to trust her. I do not even know what man will do when he is free. But what I do know is that all outworn in-stitutions of human tyranny that fear the free man, are the same ones that should be relieved from suffering as far as possible. Here it is:

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—The ways and means committee of the Western Federation of Miners has appealed to the Red Cross Society to take charge

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

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ressed, celpts are never sent to individual sub-cers. Acknowledgment is made by the number on the wrapper, the Receipts are never seems is made by changing the most of the wrapper, the changing the wrapper, the changing the most of the paper. All communications should be written with his and on one side of the paper; words should be at the writer's name and cress mad matter should be put the clers words no possible, consistently officers and matter should be put this clear words as possible, consistently officers words for most few mores. Communications which so not comply with these requirements annuactipts will be disregarded. Rejected annuactipts will be disregarded. Rejected annuactipts will not be returned for goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the 'Roard of Directors, Socialist Geoperative Publishing Association, 188 William street, New York.

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above.

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

The latter is a small. The latter is a small. The latter is a final billierly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive cam paign of siander sgainst the real Socialist knowment, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Perty (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for-sindowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures: 



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT'-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST. OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

CHARLES R. BACH, OF ROCHESTER. For Secretary of State-

E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer-EMIL NEPPEL of New York.

For Attorney-General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller-

W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. For State Engineer and Surveyor-

S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

Comrades and sympathizers in New Nork City and the vicinity should betir themselves at once to assure the complete success of the great Debs Sept. 6. It has been decided to charge an admission fee of 10 cents in order to defray the expenses, which will be considerable. During the next five sell every ticket. But no time should be lost in beginning the work.

### THE PRESENT CRISIS-AND YOU.

Some 70,000 meat workers are on strike in Chicago and other cities throughout the land. Up in New England, 26,000 cotton-mill workers are on

In each case, the strike is against a proposed reduction of wages.

The Worker gave some account last week of the miserable conditions under which the Meat Trust's employees in Chicago have been groaning for years. Now the Trust offers to reduce them to still greater poverty. They strike: They say: If we are to starve, we might as well starve in idleness as starve while at work.

The condition of the cotton-mill workers is almost as bad: In the year 1990-a year of "unexampled prosper-Census (see Abstract, p. 30G), the aver age wages of the cotton-mill "hands" of this country, WHEN WORKING FULL TIME, averaged only \$286 a year, or \$5.50 A WEEK. Last fall the Cotton Mill Trust cut wages 10 per cent. The workers grumbled, and the bosses said: "Accept the cut or we

days' work in a week. Now comes another order, reducing wages another 121/2 per cent. The employees-men women, and children-have quit. Hunger in the open air is no worse than hunger in the stiffing mill. THEY DE-CLINE TO GO ON MAKING PRO-FITS FOR OTHERS WHILE THEY PERISH OF WANT.

Meanwhile, miners are on strike it Colorado and Ulinois. Steel workers are locked out in Ohio and Pennsylvanta. Coal miners are begging for work in Ohio. All over the country rallway workers are being discharged or laid off. Everywhere are strong and willing men ,idle and in want.

Besides, the cost of living steadily rises. Ice and coal, meat and eggs, clothing, whatever the workingman's family needs-all have for years beengrowing steadtly dearer. Did workmen strike? That was made a pretevt for putting up prices. BUT 1F THEY DID NOT STRIKE PRICES WENT UP JUST THE SAME.

Low wages and high prices, unce tainty of employment and certainty of the landlord's visit, unwilling idleness and undeserved poverty side by side with such arrogant luxury as the world never saw before-and then, when the workers complain, when they organize, when they try to resist such evils by even the mildest measures, then the lockout, the blacklist, injunctions, martial law, imprisonment, deportation.

And Roosevelt, who occupies the highest office in the nation, does nothing. HIS CLASS IS NOT HUNGRY.

And Parker, who hopes to succeed him, has not a word to say for the workers. He is very brave about the gold standard. But of the workers' standard of living steadily being crushed down by capitalism-not one word. HIS CLASS IS NOT HUNGRY. "

Both old parties are "safe and sane." Wall Street does not care much which wins. The Meat Trust, the Cotton Trust, the Coal Trust, have no fear that either Roosevelt or Parker will interfere with their legalized graft, They are "safe and sane."

Have we not had enough hard experience yet?. Under Republican and under Democratic administrations we have gone on, alternating between a "prosperity" of overwork and high prices and a "depression" of low wages and unemployment.

It is time for us to recognize that it is THE SYSTEM which is at fault. It is foolish to blame the Republicans alone or the Democrats alone. It is idle to blame the capitalists, as individuals. "Business is business." Business means the making of profits for idlers out of workers. While we go on endorsing this business system, we must take what it involves-POVER-TY for the WORKERS and POWER for the OWNERS.

The system is at fault, not any individuals. The evil is at the very root. We must go to the root to remove it. There is but one party that offers a remedy for the evil. There is but one party that points to the cause. There s but one party that DARES EVEN TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION fairly and frankly.

It is the workingmen's party-a party of workingmen, run by workingmen, existing for workingmen. That is why it, and it alone, goes to the

The Socialist Party does not offer patchwork reforms. It does not deal in half-way mensures. It says: If the people would be free and presperous, the record mustown and control the things with which it works, the things by which it lives.

There is but one class that has a interest in REAL freedom and prosperity FOR ALL. That is the working class, the producers of all wealth, But this working class is the majortv. It has numbers has brain and muscle on its side—IF meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on | IT WILL ONLY USE THEM for its own emancipation.

> The crisis is at hand. Everywhere is discontent. Everywhere is doubt and confusion, EXCEPT in the Social- the United States in 1789. The Chi

It is the mission of the working class to establish order, to put an end to class rule and ARTIFICIAL FAM-inc. The Socialist Party leads the

Now is the time to think to educate and organize for united action at the polls next November.

Let us not allow this opportunity to go by. We may not have another. Things are getting perilously near the breaking point. It is YOUR business, fellow workers, to decide now whether we shall go on to a better civilization or whether despotism on the one side and helpless misery on the other shall bring us to anarchy and decay.

YOU are the man. You and no other YOUR 'VOTE in November, YOUR WORD now to awaken your brothers and guide them aright-YOUR earnest and intelligent endeavor is needed as never before. Will you fail or will you meet the test!

### HOW JACKASSES BACK.

Mr. Bryan believes in public owne ship of railways and telegraphs. Parkand Guffey and Belmont do not.

Mr. Bryan does not believe in gov erament by injunction. Parker and

McCarren and Guffey and Belmont de

But Mr. Bryan is going to work fo public ownership and the income tax and work against government by in junction by supporting Parker and Dayls and Hill and McCarren and Guffey and Belmont, who are opposed to him on every one of these points.

That is a truly Bryanite way of do ing things. It is a truly Democratic way of doing things-Democratic with great big D.

Mr. Bryan is a real Democrat-a rea Bourbon. The historic principle of the Democracy is to go backwards. It has been going backwards for over forty years. It meets every issue by back ing away from it. If it backed far enough-clear around the world-it might really meet the Issue-wrong end to.

But it doesn't even back fast enough Before it has backed clear around, the issue is dead. Then it begins backing away from some other issue.

Mr. Bryan-whom we believe to hav peen the honestest man at the St. Louis convention-is, we repeat, a true Bourbon Democrat. We admire his perverse cussedness. He can't help it. He's built that way. But how about the rest of the

Democracy-the other wing, which is on top again? It is backing, too-but in another

If you can succeed in driving a jack ass forward, you may drive him along some certain road. But when he backs, you can't tell where in the mischlef he will get to.

The Palmey - Davis - Hill - McCarren Suffey-Belmont aggregation backs one way-into the tracks of the Republican party. Mr. Bryan and some of his friends are backing off into oblivion. That is the difference.

#### NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWER

As we noted two weeks ago, the 'New Nation" of Dayton, O., has sus peeded publication and turned over its ubscription list to the Erie "People" after an existence of less than a year The financial statement printed in last week's issue of the latter paper should serve as a warning to comrades who contemplate starting new Socialist pa pers while those in existence are all struggling against bankruptcy. During the brief period of its existence, the "New Nation" received \$2,047.87 for subscriptions-representing a circu lation of about 4,000 conies; it received also \$294.91 for advertising, \$297.36 in payment of shares of stock, and \$369.16 from other sources-a total of \$3,009.30. On the other side of the ledger stands \$2,663.39 for printing (in-cluding paper, composition, and press-work), \$378.92 for postage, and \$120.07 for salaries (no one got rich out of it, evidently), making, with some other small expenses, a total of \$3,785.15. Two comrades who had a little money and a great deal of pluck have so far borne the deficit of nearly \$800-but there was a limit to their purses, if

not to their faith. Now that's a sad story. But it's a true one. And it has a meral. The capitalists have learned the lesson long go. The moral is this: If you expect to do good work, if you expect to do it without excessive waste, if you expect even to secure the existence of your enterprises through times of spe When at least a dozen of the existing Socialist papers have been secured a regular firculation big enough to make them pay expenses (say 20,000 copies each), it will be time to think of start ing new papers in new fields.

Socialist members of city councils scattered over the country, and may expect more within a few months should keep their eyes on Milwaukee and read the "Social Democratic Her-ald." In the Issue for June 19, for instauce, is printed the text of an eight our ordinance introduced by Comrade Heath, which may well be used as

The Seattle "Socialist," replying to Local Omaha's manifesto against the

"Its defect, as a criticism of the Chi cago platform, is the failure to discrim inste between the period and economic motive of the Declaration of Inde economic motive of the Constitution of cago platform makes no reference to the constitution. The people who framed the constitution were a differ ent economic class from those who is represented the hind holders and rising capitalists and was explicitly and defin itely afraid of and opposed to democracy. It was made to be a fetter of the spirit of liberty and self-govern ment which found expression in the declaration.'

The suggestion is one worthy of care

### A MONTH'S WORK IN RUSSIA.

During the month of April the So cial Democratic Party in Russia dis-tributed 102,350 copies of a May Day manifesto, 30,400 copies of a special manifesto against the war, and 4,900 other pamphlets. Besides this the other pamphiets. Besides this the Jewish Socialists gave out 182,000 pieces of literature, mostly in Yiddish. When it is remembered that all the work of printing or importing revolutionary literature and distributing it has to be done secretly and under heavy penolities of the law, this is a record that should serve as an inspire. record that should serve as an inspir ing example to the comrades in the United States, who have so much bet ter opportunities, as well as being far less handicapped by poverty than are our brethren in the Tsar's dominious.

"Do you believe that the rich tly getting richer?"
ad to." answered the New York CLOSE THE MILLS. Take your choice." The workers submitted. All winter and spring they went on, seldom getting more than three or four tax. Parker and Davis and Hill and locarren and containty getting richer? "I used to," answered the New York tax collector, "until I observed the figures submitted from year to year by tax. Parker and Davis and Hill and Washington Star.

## ALL THE OUESTIONS ARE ADDRESSED TO YOU.

By Horace Traubel,

not nequainted.

I do not refer you to a political con

vention. I do not refer you to a book To a system of economics. To leaders To spokesmen. I refer you to your

to be interpreted. You must speak the nearest speech. In the letter and

spirit of our recognized neighborhood

For the world is anxious for answers

For answers equal to questions. For answers of vitality to vitality. For

answers of honest facts to honest con

sequences. For answers straight from causes to effects. For answers direct

Who could answer for you? God

could not answer for you. Your neigh-bor could not answer for you. Nor any creed. Nor any coul. Ner any candi-

date for office. The landlord could not

answer for you. Nor any evil nor any good. Nor any hate nor any love. You

must answer. You must answer. You must answer for the candidate. You

must answer for the landlord. You

answer for all evil and good. You mus

answer for all the creeds. All effect

If you are willing to answer yes for

all, all right. But if much that is re

ferred back to you finds you unwilling you must sternly answer against it

survival. You who are the workers of America. You who are the real

arbiters of industrial experience. You

who are the real makers and singers

of the earth. Nothing evil can sur

vive your answer if you answer right

If you answer wrong no convention can save you. No guardians, no nu-

thorities, no customs or dogmas, car

save you. You are lost if you answer

wrong. You are saved if you answer right. The spheres give you answer for answer. You must not refer the puzzles of the economic world to the

stars for an answer. You must refer

swerer. Your divine flat will bring

peace to the earth. That only peac

which comes under the guarantees of justice. That is why you must an-swer. Why all the questions are ad-

them to yourself. You are t

finally is your effect. All effect com

must answer for the master. You

self. I refer all the strikes to

If you fail to answer who can succeed in answering? The great public questions are addressed to you. Not And until I hear your answer I know you. to your party. Not to someone acting Not to the priest of your re ligion. Not to the priest of your re-ligion. Not to the feader of your social set. But to you. To you. And you must answer. The answer of your party cannot be substituted for your answer. The answer of no hireling of an institution or a caste can stand for your answer. Your voice must be heard. Your unmistakable and unequivocal voice. You may answer wrong. You may answer right. But you must answer bonest. The fate of the world hangs upon your answer. You can save your world or damn your world...You can sneak your evasions into a palace or nail your affirmation to a cross. Every other man in this world looks to you for your answer every other man's answer. What is the time of the day? Answer. What is the task of the day? Answer. What is the hope for to-morrow? Answer. What will you do when the cruelty of the social world tempts you? Answer, What will you do when the justice of the social world appeals to you? Answer. What do you think when you see men oppressed by fratricidal prosee men oppressed by fratricidal pro-prietorships? Answer. What have you in you to do in the face of the brigandage of an interest-bearing, pro fit-bearing and rent-bearing world? Answer. Is not a change necessary? Answer. Is not a change imminent? Answer. Whose duty is it to help on the change? Answer. With what weapons and through what agents and towards what immediate results? Answer. God! Do you think you can shuffle and shrink? Answer. Answ The whole of things as they have b and as they are and as they must be call upon you for an answer. Do not point to someone else. Do not put the questioner off with half answers. Ac-

cept the challenge. Answer. An-You come back to me with questions of your own. How will you answer? I do not say. I only say that you must answer, Religion asks. You must answer. The state asks. must answer. The parties ask. must answer. Interest asks. asks Profits ask Wages ask Starvation asks. The tenements ask. You must answer. All the property of the earth asks. You must answer. And all its poverty. You must answer. All the bad laws ask. Law itself asks. The rich man who steals and spends asks. You must answer. The poor man who works and walts asks. You must answer. When you get up in the morning and eat half a breakfast your half breakfast asks. You must answer. When unleisured wives ask. When the unborn children you cannot afford to have born ask. You must answer. Yes, answer. Answer in tones that mean something. And then other questions will be asked. Questions within a man's self which only the man hears. These, too, you must answer. For these are the most imperative of all. The sacred interior questions which root man in true soils of latent idealism. You may believe you can escape them. But they come back. And no flight can bear you away from them. They go with your life. are inevitable factors. They are life itself. When these questions are asked

THE LABOR PARTY

ers If I. as one on the spot, supple

ment what you will receive by press

who is probably the best-hated man in existence by the Victorian workers.

He it was who introduced the Coercion

Bill to crush the railwaymen's strike

of May, 1903, and in many ways op-pressed the workers by legislation of

a repressive and reactionary type. In

men when he returns and takes his place in Parliament.

"Because the rallwaymen voted

largely with the Labor candidates and gave them the necessary balance of votes to return them, Irvine, in his Reform Act, of last year, introduced

clauses disfranchising all state em

ployees as ordinary citizens and pro-viding for their special representation by giving railway employees the right

to elect two to the Legislative Assem

bly, and, jointly with other public servants, one to the Legislative Coun-

"The Upper Chamber is an elected

ma fiftaen candidates were nomi

body under the new act now in oper

nated for Legislative Assembly on b

half of the railwaymen, two of whom

two are elected by very large majori-

"In the late Parliament there were

the three for railwaymen and public

were eleven pledged Labor men, in the new are eighteen, so, allowing for the

reduction of electorates by a third, the

Labor men are more than twice as strong in the new House as they were

in the late Assembly.
"'Justice' readers will be wondering

whether Labor men in Victoria are in

holding propagandist me larly and on Sunday even

service. In the late Parliament

cil, the public servants electing one c

their own behalf to the Assembly.

is the first time anything like true So

cialism has been systematically advo-cated by any candidate in Ballarat. "Similarly in Bendigo, David Smith IN AUSTRALIA. Tom Mann writes as follows in Lon a blacksmith, secretary of the Miners Association, a distinctly avowed So don "Justice" concerning the Labor party in the Australian state of Vic cialist, was yesterday returned for toria which made cosiderable gains in he recent legislative elections:
"It will probably interest your read-Bendigo West.

drased to you.

"In a country electorate running up to Ballarat, another active Socialist propagandist, Chas. McGrath, was re cablegrams concerning the Victorian elections which took place yesterday. turned by a large majority for Gren ville. By cables I see you at present have Mr. Irvine, the ex-Premier of Victoria,

"The Labor party program does no pledge a candidate to clearly-defined Socialism, and two years ago only a small minority were Socialists; now none of the members of the Labor Party or officers, oppose Socialism nearly all defend Socialism, and more than half are alive to the economic sit-uation and are keenly anxious in dohis absence he has been re-elected without opposition, and he will get a lively time at the hands of the Labor in the newly-elected Labor members, whose names are: Hy, Scott Bennett, Martin Hannah, Harry Beard, Robert Solly, Chas, McGrath, Frank Anstey David Smith, J. W. Bil dergast, Geo. Elmslie, J. Lemmon, W. Colestina, Ed. Warde, F. Bromley, E. Wilkins, T. Beazley, A. R. Outtrim, D. Gaunson, and G. Sangster, an un-pledged Labor man.

"The first ten of these, as given, openly and cheerfully declare for So-cialism; the next four or five defend it if attacked; and the remainder are with the advanced men every time with the vote, though they do little to openly advocate Socialism. "All admit that this is a remarkable

change for Victoria, which has been counted the most backward state in Australasia. "I fear they will not send a delegate

to the International Congress at Am were not merely Labor men, but clear-ly-avowed militant Socialists, Robert Solly and Martin Hannah, and these sterdam, perhaps not even an officially prepared report, but it may truthfully be declared that there is no movemen in Victoria developing at anything like the same rate of progress as the Socialist move 95 members in the Lower House, in the new there are 68 only, including

"The May Day resolutions actly like those supported by the S. D. F. at home and on the Continent; the speeches were quite as true to the In-ternational note, and the enthusiasm of the audiences was entirely satisfac tory."

### IN THE TSAR'S PRISONS.

The "Tribune Russe" has just received from an absolutely trustworth the following horrfble story fr whether Labor men in victoria are any genuine sense class-conscioua. Some are, but many are not. The Social Democratic Party in Melbourne is a straight-out, class-conscious party, holding propagandist meetings reguthe following horrible story from Russian Poland, with a request to communicate it to the Socialist press: In March last 1,200 searches were made in Lodz, resulting in the arrest of 400 persons. Of this number 170 were taken to the prison in the town of Kallich. Life was made impossible for the political prisoners, and by way of pretest they had recourse to a "hunger strike." After four days of "revolt," the prisoners obtained some important iarly and on Sunday evenings always filing the Queen's Hall, holding 1,400 people, in the center of Malbourne, and the organising secretary of the party stood as Labor candidate for Ballarat West, and was returned yesterday by a substantial majerity. This

concessions, but the prison authorities soon set to work to violate their promises and to re-establish the former condition of things. The prisoners, moreover, were deprived of their daily exercise in the court yard. The authori-ties next did their utmost in the most systematic way to excite the ordinary prisoners against the politicals. eing able to provoke a conflict be tween these two elements, the officials divided the ordinary prisoners, sending the more intelligent to another pris on, and serving out spirits to the more brutalized. When the latter were suf iciently drunk, the authorities incited them to "go for" the politicals, but ddly enough, even though drunk, the

risoners refused to obey.

Not being able to provoke a mass: All the masters and shaves. All the superiors and inferiors. All the people who have everything and all the peo-All the cre of the political prisoners by this method the officials had recourse to ple who have nothing. All those wh live for the working of others and all those who work for the living of others. All the tired people who crawl to work to get more tired. All the serf were introduced into the prison. Large quantities of spirits were distributed, and when the soldiers were drunk, the order was given to "chastise" the pochildren. All the useless luxuries. All the labor fears. All industrial uncer-tainty. I refer all to you for your anliticals. A terrible massacre then tool Politicals were struck with were stamped upon, and their with swer. If you want them to last you will answer yes. If you want them to stop you will answer no. If you think our civilization can stagger along eyes put out. Several were suspended from the ceiling by cords and then struck with sticks. One soldier the arms of two political pris much farther under this burden you will answer yes. But if you think civ-ilization must be given a chance to survive you will answer no. The conacross his knee, as one breaks a stick. This frightful massacre went on from half-past seven in the evening till two the next morning on the night of June ers are lights and shadows thrown in 18-19. Seventy-two prisoners were re ere and there to vivify your pictore moved to the hospital. They present-But the picture itself must be the work ed the appearance of a horrible mass of bloody and formless fiesh. But this was not all. The director of your own soul and hands. I do not se to allow you to answer in foreign tongue. You must answer in the lingo of your street. You must not speak a language that needs

of the prison visited the hospital in order to insult the sick and dying. One of the latter who had had an eye put out, an arm broken, and the other rendered useless, received a blow in the face at the hands of the director There were many attempts at suicide The wounded refused the attention of the doctors, preferring to die as quicksible. The prisoners refused These facts, unfortunately, are not

isolated. Similar proceedings are re-ported from Kovno, Kiev, St. Peters-burg, Odessa, Yakoutsk, and other places. They are part of a regular system instituted by Plehve, Obolenky, Bobrikov, & Co. It is right that the abomination

committed by the myrmidons of the Tsar in their rage and chagrin at be ing unable to suppress the spread of revolutionary feeling should be made known to all the world .-- London Jus

### "SMALL GIRL WANTED."

By Guy Williams.

It was a hungry looking man that gazed at this sign. He was a textile worker and out of work, but that does not distinguish him from the four Kensington district of Philadelphia, who are also out of work. But he was more rebellious than most of them and the sign "Small girl wanted," seemed to make him angry. "There's always work for the small girls," he growled, "but it keeps the man busy hunting jobs and the kids doing the work. If the blank dash bosses would give the men work, the children wouldn't have

That's just like you wage slaves You curse and kick all the year round at the "bosses" for not running the mills right, and then on election day you vote for them just as if they were ous best friends. The boss class are selves.

If you don't like to see the little children forced to slave while you hunt for a master, you will have to run the mills yourselves. Then you will run them right-for yourselves, for the us-and benefit of the workers and not for the profit and benefit of the idle mill

As long as you are satisfied with the private ewnership of the mills, mines, railroads, factories, etc., you will have to put up with child labor and all other evils arising from the system of production for profit—capitalism. You will suffer from lack of employment until you get sense enough to vote for system under which a few won't have the power to let you live or to

to take the medicine they give youchild labor along with the rest.

"I never voted for child labor" you say? No. but you voted for the capitalwho produce the biggest profits for

The boss class give some of their profits to the campaign funds of the Republicans and Democrats for you know that these parties stand for the "business interests." The "business interests" want child labor and they The capitalists want good profits and throw workingmen into "bull pens." You fail to see the between your interests and those of your masters so you vote for your master's interests. You get skinned and starved, while the capitalists fatten on your folly—and the profits. Child labor-will last as long as capitalism lasts.

Vote with the party of the working class—the Socialist party. As long as you merely curse and growl against Wake up! Think! Vote for the full

hild a chance to study and play. Capstarves the man and works th class? Think it over and answer on Election Day.

#### ONE OF THE MEN HIGHER UP. "So you are attending to your per and interests instead of joining in nd trying to save the country,"

"I am," answered Senator Sorghum "But don't you feel that you ough! to help?"
"Certainly not. It isn't my business
I am one of the fellows they are sav
ing it for."—Washington Star.

#### Our . Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

"Human nature" has several other characteristics besides being "opposed to Socialism," as our friend, the enemy, is wont to say. It refuses (after a decent interval) to perish with hunger in sight of food. Hence a strike in the neat-packing industry, with its center in Chicago, where 20,000 famishing workers, who for years have been pil ing up wealth for the Armours, Swifts. Cudalys, and others, are out for the "living wage," which they have never yet secured. And with them 20,000 others in various minor meat packing

It is a strike against a reduction of wages, involving a cent per hour, so parrow is the margin on which these hunger-tortured wretches exist-ed, that the difference of a cent prob-ably means life or death to them. At any rate, it was the last straw. They are now out, and the contest between empty stomachs and the capitalists' dollars is on. \* \*

The outcome will be interesting, though there is little doubt but that these wretched people will be crushed back in sullen despair into their hideous dens, after an exhibition of "lawessness" that will afford the capital ists all the excuse they need for ing vigorous measures for their repression," and for the maintenance of "law and order."

But that they have rebelled at all is a hopeful sign. It may give the Socialists the long-destred opportunity to teach the only way out of the fes-tering mass of misery and want that exists under the shadow of a mighty food reservoir, to which it is boasted that the armies of Europe must first make application before they can march, and which sends provisions by the millions of pounds to the utter-most ends of the earth. Whatever the intellectual capacity of theses suffering people may be, there is no doubt, however, that the Chicago stockyards furnish an indictment against the damnable system of capitalism that cannot be paralleled elsewhere on the face of the earth.

A Washington dispatch says: "One

of the most sensational cases in the Department of Justice came to light here when it became known that in B. Childers, United States Diswhen it became known that Willtrict Atterney for the territory of New Mexico, who was appointed in the closing days of the Cleveland administration upon the recommendation of powerful trust magnates, and who was retained in office by Presiwho was retained in office by Presi-dent McKinley and President Roosevelt, is charged with acting as an attorney for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. in a suit in which that corporation was sued in the courts of New Mexico for violating the Sherman Anti-

Trust Law." While Childers may be grafting at both ends, what about the appoint-ment of Mr. Paul Morton, a director of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., as ing to jump on a little trust tool down in New Mexico and close their eyes to the big fellow in the official family? This thing of making fish of one and flesh of another is quite amusing.

Social Democratic Herald. The "Young Democracy" is therefore thing of the past. The Southern politicians want offices, and from whose hands is indifferent to them Since Bryan could not give these, they renew the old combination with the Therefore the trust gentlemen of New York were in a position to dic-tate platform and candidates. Thus we now have again two "conservative parties," between which no difference can be discerned with the naked eve. and both of which are absolutely dom-inated by the trusts. As a matter of professional politics, nowever, the new combination may not be a had speculation. The wealthy and respectable Democrats, of the Whitney and Grover Cleveland type, who turned their back on the party under Bryan's rule, now most probably will join it again. It will gain people with money, and so will have a full campaign barrel. Mr. Belmont, the New York banker, is its starve you, according to their financial backer, and he can surely get pleasure—or profit.

You get what you vote for and while you are so dumb as to vote for the inmay also go over to the Democratic camp. In any case the capitalists may be satisfied, whichever party triumphs. The nightmare of a Populistic and half-Socialistic "revolution" which half-Socialistic "revolutio American politics has returned to the old rut.

And we like this showing. The sooner the workingmen of this country learn "where they are at" with the Democratic party, the better. And there are many voters outside of the proletarians who cannot be content with present conditions, and must look around for another party which take into consideration their troubles and their aspirations. The People's party has vanished. The "Young Democracy" has followed after. The Social Democratic Parfy now remains ocratic Party now remains as their only hope. And in this lies the satisfaction in this latest change. There are plenty of people in this country who carnestly believed in the reformation of the Democratic party, and would have voted for it if they had been given the opportunity. They have now learned better, and must see the hopelessness of going any further on this path. What is now left for them but to join the Social Der Iowa Socialist.

Democratic platform as adopted by the St. Louis convention, Gov. Cur mins of Iowa, in an interview said be mins of lown, in an interview said he would go into the campaign and make his stump speeches this fall on this issue: "That the Republican and Democratic platforms are alike; both are pledged to a revision of the tariff; which party do you want to do the revising?" The Governor had better be vising?" The Governor had better be careful lest he let the cut out of the

Shortly after the publication of th

should happen to find out that there is no essential difference between the two parties and that "the executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole capitalist class"?

It would be laughable if it were not so tragic to look back over the history of this country and note how often the people—the great body of workers
—were divided into two or more camps
and set to balloting against each other over questions or "issues" in which they had not the remotest interest.

The Public, Chicago. The "true inwardness" of the Par-

ker nomination is pretty fairly re-vealed, if revelation were necessary, by the types of "safe and sane" men who gathered for consultation at New York this week. There was McCarren, the regularly employed politician of the Standard Off trust. There was Mc-Lean, the Democratic side-partner of the Republican "boss," Cox of Cincinnati, who especially represents muninal monopolies Lined up behind these was August Belmout, who represents Wall street corruption in particular and all high-class "graft" in general. And over all was Guffey, the Pennsylvania Railroad's Democratic politician, who presided. McCarren and McLean don't count for much; but with the assistance, of Belmont of Wall street, and Guffey of the Pennsylvania Rallroad, Judge Parker's interests as a candidate are not likely to suffer from lack of "safety and sanity" as the plutocratic interests regard "safety and

The Crisis, Salt Lake City.

For thoughtful and prayerful read-ing, we would like to suggest the following Scriptures to our Democratic friends, who stood on the Chicago plat-form in '96, and who are now whoop ing it up for Cleveland's tool, Mr. Par-

"For it is impossible for those who are once enlightened and have tasted of the heavenly gift and were made partakers, and have tasted of the good word of God and the powers of the world to come. they shall fall away, to renew them in unto repentance; seeing they crucify unto themselves world to come the Son of God afresh and but him to

an open shame."—Hebrews, vi, 4—6.
"When the unclean spirit is gone out
of a man he walketh through dry places seeking rest, and findeth none then he sayeth, I will return unto my house from whence I came out; and when he is come, he findeth it empty. swept and garnished. Then goeth he spirits more wicked than himself and they enter in and dwell there; and the last state of this man is worse thau the first. Even so shall it be also unto this wicked generation."-Matthew. xii. 43-45.

"While they promised them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption; for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage. For if they have escaped the pollution of the world, they are again entangled therein and overcome, the latter end is worse for them than the beginning. For it had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness than after they have known it to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them. But it has happened unto them according to the true proverb: The dog is turned to his own vomit again; and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire."-II. Peter, ii, 19-22.

### SOCIALISM IN SWEDEN

The Norwegian Socialist Party held ts congress May 23 to 26 at Drammen There were 194 delegates present. The report of the party showed that the past year was one of the most rapid growth in the history of the party. Ninety-one new organizations united with the party, which now numbers 347 organizations, with 19,800 members. At the last election four delegates were elected to parliament with 24,526 were elected to parmament. Socialist votes. The municipal government of Christiania has 14 Socialis members in its council. These, however, are able to accomplish little as they are faced by a compact majorit; of 48 reactionaries. There is a Woman's movement connected with the party with 450 members. A monleip gram was adopted, containing the fol

lowing:

1. Continuous development of popular schools, having in view the attain ment of universal education for all children (the expense of all instruction to be paid through taxation).

5. Municipal libraries and baths. 6. The regular municipal budget be increased by the addition of a sum to be applied to the creation of a fund to supply work for the unemple and for temporary assistance of

same as well as contributions to the treasuries of the unions, 7. Abolition of the contract system 8. No new establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors and the greatest possible restriction and taxa tion of those existing at the pre-

From "Vorwärts" we learn that the liberal labor movement is rapidly dy-ing out in Norway. One of the oldest liberal unions, that of Drammen, by a vote of 102 to 3, decided at its last g eral meeting to unite with the Social Democratic Party.—International So-

#### cialist Review. WILLING SUBJECTION.

The direct aspect of the traged; of woman is that her efforts at emancipation find their bitterest oppor from their own enslaved sex. Mo woman in the mass does not yet want the ballot. She does not want her rights. She wants to be let alone so long as she can find a man to-keep her, and she looks sullenly at the woman who has risen to the light as one, not who would help her, but who would rob her of her slave privileges and give her nothing in return. Franklin H. Wentworth.

eareful lest he let the cat out of the bug. It will never do to let the workingmen know there is no difference cialism may claim some credit for helping between the Republican and Democratic parties. How in the world will the capitalists be able to keep the places.—Erie Peeple.

#### IMPRESSIONS OF A SOCIALIST.

#### The Labor Vote Bewildered by the Similarity Between the Platforms and Candidates of the Old Parties.

the "full dinner patl" was an important factor in our political campaigns. The honest workman was urged to

vote the Republican ticket because the Republican party kept up the tariff which protected the manufacturers, and if they were "protected" and could go on making heaps of money. the workman could go on working, and his dinner pall would be full—as long as the Republican party remained in It was generally understood that the

campaign contributions, of course.

Only a few weeks ago a writer for one of the Beston papers spoke of it as the "veiled peril of the labor vote," and he, being a good Republican, evi-dently expected to see this "veiled thed and placated and promthat always looked after the "busin interests" of the country. For thus it had always been.

But, now, strange to say, very little, if anything, is said about the full dinner pail to the working people.

The Presidential campaign is platforms have been written for great political parties; but instead of rowlses of a full dinner pall the working people hear only of "shut downs," reduced pay and the laying off of workmen by the thousands in-all the great "trustified" business centers.

Instead of a full dinner pail many now without any pall at all, and others, will employed, find their din-ner pall but half full and no time to

"How is it." ask the labor leaders. "that we cannot count this year on a respectful hearing before election day? How is it that the politicians are not worried over the effect that hard times

To begin with, let the honest work man sit down and think what a trouble It must be to the trusts—what a dread-ful misance it must be—to have to worry about the labor vote and spend money certailing it this way and that. For, of course, the trust magnate's inaccount of John, though he has to pre-It is vexatious and ridiculous in the

extreme to have to study how to cap-ture the vote of a man who can be brought to his knees at once by a threat of dismissal.

There ought to be some better waymatter which way John votes-provided, of course, that he votes for one of the two great parties—and having reached this conclusion the trusts have set to work with their usual energy and farsightedness to "arrange mat ters" in this "safe and sane" fashion.

#### Take Blame for the Dirty Work

In doing this the trusts have had in thing more substantial than promises, namely, the politicians. It stands to reason that they should in time grow weary of these costly "go-betweens," these active but avaricious partners in unboly deals between the corporations and the legislative powers of the Com-

The politicians, besides taking all the blame and doing all the dirty work | him as much as a full dinner pail for the corporation interests, always looked after the labor vote. There is knowing how Honest John might looked after the labor vote. There is knowing how Honest John might looked after the labor vote. There is caroline Pemberton, in Philadelphia

It used to be that the argument of cast his vote if a politician were not be "full dinner pail" was an importing a close at his elbow whispering in his ear threats of loss of employment and promises of full dinner pails for the near future.

If things could be so arranged that it would not matter how John voted so long as he voted for one of the two great parties, what a saving of trouble and expense this would mean.

#### No Promises Held Out for Votes.

The politician would be out of half and be dismissed or have his pay reduced and it would not matter at all. even in the midst of a Presidential

Now it really looks as if the all-powerful and far-seeing trusts had suc-ceeded in their plans and reduced John's vote to a matter of very small importance indeed. No promises are now held out to John

as a reward for voting the right ticket. If he resids the Republican platform he learns of nothing to his advantage except that if he breaks the law he

cought to be punished. This is all right enough, John thinks, but indefinite. What if he keeps within the law and is very, very good, will be be reward-ed? The platform does not say so; the do not say so; the

do not say so.

On the contrary, if actions speak
words, then the trusts have declared in very plain language that John is not entitled to any re ward, no matter how good and indus trious and self-denying he may be.

#### What the Damporats Have Done.

Thousands of men out of employ without means of livelihood because mills have closed down or moved for better wages and shorter hours. There-John turns to the Democratic

the two parties so that there is hardly

any difference between them.

The Democratic nomines for President is a very respectable Judge, who has been carefully selected for the place by bankers and trust magnates. The n fince for Vice-President is a millionaire trust magnate himself, and owner of vast coal lands, where union labor is detested and lower wages paid to miners than anywhere else in the The respectable Judge was one of

seven to declare in April, 1903, that an eight-hour law for public employees in the state of New York was unconsti-

#### L ttle Difference in Principles.

The Democratic legislatures of the South have all refused to pass any law restricting child labor in cotton mills. A Democratic representative from Georgia in the national Corgress was successful last winter in defeating the national eight-hour bill, the Georgia manufacturers having flooded him with protests against the bill.

Even Republican newspapers now assert that there is but little difference between the "principles" of the two great parties, except that one is in and the other cut and the other out, and the one that is out is hungry for spoils and offices.

So there stands Honest John-look-ing for work and with the ballot in his band-between the two great political camps, and neither of them offering

### He Is Going to Vote the Socialist Party Ticket.

### "THE PUBLIC".

(Continued from page 1.)

New York. The Lithuanians in the 4tockyards are gathered in by the Na-tional Butchers' Union; the Bohemian tailors, by the National Garment Workers' Union. Of last year's half Edition labor union recruits, two-thirds were drawn from these under millions.

## The Immigration Ring.

On the other hand, the greatest employers in the hand—the coal trust, the steel trust, and the railroads, who use millions of these cheapest laborers and strike back at the union by bringing n fresh millions of immigrants from Europe. "The immigration ring" is steadily gaining notoriety. In the nine months ending March 31, 1904, one hundred and thirty thousand immi-grants have poured in from Austria-Hungary alone. Though these immigrants make the slums in our cities steel-mill managers, just as the Italians are to the railroads. Their immigration is unquestionably stimulated and unnatural. It is promoted by the English ship trust and the Hungarian government, the other two members of the ring. While in Chi-cago the union organizers are spoiling the immigrants for employers by teaching them to demand higher wages, the ring in Europe is gathering more lumingrants through thousands of more immigrants through thousands of agents who are paid so much a head to send peasants over to replace and dethe newly unionized immi-

### Strike-Breaker Bureaus.

The free American citizen must have a job. To supply him with this job and protect him from the unions, the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, in February, 1904, started an John R. Walsh, president of the Chi-Employers' Association is starting a bureau on an even larger scale. "This bureau," Mr. Job told me, "is to supply workmen for every trade in Chicago. It will have an office of its own and will cost thousands of dollars a year. It will be advertised at first among workmen in all the shops of our many thousand sympathizers, and so soon as the workman begins to understand that a card from this bureau helps him far more than a union card when he applies for a job in any of the shops of our two thousand inem-

thousands to our bureau. As we g on we will keep the record of every man in strike time and in peace from year to year. The loyal man and the steady will, of course, be the one pre

ferred." "And the man who constantly interferes with the employer's business by talking unionism?" I asked.

"That man will have no show with derstand," be continued, "we do discriminate against union men-" "And yet is it not true," I 'asked,

"that the unions will all cry down your bureau?"
"Possibly," he answered, "for they

run bureaus of their own."

### No Blacklist - Oh, No!

From this a conclusion is easily reached. The blacklist has an ugly sound; the employment bureau is to take its place: It is to be the feeder of the open shop. Through the open-shop and the employers' bureau the non-union man is to be a "loval Am ican citizen." Through the a "capitalist retainer." "traitor to the working classes."

In either case he is a member of the employers' public.

Even Clerks Join

### On Labor's Side.

At the bottom of society's pay-roll, dde by side with the day laborers of Chicago, are the thousands of male clerks whose earnings average from \$10 to \$12 a week. To organize these unconscious members of the working classes both the employers' associa-tions and the unions are now striving. The employers have adopted a novel method of educating the clerks to loy-

America, in February, 1994, started an complement bureau, and now others have been formed in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit, Boston, Syracuse, and Worcester. In Chicago the Employers' Association is starting a bureau on an even larger scale. "This bureau" Mr. Leb side me. "This chines, and reconciler of Republican-

teriously and wonderfully made. The Chicago bankers subscribe for thorin the morning, exhorting him to be loyal and patriotic. The hig manufac copies, and another who took over two

ousand for his cierks. \* Meanwhile the National Clerks' Un ready been organized. Over half the postoffice cierks, hundreds of cierks in postomee cierus, hundreds of cierus in the railroad offices, all the telegruph operators of the Postal Telegraph Company and over half those of the Western Union are now members of unions.

Another group of Chicago's public Another group of Chicago's pusher fast following the same path, is takes directly from the professional classes. The one thousand skilled draughtsmet who draw building plans and have sai aries of \$40 a week and apward, have been organized by John Fitzpatrick the deep-wored, broad-chested, black smith, who has organized eighty-five thousand men and women in Chicago It seems inevitable that just-as the ship captains have gone into the Fed eration and are allied with the stok ers of their ships, so these men who plan buildings will soon be allied with the hod carriers around them.

#### The Teachers, Teo.

Another professional group, and this the most important of all, is the Feder-ation of Public School Teachers, in-cluding three thousand women out of the fifty-two hundred who teach school in Chicago, Their salgries average are fast going into other lines of worl where greater returns are to be had The number of graduates from the Chicago Normal School three years age was 250; this year it is seventy.

There are less than three hundre teachers receiving \$1,000," said Mis gate, "and there are two thousand who ought to get it. It is a disgrace that positions so important to the city should be so poorly prid. Some years ago we started our first agitation, and the Mayor recommended to the Board of Education that our salaries be raised 25 per cent. We then first felt the lining up of labor and capital. Cer tain members of the Board, who are closely in touch with the large money-ed interests, opposed the mayor's rec-ommendation. They granted a 10 per cent, instead of a 25 per cent, increase and even this was soon after cut so that now we are no bettier off than we were before. We are fighting now in the courts and will get our rights seoner or later."

"Have you never struck before?" I asked her.
"No," she replied, "because the time

when we were most aroused was in the summer vacation of 1900, when we could not have struck if we wished to. Had the school been in session then I think that a strike would have been called. We are making our fight in the courts. We feel that we are fighting not only for ourselves, but for the bet-ter education of the peoples' children. We are affiliated with the Chicago help we are striving to make the man agement of the schools more demo cratic, by making the Board of Edu-cation a body elected by the people. When this proposal was put in refer endum to the voters of Chicago, they endorsed it by an overwhelming ma jority. We stand not only for more democratic, but for more progressive methods. We have urged continually that the schools instead of being lef empty in the evenings, be used as neighborhood social centers, as they have been so successfully used in Nev York. This means enorm

### passing a bill at Springfield to op the school at night." Unconscious Alignment.

"Were the teacher's ready to join the labor union?" I asked her, and she an

mote it. We have begun already by

swered:
"We did not know that we were joining the labor union. It was sim ply the intural response to demands of the moment."

So the teachers are lining up with

the scrub women in their buildings and the labor union public is to direct the education of Chicago's future citi zens. These groups make powerful ad-ditions to the labor public, the more so because, unconscious of what they were doing, THEY WERE DRIVEN SIMPLY BY THE EVOLUTION OF DEEP NATURAL PORCES. \* \* \*

#### The Class Struggle. So far each side has given most

its energy to organizing, with these results in Chicago: To-day the Chi-rago Employers' Association has over two thousand members, representing \$150,000,000 in capital, it is backed by the greatest financial interests; it i controlled by a board of one delegate from each local association, and this board virtually controls the labor opinion of Chicago employers. On the other side of Chicago's four hundred thou-sand active voters, two hundred thou-sand have disappeared into the union, and one hundred thousand more are union in their sympathies. But flow a they are beginning to educate, and two public opinions are arising—distinctly class-conscious and fundamentally hos-tile. This hostility is primarily eco-nomic, but as in Chicago the desire to get money has swallowed up all other desires, so this hostility, beginning over the sharing of money, is swiftly broadening and deepening, becoming social as well as economic. THE STRIKE IS BECOMING THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

### NOT A STEADY JOB.

Dispatches from Nebraska City Neb., state that Mark Morton, brothe Neh., state that Mark Morton, brother of Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, took a striking fireman's piace when the packing house employees walked out and "shoveled coal at 10 cents an hour." If Mark could only be forced to do that work right along nobody would find fault, but in merely playing scab for a few days shows that he is simply observing the family tradition to Injune union labor whenever possible.—Cleveland Oktizen.

-Ask for the union label when you buy cioties, hata, cigara, tohacco, bread, or any-thing cioties.

## ILL HOUSED, ILL CLOTHED, ...... ILLEFED, OVERWORKED.

By Alberta Montgomery.

school or have begun prematurely, when quite little, their bread-earning,

and the worn, bungry-looking father also slave away in their weather

stained, insufficient clothing. Regula.

"meals" would be too long an inter-ruption to these men, women and chil-dren, and so a plece of bread is hastily

swallowed, with cups of strong tea a

"You just have bread and tea for you dinner, don't you?" I asked some girls

"Whiles potatoes!" they truthfully answered. This is also the diet of the

Finally, overwork never ceases, bu

is kept up forever at a febrile pace Agricultural laborers get off the easi

est with their ten hours a day of heavy

est with their less hours a day or neavy work, but you see weavers sitting in alriess holes at their hand-looms often from six in the morning to ten at night; women bowed and bent over needlework all the hours of the light,

with no breath of air, often for a few

but are titled with a boundless hope

ers which no enemy can destroy.

cruel civilization cannot quite stiffe the

of neighbors in poverty, the power of

endurance, and the faith in life which

make these people great.

Let me conclude in the words of Wait Whitman: "Faith is the antisep-

tic of the soul-it pervades the commo

trusting. There is that indescribable

freshuess and unconsciousness about

mocks the power of the noblest expressive genius."

Grey Friars, Ireland.

in illiterate, person that humbles

ringing laugh of youth, the tenderne of family love, the boundless kindne

Let me say, then, that even

of the grave.

the grave.

intervals to relieve the great tiredness

This is the condition of the workers, while the ragged children are either the poor (synonymous terms), all over the civilized world. At is strange to think that this disease should manifest itself in the same way in places so apparently different as your big American cities and the Irish country-American cities and the fram countries aide from which I write. But the four descriptive terms which head this article apply in both cases, and if I should describe what I daily see here, it would only be too familiar to town readers the other side of the water Certainly Irish hovels are outwardly not very like New York tenements, but they are like in being unwholesome, overcrowded, and unfit for hu man habitation. Under the first head bere. I am not even speaking of the world-famous Irish cabin with the pig in the undst of it. No, I speak of the nominally prosperous villages of the Ulster, counties, where agriculture lourishes and the farmers anyhow are better off than clsewhere

When we come to the crux of the matter—in short, when we come to the laborers—what do we see? Disgraceful wretchedness. The man of family does not make more twelve shillings (three dollars) a week, out of which he has to pay one shilling a week for a house, which it is almost too painful to describe. In the agri-cultural laborer's home there are never more than three rooms (often only two) the kitchen and one or two bedrooms. There is almost always a big family of children, and boys and girls are crowded up together, sometimes two girls and two big brothers in the same bed. This sounds exaggerated, but is true. Then the roofs and walls are cracked and let the rain through. the chimney smokes, the wet comes in pools through the uneven mud floor, there is constantly a bad smell at the back of the bouse, and there is no attempt at sanitation. All cottages are not like this, but I should say that the majority in a village are so. As Irish Laborer's House Bill was brought before the British parliament this session, but it was a perfect farce in the way of legislative help and relief, and though grants and bonuses have been lavishly voted lately for landlords and

In these hovels the inhabitants dress, the brave tidy ones in patches, the reckless ones in rags, and the women sit working all day in patched-up bodiers, old torn skirts, and have fret.

### ON THE SEASHORE.

There are times when I stand upon the \_\_\_\_\_sen-shore.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_And gaze away seawards to where the

heavens and the waters meet; But the mind stops not with the eye, But pierces with case the unreal barrier 'Gainst which the eye bents so help-

lessly; And as unlike that optic, the mind Refuses to be bound within certain prescribed limits and additions.

So its range of vision ever widens Until it embraces the whole world of my life; Sees through darkness as through light

And views the past as clearly as the present.
This is life's an eidoscope revolved
And memories of the past brought back;

The great cities through which I have wandered,
With their teeming thousands of poor humanity.

And their sin, their sorrow, and their Now-my Godly christian friend give thine imagination swing.

And as thy keen fancy follows mine
Even quicker than the lightning's aash
Let no false bigoary stand between.

But let the reflex of my mind fall pure upon thine own.
ise we now the smoke canopy of

some great city And gaze upon her shame? Behold! The gilded spires of a thous

Surpliced priests in boly vestments do raise their voices high, And tellyto Him of peace on earth And geodwill 'mongst all nen. Yet beneuth ...e shadow of that great

steenle Grim poverty reigns supreme; Within the sound of the pre-

Lewd dicense holds her away;

et pile
The workers huddle in foursome dens.
Thou knowest well God's kind abund;

tures, want? Contrast thee new That palace grand of the rich man's

riot.
With the rotting hell of his white wage-siave; Observe the snung content of fortune's choice, Mark well the wailings in poverty's

drones, And the deformed souls of the sons of The well-groomed borse; the ill-cared

The o'er fed dog, and the nigh starved See thee now

Nee thee now
Yhat lost woman of the street?
Form and image of thine own sister,
Whose poor body with fires as hot as
hell doth burn,
And within whose eyes the devil himself doth lurk.
Take up that ragged urchin of the Take up that ragged archin of the

and strangely impish eyes.

and strangely impish eyes.
The succent, wrinkled, wenzened face,
Stanger the brain and throw the mind
into confusion.
Now the shades of evening fall;
The hour-horn tells the workers free;
The gaping laws of a miniature hell
Belches forth its human flood of men
and women.
Weated, dusty, worn, and wan.
Into the chilly streets.
Hell shrieks unto hell;
Flood mingles with flood;
The city street becomes the banked

Crippled men, pregnant women, de formed youth: e-starved hearts, anxions eyes, and careworn faces; Hopeless lives, stunted bodies, and

shriveled souls Homeward bent. The very weaver without a decenshirt.

The tailor without a decent cont; The cobbler wears no well-made shoe The builder calls no house his own; The miller hungers for want of bread, Whilst maying the baker starves for

want of work; Tired labor afoot doth trudge, Idlers ateam doth go. Luziness choice foods doth take,

Waste sinew ge.s the siops and dregs And at night upon a pallet of straw or chaff The worker lays his weary bones Whilst upon a bed of the softed down Stretches the limbs of the idle drones All these things flash before the vision of the mind.

Bitterness, like a lump in the throat does choke my very life. The heart grows and and heavy,

The eyes grow hot and molst, The blood tingles in the vein like li-And within my puny frame there is straining and aheaving
As of giant struggling to be free.
And I groun aloud for poor Humanity.

-William Cunnane

### A SLIGHT SET-BACK IN ITALY

In Reggio Emilia it seems that our comrades have had a defeat at the municipal elections. The strength of the party, and the number of interests which they were obliged to attack, brought about a combination of the latter in opposition to us, and succeeded in inflicting a narrow defeat on us tiow far our opponents, who are very mixed crew, will be able to anything remains to be seen. In the menatime, we must be prepared for set-backs of that nature. Our nover-saries are naturally not going to let us walk in, anyhow.—London Justice.

### CLARA ZETKIN PROSECUTED.

Our contrade Clara Zetkin is to be presecuted by the German government. In speaking at Bresiau upon the government's policy of truckling to Russian autocracy, she quoted the well-known lines of Schiller in "William Tell," where political assessination is held up as the sacred right of wake:
See the wasteful lives of the idle ly to a higher court of justice.

> -The "labor leader" who shrick against union men going into politics is usually concerned that his monopoly in that respect shall not be infringed. Eric People.

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#### STRIKE INCIDENTS.

& Striking Mest Worker Talls of the Sort of Men the Swifts Ale Hiring to Act as ' True American Heroes" a la Ellot.

To the Editor of The Worker:called this morning at the headquar ters in Kearney, N. J., of the members of Butchers' Unions Nos. 348 and 349 who are on strike against the Swift Packing Company, and the first thing that I saw was a copy of The Worke of last week. It occurred to us that if we wished to accomplish our pur-pose, a true report of the incidents cidents-of this struggle, publish or accidents—of this struggle, published in a paper which represents our class, would help us more than anything else. The capitalist papers have storiously unfair, distorting and twisting the reports until they have absolutely no truth in them. Comrade John F. Murphy, Business

Agent of Local 210 of Newark, who is handling the strike, has succeeded in keeping the men together, and fore Swift Packing Company recognize the union in place of the in-dividual when it came to conferences on strike matters. At first the bosses were very stiff and did not propose to treat with the union at all, but would take back certain men among the strikers, provided they would have individual conferences with them.

Now as to the incidents which have occurred. On arrival at the headquaroccurred. On arrival at the headquar-ters one of the first men I met was a brewery driver, who had a load of six kegs of beer for "Jim" Hand, who runs the bar, and six cases for the Swift House. One of the godfathers union, Comrade Clifford, a mem ber of Stationary Engineers No. 68, was there and inquired where the six ses were going. To the Swifts," was the answer.

"Well, that may be all right," says Jim Hand: "but part of that load cancome here and the rest to the wifts.' You can take the whole load

"All right," said the driver-who, by way is a union man and a Social-"The six cases go back to the brewery.

Two other houses that had hereto fore been fair to the strikers sent beer to the Swift House, and the members of the union, who are mostly Poles. inmediately put these two houses upon the unfair list, with a fine for any member patronizing them. Here is an illustration of the un-principled methods of the exploiters

and the sort of men they get to do their dirty work. Among others, they have imported from New York a "genthenian" who was dismissed from the New York police force, before he had filled the necessary probationary per-lod, for extorting money from the un-fortunate victims of our grand capitalist system-the poor girls who are forced to the streets in order to live. A queer thing to be dismissed for; but to the credit of the police force, this particular individual is repudiated by every member of the New York and Kearney forces who knows him, he having served a term in Sing Sing for his actions. This "importation." David Beedle's greatest acquisition up to this time, is engaged in piloting a lot of strike-breakers (who, by the way, are armed with dirks, clubs, and pick-handles), to and from their headquar-

ters at the Swift House.

David has also found a friend in the Judge ta poor substitute for our good friend, Alton B. Parker, whom the capitalists think so much of that they have given him the nomination for President on the Undemocratic ticket) who, when applied to for a warrant for an Italian strike-breaker on a charge of assault, refused to grant it, simply saying the strike-breaker had an absolute right to discharge his re volver, as "it was reported that son one had thrown a stone," although absolutely no evidence to that effect had been presented. Evidently the Judge gets his evidence on one side through private channels and is unwilling to receive any evidence at all on the other

The packers have now begun import ing negroes from New York to take the places of the strikers in Harrison A HOT STRIKER.

### WHICH WILL YOU DO?

To vote the Republican ticket this year is to endorse Republican Peabody and approve the deportation of peace-ful workingmen. To vote the Demo-Steunenberg and approve his "state blacklist against union men." To vote for Debs and Hanford is to vote against industrial war and for human

The Social Denoratic Party of New York is identical with the Socialist Part of other states, the difference of name be fag due to the requirements of the election

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### GREAT REVIVAL ON JEWISH EAST SIDE.

Conference of Societies Launches Enorgetic and Systematic Campaign-Joseph Barondess Reminated for Congress - B. Felgenbaum Chesen as Organizer.

A very inspiring revival of the So cialist political movement is now tak-ing place among the Jewish workers on the lower East side. Preliminary to this revival there was

for some time a mushroom-like growth of various progressive societies. Young men and women organized into bene-ficial and educational clubs—the natives of some city or district in the old country generally uniting in one so-ciety—and all of these organizations gradually developed a more and more radical spirit. Many of them became attiliated with the "Arbeiter Ring" or Workingmen's Circle, the Jewish sick and death benefit organization, which

and death benefit organization, which thus had a phenomenal growth.

For a long time the old party "war horses" attached but little inportance to these organizations. While recognizing that, being based on the benefit system, they had a greater stability than our party branches and purely propaganda clubs on the East Side have had, which so often grew up sud-denly and as suddenly perished, yet many of the old Socialists doubted the seriousness of their professions of rad-ical principles.

But this pessimistic view seems not

to have been well founded. Upon a call from the party comrades in con-junction with the Jewish daily "Forward"—which paper is now energeti-cally supporting the party—about forty societies, with an aggregate member-ship of 4,000 persons, sent delegates

to a campaign conference.

The meetings of this conference have been very enthusiastic. And the enthusiasm is of a reliable sort, because it emanates from societies that are certainly here to stay. It became manifest that there is a good superstructure of principle on a solid mate rial foundation.

The first act of the conference was to vote to engage a staunch party man as an organizer for the First Agitation District, for the express purpose of building up the party organization in the Jewish quarter, the conference undertaking to pay the organizer's salary of \$15 a week through the campaign. B. Feigenbaum was chosen for this

This awakening enthusiasm for or ganized party Socialism, not merely for vague radicalism, is not confined to the conference, which merely reflects the spirit now prevailing in the ranks of the Jewish proletariat. Socialism is in the air.

There are optimists who predict that

the first Congressional victory to be gained by the Social Democratic Party will be here in the Ninth District in this campaign. Others say, Let, us rather work and deserve victory and leave room for joyful surprise but not for disappointment.

One thing is sure, activity will not be wanting. The army of house to house propagandists is being organized, with captains and lieutenants in every assembly and election' district. Every voter will be reached by sys-tematic work and the propaganda will be in constant touch with the needs of the day

At the last meeting of the confer ence, held on July 21 at 209 E. Broadway, the hall was packed with dele-gates and onlookers. The enthusiasm was such as simply compelled Joseph Barondess, in spite of his earnest plea to be excused, to accept the Con-

gressional nomination.

The campaign is now in full swing and hopes are as bright as the recent

developments are surprising.

East Side comrades should watch the "Forward" for announcement of meetings to form neighborhood companies of workers, and should respond to

#### PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Experience shows that if you try it in earnest, you can sell from 20 to 100 oples of The Worker at every openair meeting. On an average, you can sell at least caough to, pay for the whole hundred, and give the rest away places where it is impracticable

The 6th and 10th A. D. has been buy ing 100 Copies of The Worker and 10 of the "Volkszeitung" for EACH of its weekly street meetings, and succeed ed in selling them ALL.

As these are "rock-boltom" prices, we must ask that CASH ACCOM-PANY ALL ORDERS. This office has to pay eash for white paper, em ployers' wages, postage, and other ex-penses. A Socialist business cannot be run on faith, hope, and charity, any better than other businesses.

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# PARTY NEWS.

National. RESULT OF REFERENDUM.

The referendum on the platform and the trade-union resolution adopted by the national convention at Chicago has resulted in their endorsement by the party membership by a vote of 5.770 to 549 and 4.908 to 1,189, respectively.

July 20 was fixed as the day for closing the vote. The returns from Alabama, Arizona, California, Mis-souri, and Texas did not reach national headquarters till July 21, those from Wisconsin not till July 22, and from South Dakota July 23. These are, however, included in the statement given. Their omission would not have changed the result. The vote by states was as follows:

| Platform. |      | Trade Unio |            |
|-----------|------|------------|------------|
|           |      |            | Resolution |
| Yes.      | No.  | Yes.       | N          |
| Ala 67    |      | 60         |            |
| Ariz 95   | 2    | 83         |            |
| Cali 419  | 39   | 318        | 12         |
| Colo 212  | 28   | 167        | 1996       |
| Fla 110   | . 1  | 97         | J          |
| Ga 10     |      | 9          |            |
| Ill 574   | 75   | 521        |            |
| Ind 173   | 1    | 129        |            |
| I. T 40   |      | 39         |            |
| Iowa 149  | 10   | 107        | 4          |
| Ras 210   | · 24 | 187        |            |
| Ку 51     | 10   | 49         |            |
| Me 65     |      | 61         |            |
| Md 4      |      | 1          | 10         |
| Mass 305  | 33   | 268        | 114        |
| Mich 67   | 23   | 51         | :          |
| Minn 180  | 46   | 156        |            |
| Mo 330    | 6    | 304        | 1.0        |
| Mont 96   |      | 34         | 100        |
| Neb 38    | 88   | 46         | . (        |
| N. H 67   | 1    | 62         |            |
| N. J 221  | 41   | 205        |            |
| N. M 26   |      | 25         |            |
| N. Y 634  | 17   | 570        | •          |
| N. C 1    |      | 1          |            |
| Ohio 375  | 8    | 273        | 1          |
| Okla 224  | 17   | 193        | . 3        |
| Ore 75    |      | 70         |            |
| R. I 25   | 2    | - 22       | 400        |
| S. D 42   |      | 35         |            |
| Tenn 29   |      | 21         |            |
| Tex 109   | 2    | 104        |            |
| Utah 41   |      | 9          | P. 1       |
| Vt 26     | 2    | 27         |            |
| Wash 317  | 59   | 226        | 13         |
| Wis 356   | 14   | 341        | 2          |
| Wyo 40    |      | 37         |            |
| 5,776     | 549  | 4,980      | 1,18       |
|           |      |            |            |

CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will open the national campaign of 1904 at Indianapolis on Thursday, Sept. 1 in Masonic Hall, West Washington street. As Indian-apolis is in Comrade Debs' native state, and is also the home of Fairbanks, the Republican Vice-Fresiden-tial candidate, the occasion promises to be a noteworthy one. The Indianapolis comrades say they will make the meeting a rouser and locals in sur-rounding counties will take a hand.

Other campaign dates now arranged for Debs are as follows: Sept. 5 (La bor Day); Erie, Pa.; Sept. 6, New York

City; Sept. 11, St. Louis. At New York and St. Louis big demonstrations are being arranged.

Ben Hanford, the Socialist Vice Presidential candidate, is now dated as follows: July 29; Barre, Vt.; July Burlington; Aug. 1, Rutland; Aug.
 Springfield; Aug. 3, Bellows Falls;
 Aug. 4, Putney; Aug. 7, Danville, Ill.;
 Aug. 9, Springfield, Ill.; Aug. 10, Mt. Olive, Ill.; Aug. 11. St. Louis, Mo.; Aug. 12, Popiar Bluff, Mo.; Aug. 13, Memphis, Tenn. He will spend the remainder of August in Arkausas, Texas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota, filling dates at the most important points in these states before returning

Dates have been accepted for John Spargo for his Western tour by Locals Cleveland and Toledo, O., Rockford, III. Dubuque, In., and Omaha, Neb. CONVENTION REPORT.

The printed report of the nationa convention proceedings is now ready and all orders will be promptly filled. Locals would do well to see that cloth-bound copies are placed in all public libraries and reading rooms, and every party member should have one. The book contains 330 pages of reading matter, and besides the report proper has the following: Portraits and biographical sketches of Debs and Hanford; Appendix, consisting of names and addresses of delegates. party platform and constitution, state and municipal program, resolutions adopted by convention, rules of con-vention, names and addresses of naional committee, state secretaries and Socialist press, Socialist vote of the world and United States. Prices-pa-per, 50 cents; cloth bound, \$1, prepaid. SPECIAL NOTICE.

During the past month the National Secretary has received a number of in-quiries from comrades in different parts of the country about various private enterprises claiming to be ope ating in the interest of the national or ganization. Upon referring the matter to the National Quorum at its meeting of July 9-10, the National Secretary was instructed "to notify Socialis comrades through the party press that the party has absolutely no connection with any insurance, gold mine or other

nmercial scheme." Since the Quorum meeting the Na ional Secretary received by mail what purported to be a "certificate for 50 shares in the capital stock of the Tucker Co-operative Homestead Min ing and Milling Company" and issued to "National Socialist Party of the United States," and accompanied by a circular letter issued by the company under date of June 14, 1904. The National Secretary promptly returned the certificate, informing the senders that "the national party did not subscribe for the same and the company had no authority from the National Committee of the Socialist Party to Issue a certificate in the name of the Nationa Socialist Party."

CAMPAIGN FUND National Secretary acknowledges the following receipts for the National Campaign Fund; Half-day's pay contribution—Jas. 8. Smith, Ill., Lists 375, 377 to 380, 408, 420, 443 to 445, 464, 472-7, 483-4, 493 to 495, 500-6-440, 404, 41.24, 48.34, 49.31 10, 44.05, 500-0 9, 707, 537, 584.96; J. F. Nash, Mian, Lists 1223-31-40-52-86, -30.00, 3104-7-13-15, 840.53; E. B. Latham, Tex., Lists 2419-23-25-27-45-48-50, \$10,50; W. B. Küllingbeck, N. J., Libra 1570, 1037-44, \$12; J. W. Higgins, R. L. \$11,39; Louis Marquardt, Wyo., Lists 3070, \$15,40;

J. A. C. Menton, Mich., Lists 1134-68-00, \$0.30; J. W. Martin, Colo., Lists 282-07, \$18; W. C. Green, Fla., Lists 337-38-39-42-45-40, \$29.54; J. Stmon-son, Tenn., List 2502, \$17.22; W. E. Pelsey, Me., Lists 907-19, \$4.08; Wm. H. Plerce, Mont., Lists 1418-47, \$8.73; J. J. Jacobsen, Ia. Lists 619-20-62-63-78-04, 700, \$22.38; Edw. Gardner, O., Lists 1964 to 1980, 1965-6, 2000-40-40-55-63-64, \$40.35; E. Thomas, Wis., 50c.; G. Strickland, Ind., Lists 546-53-65. \$14.80; E. Elford, Utah, List 3022, \$1.50; E. E. Martin, Wash., Lists 3490, 2557-59-67-78-83-94, 2603-10-18-21-22-30-36, \$34.95; Thos. E. Will, Kas., Lists 31, 775-83-85, 810-16-18, \$12.55; Albert Ryan, Ariz., Lists 232-4-5, \$17.35; T. E. Palmer, Mo., Lists 1312-17-18-20-25-29-33-34-38-40-41-45-46-47-48-80-55-56-57-50-07-70-71-75-93, \$57-05; Sam'l Lovett, S. D., Lists 2389-69-22-65-68, 2401-3-18, \$25.05; Fred E. Irish, Mass., Lists 908, 1005, \$2.30; J. Anderson, Vt., Lists 2469-73, \$3.92; Virgil A. Wilson, Local Pfaffrown, N. C., \$5.50; P. Bisson, Local Knowles, Cal., \$14.75; C. Simon, Local Memphis, Tenn., \$8.65; Harry Hart, Local Columbus, Ga., \$7.25; E. Goldberg, Montreal, Can., for state of Maine, \$1; J. W. Davenport, Local Bayfield, O., \$2.55; C. B. Ruth, Local Haistend, Kas., \$2.48; J. U. Ehlert, Local Carpenterville, III., \$0.30; John C. Lehner, Local Olivette, Mo., \$4.75; R. D. Gate, Brookfield, Miss., 50c.; prelously acknowledged, \$728.70; total, \$1,238.47; Other donations-A. L., N. \$1,238.47; Other donations—A. L., N. Y., \$1; U. S. Barnaley, Morseli, Mo., \$4.25; J. H. B., St. Louis, \$2; J. W. Weodruff, Montgomery, Ala., \$2.15; Harry T. Smith, N. Y., \$2; Mary Stocks, Moab, Utah, 50c.; Ole Arelson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, \$1; Robt. Wadell, Chicago, \$1.50; Mrs. A. Banford, Blaine, Wash., 50c.; J. L. Hoover, Knoxville, Tenn., \$2.25; Brig. Birch, Calder's Park, Utah, \$2; previously acknowledged, \$121.50; total, \$140.65; grand total, \$1,379.12.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE. The National Secretary is prepared o furnish the following campaign literature to state committees, locals, or

individuals; 1. Four-page leaflet, "Who Is Re ponsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30c. a hundred postapid; \$1 a thousand, by express, purchaser's expense.

2. Sixteen-page booklet, "What
Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben
Hanford—8 for 25c.; 20 for 50c.; 60 for

\$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$8; mail and express prepaid.

3. Sixteen-page booklet, "Debs' and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with portraits and biographical sketch-

es—same prices as preceding; orders may be divided between the two. 4. Four-page leaflet, "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs—500. for 75c.; 4,000 for \$1.25;

3.000 for \$3.50. 5. Jewish pamphlet, by B. Feigen-baum, "Workingmen Next!" with na-tional platform in Jewish; 32 pages-single copy, 5c.; 50 for \$1.80; 100 for \$3, prepaid.

Campaign Literature Combination: "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs; "The Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by Geo. D. Herron; "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford; and "Speeches of Ac ceptance" by Debs and Hanford usual price, 35c., all five for 20c., prepaid.

7. National Platform, in leadet form with portratits of Debs and Hapford-500 for 75e.; 1,000 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.50; prepaid. The same in German—500 for \$1, or \$1.50 a thousand. In Bohemian—500 for \$1.15, or \$1.75 a thousand. In Polish—500 for \$1.35, or \$2.25 a thousand.

Campaign Buttons: Debs portrait Campaign Buttons: Debs portrait buttons—3c. each; to parfy organiza-tions, 10 for 25c., 60 for \$1. Debs and Hanford buttons—5c. each; to organi-zations, 12 for 50c., 30 for \$1. Connecticut.

A general meeting of the Connecticut State Committee was held at 746 Chapel street, New Haven, on July 24. Delegates representing eight locals pere present, besides the State Treas-

A. B. Cornellus, who was elected to the office of State Secretary by the convention in May, being unable to continue the work of the office on account of ill health, the committee after some discussion of the feasibility of removing the office to another city, decided to leave it at New Haven for the present and W. E. White was requested to take up the duties of State Secretary again for the present.

All communications intended for the Connecticut State Committee be sent to W. E. White, 229 Exchange street. New Haven Officers of locals will please take notice and also watch the columns of The Worker for an-nouncements from the state office dur-

of the S. L. P., one Jaeger of New York City, on New Haven Green, Mon-day evening July day evening, July 25. The subject, which was proposed by Jaeger was, "Resolved, That the Socialist Party is not a Socialist Party." The discussion was conducted on Jaeger's part with the usual misrepresentation and abuse and he especially injured his cause by his undisguised hostility to trade un-ions. The crowd hissed his anti-union sentiments roundly, while Fieldman was frequently applauded. About 800 ere present.
Sel Fieldman is to speak in Mystic

on Saturday evening, July 30. Local Mystic has invited L. E. Whiton of New London to debate with a repre-sentative of the Socialist Party. Mr. Whiton is the head of the Whiton Machine Co. of New London, and stands in the position of making his em-ployees sign an agreement that they will join no union, while at the same time granting union hours and union wages. He also attracted considerable notoriety by giving wide circulation to a pamphlet exposing the union spy ethods of Corporations Auxiliary Co. of Cleveland. He has political as-pirations and publishes a weekly pa-per, the "Binnacle," to advertise his ideas of organized capital and organized labor. He is quite a favorite with the trade unionists of New London, and has addressed the unions a namber of times: In 1903 he ran indepen-dently for the legislature, and received 1,124 votes for representative, nearly being elected by the active assistance other frade-unionists. In the event of Mr. Whiton's acceptance of the caolenge of Local Mystic to debate the question, "Resolved, That Socialism is just, necessary and destrable," the readers of The Worker will be informed of further details. The State Com-

mittee has voted to co-operate in mak-Ing the necessary arrangements.

The Connecticut State Committee at

its meeting Sunday had a letter drafted protesting against the constitutional rights in Governor Peabody and General Bell which was sent to Fresident Roose, relt and the Associated Press for pub-lication. The letter appeared in full in the New Haven "Palladium" of Tuesday, July 26.

Ohlo.

The work in Ohio is progressing well Speakers on the regular circuit work report very good meetings with large crowds.

In spite of the large number of unemployed men, the collections are not below the average of last year and the interest displayed is much greater, as the workers are experiencing just what the Socialist speaker said they would The chances of employmen are being cut down and many factories are shut down completely, and men who are fortunate enough to have a job are living in constant fear of hav-ing their wages cut.

The Central Committee of Local

Cleveland announces with joy that it is out of debt and that funds for the present campaign are beginning to come in rapidly.

#### Here and There.

We are glad to see that there has been some response to the call made by the "Socialist" of Seattle for much-needed help. The paper was obliged to miss one week, but has come out, though in reduced size, the fast two weeks. In the last number it is aunounced that it "will positively contipue publication, even if we have to reduce it to a postage-stamp in size; but we expect soon to have as large and as good a paper as ever." It is to be hoped that the comrades everywhere who appreciate the need of a brave, clean, intelligent party paper in the Far West will not allow it either to die or to continue in its present inadequate form. The address is 116 Virginia street, Seattle, Wash., and the subscription price is 50 cents a year or 25 cents for six months

The police are at the game of inter-fering with Socialist street meetings again-this time in Democratic Chicago. But Socialists are hard to squeich. Even in sleepy old Philadelphia Socialists will put up a fight for free speech; and in Chicago, where fighting always takes precedence of eating—well, before Mayor Harrison gets through with it, he'll wish he hadn't tried.

In Santa Barbara, Cal., the police are trying the same game, but the comrades propose to keep up their street meetings just the same. Gustave Theimer, well known to the comrades of New York and especially

of Richmond Borough, is doing good

work as travelling organizer for the Amalgamated Glassworkers. Comrade Gidney of Lynn got 200 copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado." Within four days he had sold eighty-thirty-two in one day at a shoe factory. He expects to use an-

other 200. The state picnic of the Socialists of Wisconsin on July 17 was "a whooping success." Over 10,000 people at tended, representing many towns in different parts of the state. Katayama, the Japanese Socialist, was one of the

The Terre Haute "Toller" says: At lesst 700 people congregated at Eighth and Main streets last Saturday night to hear Mother Jones discuss the out-rages in Colorado. She spoke for two hours, graphically depicting the horri-ble conditions that exist in the state controlled by the Citizens' Alliance. A collection of about \$20 was taken for

the benefit of the strikers.

Jack London, the brilliant young author, spoke for Local Oakland last week. It may not be generally known that London is a thorough-going Socialist.

### New York State

At the Etate Committee meeting on July 26, Comrade Spargo presented his resignation, on account of his expected absence on a western agitation tour. The resignation was accepted. U. Solomon was seated in place of Courtenay Lemon, whose term had expired Notice of the election of Fred Schaefer As member from Kings, in place of Comrade Lackenmacher; was accepted. A charter was granted to a new lo-cal in Gowanda.

A communication was received from the California State Committee, asking support for a resolution orging that Comrade Debs be immediately sent into Colorado for propaganda. The committee did not c sary or advisable to take any action.

The Secretary was instructed to make an urgent demand on the Na-

tional Secretary for Comrade Debs for one week in this state during the cam-The State Secretary toported that tour was being arranged for Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, and that he probably have August Klenke of Er

Pa., for the rest of September. He

was authorized to engage Dan A. White of Massachusetts for a tour in Octo-The committee appointed to bring The committee appointed to bring about a reorganization in Queens reported that a meeting would be held Saturday night, July 30, in Broadway Hall, Broadway and Seventh avenue. Long Island City, to talk matters over with the comrades of Long Island. Spargo and, Chase were appointed and authorized to prepare and have printed campaign loafiets.

The Secretary was given power to have Comrade Debs' leafiet, "The Mission of the Socialist Party," rearrang-

sion of the Socialist Party." rearranged with the name of the Social Democratic Party and the Arm and Torch on it published as a campaign leaflet

He was also authorized to have 5,000 copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado" printed with the party name and emblem upon the front cover, to use at meetings in this state. Local Rochester took 500 copies of Hanford's "Labor-War in Colorado and straightway began to sell them on the street, with good success, selling 100 in four evenings. An order for 100 caples of A. A. Lewis' "Socialism Explained" was next decided on, Comrade Moses writes that George Rocke

"People" as follows: "The Socialists of this city are jubilant over the nomi-nation of Judge Parker on the Democratic ticket, for the prevailing senti-ment indicates a large increase in our vote this coming election. Unlike the bombastical Teddy, Parker does not

#### New York City.

On Saturday evening, July 30, a spe cial meeting of the General Committee of Local New York will be held in the Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, to consider the situation of The Worker and devise ways and means to build up a better circulation for it in the city. While this is technically a meeting of the General Committee, it is hoped that all party members who can will attend and offer suggestions or information for the Committee's guid-

ince. Comrades Lichtschein and Nathan presided at the last meeting of the General Committee. On motion, the words, "that Morris Steltzer was considered a scab," were ordered ex-punged from the minutes of the pre-ceding meeting. It was voted that delegates of districts which had not yet complied with constitutional re quirements be seated for this meeting only and instructed to inform their districts that these requirements must be complied with before the next regu-lar meeting.

Thirty-one applicants were admitted

o party membership. withdrew.

Four delegates were seated from the ith A. D., two from the 12th, and one from the Annexed, Br. 1.

was accepted.
State Secretary Chase's proposition regarding engagement of Franklin H. Wentworth was referred to the Execu-

The Executive was instructed to me a leastet in English and German on the Slocum and other disasters.

It was decided that the great Debs meeting be held in Carnegie Hall on 10 cents be charged, and 50 cents for platform seats; also that Comrad Herron be asked to preside.

six months were elected as follows: City Executive—Obrist, Lane, Egèrton, Edwards, Ehret, G. Kelley, Licht-schein; Credentials—Stahl, Gillis, Hoh-mann; Auditing Committee—Tetzner, Ramm, Wolf; Grievance Committee Cassidy, Lichtschein, Bartholomew, Levin, S. Solomon; delegate to State Committee, U. Solomon; Organizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Na-than; Treasurér, Ortland; Controller, Edwards; Sergeant-at-arms, Paulitsch. Dressler, Kalman, and Nathan were nominated for Financial Secretary and election laid over to next regular meet ing. Comrade Solomon gives his serv ices as Organizer gratis, but reserve the right to employ an assistant.

listricts, which were, on the whole satisfactory.

It was voted that at all mass meet

ings arranged by the local, only the local be allowed to sell literature. At Tuesday's meeting of the Executive Committee there were present Ed wards, Ehret, Lichtschein, Meyer, Mie lenhausen, Nathau, Obrist, Ortland Solomon, Spindler, Staring, and Van Name; Egerton was excused, and Kelly and Lane absent without leave

The Organizer was authorized to en-gage Sol Fieldman as a speaker at \$20 week. Reports of agitation districts were

get to work. Yorkville-Comrade Greulich will peak in the Turn Hall, Aug. 22, on existing conditions in Switzerland; over 300 copies of Hanford's pamphlet sold street meetings being held in 28th and 30th A. D., but handicapped by lack of spackers; intended to hold meetings next month in all districts; Kranken Kasse has donated \$100; advised that other districts errange meetings for

Greulich.
Harlem-Open-air meeting every Saturdsy at One Hundred and Twentyfifth street and Seventh avenue; will hold meetings at One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue; Sunday evening lectures in Colonial

eptember.

Bronx-One street meeting a week now being held with fairly good at tendance; captains elected in all elec-tion districts; this system found very

with good attention and considerable literature sold; prospects bright, but handleapped by lack of funds and of suitable hendquarters. The Organizer reported having en-gaged Carnegie Hall for Debs meeting

will be allowed; pintform will sent 600, boxes 200, main hall 2,620; comrades must push sale of tickets and get posters placed. Ordered that no agitation committee

Decided that bereafter the City Ex-Organizer Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following haif-day's pay

Sirelson, \$2; L. Becker, \$1.50; William Babitz, \$1; A. Palsky, \$1; S. Lipsky.

Wm. Karlin, \$1.50; H. Hollman, ... L. Berliner, \$1; J. Kapplowitz, 50c.; to 11th A. D., on account of List 1700-

11th A. D., on account of List 1763— F. Necsius, \$1.25; Geo. Brown, \$1.50; Morris Princer, \$1; total, \$3.75. 14th A. D., List 1703—B. Bannert, \$1.50; U. Solomon, \$1.50; Alex, Seitz-man, \$1; Frederick Seligman, \$1; Simon Rosenbloom, 25c; Hugo Al-bert, 50c; Jahlus Koeilu, \$1; Jo-scph Grubitzer, \$1.25; Heary Weuke, tade Moses writes this George Rocwer has done good work in Rockinster, as design manually large meetings and getting good sitention. A number of subscriptions for The Worker were taken at his meetings.

Local Boffalo will meet on Sunday, Aug. 7. 3. h. m., in Washington hal. Courade Early writes to the frie Lesshner, \$1; W. Bierbrauer, \$150; C. Capitalism is hauging itself as fast as it can; don't get impatient.

even make the pretense of being friend to labor."

The 21st A. D. having elected four delegates and being entitled to but three, Comrade Egerton voluntarily

The resignation of John F. Handlon

Sept. 6, and that an admission fee of Committees and officers for the nex

The roll was called for reports from

briefly as follows:
First-Decided to nominate Joseph Barondess in Ninth Congressional Dis trict; B. Felgenbaum engaged as Or-ganizer; bright prospects for campaign.

Second-Edw. Meyer elected as dele gate to Executive; members working well and prospects good. Murray Hill-No reports; urged to

Hall will be resumed the first week in

good, especially for distribution of literature. West Side-Many outdoor meetings

on Sept. 6: rental, \$400; no standing

olicit funds outside its district.

ontributions to the campaign fund in 4th A. D., List 1763-M. Gillis, \$6; D.

50c.; S. Islove, \$1; S. Zechnowitz, \$2

throw of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we declare that it is the purpose of the Social Democratic Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers buder existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conditions and to appear the property of the conditions and to prove the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their increass.

thus always aiming at the over-

As immediate measures for the precent relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby, bringing nearer their ultimate tripuph, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; for public industriates the unemployed; equal suffrage independent of the unemployed of the union fundation of the protection of trade union fundation in cases of strikes and boycotta; prevention of the use of the militia to break strikes; the aboiltion of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange; the free administration of fusities; proper initiality and reference may be under the public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange; the free administration of fusities; proper initiality and reference meaning to the advancement of the interests of our class.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are request-ed to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distrib-

FRIDAY, JULY 29 FRIDAY, JULY 29.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Chas. Franz and S. Edelstein.

14th A. D.—N. W. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Chase, Edw. Meyer, Jacob Pankin.

20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-fourth street and East End avenue. Speakers, Algernon Lee, L. D. Mayes, A. Abrahams.

23th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-sixth street and Avenue A. Speakers, I. Phillips, Alex. Rosen, Fred Panlitsch.

ASTURIDAY, JULY 20.

35th A. D.-S. W. corner of Wendovet and Third avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, Edw. Cassidy, I. Sackin. MONDAY, AUG. 1.

MONDAY, AUG. 1.

9th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Fred. Krafft, L. D. Mayer.

11th A. D.—S. W. corner of Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, S. Edelstein, Thos. J. Lewis, Jaçob Pankin.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-first street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred Paulitach and L. H. Harris.

Paulitsch and L. H. Harris.

TUESDAY, AUG. 2.

5th A. D.—N. W. corner of Christopher and Bieceker streets. Speakers, Chas, Franz, Ed. J. Lewis, O. W. Foennies.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Ninth street and Avenue B. Sprakers, A. W. Josephson, Jac. Funkin, J. Whitehors, S. W. Josephson, Jac. Funkin, J. Whitehors, S. W. Josephson, Jac. Funkin, J. Whitehors, Street, between Sch. A. D.—Party-second street, between Sch. A. D.—Party-second street, between Sch. A. D.—Party-second street, between Sch. A. D.—One Hundred and Porty-eight street and Willis avenue, N. E. corner. Speakers, I. Phillips, Edw. Cassidy, L. H. Marris.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twentleth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, S. Edelstein, J. C. Chase..

16th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers. Wm. Karlib, Fred Paulitseh, Chas. Dobscenge.

16th A. P.—N. W. corner of Sixty-third street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes, Alex. Rosen.

21st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and First street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, I. D. THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

22d A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Lexington avenue. Speakers, Chas. Franz. L. A. Harris.

15th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, L. Sacklib, A. Abrahams, Ed. J. Lewis. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, I. Sackin, A. Abrahams, Ed. J. Lewis.

FRIDAY, AUG. 5.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, A. W. Josephson, J. Fox. Fred Paulitsch.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Second avenue and Tenth street. Speakers, J. C. Chase, S. Edelstein, H. Havidon.

28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-second street and Avenue A. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis, I. Sackin.

30th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-sexing the second street and Avenue A. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis, I. Sackin.

30th A. D.—Theil avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, L. D. Mayes, A. Abershams.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Theiry-elighth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, J. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-elighth street and Wullis avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, I. Sackin, Edw. Cassidy.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn. Open-air meetings will be held as follows under the direction of the Social Demo-ratic organization of Brooklyn: SATURDAY, JULY 30.

Brondway and Floy WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3. Droste and Schnefer. Hond and Wyckoff streets. Speaker, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

Plushing and Throop avenues. Speakers, Dawson, Ruck, and Young, I Nevins and Warren streets. Speakers, chaefer and Pelser. THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Broadway and Lafayette avenue. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17. Warron street and Tard avenue, Speakers, Hehringer, Mackenzle, and Pelser.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.
Fulton street and Albany avenue, Speakers, Marr and Dawson.

SATURDAY, AUG. 2).

### By Frank Fisk.

Work while 'tis day with a'll your With a'll your mir'd such main. With all y in mag'd succession. While, Work who I be saired ful day's length, This might's tenth pelectain. That Weekers have their own just rights, Full withe for their tall. Uplift the Torch and shed the light.

Array year criss ere all b set.
For this our ribiteous eries.
Here the our ribiteous eries.
Here they crid you now a the heat,
If we would all be free.
Upill the Torbil Procease year p.v. Upilli il. Torrili Procesies your p wer, That all the world may ec.! Brooklyn, N. V.

we need 16,000 new the children to put The Werker on a safe basis. Win You get us ONN, this week?

-OF THE-

# STATE PLATFORM

Social Democratic Party of New York. The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reallings its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Notalist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States. In entering upon the campaign of 1004, the Social Democratic Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its strongle against explications of the party in the strongle against explications. The comparatively analinumber of capitalists own all the means of westith production and have appropriated all the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Through this Sconomic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the absolute control of our legislatures and course, our press and our schools, and all other organs and powers of, our public life, while the working class has been reduced to a state of unprecedented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the acterized our state government under the administration of both old parties.

There is but one way to free labor from this state of subjugation—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people. There is the comparison of the collective ownership by the entire people. There is the comparison of the collective ownership the collective ownership by the entire people. There is the comparison of the collective ownership to accomplish it—the working cleas itself.

For this purpose, however, the working cleas must be equipped with all weapons of modern accial warfare and must organize the collective of the collective of the collective of the workers on the economic ally. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic organizations of the workers on the state of the workers of the state of New York, it is in your own interest that the Social Democratic Party calls upon you, without distinction of race, ser, nationality or creed, to vote and work for it. The Social Democratic Party is your partites. Only in its victories and your victorious, only in its victories and you victorious, only in its victories and your victorious, only in its victories and your victorious, only in the victories of the cover.

of unprecedented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the mon-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much wanned liberty is, at most, the liberty of the sieve, to choose and change his master, and their political sovereignty is but too often the master light to wote according to the dictates of their employers.

political sovercignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Thetween the two chasses there can be no common distervest or harmony. The master of the control of the con

August Perle, \$1; C. Wagner, \$1.50; to- | OPEN-AIR MEETINGS tal, \$24.47. 18th and 20th A. D., List No. 1776— Owen McPartiand, \$1.50; M. J. Kramer, \$1; John Mullen, \$1; Wm. H. F.

Leffingwell, \$1.25; Anton Eberle, \$1;

Henry Grobe, 50c.; Balth. Morra, 50c.; John Baur, 50c.; Emin Roschlau, \$1.25;

Thomas Reiner, 50c.; total \$9. 19th A. D., List No. 1778-Rae Wolkmar, \$2; Chas Hains, \$2; P. J. O'Haire, \$1.75; J. Thornton, \$1; Thos. J. Lewis, \$2; Ed. J. Lewis, \$1; total, \$9.75. 22d A. D., List No. 1781-F. H. Smith, \$3; A. Hohl, \$1.50; E. Kopp. \$1; A. Kopp. \$1; Geo. Roewer, Jr., \$1.25; James Boyd, \$1.25; W. A. Ruddy, \$1;

G. R. Goetz, \$1.50; John Scheeder, \$2 G. Lefst, \$2; total, \$15.50.

28th A. D., List No. 1789—Julius
Hirsch, \$5; Carl Gerner, \$1; Adolph Loewenthal, \$2.50; Herm. Muhlfeit, \$1; Fritz Larsen, \$3; Fritz Kersten, \$2.60; Jacob Obrist, \$1.50; Louis Rauch, \$1.75; E. Wilvonseder, Jr., \$1.50; N. Steinberg, \$1; N. Friedman, \$1.15; Heinrich Rieth, \$2; M. Robinson of Patchogue, \$1.50; O. Mallowitz of Patchogue, \$1; Wm. Ehret, \$2.25; Fritz Kulm, \$1.50; A. Bohme, 85c.; Fritz Marek, \$1.80; Ludw. Reinecke, \$2.60; Sam Grabler, \$2; C. Welt, 50c.; total.

\$38.00. 30th A. D., on account of Lists Nos. 1702 and 1795—\$12. 81st A. D.—Algernon Lee, \$1.50; Miss

Florence Lee, 85c.; on account of List 1703, \$23; total, \$25.35. 32d and 33d A. D., List No. 1797— John I. Cohn, \$1; Morris Steltzer, \$1; Chas. Steiner, 25c.; Jos. Cohn. \$1; L. Schwartz. \$1; Chr. Dittman, \$1; James Loupoloff, \$1; L. A. Malkiel, \$1; total, 35th A. D., Br. 2, account of Lists Nos. 1802 and 1804—M. O. Betz, \$1; Ernst Spranger, \$2.50; Sam Elges, \$1.50; G. B. Staring, \$\sigma\_i\$; J. F. Yaeger, son, \$\\$1; N. I. Stone, \$\\$2; J. F. Yaeger, \$1.50; Leo Silke, \$r., \$5; Fr. Silke, \$\\$2; Johanna Silke, \$1; \$1.50; G. B. Staring, \$2; A. Abraham J. Lewin, 50c.; Johanna Siike, \$1; Gust. Koch, \$2; F. E. Martin, \$2.17; G.

Von Duffy, \$1.50; Paul Rádiu, \$2; A. Kohnie, \$1.25; C. E. Jones, \$1.50; A. A., \$1; G. A., \$1; Augt. Robt, 50c.; F. Fischer, 50c.; Rempher, \$1; H. Meyer, \$1; Katz, \$4; total, \$39.42. Total so far turned in, \$203.08. Of this one-third, \$67.70, has been retained by the local and the balance, \$135.38, has been turned over to the State Committee, which will send half to national has formed by the state committee.

tional headquarters.

Assembly districts that have not made the returns on their lists are urged to forward at once to Organizer U. Solomon the amounts collected. The National, State, and City Committees all need the money very badly and im-mediate remittances will be appre-

BROOKLYN.

At last week's meeting of the Kings

clated.

County Committee new members were admitted from the following assembly districts: 1st, 6th, 12th, 15th, Br. I., 16th, and 20th, Br. 11, one each; 18th Br I two. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Recording Secretary, J. C. Holzer; Financial Secretary, Wm. Butscher; Treasurer F. A. Hopkins; Auditing Committee G. Skorsetz, Ch.s. Meyer, J. A. Weil; Credentials Comimitte, Geo. Marr, Hopkins, Weil; delegate to State Committee, Fred Schaefor. The Organ-izer was instructed to ask the State Secretary for a date for separate meet-ings for Debs and Hanford. It was decided to secure the services of a speaker and organizer for three mouths prior to election, and those who are able to take up this work are re quested to write to Warren Atkinson 122 Ft. Greene place, Brooklyn. The following pamphlets were ordered from the National Scaretary, 25,000 copies of Debs' "Mission of the Social-ist Party." with the New York state name, emblem, and candidates printed upon them, and 500 Jewish pamphlets, "Workingmen Next." A was appointed to see to raising a ban-ner at the Labor Lyceum. Each branch is urged to get bundles of The Worker to sell at their street meetings, as it has been found easy to do so by those

A quarterly meeting of the 6th A. D., Brooklyn, was held on July 22, with thirty members present. The follow-ing officers were elected: Organizer, Peter Moeller: Financial Secretary, W. Grauest; Recording and Corcesponding Secretary, Henry J. Hener; Treasurer, Fred Karman. Comrades Hener and Schnefer were elected as delegates to the County Committee. The treasurer reported \$12.83 on hand after paying A some bills. Street meetings have been in arranged for Wednesday, Aust. 5. Broadway and Floyd street; Aug. 10.

who have tried.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

SATURDAY, JULY 30."

Breadway and Lafayette avenue, Speakers, Behringer and Mackenzle.
Bath avenue and Bay Nineteenth street, Speakers, Schaefer and Well.

Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. Speakers, Marr and Buck.

SATURDAY, AUG. 6.

Jefferson avenue and Broadiay. Spenkers,
Young and Well.

Young the Well.

Speckers, Mackende and Peiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Redford avenue and Halsey streets, Droste and Marr.
SATURDAY, AUG. 12.

### UPLIFT THE TORCH.

he would be free ounly or one gree

Maintain your rights at our cost