## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

#### Senate Kills MacCartnev's Election Bill Amendment.

Upper House Is Afraid to Give Social ist Party Representation at the Poll ing Places-Necessity of our Invading the Senate-Death of Mrs. Mailly -White's Work in Maine.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15 .- During the past week the measure introduced by our late Comrade MacCartney, giv ing us representation on election boards and precinct officers at the polls, which had been passed with some modifica-tion by the House, was defeated by the Senate. This measure was a parof the new election laws known as the Luce Bill. Had the measure passed the Senate, it would have given us representation behind the rall in all precincts, towns or cities, where our last vote exceeded forty. The com-rades felt quite elated when this measvre passed the House, knowing that if it were enacted into law, it would as sere the counting of many Socialist votes that, under present arrange n ents are disregarded or reported a scattering. It will be remembered, a scattering. It will be remembered, as previously stated in The Worker, that Carey in advocating the bill showed befinitely that there were precincts where there were known Socialists who had voted but where the election

#### The Obstructionist Senate.

the houses, a committee of conference is appointed to strive to effect ference is appointed a safe to both branches. Comrade Rausden made one of three from the House, and with him were Representatives Douse of Mal-den, Republican, and Schofield of Ipsich Democrat. The Senate member advected reference to the next General Court—that is, postponement for a year. The three House members advected the passage of the bill as a measured the passage of the bill as a measu tre of simple justice to the Socialists. The Senate members, however, re-mained obdurate in their attitude of opposition, and the committee was ob ged to report that no agreement could be reached. Now follows the appointment of another committee on conference composed of other members and there is every reason to believe that the Senate will carry its point and the justice which the Socialists asked at the hands of this Legislature will be

sity of the comrades getting together in the Senatorial districts for the purpose of electing some members of our party to that body. It will follow as a certainty that if we elect even one or two members to the Senate we will have the same influence in that body not successful in electing any of our Sepatorial candidates, if we make a good fight and largely increase our vote in any of the Senatorial districts, we will cause that alarm to the other parties that will force them, through fear, to give such legislation as this. necessary to the success of our

#### Misrepresentation Still Goes On.

The capitalist papers are again at their work trying to create prejudice noting the words of our speakers. At the memorial meeting held un-der the auspices of the Boston Central Committee, Comrade Carey, in speak ing of MacCartney's sensitive nature. aid that the capitalist newspapers cut he heart out of the Socialist addresses, the heart out of the Socialist addresses, quoting a part of that which the speakers had said, causing it to convey an entirely different meaning, and told how much this had pained MacCartney. The Boston "Herald" said that "Carey says the press cuts the heart cut of the Socialist engagement of the said that "Carey says the press cuts the heart cut of the Socialist engagement of the said Carlos said that the said carlos said the said that the said carlos said the said that the said t out of the Socialist speakers-and we on't cut the heart out of this"-and him say in the close of his "When I die, I want no church, no flowers; just hold a Social ist meeting, and if my enemies want to throw bricks, let 'em." The paper are making much of this, appealing to the religious prejudice of the church going people in their desire to injure cialist Party. But, as it hap When I die, I want no flowers, I tears; just hold a Socialist meeting. and if my enemies want to throw bricks, let them."

While we regret that our comrad should be put in a false light in this matter, yet it actually seems to work for our good. Had it been printed just as Carey said it, it would perhaps have created no comment and inquiry upon the part of those who are not yet So-cialists. As it is, it gives the opportunity to the comrades everywhere make denial and to show the attitude make defini and to show the attitude of the capitalist press toward the So-cialists. When those who have in-quired see the purpose behind such re-ports, they then begin to understand that there are other things, too, to which they cannot give credence

Comrade Mailly's mother died a Haverhill on Monday, June 8, and was buried from the St. James Catholi Church, on Wednesday, with Comrade Mayor Flanders, Beals, Hayman Kelly, Pyan, and Garrett Carey as pall-bearers. It was her illness that brought Comrade Mailly to Massachu-setts, and with her death the long vigil by her bedside was ended and he for Omaha to take up his duties again

#### White's Work in Maine.

have just returned from Main after eight days of campaigning, to at-tend the meeting of the Executive Committee, and will leave again for Maine to speak at Freeport on Tuesday night; at Dresden, Wednesday; Richmond, Thursday; Augusta, Friday; Bangor, Saturday and Sunday; Elisworth, Monday, June 22; Millinocket, June 23; returning to Bangor, June 24; Wiscasset, June 25; and Sanford, June 26. It can safely be said that the continent for Sciellym is ford, June 26. It can safely be said that the sentiment for Socialism is rampant in the state of Maine. I travelled through sections that were almost entirely agricultural, without a single industry, and among the farming community found people ready for Socialism. I concluded the week at Bath, speaking to a good audience in the City Hall. I left there at 11:20 in the pileth and weak inch beginning to the night and was just beginning to grow weary with the long journey when we ran into Portsmouth, N. H., and Comrade Brown boarded the train, having spoken at Portsmouth the evening before, so that from 3 o'clock in the morning until six I had the pleasure of his company.

The campaign will now open in dead earnest. Meetings will be held all over the state, and we are confident of good

great things from the picnic. It is go-ing to be a great event, and the comrades in different sections of the state athletic contests between the m of the different clubs. D. A. W.

#### NEW YORK STATE.

#### Fieldman and Roewer on Automobile Will Stir Things Up.

As is the custom on the disagreement Their Tour to Begin in a Faw Days-Locais In the State Show Interest-Great Work to Be Done in Next Four

State Secretary Slobodin of New York reports the following amounts donated for the purchase of an auto-mobile to be used in agitation in the state: C. W. Cavanaugh, T. L. Zesues, S. Goldbarth, and M. Tänzer, \$1 each; G. Tänzer, 50 cents; 21st A. D., Brook-lyn, \$10; Local Onondaga County, \$5. This makes a total of \$52.50 donated,

not including loans.

Comrades Fieldman and Roewer will soon start out on the automobile, and they expect to "astonish the na-tives" in many a town where no Socialist speaker has ever been heard be-fore, as well as to help pash the work along in places where the Social Demo-cratic Party has locals more or less firmly established. Both the comrades are good speakers. They know Socialism and know how to talk about it so as to make it plain to anyone who cares to learn. They have done good service on the streets of New York City and in neighboring towns and the comrades up the state will find it worth while to do everything possible to hasten their coming, get out a good crowd, and in every way facilitate

their work. They will carry a stock of party literature with them for sale or free dis-tribution and will take subscriptions for party papers. In this especially the local comrades may well give them

a helping hand.
Only a little over four months now remain before Election Day. The Social Democratic Party should have legislative and local tickets in as many places as possible and should roll up paces as possible and should for the a big vote to prepare the way for the more important contest of 1904. In order to do this we must build up the party organization. Right now is the time to do it, and no stone should be left unturned to form and maintain locals wherever half a dozen Socialists

At the last meeting of the State Committee, Comrade Cavanaugh pre from Locals Utica and Oneida, denying being in debt to the State Committee; from Local Portchester enclosing \$4 for dues and reporting election of loca party officers; from the Secretary of State, saying that the state officers to be elected this year are an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, four Justices of the Supreme Court, and one hundred and fifty Assemblymen; from comrades in Schenectady, Catskill. and Jamestown, reporting organization; from Charles H. Kerr & Co.; from comrades in Buffalo, Johnstown, Syracuse, Rome, and many other

places.

Slobodin and Fieldman were elected as a committee to get an automobile and George Roewer was chosen as Fieldman's assistant.

Comrade Springer presented a writ-ten statement of his audit of Financial Secretary Wood's accounts. Secretary Slobodin having shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that a loan from himself to the State Committee was not entered in the Financial Secretary's books, it was ordered to be credited to him. The auditor's report was ordered received. As these wer tary of Local New York and clear up

the matter and report at next meeting.
On motion, Comrade Fieldman was
paid \$15 for services rendered. Some discussion took place on the question of nomination for Associate Judge of Court of Appeals, and the matter was left over till next meeting, the Secretary being instructed to write to Local Rochester for some informa-

Comrade Byron Curtiss of Rome rpoke there on Thursday, June 11, on the subject, "What Socialism Is and What It is Not."

Comrade Charles A. Lee invaded

Dolgeville on Saturday, June 6. Re (Continued on page 4.)

#### LEARN FROM KISHINEFF.

#### **Russian Social Democratic** Organ Points the Way.

Antisemitism the "Last Card" of Tsar-Ism-Social Democrats Must by Word and Deed Resist Outrages and Turn Discontent against the Government.

The "Spark," the organ of the Russian Social Democrats, published in London, has an extensive article on the Kishineff affair, some portions of which are worthy of the close attention of American readers. Omitting the earlier part, in which many shock-ing details of the outrages are related,

"Who perpetrated these horrors? Who brought weeping and wailing into the midst of the most defenseless among the defenseless? The mob of wreckers was of a very mixed character. There were laborers, artizans, and peasants. It is remarkable that in many instances the mob was led by the 'cultured' notaries, members of the City Council, and doctors, not to mention, adds the report of the local com-mittee, the sympathetic approval of the mob's acts by the watching public, consisting of officials with their ladies (God save the mark), army officers, and merchants, who by jeering and jokes encouraged and egged on the mob, inflamed its wild instincts, and brought it to a freuzy. Students rode on bicycles and kept the different divis-ions of the mob in communication. Officers' and the cultured (so-called) took advantage of the disorder to sup-

"Let the moral responsibility for the Kishineff outrages fall first of all on its greedy, grasping, corrupted, and cruel, so-called cultured class, devoid of even a trace of feeling of humanity, trange to any conception of their duty to their country. These dregs of hu-manity, this contemptible mob, falsely named the cultured class, covered itself with indelible infamy before the whole civilized world. It is the duty of every one who knows the names of those 'in-telligent' wreckers to publish them to the world. It is known, for instance, that Notary Pisarzevsky and the son of the capitalist Sinodia marked with chalk Jewish houses and dwellings of those Christians who concealed Jews. We hasten to nall them to the piltory. (It is not necessary to name Kroushe-van, the editor of 'Bessarabetz,' as his nenviable fame is known.) one who knows the names of those 'I

ply themselves with stationery from the wrecked store of the Jew Shach.

unenviable fame is known.) "The path of progress is still open to the ignorant workingmen, the unconscious tools who took part in the outrages. The workingman-wrecker of to-day will in time understand the interest of his class, the defense of which requires the combined efforts of the workingmen regardless of religious or racial differences. And then his sould will be filled with burning shame at the thought of the beastly cruelties in which he participated through ig-norance. The logic of the movement of the proletariat is such that racial and national prejudices among working-men will gradually disappear before its

resistless influence.
"But what is the logic of the action of the 'educated and official mob' who gloated at the sight of the Kishineff outrages and even directed them? What a strange question! This class is interested only in market quotations and promotions in the service. It is in-capable of being carried away by any broad public idea. It applauds vio lence against the Jews, not because it does not understand its class interests, but because it understands them too well, and because these interests in this narrow limitation suggest to it a

policy of malicious mischief. "Some of the people that belong to this social caste hate the Jew because he appears to them as a possible or actual competitor in their different pur hatred, see in the Jew a representative of active capital, disintegrating and undermining our present governmental and social order based on serfdom: both of them in line combined with all of the other shades of our Antisemites are ready with equal satisfaction to jeer and oppress the Jewish laborer who to them, accustomed to respec who to them, accusated to respect brute force alone, seems even more despicable not only because he is a proletaire, but a proletaire deprived of even that pitiful shadow of civil rights which is allotted to workmen of Christian faith.

"Only a revolution which will wipe m Russian soil the disgraceful mants of the medieval regime can class of our people, and miving given him equal civil and political rights with other citizens will place him un-der the protection of a democratic con-stitution. The distinguishing feature of this 'cultured'-mob, as is well known, is cowardice, which causes it to watch carefully the way the wind blooms in higher circles.' It is clear blows in 'higher circles.' that this cowardly mob boldly sup-ported the Kishineff rioters only be-cause it had no fear of prevoking the displeasure of its superiors, and that

the Jewish persecution appeared to it agreeable to the views of the powers that be.

"And it was not mistaken. The government was not in a hurry to stop the work of devastation at Kishineff. but encouraged it by all means at its command. It is smeared with the blood of the Jews of Kishineff. This government, which like the chief of police in a certain play, wants to know, see, and stick its nose into everything, pretends that it knew nothing of the preparations against the Jews, which were known to everybody else. This government, which is so concerned about 'public peace' that it represses with the knout and the sword but encouraged it by all means at its

(Continued on page 2)

# GERMAN SOCIALISTS MAKE GREAT GAINS.

The Worker.

#### More Than Four Hundred Thousand Increase Over Popular Vote of 1898.

Social Democratic Party Carries Five of Berlin's Six Districts-Sweeps Saxony-Tremendous Gain in Krupp's Town of Essen -At Least Forty.nine Members Assured on First Elections

Social Democratic Party has this time history.

At the lowest estimate, over 2,500,-000 Social Democratic votes were cast, an increase of 400,000 over the figures of the last general election in 1898. The Social Democratic group in the Reichstag will probably be increased

by about twenty members. The gain has been made at the ex pense of all the other parties, the Richter Radicals suffering especially and the power of the Center or Clerical party being broken in many strong-holds. Eugen Richter himself is de-

Reports are at hand from 235 of the 394 districts in the empire. In 117 of these the first election was decisive; in the other 118, no candidate having a clear majority, a second election will be held next week to decide between the two leading candidates in each. The number of districts going to second election is larger than ever before. The Social Democratic Party had can-didates in all but three of the consti-tuencies; and the growth of its following in places where, five years ago, it was practically unknown or very weak largely accounts for the large propor-tion of second elections.

#### Berlin's Fine Record.

W. Heine, Singer, Robert Schmidt, and

"The Red Kingdom" is the title that August Bebel coined for Saxony, as the returns came in at Berlin Tuesday

#### In Krupp's Town.

the millionaire gun-maker and de muché has been celebrated by reigningt the teachings of the wicked

#### Partial List of Our Elect.

The seats so far known to have been

and Many More on Second Ballot.

election held on June 16 is still far from complete as we go to press, but enough is known to assure us that the made the greatest forward step in its

#### - Many Second Elections.

Of the 117 districts in which the first yote was decisive the Social Demo-cratic Party carries 49. It is possible that we have two or three others in the 159 districts not yet reported, but probably not more, as these are generally the remote agricultural regions in which our strength is least de-

The comrades of Berlin made a record to be proud of. The capital is divided into six districts. In 1898 we carried two on the first ballot and two on the second, with a total Social Democratic vote of 155,000. Tuesday of this week we cast 220,000 votes, sweeping five of the districts, with the other to be contested next week be-tween the Social Democrats and the Freisinnige or Progressists, with very good chances for us to win. This dis-trict, the First, is the most aristocratic quarter of Berlin. Our candidate is Our candidate is Dr. Arons, formerly a professor in the University of Berlin, who was forced out of his position a few years ago on account of his advocacy of Socialism. Our elected men in Berlin are Fischer,

evening, showing that the Social Democracy had made a clean sweep of the greater part of the kingdom.

One of the most striking features of our advance is the increase of the So-cialist vote in Essen from 4.400 to 22,705. This is the town dominated by the Krupps, most of the people being dependent on the Krupp works for em-ployment. The system of insurance and other "benevolences" instituted by formers and philanthropists all over the world as an example of "harmony Letween "Capital" and Labor," as

The circumstances of Krupp's sulcide following the exposure by the "Vorwärts" of his unnatural vices, the outcry made against the Socialists for elling what his defenders had to admit to be the truth about the gun lord, and the lively interest which the Kaiser took in the affair will be well remembered by our readers. The astonishing increase of our vote in Esseu is not only a direct slap in the face of the Kaiser, but a complete refutation of the pretense that such benevolent capitalist paternalism as was practised by the Krupps gives real contentment to the working peo

The schts so far known to have been cossied by the Social Democratic Party on first ballot are: Berlin II, III, IV, V. and VI. Nieder-Barnim, Teltow-Storkow, Breslau West, Altona, Hannover, Elberfeld-Barmen, Munoch II, Nuremberg, Dresden-Land, Leipzig-Land, Chemnitz, Glauchau-Meernack, Zwickau - Crinmitschau, Stollberg-Schneeberg, Mannheim, Offenbach, Gotha, Reuss (two districts), Hamburg I, II, and III, Dresden-Altstelt, Dresden-Neustadt, Mittwelda - Limhach, Kfreiberg-Auerbach, Sollingen, hach, Kirchberg-Auerbach, Solingen, Piauen, Zittau, Pirna, Doebeln-Ross-wein, Sachsen-Altenberg, Darmstadt, Schwartzberg - Rudolstadt - Bielefeld, Bremen, Bayreuth, Braunschweig, gart, Weimar, Lübeck, Anneberg, Ro-

stock, and Waldenburg.

In at least thirty of the other districts reported our candidates took second place and will therefore have a hance in the second election.

Of the 117 districts reported as beld-

The news of the German Reichstäg | ing a decisive election, the Social Democratic Party formerly held thir ty-nine; we gained twelve and lost two this week, giving us forty-nine. Of the other districts, either unreported or going to second election, we held nine teen in the last Reichstag. It is con Democratic members, seventy-five or perhaps eighty will sit in the new Reichstag.

#### Campaign Incidents.

An amusing incident occurred at the own of Elbach in Saxony where Com-An amusing incident occurred at the town of Elbach in Saxony where Comrade Gerisch-treasurer of the German party-who wa candidate for the Reichstag in the twenty-second division, for which he was already once before elected in 1894, had arranged to address the electors. The bourgeois parties had managed to prevent us from sectiring any hall to hold a meeting; and the authorities made open-air meetings impossible, because it would be then possible for minors to hear the pernicious doctrines of the "red brothpernicious doctrines of the "red broth-ers." Luckily in this case the Austrian frontier was close, and so our friend Gerisch, unable to speak in Germany, marched at the head of a large crowd of hearers to the frontier, gathering strength as they went from the ranks of the home workers who lived on the route. The German police accompan-ied them to the frontier, where they had to retire, having the mortification of seeing our comrade hold a magnifi-cent and enthusiastic meeting—just

out of reach. The apprehensions of the capitalis parties were so great that some of their pokesmen made themselves ridiculous in devising means to check the Rec Terror. General Von Hertzberg, instance, proposed that all the of of Socialism. "Vorwärts" mildly sug gested that if the gentlemen believed in the efficiency of their prayers it was rather blasphemous to use such world ly weapons as police persecution to

supplement them.

An Arsociated Press dispatch says:

"An extraordinary feature of the polling in Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the exits of factories and mills, and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. indifferent electors to the polls.

"While the other parties had paid workers, the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers, who were unpaid and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength. They had bought up space on the municipal advertising pillars and placarded doors and windows with party legends."

While the Center has made consid-

erable gains in some places, it appears from the imperfect information now at and, that the Social Democracy ha made large gains at its expense in many of the Clerical strongholds.

### Unjust Apportionment.

It should be remembered that the system of representation in the Reichstag is grossly unjust. The apportionment is the same as was fixed over thirty years ago. Since that time the cities and industrial districts have increased in population much faster than the arricultural regions, but have had the agricultural regions, but have had no proportional increase in representa-tion. As the Social Democratic strength is chiefly in the cities and manufactur-ing centers, it follows that our repreation in the Reichstag is far be low what it would be with fair apportionment. A Socialist member very commonly represents twice as many voters as a Clerical or other bourgeois member.

#### Meaning of the Election.

An attempt will be made by the capi-talist press in this country to convince the people that this advance in Germany does not mean what a propos tionate increase in the Socialist vote in the United States would mean, that the German Social Democracy is reall; a rather moderate "reform" party This contention, while it can be made with a show of plausibility to those who do not know the facts at first hand, is absolutely false.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany is the revolutionary party it has ever been, teaching the same ideas and striving for the same ends advocated by the Socialist Party or Social Democratic Party, as it is variously called, in the United States—that is, working for the overflow of capitalism, the abolition of private property in the means of production, the of profit, interest, and rent, the building up of the Co-wealth.

It is true that our German comrades make a special fight against militar-ism in its various brutal manifesta-tions, against the colonial policy with its accompaniment of hideous cruelty and demoralization, against the "hun-ger tariff," in favor of laws for the immediate though partial amelioration ger tariff." In favor of laws for the immediate though partial amelioration of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of Kaiserism. So so we make use of immediate and partial issues in our campaigns, and legitimately. But we do not forget to make a Socialist campaign all the time, and no more-rather, much less—do our comrades in rather, much less do our comrades

Germany.

It is not the Kaiser alone, nor the aristocrats and army officers alone that have reason to dread each election

as it brings increased strength to the Social Democratic Party. Social Democracy threatens the whole capi-talist system, with all its agencies and adjunct abuses, and bids fair soon to

# LATEST GERMAN NEWS. Latest reports from Germany, cover-ing 330 districts, give Social Demo-crats 55 (some say 57), with 169 sec-and elections to be held, of which we

ond elections to be held, or which we participate in 105.

In 1898 we carried 32 districts on first election, participated in 98 second ballotings, and wen in 24 of them, afterward winning two seats at special elections.

elections.
Our popular vote must be nearer to 3,000,000 than to 2,500,000 and we shall probably win over \$0 seats.

#### CHICAGO ELECTIONS.

Socialist Party Doubles Its Percentage In Judicial Election-Casts 10 per Cent of Total Vote. CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.-The official

canyass shows that in the recent judi-cial election the Socialist Party polled 5 per cent. of the total vote for Judges of the Circuit Court and over 10 per ent, for Judges of the Superior Court. The vote for our eighteen canadater ranges from 8,100 to 8,925 in Cool County, Thomas J. Morgan heading

the list. In general, only about half of the voters went to the polls. Our highest previous record was 2½ per cent. of the total.

#### CHINESE WORKERS WILL AID WHITES.

#### Mongolians in South Africa Join in Pro test Against Proposed Importation of Coolies to Glut Labor Market.

The Worker has already given some account of the schemes of the interna-tional gang of financiers who rule South Africa to introduce large numbers of Chinese contract laborers there for the purpose of further flooding the labor market and paralyzing the resistauce of the workers to their aggres sions. We have noted the fact that the blacks are, to an encouraging extent, organizing and co-operating with the white workingmen in opposition to capitalist demands.

Still more pleasing is the news that the Chinese already resident in Johan-nesburg recently held a mass meeting to protest against the coole importa-tion scheme and declared that they would send communications to China advising their countrymen not to come to South Africa in case the government

This, with recent events on our own Pacific Coast and with the rise of a Socialist movement in Japan, seems to indicate that the day is at hand for the workers of Asia to enter into close alliance with those of Europe and America in opposition to the exploiters

## EMPLOYERS' SLAVERY.

#### Chicago Judge Says It Is Tyranny and Slavery for Workingmen to Insist on Unionizing of Shops.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.-A "learned ustice" named Holdom-"Hold 'em' light do better—has ruled that: "If a union can force an employer into a contract against his will it is slavery, whether to capital or to the union. To be compelled to act under a contract like this is to be deprived of one's

rights. It is unlawful.' The case was that against sixteen strikers charged with violation of an injunction restraining striking em-ployees of the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company from interfering with the non-union men employed in their

The strikers demanded that the works be unionized, refusing to work along with men who, by "cut-throat petition," play into the har the bosses and lower wages, and in spite of the injunction they insisted in talking to the employees still at work and persuading them to come out and

Each of the defendants was fined ten dollars. The cases will be appealed and bonds were fixed at \$250. One more reason for the workingmen of Chicago to regret that they did not

# ect the Socialist judicial candidates

The negro's free, but in his place The wage-slave bows his haggard fac The power of gold holds full control; It owns its victims' life and soul; It owns its victims are and soul; It owns the mother, woe-worn, wild, Who cannot feed her starving child; It owns the woman, gauft and thin, By want dragged down to ways of si Where vice and crime; where sin

Are stamped on souls with brands of

It gives the low the power to rule, The toiling millions but their tool-The helpless tool of cunning knaves Who make free men their clingi

slaves; The sons of toil who should be free, Yet bend to gold their servile knee, And cast their eyes in silence down Before a master's haughty frown Who feel the tyrant's iron hand,

No longer yield your manhood up And groaning drink the bitter cup, While your taskmasters wring fro Ye are not babes, but men full grown Arise and take what is your own, The negro's free on Southern plains;

-Stanley Fitzpatrick.

### RAILROAD STATISTICS.

#### Points from Interstate Commerce Commission's Report.

While Aggregate Profits Have Increased Over 74 per Cent. In Eight Years. Aggregate Wages Have Increased Only 52 per Cent,-Average Wages Raised Less Than 10 per Cent., While Prices Rose 30 per Cent.

The report of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1902 (that is, the year ending June 30, 1902) contains some interesting figures illustrating the general tendency in the capitalist system, as the product of labor increases to give ever a larger share to the capitalists and a

smaller share to the wage-workers. The following table shows the ag gregate "net earnings" (that is, clear profits for stockholders and bondholders) and the aggregate wages paid to employees for all the rallways in the United States during the last eight years. We give the figures in round millions of dollars

TATALACTE C	. Commerce		
		Profits.	Wag
1895		350	4
1896		377	4
1897		370	4
1898		429	- 4
1899		457	
1900		526	
1901		558	
1902		610	
Dundage	this monte	d aggragate	

increased nearly 52 per cent. But aggregate net profits increased more than 74 per cent.

Moreover, it must be considered that the reports do not by any means show the full amount of real profits. Many items that really belong in the column of net profits are juggled into the ex-pense account. It is safe to say that if we had the detailed figures before us we could show the actual profits to be 10 or 15 per cent, greater than they here appear. Still, the official figures are strong enough and show the tendency to concentration of wealth and increasingly intense exploitation of labor

During the period covered by this table the number of employees rose from 785,034 to 1,180,315. A simple computation will show that average money wages for all the employees rose only from \$517 a year in 1895 to \$568 a year in 1902—a gain of less than

10 per cent. Meanwhile, as shown by Dun's and Bradstreet's reports, the prices of the food, clothing, and fuel the workingmen have to buy and the rent they have to pay out of these wages have risen at least 25 or 30 per cent. in the

#### the work of the railroad men has become much more strenuous. Heavier trains are run and run at higher speed, involving much greater nervous strain and often longer hours, than eight

A CARD FROM MILLS. Editor of The Worker:—My attention has just been called to an article in a recent number of the New York Worker, in which I am told I am spoken of as a possible candidate for the nomina-tion for the presidency on the Socialist ticket in the next election.

Will you give me space in your col umns to say that I am not, nor have I

been, nor will I be, a party to any such proposal in any way whatever? May I further urge anyone who in any way entertains such a thought not to urge any such proposal which would surely interfere with my usefulness to the cause of Socialism as a teacher the cause of Socialism as a teacher and lecturer, and at the same time suggests a task which I have neither the wish nor the qualifications to under-

Yours fraternally, WALTER THOMAS MILLS. Denver, Colo., June 9.

## TO IEWISH COMPADES

A joint meeting of all Jewish mem bers of the Social Democratic Party of Greater New York and vicinity will take place on Sunday, June 21, at 7 o. m., in the clubrooms of the Social st Literary Society, 232 E. Broadway, Manhattan, for the purpose of discus-sing how to secure for our party and its views a fair and effective literacy

representation in the Jewish language. Comrades, can your conscience endure still longer the shameful misrepresentation of our party and the dis crediting of our most sacred traditions and convictions one after another? Observe, comrades, that the ever increasing Jewish proletariat is consid ered by clever politicians as a very great factor ever growing in imporest of the unfortunate proletariat of our race, as well as in the interest of our party, jealously to guard this great factor from being misused by our ene-

nies against us.

If you realize this and if you have the interests of our cause at heart, then do not fail to be present at the joint meeting, in order to devise ways and means of defending our cause, our party, and its views effectively before the Jewish masses!

LANE. HALPERN. Secretaries, 8th, 16th, 4th, and 12th

Fraternally.

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

New York city.

### CLASS JUSTICE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

#### More Taff Vale Law for American Workingmen.

Wisconsin Capitalists Sue Unions and Unionists for Damages for Picketing and Boycotting-In Ontario a Similar Case Is Decided against the Union. .

Two months ago The Worker re-ported the case in Rutland, Vt., in-which the Patch Manufacturing Company sued the International Associa-tion of Machinists of that city and its members for damages caused the company by a strike and got a verdict for \$2,500 secured by attachments on all the available property of the union machinists in that city. This was but an application of the principle laid down by British courts in the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions last winter and hailed with joy by the capitalist press of this country.

#### Decision in Ontario.

A similar case has just been decided in Berlin, Ont., this time on the suit of the Krug Furniture Company, against the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, Local No. 12, In this case the verdict is not so heavy -\$100 and costs-but the principle is maintained that the courts will award employers damages for injury caused to their business by unions in striking, picketing, and boycotting, regardless of any question of the use of unlawful

#### No Question of Violence.

In the Berlin case there was no charge that the unions had used vio-lence or intimidation.

Judge Meredith, who tried the case, referred to the Taff Vale decision. One of the defendants, D. D. Mulcahy of. Detroit, Mich., National President of the Amalgamated Wodworkers, made the plea that he was a stranger in Berlin and a citizen of the United States but the judge said that made. States, but the judge said that made no difference. It is safe to say that the Administration at Washington will not take note of this case. The rights of United States citizens in foreign countries are worthy of the protecting care of the government only where they are capitalists and the sacred right of profit-making is involved.

The Racine Case. In Racine, Wis., the Schoen Manufacturing Company has sued several unions and thirteen individual members for damages aggregating \$16,000 on the same ground of having injured the plaintiff's business by picketing and boycotting. The case is not yet

Matthew Bledinger, President of the Racine Trades Council, who was in Cleveland, O., last week, attending the national convention of the Garment Workers, is quoted by the Cleveland "Citizen" as saying: "I don't know how we will come out in the damage case. But you can rest assured of one thing, and that is we will strike back politically. Our Socialist Party is growing immensely, and the capital-ists and their parties will near some-

thing drop about next fall." Similar cases are pending in Water-bury, Conn., and in Chicago. With capitalist judges on the bench, the workers may expect to get capitalist class justice.

#### EVIL INHERES IN COMPETITION. I might as well have called it the

struggle for freedom; for, in the last analysis, freedom is but another name for co-operation, while tyranny and slavery are conditions that inhere in competition. It is the lack of co-operation, the yet unattained knowledge and practice of it, that makes history seem practice of it, that makes history seem like a boundless and pittless charnel house, and that make the cost of each little compromised step of progress so vast and destructive. And so long as we light and plot our way through competition, history will tell the same red tale of human waste and of the heaming of huffled and manufactured converse. heaping of baffled and mangled ger tions of men upon one another. So long as our minds and resources are under the compulsion of conditions that make us fight with one another for bread and truth, just so long will the bulk of hu-man produce and the flow of human en-ergy make for slavery and destruction. For we belong to whatever possesses our attention. To be forced to struggle against a thing is to be owned To dwell amidst friction is to be conmay seem for a little while to unfold through strife; but the end thereof is death. Where struggle and adversity bring forth their one man, they blight and slay their millions. We are free just to the measure that we may use and direct all our forces constructively. without the disaster and disorder ate and build one another; a state in which human attention is changed from aggression and defense to fluidity and growth, and the freedom and perpetual enlargement of experience; a state in which the whole flows creatively into the life of each individual; instead of the world-life that now is, armed to the teeth against every new-born babe, who must fight with it, from the dawn of conscious mess, a pitched battle for survival. Competition or struggle is a state which begets the often unfit survival of the strongest. Co-operation is that freedom which will result in the fitting of all to survive, making each man a world-blossom and a world-joy.—Geo.

-We send out a great many same ple copies of this paper to addresses furnished us by subscribers. The re-celpt of such a copy is an invitation to subscribe. Fifty cents a year or 25 cents for six months.

D. Herron.

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

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

Telephone Calls 302 John-

. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS than 100 copies, per copy ....

are hever sent to individual sub-Acknowledgment is made by hearing the number on the wrapper, the reek following receipt of money.

Communications concerping the editorial spartment of the paper should be advessed to the Editor.

e disregarded.

Complaints about the business or editoria sangement of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialia Dosoperative Publishing Association, 18 William street, New York.



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM. THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF THE S

The Socialist Perty (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a ring-ruled organization which devotes all its effergies to two purposes: Pirst, to disrupt the Socialist movement and stander the Socialists who carry on the manual party of the Socialist of the Socialist of the Party of the Socialist who carry on the manual party of the Socialist who carry on the socialists who carry on the socialists who carry on the socialists who carry on the social so

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party (the Social Democrath y of New York) has passed through its of general election. Its growing power dicated and its speedy victory for overally provided by the production of the vot-town in these figures.



us a pretty thorough example of one sort of revolution. No doubt the royal got at least as well as do the majority of those whom we hang or kill with the electric current according to forms of law. As for those who devised the coup and who succeed Alexander and his brood in power, it would seem that for the masses of their subjects the change is a jump out of the frying pan into the fire. That is one sort of revolution-the revolution of blood. It is the sort that discontented faction of the ruling class chiefly affect. It is never has resorted to except under ex treme compulsion, when the powers of reaction had made peaceful change orgies of destruction unnecessary and impossible that the international Social Democracy directs its propaganda.

#### CHOOSE PARTY OFFICERS WITH CARE.

In most organizations it is an u written law, so generally taken for granted that it needs not to be incorporated in constitution or by-laws, that two offices, especially two important offices, should not be held simultaneously by the same person. Undoubtedly it is generally so taken for granted in our party, although from time to time it is violated because of the occasional lack of men who are competent to fill important positions in the party and are at the same time able and willing to accept the responsibilities of office. The question has now been raised in Ohio and a general vote is about to be taken upon a provision that no comrade shall be eligible to more than one office in the state organization. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that the question should be raised under circumstances that may give any excuse for calling it a factional move. Certainly it should no be considered or voted on in that We confidently believe that much of the controversy and recrimination that has lately vexed the Ohio comrades might have been avoided had not the offices of State Secretary and National Committeeman beer vested in the same person. The very fact of such centralization of autho ity, even though it be not abused, inc vitably gives rise to suspicion and the fear of abuse and undermines that confidence of the rank and file in the

arty officers which is so essential to eftive party work, That the same com rade should at the same time hold two such offices, the two most important in the state organization, in the former of which he takes part in giving himself instructions how to act in the latter and in the latter of which he may be called upon to sit as judge of the action he has taken in the former, is certainly a dangerous if not always an injurious state of affairs. We would deem it wise even to extend the rule so that no comrade could at the same time hold an office in the state organization and any important office in his local and that the editors of party papers should be ineligible to the principal offices f either local or state organizations. It is not well to be over suspicious; it is not well to assume the existence of a clique or the tendency to dictatorship unless it is pretty clearly proven; but it is well to guard ourselves in advance against the possibility of clique rule and dictatorship, wherever it may be done, with out regard to the personality of the

men concerned in this or that case.

What has just been said suggest

certain remarks on another subject

supplementary to this-that is, the un willingness of many comrades to accept positions of responsibility in the party and the carelessness, partly consequent uopn this, with which selections are often made. In almost every local or state organization this is to be seen. Whether it is in the election of party officers and committeemen local, state, or national, or in th nomination of candidates, we constantly see men well qualified for such positions and possessed of the confidence of their comrades persistently declining to accept office or condidacy Modesty is a good thing-within proper limits. But modesty should not be made an excuse for the shirking of duty. We cannot, of course, compel the man of our choice to accept an his will. But the good Socialists should feel that when the narty wishes him to take a certain position it is not merely a question of accepting or de clining a proffered honor, but rather a question of consenting or refusing to do work that the party wants done: except for the gravest reasons.

mence of this habit of declining that so many members have and partiy from a fallure of many other comrades to realize the importance of organization work, we too often see that the election of officers and nomination of candidates is carelessly rushed through, anyone who chances to accept being voted in without much consideration of his special fitness for the place. This is bad. That it does not oftener show positive and obvious evil results is an evidence of the high average ability and integrity of our membership and of the power of Socialist principles and ideals to guide and inspire men through very difficult asks But from time to time it does result in very evident harm, and as the party grows in numbers, as it becomes i more attractive field for men of the politician type, and as its organization work becomes heavier and more important, the necessity of guarding against this danger becomes ever more imperative.

It is not enough for a man to be

good Socialist in order that he may be

qualified for party office or nomination.

Partly, as we have said, in conse

In choosing our candidates for public office we should always, even where there is the least possible chance of success at the poils, make our selection as carefully as if we were sure that our candidate was going to win. In choosing party officers and committeefitness of each man for each place. some half a dozen districts, each with Many a good Socialist agitator is absolutely incapable of doing good work as an organizer, locally or in the field. Many an efficient organizer is useless as an agitator. Some men who show great ability and can summon tre mendous energy for special occasions are quite unable to do good stendy work from day to day. Some men are incapable of attending regularly to correspondence or of keeping financial accounts in good order and yet are of great use in other sorts of work. Some lack readines; of speech, some lack familiarity with the pen, some lack personal tact, some lack habits of order. But he who lacks the qualities necessary for one sort of work may possess in the highest degree those needed for another. Rightly to direct the various abilities of our member ship, to avoid putting the round peg in the square hole, to place each mar where his special powers may best be used, is a constantly recurring problem that deserves the careful attention of all who would see the party grow and

In the current number of the "Inter national Socialist Review" the edito takes occasion to protest against a tendency among comrades to regard Mr. Hearst as the great antagonis against whom the Socialist Party should mobilize all its forces. He sums up his view in these words:

"In our opinion, a truthful forecas "In our opinion, a truthrui forecast of political events would run something as follows: The rapid disintegration of the Bryan Democracy and the drifting of a considerable portion of its membership into the Socialist Party, the practical condition of the Republican and Democratic party by the

mination of candidates standing for nomination of candidates standing for the same principles in apposition to the Socialist Farty. The Democratic can-didate being a pure dummy, we would be little interested in him. The Repub-lican party could hold out Hanna as the floved hand with which to pet and coddle and mellity the laboring class while they were being led to the slaugh-ter, and Roosevelt would pose as the mailed ist apparently preparing to mailed fist apparently preparing to deal death and destruction to the trusts, but really organizing a national guard and distributing riot bullets. Gatiling guns and other paraphernalis for the slaughter of workmen should they not be sufficiently deceived by the

On the whole, the article sees to a timely one. While recognizing the possibility that Hearst may be the next Democratic candidate, caunot consider it as probable; while recognizing the possibility that the Democratic party may have a chance of success in 1904, the probabilities seem overwhelming against it. The Republican party is still the really formidable representative of capitalism and the Democracy a hete ous and incoherent annex to it. Our fight is against capitalism. It follows that we fight any and all capitalist par ties. But the bluster and braggadoci of the less formidable of those parties should not be allowed to mislead us into thinking that there lies the enmy's chief strength.

It should not be necessary to point or to people who have intelligence enough to be Socialists the impropriety of arranging a meeting, hiring a hall, and advertising the names of the speakers without first asking those speakers and getting their consent. Yet this is a thing that is constantly done. Comrades seem to take it for granted that Socialist speakers are always to be had on a day's or an honr's notice, that they never by any possibility have engagements already made which they are bound to keep, and that, anyhow, it does not matter much whether th speaker who has been announced appears or not. This is all wrong. To say nothing of the injustice to the speakers, the effect of deceiving and disappointing audiences cannot but have a bad effect upon the movement. Socialists have no right to be disbonest in the smallest particular. We have no right to aunounce that a certain man will speak unless we have rensonable assurance that he can and will do so Furty speakers should do their part in impressing upon the organizations the necessity of observing common sense in this matter by absolutely refusing to speak where they have not been given proper notice.

The "Social Democratic Herald" per tinently asks who is paying for the free circulation of a hundred thousand copies of "Renegade" Casson's pamphlet against Socialism. Is it actually the American Federation of Labor? If so, by what right do the officers of that body divert the hard-earned money of the workingmen who compose it from a campaign against capitalism to a campaign against capitalism's greatest foe? Who authorized them? Or is it the Civic Federation or the Economic League that is secretly providing the funds? President Gompers should let ns know.

#### IN HUNGARY.

Annual Congress at Buda-Pesth Shows Progress Made in Spite of Violent Reactionary Measures.

The Hungarian Socialist Purty held its annual congress at Buda-Pesth April 12 to 14, 1993. One hundred and eighty-two delegates representing 165 were present. hundred telegrams and messages of greeting were received from all parts men, we should consider the special of Europe. There were delegates from

The delegates met in the new Mar ket Square, Buda-Pesth, on Sunday, where they had a gathering numbering 20,000. In honor of the delegates this gathering formed itself into a torchlight procession, with over two thou-sand torches. Banners, a hundred in number, were displayed bearing appropriate mottoes, these frequently bear ing some uncomplimentary reference to the Jesuits and clerics. Among those present were delegates from the Austrian and Groatic Socialist parties. The chairman, Dr. Goldner, in his opening address, said that he was pleased to see that the delegates present were not only drawn from the industrial class, but from the ranks of agricultural labor.

various delegates by way of reports re garding local work, etc., one delegat stated that the gendarmes had take his train money from him to prevent his attending the conference, but be managed to come in spite of them.

The main business of the conference was the proper organization of the party in Dungary. A draft form of organization was submitted and dis cussed. The four main points were (1) Conditions of membership; (2) main (1) Conditions of membership; (2) main committee and the local management of the organization; (3) the number of ibers to be in the administrativ council; (4) the branch contributions to party funds. After a lengthy discus-sion, it was agreed that admission to membership must not only include be lief in the main ground principles of Socialism, but also subscription to the program of the party. With regard to contributions, it agreed that every member should contribute a minimum monthly subscription of one penny to

the party funds. The Hungarian movement while hav-ing existed for many years has been in a very confused state. "Die Zeit," a Liberal paper, in reviewing the pro-ceedings of the congress, gives a short history of the Hungarian Socialist.

lovement, from which we take the The first Socialist program in Hun-gary was put forth in 1869, but little progress was made until recent years, owing largely to internal troubles. An-other great shatacle to progress was the extreme hostility of the govern-ment. Thousands of Socialists were ment. Thousands of Socialists were driven out of their homes simply be-cause they were Socialists. The col-lection of money for Socialist purposes was absolutely forbidden and all such money was subjected to confiscation The leaders of the Socialists were pho ographed and these photographs placed in the rogues' gallery of criminals until, as the above paper says, "Hungary is in every way a land of constitutional freedom, but this freedom was only for the ruling classes."
At the present time this persecution has not by any means entirely ceased. "Miner officials oppress the Social Democrats as formerly, but when this is brought to the attention of the Minister of the Interior, he ordinarily cor-rects matters. To be sure, this is often too late, especially when the persecu-tion takes the form of forbidding

Some idea of the growth of th party may be seen from the fact that between May, 1901, and March, 1902, the party had an income of 42,742 kronen and an expenditure of 42,149 kronen (about \$7,300). Some of the more prominent mem

bers of the party are Dr. Adolf Gold-ner and Desidor Boknyi. "For many years the Social Democracy in Hungary was simply an opposition party, but this time is now gone by and it now follows its own individual pur oses." How thoroughly true this is a shown by the extracts from the platform adopted at this congress which we take from the "Deutsches Volks-Zeltung," published at Temes var, Hungary. "The freedom of the laboring class can only come as the result of the struggle which shall end all class domination and abolish its andation by transforming private into collective property, and the capitalist system of production into the Socialist system of production. The freeing of the work-ing class is the historic mission of the laboring class lifelf. The class struggle can only be won through the con quest of political power. The meth-ods of this class struggle are the in-struction of all portions of the people, the propaganda of Socialist ideas and es, the political organization of the laboring class, and the furtherance of all means coinciding with the in-stinct of justice of the proletariat. Since class domination oppresses the proletariat of all lands, therefore its ntagonism is an international task. he Hungarian Social Democracy therefore declares its party an international party and feels itself a part of the oppressed of all lands and sharer of their battles. This battle i not for the purpose of creating a new class domination or privileges, but to abolish all privileges and to place all of nation, race, creed or sex upon as equality."-International Socialist Re

#### SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

clare the Workers Are Contented While Exploiters' Official Tools Violate the Law to Stifle Expression of Ciscontent.

The following article from the "Japan Times" of Tokyo is interesting as showing that, although the paper declares that "the mass of the people show as yet no sign of fundamental discontent," yet the Socialist movetics. It is not in Japan only that the journalistic mouthpieces of the exploiting class declare that the workers are contented at the very moment when the official agents of the exploiters are adopting lawless measures to stifle the expression of discontent. The "Japan

expression of discontent. The "Japan Times" says: "The vigorous manner in which the police authorities recently prevented the holding of a gigantic labor meeting organized by the 'Niroku Shimpu' has given rise to a considerable amount of journalistic criticism. Why the police took this apparently high-handed measure we do not know for certain, as no official explanation has been given. It is, however, suggested in more than one quarter that the police interfered with the 'Niroku's' project interfered with the 'Niroku's' because they had reason to sus ad reason to suspect the promoters of the meeting of Socialistic nims. This suggestion has an air of probability in view of the preponder-ance of avowed Socialists among those who were to speak at a lecture mosting which the disappointed projectors of the labor meeting proposed to hold afterward, and which was also sup-pressed by the police. If this explanation be trustworthy, we should think that the police were extremely ill-ndvised in interfering with the carry-ing out of the 'Niroku's' labor gather-ing and lecture meeting. If it was the Socialistic bugbear that frightened the police into the summary procedure in question, we are inclined to believe that their excited fancy conjured up a danger which had no substantial exist-Socialistie doctrines have, it is true, found a lodgment in a section of the educated class, and their votaries appear to be increasing in number and

mportance.

'These doctrines occasionally find expression in the columns of the 'Rodo Sekai,' the 'Niroku,' the 'Yorozu,' and a few other organs, as well as from the popular platform. With all this ap-parent practical vitality, we may safe-ly state that Socialism is in this counly state that Socialism is in this coun-try still in the stage of academic disussion and that the day when it will assume practical significance is as yet, if such a day is ever to come, in the far-distant future. So far as the mass if such a day is ever to come, in the fur-distant future. So far as the mass of the people are concerned, they show as yet no sign of fundamental discontent with the present social order. This is so, not because they are less intelligent than people of the same class in the Occident, but because the conditions of life among us are such that there is little occasion for thom to wish for any radical change in the social constitution. Happily or unhappily, according to the way in which the matter is locked at, the struggle for existence here has none of that sharp and unfeeling intensity which is calculated to engrader in the breasts of its unfortunate victims in the West a

and sullen hostility to the pre sufferder of things. "T Society here has for centuries been

constructed en principles fundamentally different from those obtaining in the West. Our society is more communistic in its character than theirs, and we are more forbearing with and helpful to each other than the European peoples. It is true that since the introduction of Occidental civilization great changes are taking place in our conditions of Hig. but smild all these tions of life, but amid all thes changes the fundamental character-istic of our social organization still re-mains intact, and is not likely to be fully effaced, although it will probably be medified more or less owing to the new influences at work. Under these circumstances it seems to us that Socialistic doctrines may spread among us and may possibly benefit us in various ways, but are not likely to lead to quillity. If anything tends to promote the growth of such dangers, it may possibly be, it is to be feared, cases of unnecessary official interference illic that under consideration."

# KISHINEFF.

(Continued from page 1.)

political liberty, pretends that it could not cope with the Kishineff rioters. This government This government, which in the strug-glé against all movements for free-dom, is prompt and merciless in its onslaught, seemed paralyzed when it had to protect the life and property of the

nor, von Ranben, who, no doubt, would know what to do with ordinary rioters, but who, it seems, fearing that he might not hit it this time, was afrait to act on his own responsibility, tele-graphed to St. Petersburg for instructions. The answer came not till Mon day at 6 p. m. We do not know the nature of von Plehve's answer, but the simple fact that he wnited over twenty-four hours shows than he had no objection to the disorders: "The lower police officers understood it, therefore they not only did not defend the Jews,

but assisted in the assassinations.

"After the disturbances an illiterate proclamation was found, of the follow-ing tenor: 'The police began to rob-and now, being bribed by the Jewa, are arresting us.' It hardly exaggenties the facts. It seems that the robberies were really begun by the police. \* . The peasant Solovier, who took part in the wrecking, came to the police station and reported that he killed a Jew. He was put in a cell. He was found dead next morning. The police had to prevent him from testifying. This was all the more necessary because in their zeal they went too far, and the higher authorities, for appearance sake at least, were forced to call them to account. After the disturbances a search in the homes of the captains and inspectors of police disclosed a large quantity of loof.

"It is self-evident that the painstaking superior officials will do everything to conceal the traces of the crimes. This is assured by the fact that among the officers to whom the investigation is intrusted are some who themselves ook part in the robberie. The mockery of justice cannot go further.

. We repeat the government of the Tsar, from top to bottom, from the Secretary of the Interior to the lowest detective in Kishineff, is stained with the blood of the victims. Everyone sees it and it is repeated even by the conservative press of Western Europe. No explanations or communications by the government will enable it to conceal this truth. No sophistry can take from it the moral responsibility for the organization of highway robbery and complicity in rapine and murder.

"But why should it organize rolery? What benefit could it derive from complicity in robbery and murder? This is easily answered. The Tsar's servants well know that the Tsar's servants well know that the more our labor movement grows, the more our old institution and the nearer the day of reckoning for their numberiess crimes against the Russian people. With all their might they try to stave off the day of judgment. The struggle with the con-stantly growing labor movement has become to them a desperate struggle of self-preservation and they conduct it with ferocity and treachery worthy of the darkest days of the epoch of the Fall of Byzantium. There is no measme so contemptible that they would not stoop to it in their defense. At bor organizations by smuggling in spies and agents provocateurs (they hoped to revive the practice of De-gayer of infamous memory). Then, seeing that this method does not bring the fruit expected by specialists of police corruption and Curvinced that the self-consciousness of our working class continually increases and that the Socialist movement threatens more and more to become a movement of the masses, they made the attempt to at-tract the masses towards them by promises of economic concessions and slight support in their struggle with the capitalists. This was combined with and supplemented by an attempt to bring the lenders of the proletariat to despair and to force them into the path of terrorism, which frightens no-body. "At last, when this attempt proved

as abortive as the efforts to found influential independent party and the arrest the progress of the Social De mocracy, the government of Nicholas the Foolish, plays its inst card: It tries to stiffe the fast ripening consciousness of the Russian presentation by poisoning it with the venom of racial hatred and religious fanaticism. The Russian government through its criminal action in the Kisheneff disorders virtually says to us Social Democrats: 'You wish to to us Social Democrats: 'You wish to waken the people, you strive to make it the mightlest factor of Russia's future historical development. Very well. You may arouse the masses, but know that their awakening will not be pleasant to you, remember that the masses are like a blodthirsty wild beast; and when that beast is released from its chains it merclessly mangles all who surround it, making no difference between freind or foe, the right or the wrong. You say to the masses: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" But reach introd will arise in their midst and the Russian workingman will begin to fight his own compade provided as is of another race or creed. You wish to rouse the masses. Look

# THE SHAME OF THE GIVER.

#### A Park Row Meditation.

Did you ever have occasion, reader, | have become so despicable, should to hang your head in shame, not for any act of your own, but for some wrong-doing of a brother, a classmate, or a dear friend? It is a curious feeling, this of vicarious shame. It seems unreasonable. Yet I think it is one of

our saving virtues.

I feel it often. It isn't pleasant. Yet, speaking quite calmly and philo-sophically, I am glad I am capable of it. Perhaps I shall outgrow it. The Lord help me then—or the Devil take me, which is more likely. I seldom refuse a nickel to anyone

who asks me as I walk up Park Row. No credit to me, mind you. I give the nickel for my own sake, not for the other fellow's. It does not afford me any great positive comfort to give the nickel. It saves me a little discom-

dred it does no other good. I know that the majority of these Park ards, thieves, sneaks, drunkards, without manhood enough even to be suc cessful thieves or courage enough to tell a lie with a good countenace. I know the nickel is most likely to go for very bad Park Row whiskey, which will do the beggar more harm than good—if it be harm to help him on toward a pauper's grave. Never theless, I would feel uncomfortable if I refused the nickel, so I give it. No credit to me, please.
I avoid that discomfort at the ex-

pense of five cents. But I cannot so avoid another discomfort, as some can,

A horrible, galling, raging, bitter sense of shame always haunts me and spoils my appetite and my temper after one of these encounters. The giving of a million nickels would not free me from it.

It is unreasonable, is it not, that a man who generously gives up a little of his hard-earned wages to a less for-tunate wayfarer in life should get no

righteous pleasure out of it? Is it un-reasonable? No, I think not.

Why am I ashamed? I have done no wrong. Nay, I have taken the infinitesimal chance of doing some good.

Why am I ashamed?
I am ashamed because that other fellow—that fellow who does not love me nor respect me nor even know mewhites so contemptibly for the sake of a possible nickel, because he thanks me with such slavish and unmeant blessings when he gets it—ashamed that a more or less distant kinsman and fellow creature of mine should

have disgraced my family.

He was a baby once, and very like
me in my babyhood, I think. His
mother loved him, I suppose, as mine
loved me. Maybe some other woman
has loved him, as one has loved me.
His bones and muscles are bigger than
mine and far as I know there is as mine and, far as I know, there is as much gray matter in his head. Ten to one, he has done more hard work of a useful sort than I have. Yet here he is, my slave, my dog, my beast of bur-den, my lying, cringing, fawning lick-spittle, if I will give him the price of a swallow of rotgut. And here am I, at the cost of a cigar, perhaps, his kind servility can imagine and mendacity

And why? "Change places, and hark back to a time when I had to ask aid from men I disliked, had to choose between self-respect and something dearer to me than life, something that money would save, and money could he got only by throwing self-respect to the winds. How little a change of circumstances—accidents, so far as I was concerned—and I would have gone so far into that stinking quagmire of ine deeper and deeper into the mire. How easily might it have happened that this fellow should have been standing here, proud, erect, covered, and I bereheaded and obsequiously bow. ing before him, shrinking and apologiz-

ing for my very existence.
That is why I am ashamed. That fellow cannot blush any more. So must blush for him.

Mind you, it is no personal shame I feel. I have no penny that I have not earned. I am not ashamed of my fortune, but of his mishap and his ruin. And I am doing my best to right things, too, so that none need cringe and none can play gentleman. I have never consented to this man's degradation. I am no accomplice nor accessory to the murder of his manhood.

And yet I am ashamed.

Yes, I am ashamed for him and of

him-him, my so disgusting kinsman. But much more am I ashamed for and this whole civilized society, that has made him such a mean and useless thing when it might have made him times, glad sometimes with the painful joy of combat, doing my part to make the rest of the family feel that shame,

at its bloody deeds and acknowledge

"This is what the Russian government says by its complicity in Kishineff murgers. We must conthat its reasoning is not devoid of force. It may seem all the more coneighties Count Ignatieff succeed leading astray the fast increasing discontent of the people into anti-Semitic channels and thus crippling the revolutionary movement for years to come

"It is incumbent on us Social Democrats to meet this plausible the Kishineff outrages by the more convincing reasoning of revolutionary action. We must convince the govern-ment that times have changed and that it mistakes the temper of the Russian workingmen of to-day. Our party, marching at the head of the tariat, must show that the governm is mistaken if it hoped to corrupt the Russian working class by a policy of Jew-baiting. Our party must arouse opposition to Jew-baiting in the midst of the working class itself. It must

to the wreckers. "How this is to be done depends, of course, on local conditions. Where our party is strong enough to be able, at the first provocation, to put several hundred workingmen on the street, it should immediately suppress by force should immediately suppress by fore all attempts at anti-Semitic disorders Where its influence is not strong enough for that, it must divert the at-tention of the excited mob from the Jews and direct it against the police clusion, when even this will not suc ceed, our committees should, at least, boldly and devotedly oppose the mob and defend the Jews and, in fact, all other races when attacked, shrinking neither before danger nor abuse. They must remember that in saving the at tacked they will save the honor of our party, the honor of the Russian prole-tariat, and the future of our move-

"The government has played its last card. It is for us to baffle it and cut off its last road to safety. The Social Democratic Party of Russia will do its sacred duty to the Russian working class, to the whole country. The eyes of the Social Democracy of the world are upon us."

#### SPECIAL NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND.

The National Secretary, under date June 13, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Special National Organizing Fund during the preceding week: Local Portland, Mc., \$3; "H. H.," Seattle, Wash., 25c.; Burton E. Leavitt, Putman, Conn., \$1; 11th Ward Branch, Local Cincinnati O., \$2; Local Oakland, Cal., \$5; Local O., \$2; Local Oakland, Cal., \$5; Local Seattle, Wash., \$2; Local Dixon, Cal., \$4.50; Local Del Mar, Cal., \$1; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, Cal., \$2; Local Washington, D. C., \$1.25; Bohemian Branch, 12th Ward, Chicago, Ill., \$1.30; Local Brownsville, Pa., monthly contribution, \$1; Local The Dalles, Ora, \$8; 26 Ward Branch, Local Los Angeles, Cal., \$4.25; Local Porterville, Cal., \$1; Local Power, Colo, \$5; total for week. Local Denver, Colo., \$5; total for wee \$42.55; previously acknowledge \$480.51; total to date, \$473.08.

A number of locals have decided to make regular periodic contributions to this fund. This week's list includes the second contribution from Cincin-nati. Central Branch of Local Scattle, Wash, has voted to give \$2 each

#### Our Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

London Justice.

There is a common feeling that, hor-rible as such anti-Jewish risings as those of Kishineff may be, they are after all partly, at least, brought on by the wicked Jews usurious extortions on the unhappy native populations. That this feeling should exist we can understand, and we would not deny that in certain cases there may be some slight foundation for it. But that a government should have the effrontery to put it forward in its semi-official organ, as the Russian government has just done, as a sort of pailiation for the late atroclous crimes, is an impudence surpassing belief. The Russian governing authorities must very well know that usury, Jewish or Christian, can be stamped out by other means than murder and pillage which does not even seriously menace, much does not even seriously menace, much less destroy it. All that is required is the masses of tolling men are doesned to stumble and grope, from the occacontracts of a usurious nature. If it were necessary or desirable still fur-ther to penalize such contracts on the part of the would-be usurer this could easily be done by the refusal of the courts to recognize even the debt as such, a refusal which would have for its result that the money-lender would the "Courade" will give us no lose his principal as well as his interThomas Elmer Will contributes est. Under such conditions usury of the nature which is ruining so many of the peasant and sma mediately become as extinct as the dodo. Why is this not done? The an-swer is plain. It pays a modern class-government much better to allow an government much better to allow an occasional riot or massacre, especially when, as in the recent Russian case the authorities have other and special reasons of their own for encouraging it, than it does to risk weakening in the public mind the sense of the sacredness of private property and of the law of contract, the foundations of the capitalist system and its

Chicago Socialist

Capitalist papers are now so loudly singing the praises of workingmen who live up to contracts that the work ingmen may reasonably be suspicious as to their motives, and their motives are ulterior. If they can make the working class believe that contracts are sacred and then get them bound up in contracts through fraud or in-timidation for a number of years the capitalists can have peace of mind

capitalists can have peace of minu enough to enjoy their watering places. That is a part of the capitalist game although they don't observe contracts themselves, when they can get out of the obligation to their material advantages. Like all capitalist morality this idea of the sacredness of contracts is for the working class alone. The capi-falists do not have to make rules for themselves. They just do whatever is to their material interests to do.

We are too prone to think of the So-cialist movement as a political move-ment merely: we are inclined to measment merely: we are inclined to meas-ure everything by the vote. To be per-fectly frank, we have sometimes felt that for political gain the best and most vital principles and traditions of the international Socialist movement were being endangured. Too fre-quently in these days we hear it urged that we must "Americanise" the movement: that we must adopt the ordi-To such of our comrades we venture

to suggest that they do not lose sight of the fact that we differ, as a politi-cal party, from all other parties. With us political triumph counts for nothing except as a means to an end—the build-ing up of a free comrade-life. Other parties, with their sordid view of polit-ical power, may resort to all kinds of trickery in order to obtain votes: they have no cause to endanger. But for us it is otherwise. Unless our votes are the result of honest conviction on the part of those from whom nothing of our purpose has been hidden, they will not help us very much. Socialism cast never be brought about by the votes of dupes. And it is perhaps just as well to remember that we are not so much concerned about "American-izing" Socialism as we are about Socializing America. It is true that if we are to succeed at all we must reach the American people through their sympathies and all that is best in themselves. And we must in our propaganda avail ourselves of all those virile qualities which predominate in what we call "the American Spirit." All the resourcefulness, energy, grit and enthusiasm of this great are needed in this movement to secure its triumph. To avail ourselves of them is our duty as it is our only hope. But in winning these for Socialism, we are not "Americantzing" Socialist

## Current # # ₩ Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned In this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

In the "International Socialist Review" for June "Julian" offers "Some Free Legal Advice" to trade unions, trenting of points raised by recent cases in which employers have recovered damages from unions on account of strikes or loycotts; the question of the incorporation of unions will be dis cussed by the same writer in a later G. Weston Wrigley writes or The Possibilities of Politics in Great Britain," and Andrew M. Anderson contributes "Notes from Australia." Austin Lewis writes on A. M. Simons, reviews or summarizes an interesting recent work of Emile Vandervelde, "The Rural Exodus and the Return to the Fields." Crises of Marxism" is a valuable article translated from the "Neue Zeit." The number also includes two poems by Edwin A. Brenholz, besides the departments, interesting as usual

"Whosoever the Lord Loveth," a

little sketch by Amy Wellington, strikes us as the best thing in the June "Comrade." It is not free from faults. of course; but it really tells a story and a true story and tells it without didactic comment or "moral." Brief and effective also is A. P. Firth's "Two Pictures." "Scientific Sentiment" is a remarkable article by Mila Tupper Maynard, which we commend to the attention of those who find the strictly scientific view of things "soulless and uninspiring." This writer well expresses the joy of conscious comrade-ship in a movement that has the great laws of nature and of human evolution on its side. Robert Rives La Monte contributes a sketch of Henry contributes a sketch of Henry Lawson, "The Australian Gorky," as he calls him, the Laureate of Labor at the Autipodes. We are all familiar with Gray's lines beginning "Some mute in-glorious Milton here may rest," but nowhere else so often or so forcibly as in the Socialist movement are we brought to realize the terrible truth they express. As from time to time we see the light of genius breaking forth from the gloomy depths in which sional gleam we may infer the latent energy to which it is our task to give free outlet. Comrade LaMonte offers us some specimens of Lawson's reve in the promise that future numbers of and smaller urban popu-stern Europe would im-stern Europe would imsider one of the best issues of the "Comrade" that has yet appeared. In enumerating its valuable features we must not forget to mention the pages in which the editor reviews Profess Seligman's "Economic Interpretation of History," Kropotkin's "Mutual Aid a Factor in Evolution," and other noteworthy books.

The feature of "Wilshire's Magazine" for June is an elaborate treatment of the postoffice scandals in the light of Wilshire's own experience as a victim of the Payne-Madden gang.
"Wilshire's Magazine," we may ex-plain to new readers who may not be familiar with the facts, is published in Canada because Assistant Post-master-General Madden, supported by his superiors (including Roosevelt him-self, who was personally appealed to) refused its entry as second-class matter in the United States mails. Wil-shire shows that recent disclosures conclusively support his charge, made in April, 1902, that the exclusion of his magazine was part of a systematic blackmailing scheme. He also states that at that time he laid all the facts before Mr. Henrst and other New York daily newspaper men, but not one of these who are now howling for investi-gation and reform would say a word so long as it was only Socialist periodicals that were persecuted.

An odd and attractive piece of book-An odd and attractive piece of book-making is "Pictures of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth," by C. L. Phifer of Rich Hill, Mo., author of the well known "Socialist Primer." The book-let is well written and a careful analy-sis of the subject. It can be had for 10 cents from the author. 10 cents from the author.

-The co-operative glass works of Aibi, France, established by the workingmen as a result of the Carmaux strike, has just published a report showing excellent success.

### PARTY NOTES.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* National Secretary Mailly has this yeek returned to headquarters at Omaha from Massachusetts, where he during her last illness. During his ab

The Secretary of Local Pottsville Pa., in ordering a thousand of the party buttons from national headquar-ters, says: "They are the prettiest things that ever came down the pike." Being distributed at cost, every local is enabled to supply its members with

In the "Social Democratic Herald" Comrade Debs pays an eloquent tribute to his friend and ours, Frederick O.

The last number of the "Machinists Journal" contains several able articles on Socialism. We note one by May Wood Simons on "How Socialism Would Affect Children," in reply to an attack on Socialism in an earlier issue as well as another reply by Max Grass, and also a controversial article by A.

A comrade in Bangor, Me., writes ies of "Labor Politics and Se cialist Politics," to be used as "medi-cine" for the local trade unionists who. he says, are "way behind the times. Nothing like Socialist literature on tor of lockouts and injunctions to wake them up. The capitalists will see to it that they get plenty of the lockouts and injunctions; the comrades must attend to the other half of the prescrip

Socialists and trade unionists of Barre, Vt., joined in a memorial mass meeting in honor of the late Frederick O. MacCartney. John Anderson of cal Barre, Socialist Party, presided and James Cruigshank, President of the Granite Cutters, Ben. F. Healey, President of the Central Labor Union Timothy Ivers of the Querrymen's Union, and Philip J. Halvosa on behalf of the Socialist Party spoke on the life and work of Comrade Mac expressing respect for his memory and deep regret at his untimely death.

City Organizer Geo. G. Cutting of Boston has got up a very good mailing card for use in organization work. Organizers of locals or branches who would like to get the suggestion will doubtedly be furnished with sann st addressed to him at 7 Gold-

Local Worcester, Mass., held a meet-Abbott spoke feelingly and well.

The following sums have been re ceived for the Connecticut State Organization Fund up to June 14: Local List 1.082, \$2.70; B. E. Leavitt, \$1; Wm. Lofstedt, collected, \$1.90; W. E. White, \$5; E. S. T. Southington, \$5; E. L. P., Plantsville, \$3; Louis Maas, New Haven, List 126, \$2.60; total, \$26,20. The State Committee now has about \$75 cash on hand and is pre-pared to begin the summer agitation as soon as Comrade Brown has completed his work in New Hampshire. It is important at this time that all members pay up their dues promptly.

The Tenth Ward Branch of Jersey at Five Corners, Newark and Summit avenues. Wednesday, June 24, at 8:15 p. m. Frederick Krafft will speak.

W. L. Oswald of Arlington, N. J., starts on Saturday, June 20, on an agi-tation tour under the direction of the State Committee. His dates are as follows: June 20, Camden; June 21, Rosenhayn; June 22, Vineland; June 23. Millville; June 24, Folsom; June 25, Atlantic City; June 26, Newfield; June 27. Point Pleasant; June 28, Manas quan: June 29 Long Branch: June 30. Newton; July 1. Sussex County; July 2. Port Morris; July 3. Wharton; July 4. Dover. The parts of the state to be covered constitute a fertile field for the cinlist movement, in which very tle work has yet been done. Comthe beginning of a systematic agita-2ion and will help in the building up of strong locals in these regions.

"This man is not a Socialist yet, bu Is looking in that direction," writes Comrade Wilson of Ridgefield Park, N. J., in sending in a new subscription, "and I fancy The Worker will help him as it has belp thousands of voters into the light." That's what we are trying to do, first, last, and all the

Howard H. Caldwell is now touring Ohio. His dates for the next week are: June 18 and 19, Akron; June 20, Wadsworth: June 22 and 23, Canton; June 24. Massillon; June 25. Burton City. All these are for open-air meet-ings.

Comrade Spanier of Toledo writethat Mrs. O'Hare spoke on Socialism before Local 105, International Asso ciation of Machinists, in that city with great effect and "received a tremen-dons ovation." Mayor Jones was in the audience and was moved to make a talk about brotherly love and harmony. He wouldn't fight anyone, he mony. He woman't nght anyone, he said. But everyone in Toledo knows by what political methods he has fought for office and influence, and "Golden Rule" talk is getting to be a drug in the market. The Socialist drug in the market. Party local is keeping steadily at edu-cational propaganda work and is gain-ing ground all the time.

The proceedings of the Ohio State Convention will be issued in pamphlet form and sold at ten cents a copy. All reports, resolutions, and other matter which came before the convention for nction will be included and the pamph let will be valuable for reference purposes. Eighteen amendments to the state constitution of the party have been submitted for a referendum vote by order of the convention.—The ors for speakers have turned in unqualified success. All lown and Nebraska Socialista will low and

write to the State Secretary and pledge the amount of \$2 and board for the speaker. This will secure one of the ablest speakers in the movement, the state organization assuming the restate organization assuming the re-sponsibility for the balance of the cost, if any accrues. Many of the tewns where no regular organization exists are taking advantage of this, and all such are welcomed. More speakers will be toured in Ohio during this fall's campaign than in any previous year. Three times the amount of literature is being prepared and a Socialist state is being prepared and a Socialist state paper will be issued from Dayton be-fore August 1, which will be known as the "Ohio Socialist." These are some of the indications of the growth of the movement in Ohio, and it is safe to say that the vote will grow accord-ingly. The entire movement is now taking on a five, energetic aspect and the work of placing literature in the the work of placing literature in the hands of old-party voters and the hold-ing of agitation meetings is being pushed at a surprising rate indeed.

The Ohio State Secretary is now arrine Onio state Secretary is now arranging a Western tour for Father McGrady. He is expected to start in Montana and go through Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Coloradoe. Many places have already applied for lectures. Father Kress, of Cleveland, who has been attacking the been challenged to meet either on the platform and prove his assertions or forever hold his peace. This is the same Father Kress that bitterly maligned Father McGrady while lecturing in Sandusky, and when callto task for it and asked to meet Mc-Grady promptly refused. It is safe to say that he will refuse again, though the comrades hope some sort of arrangements can be made whereby they could be got together for a joint de-bate. Father Hagerty will lecture at Birmingham, Ala., June 19-20; Menett, Mo., June 23; Sloux City, Iowa, June 25; Ryan, June 27; Winoua, June 29; Lindstrom, June 30; Hibbing

National Lecturer John W. Slaytor will close the present engagement at Michigan City, Ind., June 23. His work at New Castle will require his presence for some time to come, after which he hopes to be able to take up the lecture endorsing the work of the speakers who are working under its direction. Secretary Nick of Local Columbus, O., says: "The Columbus comrades wish to extend to you their heartfelt thanks for sending them such an able speaker for sending them such an are and as J. W. Slayton proved to be delegates to the state convention pleased with his clear exp class-conscious Socialism. I think peronally that Comrade Slayton is one of the best speakers on the platform. Keep him on the road."

State Secretary Menton of Michigan writes that the O'Hares were greeted with hearty applause when they spoke at the picnic of the Flint Socialists on

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow began his work in Michigan at Pentwater on May 20 and has been having success ful meetings; he has decided to extend his time there a month, or until August 1. The O'Hares are having splendid meetings and arousing much enthusiasm; Mrs. O'Hare has occupied sevpastors; they are also to be in Michigan until August 1. Comrade Simon ton has been at it since June 1. Com rade Coulter is routed across the state from Traverse City to Saginaw, and O. P. Bard of Texas is doing pioneer work in the western part of the state. leaves the stove factory in Detroit out in all summer and fall on the circuits, while Clark and McFarlan of Flint start a wagon trip on June 29. There are thus six speakers at work at present in Michigan, and the number wili be increased to ten the first week in July. "It is surprising," writes Or-ganizer Lamb, "how the Socialists are coming out of their holes and helping to boom things in the old state. now have a great many more stations than the speakers we have at present can take care of. Battle Creek alone can keep a man busy every day. But the State Organizer wants to hear from every point that can furnish a seap-box, a street corner, a day's en tertainment, and a very little cash for the agitator that is headed that way." Address C. J. Lamb, State Organizer

One or more sample copies of this and other issues of The Worker wil be sent to each of the comrades i charge of the Michigan "soap-box can paign," who are requested to read them and pass them on to friends and neighbors, and naturally we shall be gratified if they hustle in a few new

The work of National Lecturer John C. Chase has been so hampered by the floods that we have no report for this week. State Secretary Dial of Kentucky is arranging a tour for him in that state, but the details of the trip have not yet been received at the na-tional office.

National Organizer John M. Ray ha been introduced to the methods the Democratic party uses to maintain the "Solid South." He was not permitted to speak on the streets of Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, June 6. A comrade writes to national headquarters that the Salvationists and "Holiness" people block the streets and howl to their hearts' content, but a Socialist is not allowed men on the street corners. The offi-cers were frank and told Comrade Ray that political meetings would not be held on the streets without a permit from the Chief of Police. And that from the Chief of Police. And that official referred the matter to the Mayor and Council, which could not be seen until Monday. The comrades will increase their organization and them defy the Democratic party's interference with free speech. The rights of our private-property constitution do not extend to a Socialist who advo-cates the sacreduess of human life, especially when that is applied particu-larly to the working class.

Moines and the Nebrasks

Comrade Cunningham of Wichitz Kan, get hold of The Worker for the first time a week ago and says he would like us to have a large list of subscribers in that vicinity and preposes to help us get them.

cisco writes that the movement there is getting into good shape again after its disorganizing fusion experience. The local now has nearly four hundred and fifty members in good standing and is still gaining, although the active fusionists have withdrawn. The latter are using somewhat curious methods. Some of them, after resigning from Local San Francisco organized what they called Local San Mateo County (San\* Mateo being an adjoining county), although they all live in the city. The question of the recognition of this secessionist local is now before the state organization for action. They also run weekly public meetings under the name of a Labor Lyceum and many persons join them and pay the for the first mouth's dues un ing the San Francisco organization of the Socialist Party. This sort of policy defeats itself in the end, however, an the straight party organization, following open and honest tactics has nothing to fear.

work and gathered some subscriptions I have been a subscriber for The Work er for a year and must say it is on of the best Socialist papers I ever read in the English language." So write Comrade Sattler of San Francisco, and money order paying for nine yearl;

Open-air meetings will be held Sat-urday evening, June 20, as follows un-der the direction of the Murray Hill Agitation Committee: At N. E. corner Thirty-second street and Third ave-nue, with Mullen presiding and Paultach, Abrahama, Searing, and Roewe as speakers; at S. E. corner Forty-sec and street and Third arenue, Coope presiding and Abrahams, Searing Paulitsch, and Mayes as speakers; a S. E. corner Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue, Goldbarth presiding and Mayes, Roower, Abrahams, Searing, and Paulitsch as speakers.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows next week on the West Side Monday, June 22, 17th A. D. (circle Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenu Wood and L. D. Mayes, speakers, Tuesday, June 23, 19th A. D., Sixty-third street and Tenth avenue, Wood and Cassidy; Wednesday, June 24, 7th A. D., S. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue. Wood and Gold stein: Thursday, June 25, 9th A. D. N. W. corner Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, Wood and Abrahams; Friday, Jone 26, 11th A. D., S W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, Searing and Sackin Saturday, June 27, 13th A. D., S. W. corner Thirty-ninth street and Eight avenue, Wood and Abrahams; Tues day, June 23, 25th A. D., N. W. corn Twenty-fifth street and Seventh av day, June 24, 5th A. D., Clarkson an Varick streets, Reichenthal and Nicho son; Thursday, June 25, 15th A. D., S. W. corner Fiftieth stret and Tenth avenue, Furman and Phillips.

On Saturday, June 20, will be held a general meeting of Social Democratic voters of the 20th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d A. D. in the W. E. A. Chubhous 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Good speakers will address the meeting in regard to the party work that must be done in preparation for the coming election

Comrade Spargo presided at the las 7. At list from the S. C. P. A. for the relief of a comrade in distress we signed by all present, the whole amount contributed being \$4.95. Dr Lichtschein resigned as Secretary and K. Edelman was elected as Secretar; General Committee, and the Glob Conference. Organization of election districts was discussed and a consider-able amount of routine business done.

A number of Yorkville comrades at tended the public meeting in the University Settlement House in East Seventy-sixth street last Thursday evening, where Everett P. Wheeler, a well known attorney, spoke on trade unionism and the relations of Capital and Labor. Mr. Wheeler made a typi-cal Civic Federationist talk. When an opportunity was given for general dis-cussion, Comrade Phillips took the floor and made short work of a great many beautiful phrases about harmon and mutual forbearance. Comrade Roewer followed him. As the two So-cial Democrats, proceeded, the look of patronizing condescension on Mr. Wheeler's face gradually changed to Wheeler's face gradually changed to the sickly smile of a man who "wishes he hadn't done it," but tries to concent the fact. A good many people went away with clearer ideas on the class struggle than they ever had before.

Comrade Herbert presided at the last meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville, in the Clubhouse, 206 E. Elshty, with about Clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Miss Lena Miller was admitted to membership. The committee elected membership. The committee executed to investigate charges against Comrade Heffman reported that he is a member of a cadet school and not of a United States military organization, as charged; the charges were therefore dropped. The delegate to the Yorkville Agitation Committee report-ed that that body has decided to send a committee to the progressive organi-zations of Yorkville in behalf of the Club. It was decided to discuss the following question at next Thursday's meeting: "What would Socialists do if they elected a president to-morrow?"

At the last meeting of the 12th A At the last meeting of the 12th A D., Brooklyn, the Organizer reported that one hundred copies of The Worker a week would be malled in the district to enrolled voters of all parties from now till election and that an attempt now the election and that an attempt, will be made to follow them up for subscriptions. Commiss Jacobs, Studt, Fisk, Knupp, and Boshme were appointed to look after the agitation in the district. The next open-air meeting will be held at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street on Saturday, June 10. A motion was made condemning the attempt to mittate another refer matter has been settled by a majority of the party members.

The picnic of the Brooklyn Soc Club, to be held on June 21, at Atlantic Park, Raipli avenue near St. Mark's, will undoubtedly be one of the largest gatherings ever assembled for pleasure gatherings ever assembled for pleasur in that borough. The committee ha invited many of the labor organiza invitation which was extended by the club should direct their secretaries to send for admission tickets, stating the

#### PRIMARIES IN

MEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect delegates to City, County, Borough, As-sembly and Aidermanic District Conventions, will be held on Saturday, June 20, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. First A. II., at 150 Spring street, res-

Third A. D., at 126 Variek street,

seidence of Comrade Lowstrand.
Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 E. Fifth A. D., at 235 W. Fourth street

ssidence of Paul Flaeschel.
Sixth A. D., at 325 Broome street,
sidence of F. Mick.
Seventii A. D., at 204 W. Fifteenth street, residence of Paul Warner.

Eighth A. D., at 280 Broome street Ninth A. Dunt 841 W. Twenty-fourth street, residence of John Murphy.

Tenth A. D., at 120 E. Third street,

cigar store Eleventh A. D., at 413 Ninth avenue, Twelfth A. D., at Great Central Pai-

ce, 20-96 Clinton street.

Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lyceum, 342 W. Forty-second Fourteenth A. D. at 202-204 First

venue, residence of Henry Burlich.
Fifteenth A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth Sixteenth A. D. at 260 E. Fourth Street, residence S. Graff.
Seventeenth A. D., at 559 W. Fif-tieth street, residence of Comrade

Eighteenth A. D. at 614 E. Seventeenth street, shoe store. Nineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam

avenue, hall.
Twentieth A. D., at 301½ Twentysixth street, tailor shop.

Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus avenue, stationery store.

Twenty-second A. D., at 241 E. Forty-

second street, hall.

Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's
Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred
and Forty-second street and Eighth

Twenty-fourth A. D., at 350 E. Fifty-eighth street.
Twenty-fifth A. D., at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street, tailoring store. Twenty-sixth A. D., at 456 E. Sever

Forty-first street, residence of Comrade Hoerdtner. Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave

Twenty-ninth A. D. at 167 West Fifty-third street, Grocery store. Thirtieth A. D., at the clubbouse,

206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Thirty-first A. D., at 133 West Ope Hundred and Thirteenth street, resi-

dence of L. D. Mayes.

Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexington avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, offic

BOROUGH OF BRONX. Thirty-fourth A. D., at N. E. corner one Hundred and Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, Janssen's Hall Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third ave

Annexed Districts, at Masonic Hall, Main street, Westchester. By order of the General Committee of the Social Democratic Party of

York County.
W. J. F. HANNEMANN, Sec'y. JUDICIAL PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to elect delegates to the Municipal Court Disurday, June 20, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places in the Borough of Manhattan

4th A. D., at the clubrooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 232 East

Sth A. D., at 280 Broome street, hall. 21st A. D., at 944 Columbus avenue, inflonery store. 19th A. D., at 125 Amsterdam ave-

## KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Primaries of the Social Democratic arty of Kings County, state of New York, to elect delegates to City, Coun ty, Borough, Assembly, and Aldermanic District Conventions will be held on Friday, June 26, from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at the following places: 1st A. D.-No. 121 Schermerhorn street, Dr. C. L. Furman's.
2d A. D.—No. 95 Duffield street, Mr.
J. Libskie's home.

J. Libskie's home.

3d A. D.—No. 452 Atlantic avenus
Mr. B. Churbuck's home.

Mr. B. Churbuck's home.

5th A. D.—No. 279 Hooper street,
Comrade Butscher's home.

7th A. D.—No. 8646 Bay Twenty-seventh street, home of W. D. Campbell,
9th A. D.—318 Coles street, home of
Comrade James Walsh.

10th A. D.—No. 143 N. Elliott place,
Comrade Rechanges, home.

lomrade Bychauer's home. 11th A. D.—No. 122 Fort Green

12th A. D.-3463 Fifth avenue.

of Comrade Peters.

18th A. B.—No. 140 Haron street, home of Comrade Clayton.

14th A. D.—No. 47 Jewel street, Fred.

Reef's home. "
15th A. D.—No. 339 Broadway.
16th A. D.—No. 9 McDougal : cialist Club. 17th A. R.—No. 540 Hancock street some of F. E. Coddington. 18th A. D.—No. 1658 Dean street

Comrade Rizon's home.

19th A. D.—The Labor L yes
049-057 Willoughby avenue.

BEFORE YOU PLACE ::: YOUR ORDERS :::

CET OUR PRICES

.....FOR.....

# ...JOB PRINTING

We Guarantee First-Class Work.

# THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

Worker Building.

Removal Notice.

Dr. M. ROMM

306 EAST 15TH ST.,

Dr. FANNY DEMBO

removed to 326 Enst 86th Street. lours: 9-10 a.m., 3-4 and 6-7 p. m. wn Office: 221 E. Edway, 1-2 p. m.

ABBOTT BROS.

Lunch Room.

110 Bleecker St., near Greene St.

NEW YORK.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades patronize those who advertis

ST Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals-

LAWVERS

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Attorney-at-Law,

820 Grondway, Tolophone 2576 Frankill

L.D. MAYES, LAWYER

245 Broadway, New York City, Berough of Man hattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation fres

H. B. SALISBURY.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW 300 Broadway, Room 902. 50 Union Sq.

GREETING OR MUSIC, WHICH?

A New Year's Greeting of The Worker, or the Song entitled "The Torch of Sociialism," words and music

by Peter E. Burrowes, will be sent to

any person who sends us a new sub-scriber for The Worker within two

recks. Address THE WORKER, 184

Dr C. L. FURMAN.

DENTIST.

121 Schermerhern street, Brooklyn.

Buy Your Gents Farnishing Goods

PHILIP DIAMOND

210 STANTON ST., bet, Ridge and Pitt,

The finest selection of DRESS and ther SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY,

Are the equal of others in quality of Male-

rial and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP.

Buy them to make your conscience feel right.

Buy them to get the best shoe for your money.

LOUIS D. BEHREN,

HAVANA CIGARS

189 WILLIAM STREET.
Deposite the office of The Worker, New York
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Branch: No. 113 East Ninth St.

DR MATHILDA SINAL

DENTIST,

CLASS CORSCIOUSNESS.

Labor cannot win in this world wide

NEW YORK.

308 E. 86th St..

5.95 DON'T BUY AWATCH

AT THE SAME

PRICE, SHOES

BEARING THIS

STAMP.

RTC. at the lowest prices.

WORKERS UNION

William st., New York.

Dr. ANNA ARONAVICH

20th A. D .- No. 257 Hamburg ave-

2 st A. D.-No. 675 Glenmore ave By order of the Kings County Com-

mittee, Social Democratic Party of the state of New York. WARREN ATKINSON.

KINGS COUNTY COMMITTEE. At the meeting of the Kings County committee held on June 13 a delegat from a Finnish Socialist society in Brooklyn was present to ascertain if this society could join the Social Democratic Party as a separate body, as they believe they can do more ef fective work among their countrymen than if their society were to split up and join the various party branches. It was decided that this society be organized as a Finnish-speaking branch and that it become affiliated with the party with representation on the County Committee. The delagate was requested to convey this information to his society and to report at the next meeting of the County Committee. June 28 was decided upon for the holding of the primaries in all districts

in Brooklyn.

As many of the branches have failed to pay their share of the expense of the party calendar those branches which desire to publish it hereafter must do so themselves. Hereafter the County Committee will advertize only

tis own meetings.

The County Committee having purchased a share in the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, Comrade Koenig was elected to represent the committee on that body. ved and carried that the Kings County Committee is opposed to any further referendum on the question of national headquarters or Local Qou

Five dollars was donated to the automobile fund of the State Committee. The Organizer having reported loss of \$15 worth of postage stamps sent bim.hy.the Financial Se retary through the mail, it was de-cided that the County Comfifttee bear

Under the head of "good and wel-fare" Comrade Butscher spoke upon the advisability of concentrating our efforts upon some strong district with a view to electing some candidate at the coming election

#### ADITATION COMMITTEE

The 18th, 20th, 22d and 24th A. D. the latte being two branches have joined to form the Murray Hill Agitation Committee. At the first meeting a sum sufficient to pay the first month's rent for headquarters was raised by a collection among delegates and interested comrades. The place finally selected is at 241 E. Forty-sec finally selected is at 241 E. Forty-second street, third floor. It was decided to hold regular weekly outdoor meetings throughout the district from now till Election Day, Comrades of the affiliated districts should do their best to put the organization on a good working basis as soon as possible. The Sec-retary of the Committee is John J. Lentz of S98 Second avenue; Treasurer, T. Melzer; Organizer, C. Classen,

#### LOCAL NEW YORK-

242 E. Forty-second street. The Committee meets every Wednesday at 8

p. m.

Subdivisions of Local New York are ginning July 11. W. J. F. HANNEMANN,

SAN FRANCISCO PROTESTS.

# Local San Francisco, Cal., asks us to publish the following self-explana-

5 - Spefore seeing our II Jeweied movement, patent regulator, is
quiek train, stamped I7 jewis quiek train, stamped 17 jewgraved gold fill feautifully engraved gold fill feautifully enprivilege of thorough examination before you pay one cent.
Absolutely guaranteed by one of
the oldest and most reflable jewerers in Anascica. If found best
cert in Anascica. If found best
cert in Found gold gold, 50 in lorgette chain for
ladies, or vest chain for gents, guaranteed 3
yra. Give both P. O. and exp. office & state
plainty whether ladies or gent's size. Offer
ear't be continued bug. Write to-fay.
Alte & C. A. Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill. tory resolutions:

"Whereas, In State Secretary Helfenstein's report published in the Los Angeles 'Socialist' of June 6 the foliowing statement occurs: Local San Francisco has expelled sixty or more members without reporting, according to Art. 5, Sec. 6, which reads: 'The S. E. C. shall immediately be notified of every suspension, removal or recall'

"Whereas, The statement has no foundation in fact, but, on the con-trary, is absolutely and maliciously false, as Local San Francisco has no expelled one member, but, according to records, ten members resigned ther membership in Local San Francisco; be it

he it

"Resolved, That Local San Francisco
denounces this statement as injurious
slanderous, and detrimental to the interests of the Socialist Party; and be
it further

duct by any mechanical, accidental turn of events. It can only win as it knows itself a class with common init further
"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the State Committee
and to The Worker, the Chicago So-cialist," the Scattle Socialist, Califor-nia "Socialist," and Los Angeles "Socialterests, a common cause, common measons, a common desfiny. All the forces of economic development unite in teaching this lesson, so that it is bound to be learned rapidly, but there his Socialist, and Los Angeles Social-ist. As the State Secretary has pub-lished the slanderous statements in his report. Local San Francisco demands that this resolution be published in his next report." is no victory without this mighty consciousness of solidarity. Thus it is that class-consciousness comes as a giscious culmination in the strengthening moral forces which first

If you have an extra copy of The Worker please pass it on to a neighbor or shopmate with the request that he give it a candid reading.

# NO TRUSTS I NO PRISONS I NO SWEAT SHOPS!



BEARING .

THIS LABEL

ARE O. K.

This label is sewed on Shirts and Walsts Jesu below the tab or bosom below the tab or bosom and is stamped in minia-ture on College and Cuffe

Ne Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Loundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your

# 50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

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

Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. . 5c. 

Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman 50.

"The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

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

#### \*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS Standing advertisements of Trade Union and other Societies will be inserted under his heading at the rate of \$1 per line personner.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and
STROMAL UNION No. 90. Office and
street.—District 1. (Hohemian), 231 Kast
Tist street, very Saturday at 8 p. m.—
District 11. (German), at 50 East First
street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—
District 111. meets at the Clubhouse, 299
East Solin street, very Saturday at 8 p. m.—
District 111. meets at the Clubhouse, 299
East Solin street, very Saturday at 7.29
at rec. 112. The street of 32 West 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 West 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 West 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 22
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The street of 32 Meets 32
at rec. 112. The str

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenders and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemian Hall, 322 E. 73d street, New Yerk. Financial Secre-tary, J. T. Kolly, 2 Marshai street, Metro-politan, h. h. iteoording Secretary, Jos. Noeiter, 774 E. 156th street. "Clerical Capitalist"...
 "The Capitalist Class".

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), Meets first and third Tuesday of the mouth, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 200 East 88th street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Coparties. Meets erecy Friday, at 11 a. m., at hendquarters, Zibettle's Hall, cor. December atreet and Central avenue, Jer-sey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1. Meets every 2d and 4th Thursday in 67-69 St. Marks Place. Executive meeting every lat and 3d Thursday.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMO-CRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:20 a. m., in Link's Hall, 23: F. 38th street, -Kew Yark All Seandlawtans are wel-come, C. J. Miller, Secretary, 302 Knickerbocker avenue, Brooklyn.

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

#### Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika. WIRKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbured with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 22,700 male and 4,500 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement, Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an \$5,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a blick benefit of \$3,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class. Whether continuous or "tith interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$4,00 and \$100 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 for 40 graph of the \$4,00 and \$100 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250,00 for 40 graph of the \$4,00 and \$1,00 ners at large are not secepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third areaus, Hoom 2, New York City.

#### Workmen's Children Death Renefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

#### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance Organized 1872, Membership 15,000.

Principal Organization, New York

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth street. Officers, the control of the contro Admins, Besten, Holyoke, Springfield,
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Finiadelphia, Füttsburg, Allegheny, Lazenne, Altoona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, III.
Cleveland, C.
San Francisco, Cl.
San Francisco, Cl.
Haltimore, Md.
Rt. Louis, Mo.
Por nddresses of the Brunch bookkeepers.
see "Vorwacetts," 229

PENNSYLVANIA S-BARRE-Local Wilkes-Rarre, Pa. st Party, meets in Central Labor Mail, 15 S. Main street, on the and fourth Sunday of each month, m. All Socialists are invited.

## F. W. HEISS atrengthening moral forces which first made humanity human and then half each part into an ever wider selfhood.—Min Tupper Maymrd in the Com-rade for June. " Union Printer

SS GOLD ST., STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK

#### PUBLICATIONS.

OFFER No. 3. FOURTEEN TOO 75C.PAMPHLETS 75C.

1, "How I Became a Socialist". . "Single Tax vs. Socialism." 4. "Now and Then." A play in

6. "The Crimes of Capitalism"...
7. "Development of Socialism"...
8. "Cathechism of Socialism"... 9. "Railroading in the United 

13. "Machinery Question"...... 14. Karl Marx's "Analysis of The above fourteen pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of 75c., post-

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

#### USEFUL WORKS.

The following list comprises a few itles selected from the Social Science

"Civilization; Its Cause and Cure." By Edw. Carpenter. \$1.00 Crime and Its Causes. By Douglas By W. H. Dawson.......\$1.00 Ferdinand Lasalle As a Social Reformer." By E. Berastein.....\$1.00 'Overproduction and Crisis." By Karl

Rodbertus \$1.00

"Prince Bismarck and State Socialism." By W. H. Dawson \$1.00

"Quintessence of Socialism." By Dr. Schaeffle \$1.00

"Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany in 1848." Karl Marx. .\$1.00 Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F. Engels.... "The Students Marx." By Edw.

Ame Elionire Marx .....\$1.00

A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Catalogues free.
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

### God's Children A Modern Allegory

184 William St., New York.

THIS new book by JAMES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader into doing some thinking for himself. It is by all odds the clowerest socialist novel ever published in America. Read it and laugh over it, then lead it and see the converts it, will make There is no socialist label on it (only a union label), and you can see the condy and the control of the bei), and you can get a man to ould turn up his nose at anyth cialist. Extra cloth binding, inted in large type— Fifty Cents, Postpaid

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishe 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Trusses, Bandages, E.

Attention, Workingmen! If you are in want of Trusses, Abdomina Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stock lugs, Knec Caps and Ankles, GO TO THE MANUFACTURENT.

GUSTAVE BARTH. 22 E. 125th at., bet. Madison and Fifth area. 357 Bowery, bet. 3d and 4th ats., New York.

H FRAHME, Truss-Maker 1499 Third Ave., New York, near 84th St. 1499 Third Ave., new 16th, near orner trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, Elec. Belts and Batteries. All work gnaranteed. Money refunded when Rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open even Mail orders attended to. Jugs and Sunday morning.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

X L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST.

## WHAT LABOR'S VOTES HAVE DONE; WHAT LABOR'S VOTES MIGHT DO.

This is the true story of what Labor's | forcement by giving the nower into votes have done for Labor-the story of a very unprofitable business,

Labor's votes have elected legislators who refused to pass laws favorable to Labor, but insisted upon pass ing laws against Labor's interest Every law against Labor ever placed upon our statute books came from the votes of Labor itself.

Labor's votes have elected governor and mayors who at every opportunity have used all their powers to crush Labor and defeat its interests. When strikers are bludgeoned by police, or shot down by militia or Federal troops, Labor's votes are responsible.

Labor's votes have made judges who vie with each other to harm Labor "unconstitutional." have granted injunctions by the hundefeat Labor in its struggle ten by Labor's votes.

's votes have given into the hands of its enemies every one of the most important and efficient weapons which it might wield against them in

its fight for justice.

That is the story in a few words of this very unprofitable business. Don't you think Labor might do well to change over and vote for itself? And what Labor's votes might do if

And what labors votes might do he labor were true to itself—have you ever thought of that?

If Labor were loyal to itself its votes could elect to every office from that of the Chief Executive to that of the humblest official men (and women) in perfect sympathy with its own desire r liberty and improved conditions. Its votes could wipe off from the

statute books every law unfavorable to itself, and every law favorable to cor-Its votes could write upon the statute

and pine as now they do. And the lit-tle breaker boys, bent and aged with toil already, could be freed at a stroke if voting Labor knew its own power-and was loyal to itself.

Labor's votes could close every filthy and unwholesome tenement; they could free every man and every woman from the carking care of pov-erty—the dread of want in the closing

days of life.

By its votes Labor could break the chains of commercialism which bind it; it could take the mighty trusts into its own hands and say to the few who now own them: "I will not be crushed down by this creature of my own mak

bor could bid the red dragon of War depart, and free the world from its horrors and ghoulish wrongs. It, and it alone, could bring Peace and Goodwill to govern the earth. The only ruarantee of Peace the world can eve

## NEW YORK.

sult, a local with twenty members

Jamestown is in the roll. They talk

the automobile plan. Pledges \$5 at once and thinks it will stand bleeding

bile look like.

Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., "hap-pened" there. The results are as follows, as reported in the local daily: "THE SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE.

"Open-air Meetings Followed by a Lo cal Organization.

"The Socialists held an open-air and Union streets, at which several local speakers made short addresses. The street meeting adjourned to Cap-Austin 'Republican,' the only Socialist paper this side of Erie, Pa., gave a very interesting address, after which a branch of the Social Democratic party was organized. E. P. Jennings, Jr., of the Typographical Union was elected chairman of the meeting. Permanent officers elected for a three months' term were: Willis Hess of the Boller perhangers' Union, organizer, and Wm Finnigan, president of the Boller Makers' Union, literature agent. A committee was elected composed of Frank Berry of the Boller Makers William Flannigan, Willis Hess.

and to co-operate in securing such

Albany is stirring. There will be some news.

teers to Organize in Every Part of the State-A Good Start Is Made.

ARLINGTON, N. J., June 14.-Not withstanding the unfavorable weather. the meeting of the New Jersey State Committee was not only well attended, but proved the most harmonious of any that has been held for a long There was not a single discord ant note sounded. An unusual amoun

tion in the service of the party, has been directed to visit Camden, Vinebeen directed to visit Camden, Vine-land, Roshenhayn, Newfield, Millville, Folsome, Atlantic City, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Long Branch, Newton, Metag, Wharton, Port Morris, and Dover. Comrades Kraft, Goebel, and Billings having volunteered a like per-iod of service, the Committee is buoyed with the hope that a sufficient number of comrades can be procured for a longer or shorter period to enable

have must come from Labor's votes.

Labor's votes! No pen, no words
of the inspired orator, or of the most gifted writer, can measure the powe indicated by these words. So powerful for evil or good are the votes of Labor that the shame or glory of the world must rest upon them. All the industrial wrong and servitude of the

by its votes, the whole hideous sys-tem of capitalism and build in its place the new earth of economic justice and moral beauty—the Socialist Commonwealth of Brotherhood and joy .- John

(Continued from page 1.)

Local Corning is enthusiastic over

Salisbury is in travail and a local will be forthcoming. Comrade Charles

will be forthcoming. Comrade Charles
A. Lee acts as midwife.
Orange County locals should appoint
a good roads committee. They will
see what two Socialists on an automobile local like.

There is "somethin' doin' " in Olean.

meeting last night, at corner of Stat itol Hall where Editor Grimm of th . P. Jennings, Jr., and J. Floyd Johnson to wait upon the Central Labor Council and secure their co-operation in getting a place for some representalabor speaker in the coming

An active member of Local Olean is E. L. Nicholson, once a Populist editor, former organizer of the A. R. U., and all 'round rebel.

#### TO THE COMRADES OF NEW JERSEY.

The State Committee Calls for Volun-

of business was transacted, and of the character that stands for united and determined effort for the upbuilding of the organization.
W. L. Oswald, of the State Organi-

for a longer or shorter period to enable them to perfect a plan for the covering of these points at regular intervals until the branches are firmly established. Plans are also in process of formation for periodic short explorations for the benefit of comrades who are desirous of service, but who cannot re-

riendly hands.

Its votes could throw open the gates of the factories and send the little child slaves out into the sunlight to live and thrive instead of slowly die

and was loyal to itself.

Its votes could throw open the sweatshop hells, and free its pent-up victims, weak, hollow-eyed, haggard menand women, and bid them enter upon,
the glorious heritage of life which capitalism withholds from them.

Labor's votes could close every filthy

ing; that which I have made I will own and govern and use." World-conscious and awakened La-

ousness and peace.

When Labor so decides it will end books laws for its own protection and the protection of the bases porn and unborn and could ensure their en-

main away more than a single night or a day at the most.

A very large portion of the state is

not organized. In much of this terri not been preached. While it is well to put our own houses in order, we must not forget that we are our brother's keeper, and hearing the cry for enlightenment and assistance,we must go over and help him. Fortify your post, by all means; but don't neglect

to forage in the enemys territory.

If the territory adjacent to you uncultivated, tell us about it and l us have your name and address and that of any comrade who will help

town in every county in the state. This desire of your State Committee is pos-

Socialists of New Jersey, soldiers of the army of the New Time, the war has begun; every gale brings to our ears the clash of resounding arms. We want no truce and can only secur peace by an overwhelming victory at the ballot-box. To secure this we must agitate, educate and organize.

Every man who can utter half dozen class-conscious sentences is called to the colors. Who will volun teer for special service? If you can give any time at all, if only a single night, let us hear from you.

H. R. KEARNS,

#### PARTY WORK IN

PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15 .- At to-day's meeting of the State Commit-tee, Comrade Weber presiding, a char-ter was granted to a new local at Stew-art, Westmoreland County. Communications were read from Locals Lans ford, Brownsville, Williamsport, Good-will Hill, Scranton, Ashiand, Spring Forge, Hauto, Reading, Bradford, Pottsville, Pittsburg, Sellersville, York, Wilkes-Barre, and Pottstown.

The splendid showing and the satisfactory work done at the state con vention seem to have inspired the con rades everywhere throughout the state with new vigor and enthusiasm. Ash-land reports that they are progressing well, and expect before long to enrol cessful meetings. Comrade Caldwel spoke there on June 5 and 6. Louis Gonziou spoke in Coal Center on Jun to a splendid audience and sold a large quantity of literature. On Sun day afternoon, June 7, a meeting was held at Dunlevy with Comrades Goaziou and Caldwell as the speak

The Berks County nominating co. rention will be held at Socialist Hall in Reading on Saturday, June 20. J. C. Frost will speak in Sellersville on Saturday. Ed. Moore will address a meeting at Royersford on the same

very busy agitating among the striking textile workers. They have got the services of Mother Jones and are holding an average of three meetings a day. The meetings so far arranged areas follows: Monday, 10 a. m., at Kipp and Indiana avenue; 3 p.m., at Twenty fifth and Green streets; 8 p. m., at Ken sington Labor Lyceum; Tuesday, 10 a m., at Eleventh and Reed streets; p. m., at Seven Stårs Hotel, Frankford 8 p. m., at Manayunk, Wednesday, 10 a. m., at Kensington Labor Lyceum. At 11 a. m. the child workers in the textile mills will assemble in Inde-pendence Square and will march through the business section of the city to the North Plaza of City Hall, where Mother Jones will address, from present indications, an immense gath-ering of mill workers.

CRITCHLOW OBJECTS.

Editor of The Worker:-We notice in The Worker for June 7 a report of the Ohio state convention which is so erroneous in many particulars that it is absolutely essential that we call the various points to your attention and request that you give them the same publicity as the article in the issue before me. The points are as follows:

before me. The points are as follows:

1. The convention was held in Fraternity Hall, not Friendship Hall.

2. The secretaries of the convention
were Chas. Felger of Canton, L. R.
McIntire of Mansfield, Chas. F. Weichold of Bucyrus, Harry C. Thompson
of Cincinnati and Chas. J. W. Schroeder of Cincinnati. This is five, instead
of three as was recorted by C. R. M.

der of Cincinnati. This is five, instead of three, as was reported by C. R. M.

3. The report of the State Secretary showed the assets of the state organization to be \$506.78, not \$353, as reported by C. K. M.

4. The report of the State Secretary contained no such language as reported, and the report was not referred back at all. Instead it was received as a whole after being gone over by as a whole after being gone over by a committee, who reported favorably upon the same, and recommended its adoption as a whole.

5. No resolution was adopted per-

taining to an officer holding two posi-tions, as reported by C. R. M. Instead there was ordered submitted to a ref-erendum vote an amendment to the Constitution, as follows: "That no member be eligible to hold more than one office in the state organization."
This is entirely different from what
you have given publicity to.
6. Frank P. O'Hare did not "hap-

pen" to be in Columbus. He was routed there for the express purpose of giving the Columbus comrades the advantage of the propaganda resulting from the public meeting which was held. Comrade O'Hare was routed in Ohio up till May 17. Just previous to this date a letter was received from Comrade James Oneal, the State Secretary of Indiana, saying that he had been unable to route him from May 20 to June 1, as has been expected, and he hoped that it would not inconvenus seriously, etc. Comrad O'Hare and myself conferred together over the matter and arranged a quick route across the state with places that had as yet had no agitation this year and made the route so that he could reach Burton City, Ohio, and Mc-Mcchen, W. Va., where we had pre-viously arranged positive dates for him. In order to fill these dates he at his own expense, in order to give him a rest period and allow him to at-tend the convention and speak once for the Columbus comrades without any charge to them. This program was carried out, and we gladly take the responsibility of his presence in

7. A public meeting was held in the Slayton and Frank P. O'Hare as the speakers. As usual everybody, with possibly one exception, was pleased with the speakers. This is quite different from your report, which pur-posely ignored Comrade O'Hare.

fore, against these insinuations agains the party's best workers. We have re frained thus far from giving the press the entire proceedings of the conven-tion, having sent out only a synopsis of the acts of that body, but the min utes having arrived to-day we will pre-pare at once a complete copy of the official proceedings and submit them to the papers and party membership of Ohio.

We do not know anything about wha took place among "the best informed delegates" (as you put it), but we do know that if they did any serious criti-cising it was done under cover, and nothing was done on the floor of the convention. No action was taken at all in the matter as could be inferre

from every point of view, and the re port which you have published is such a gross misstatement of facts that it does the movement in Ohio a great injustice, and especially among those comrades who were not able to attend the convention.

Hoping that you will give this mat-ter the same publicity that was given the (mis)report, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
W. G. CRITCHLOW,

#### NORWEGIAN UNIONS ATTACKED.

In Christiania a huge demonstration, which 11,000 to 12,000 men and 1,000 women took part, was held to protest against the infamous bill pro-posed by the government to render trade unionism impossible. A petition was handed in to the Lagthing to amend the bill or reject it. The Pres less, so long as the governing classe see that the people are not prepared to take everything lying down, they will be careful. Let the English workers take note, says London "Justice." We may add, American workers have equal reason to be on their guard.

### NEW YORK GLASS WORKERS-

Gustave Theimer of Richmond has succeeded in organizing the glass sign painters of New York and vicinity. They will constitute Local No. 46 of the Amalgamated Glass Workers. This is the third local of the A. G. W. that Comrade Theimer has organized with-in the last few months, There are now eight locals in the vicinity, with an aggregate membership of about twe've hundred men, held together by a Joint Advisory Board.

-"Boys are born strikers," de clared the distinguished attorney of a corporation in a recent brief. So they are. That is why boys are of great use in the world. Boys are not only useful because they grow up. They are useful because in the process of growing up they create considerable fuss and more or less radically redistribute the integers of civilization. -Horace Traubel.

—The big capitalists are subscribing large sums of money to circulate the literature of the National Economic League as an "antidote" to Socialism. The result is to make people willing to read Socialist literature. Now is the time to distribute our papers and leaflets in the shops, in the unions, and from house to house in working-class districts.

# ON THE NATURE OF LIBERTY.

tain questions concerning the nature ble for what you do with your gifts of liberty. I had always believed that it was something political; that this thing which so many had hoped for, died for, was an affair of annual elections, and I was dismayed to find that if I imagined the Venetians in possession of universal suffrage, under a government of their own creation, I still could not imagine them to be as happy as they expected to be. I could not even imagine them as free as they expected to be, especially the poorest sort. But I consoled myself with think-ing that their error was the error of a people who were not educated to a true knowledge of liberty. By and by, I thought, when they had been free long enough, they would conceive of it aright, and would be satisfied to take doubted all the Americans were. They would be content with liberty in its sacrifice, and of the skies, is chained to the earth in question of necessity, they were not content, they would be free, and that was the great thing. They would be able to vote for this one and against that one; to make their own laws, or choose legislators to make them; to speak or print anything its true that in a tyrany the richest are They would be able to vote for this one and against that one; to make their own laws, or choose legislators to make them; to speak or print anything they liked; to go or come without ask ing for a passport; and this would be sufficient, although it was not all they expected of liberty. It did not occur to me that the Venetians had a right is in every state.

to expect from a free state what they

The failure of most revolts, even to expect from a free state what they unconsciously and yet really expected; security from want and from the fear of want. If any such notion had been suggested to me I should have laughed it to scorn, but I am not sure now that

We are still deluded with the antique ideal of liberty, which lords it over the imagination in politics, as the antique ideal of beauty lords it over the im-agination in esthetics. The ideal of liberty is the creature of rhetoric very largely; so far as it ever had reality it was the prepotence of a slaveholder who freed himself from tyranny by violence. In his conception, liberty was narrowed to his city or country; it was a Hellenic or a Roman privilege, and not a human right. It was, to be sure, the condition of things unexampled and unexcelled. It gave us liter ature, sculpture and architecture still unrivaled; it gave us law which is still form of society which is the vision of the future state. But the liberty which flowered in the culture of Athens, the Sparta, was rooted in slavery crueler whose captivity it rested upon; and as an ideal it has been the faithful mother of atrocities. Yet still it is in this image that the notion of liberty first presents itself to the mind, just as the thought of beauty first presents itself in the antique ideal. It appears some-thing final, absolute, a good in itself. taing nnai, absolute, a good in itself.

But liberty is never a good in itself, and is never final; it is a means to something good, and a way to the end which its lovers are really seeking. It is provisionally a blessing, but it is provisionally a blessing, but it is previsionally it is self-limited, and is forever merging into some seet. and is forever merging into some sort of subjection. It no sooner establishes itself, than it begins to control itself.

The dream of infinite and immutable ilberty is the hallucination of the an-archist, that is, of the individualist gone mad. The moment liberty in this meaning was achieved we should have the rule, not of the wisest, not of the best, not even of the most, but of the strongest, and no liberty at all. So far as we can have any conscious-

so far as we can have any color-ness of it, liberty is merely choice-ean who earned his bread in the swear of his brow and voted with his party, of his brow and voted with his party, as a sovereign, and we invited him to but then he lapses into slavery hin self or he enslaves some one else. Where there is mainly a choice of wrong there are no longer rights, there are only advantages. In its noblest and simplest terms, this liberty which we can feel only as choice, is the powwe can reet only as choice, is the pow-er of self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice can be the act only of those who are free-others may be sacrificed, but these alone can sacrifice themselves.

The self-sacrifice begins with the first step in civility; and it is the end of the savage's self-assertion. The ated state makes of his freedom is to give up some part of it for the com-nion good, to exchange his advantages for rights, to find his own happiness in the well-being of others. It is for this that he pledges his life, his fort-une and his sucred honor. He outlaws himself from an unjust order only that for him as the workingman's condihe may inlaw himself with a just order: and he employs that instant of volition which is the whole appreciable vontion which is the whole appreciate existence of liberty, not to secure advantages, but to impart them. Freedom has really no higher function, and it can appear to its possessor only in some moment of evanescence. We are always faneying it something permanent that be preserved by a jealous vigilance. But we can enjoy it only in imparting it; we can each of us preserve his own freedom only by guarding the freedom of all; and we must not imagine our state free so long as there is one oppressed man in it. We are false to our trust and in danger of losing our treasure if we content ourselves even with the greatest good of the greatest number; we must not mean less than the greatest good of the whole number, nor cease to strive for it.

In fine, liberty, whose supreme ex-pression is self-sacrifice, is only an-other name for choice; the essence of other name for choice; the essence of choice is freedom; and in adverse conditions a man has no choice; he does this or he does that because he must, not because he will. But we shut our eyes to the effect of conditions, and expect people to rise above taem, to overcome the attraction of gravitation. We say

Honor and shame from no conditions rise; Act well your part, there all the honor

But no one who thinks can believe this. If a man is in conditions which hinder him from doing what he will, he can no more have honor than he can have shame. The vices of a slave are hateful, but we do not blame the slave for them, and we do not braine the slave for them, and we do not praise him for obedience, meckness, abnegation, which are virtues, in the free man. The free man has duties, but the slave has none, and he has no responsibilities. Liberty is not only the power of self-sacrifice; it is the responsibility of self-sacrifice. This fact often comes home to the hu-

. I began to ask myself cer-p too. If you are free, you are responsi

As to what empowers you to self-sacrifice, renders you responsible, makes you free, it is commonly sup-posed to be the citizenship of a free country. But this is very questionable; freedom by no means follows from such citizenship. In the first place there seems to be as yet no free coun-tries in the world; there seem to be only freer countries; and not every citi-zen of a freer country is a free man. He is a free man if he has the means of livelihood, and is a soured. in their possession; if he is independent of oth-ers. But if he is dependent upon some other man for the means of earning his livelihood he is not free. Freedom in fact, which in its highest effect is selfis true that in a tyranny the richest are not free; but in a democracy not only is no man free without the means of livelihood, but the richer man is al-ways freer than the poorer man, as he

such as have permanently displaced an oppression, has been their failure to recognize this fact. If the Venetians had agreed with Garibaldi when he came (he did not come in person, of course), or with Italy when they were united to if, that thenceforward all should be guaranteed the means of should be guaranteed the means of livelihood, they would really have all freed themselves. If the French revo-lution had established these conditions, the first republic would still be one and indivisible. But the Venetians fancied it was enough to drive out the Austrians; the French thought to end all injustice by beheading the aristocrats. Even the Americans be-lieved they had ordained universal freedom when they had thrown off their old allegiance to England, abolished titles, given every one the suf

frage, and made their prince elective. In each case something was gained, but it was not liberty for all. Italy is now a freer country; or at least a freer government, and I do not suppose there are many Italians who would wish back the old despotism; but probably most Italians under their crushing bur den of taxation are now less free than they were under their alien mast as. The Venetians during their Demonstrations believed that if the Austrians tions believed unit of the people would be free, just as the French during their revolution believed that if the aristo-crats were killed the people would govern. But I fancy none of the gay visions of the Venetians have been quite verified; they have got general progress, but not general prosperity. It a freer country than a monarchy; cer-tainly a president is less absurd than a king, as a personification of the popular will; and doubtless such liberty as men now have is safer under demo-cratic forms and with an elective chief. At the same time it looks very much

We used fondly to figure the Ameri however, without the means of fiveli hood in his hands, but in the hands of of a job can have little joy of his vote and if he is very poor, if he is not mak-ing both ends meet, he can hardly will good to others, the sovereign act of the freeman, because he has none to will. It is true that he may rebel, that he may renounce his employment when he has one and does not think himself justly paid; but without the means of livelihood he has no choice except to seek some other employment, and this choice is scarcely freedom. He may, of course, become a tramp, and in the loose play of our circumstances he may not suffer more than many others who remain patiently at work. But then it tions everywhere. The only moment of sensible or positive political sov-ereignty for him is that of voting; but in that moment he parts with his sovereignty for a term of months or years with respect to the men who shall make his laws, judge them and exe-cute them. He chooses, he elects, he

as if the great mass of people in every existing state were sacrificed to others

gives, and "The gods themselves cannot rescue their gifts,"

their gifts,"
much less a poor devil who has voted
with his party and has nothing to eat.
For such a citizen of the freer state, liberty can scarcely be said to exist in the sense that it exists for the more the sense that it exists for the more unfortunate. He cannot choose, he cannot sacrifice himself for others, for he is already sacrificed; he can impart he is already sacrineed; he can impart no advantages, for he has none; and he can have none till he has bettered his fortunes. He remains in the sav-age necessity of self-assertion, in the warfare which manifests itself in strikes, riots, mutinies, murders. The poor man knows, if the rich man does not know, that the poorer man has al-ways less liberty than the richer man, ways less neerly tain the frence man, just as certain as that he has less money. If he has not the means of livelihood in his own hands, he cannot come and go when he will; he cannot choose the kind of work he will do, as the richer man measurably can; he is often enslaved to hateful and loathsome services for others, such as each should do for himself. Till a man is independent he is not free; as long as he must look to the pleasure or profit of another man for his living he is not independent. His employer may not mean to oppress him; he may be his oppressor very unwillingly, as when his own adversity obliges him to cut

mane employer, especially in the cass of hirelings who have served him long and well, and more than any other it tells with the conscience against the whole relation of "hireling and him that hires." The hireling may have all those rights which are inseparable from the old ideal of liberty and which rom the oid steal of moerty and which we valuly suppose are the proofs of liberty. He may have the right to speak freely, print freely, pray freely, vote freely; but he cannot manfully use his right, though warranted in it by the constitutions and the statutes of the constitutions and the statutes of all the states, if he is afraid another man may take away his means of live-lihood for doing so. It is needles sto say that the per-sonal equation will have much to do

with the character of the event. Many —perhaps most—employers are of a make so noble and of a self-respect so fine that they would abbor to interfere with the constitutional rights of their hirelings; and there are hirelings so brave that they would starve, and see their wives and little ones starve, before they yielded their rights. But slavery was none the less an evil because most slaveholders were kind and good people, or because there was now and then a heroic slave. The man who is in danger of want or even in dread of want of not a free man; and the coun-try which does not guard him against this danger and dread, or does not assure him the means of livelihood, is not a free country though it may be the freest of all the freer countries.

the freest of all the freer countries.

In other words liberty and poverty are incompatible, and if the poverty is extreme, liberty is impossible to it. We pretend otherwise, such of us as are not so directly oppressed by the condiknow better. From time to time they express their dissent in their uncomfortable way, but, tacitly or explicity, they always dissent from our optimistic pretense. It is possible that the American who earns his bread in the sweat of his brow and votes with his party has known all along that he was not the sort of sovereign we fancied him.

The violent unrest which we call labor troubles is nothing more nor less than an endeavor for the liberty which the working classes think they see the employing classes possessed of. It seems to be a question of more wages with them, and primarily it is a ques tion of more wages, but ultimately it tion of more wages, but ultimately it is a question of more power, more ease, more freedom. It is a question of business, of the means of livelihood; and how to secure every man in the means of livelihood, and so guarantee equal freedom to all, is the great prob-lem for statesmanship to solve. It has been supposed hitherto by the comfort-able sentimentalists that every man would secure himself in them, but the inefficiency of the individual in this direction has been shown so widely that the problem remains and it is still as it has always been, the instinctive expectation of the workingman every-where that society would yet somehow warrant him the means of earning a livelihood, and so constitute him for

the time a free man.

His expectation seems more or less absurd to his employers, for they have come to believe themselves the only fit repositories of his means of earning a livelihood. But his expectation is deeply grounded in human nature, and more than once in history has found pathetic expression. We need not go far back for instances. When the serfs were liberated in Russia they expected that the land would belong to them be cause they alone had worked the land. In fact, Stepniak tells us that the land owners themselves would scarcely have felt wronged if they had been expropriated from the acres they had never touched in behalf of the peasants who had tilled them. At the end of our own war, when the slave's dream of freedom came true, he believed that the gift of liberty would be followed with the gift of forty acres and a mule to every head of a family. When his fond delusion became known to the nation which had broken the chains of the oppressed and bidden them go free and see what they could do to keep from starving, a roar of derision went up from all the millions of American humorists. We thought it much less comical to give our acres, not by forties but by millions, to certain railroad cor-porations. Now that turns out to have been a great joke, too, and we are

laughing again, but on the wrong side of our mouths. In the meantime the fact remains that liberty is for those who have the means of livelihood. With them, however, it is always in danger of ceasing to be liberty and of becoming tyranny. In view of this danger some say that those cannot safely be trusted in private hands, for the individual may use them only to assure himself of life, liberty only to assure miniser of the inexty and the pursuit of happiness, but he may use them to jeopardize another in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These philosophers have imagined that all should own the means which form the opportunity and safety of each, and so far no one else has im agined any other way out of the trouble, though few are ready to take

this way.

Opportunity is one phase of liberty, safety is another. The safe man is the only free man; and it is not enough not to be in danger, one must not be in fear of danger. Want and the dread of want are the same in moral effect; and when we have liberty in the form of opwished to keep liberty simply as oppor tunity, we should lose it, for there is nothing vital, nothing lasting in oppor-tunity. We can enjoy liberty only in its ultimate form of safety, and we canot any one of us, or any part of us, e safe, unless all the rest are safe, for menace of our own security. We must somehow be equals in opportunity and in safety or we cannot be free.

this way.

This equality is the logic of liberty, and liberty cannot stop short of it without ceasing to be. It can confer no lasting good, no final blessing, until fice in its supreme manifestation,— William Dean Howells.

#### IN SWEDEN.

The Swedish trade unions and So cial Democratic women organized a demonstration on May 17, to demand women suffrade. The bourgeois cham-plons of "Suffrage for Ladies" did not take part. The associations of women workers numbered 800 to 1,000 and \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

All Comrades and Organizations are hereby informed that an

Industrial Labor Exposition and Food Show For the benefit of the Labor Press, "THE WORKER" and the "NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG," is being arranged, and will take place April 23

to May 8, 1904, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Forty-third and Fortyfourth Streets, New York. Organizations are requested to consider arranging Festivals Ac-

THE ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE. 

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, readings its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordinary of the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordinary of the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the ordinary of the principles of the property of government and using them for the purpose of transformings the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the Individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production. Is owned by the capitalists and not by the capitalists. This ownership chaits the capitalists. This ownership chaits a production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing unferratinty of livelihood and the powerty and misery of the working chass, and it divides society into two hostile chasses—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly and the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingent to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

feriority, positions is unservices as a slavery.

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

ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class matches are leading to Socialism. The same series force in bringing about this new and ligher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois, public ownership parties, and all complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themserves into a political party, distinct from propertied classes.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognise that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protestriat. While the protestriat was also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protestriat. While the protestriat was also depend upon the stage of development reached by the protestriat. While the protestriat was also development reached by the protestriat was protestriated and the stage of the socialist. Farty to support all factive efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this send.

As such means we advocate:

1. The public ownership of all means of the public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wares and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the research of the capitalist and increase the share of the expitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

2. The progressive reduction of the flours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. State or mational insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and went in old age, the working class.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

working class.

Working class.

Working class.

Working a superstance of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

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

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

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

RELATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

IBGLATIONS OF PARTY AND UNIONS.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party in annual seasion assembled, hereby resulting the attitude of the party toward the treasulation on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention of 1951.

We consider the trade-union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and tending towards the same goal. The same goal is the same goal of the same goal is the same goal of the same goal of

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.

ANTI-FUSION RESOLUTIONS.
Whereas, The history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist Party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class, and Whereas, All "radical and reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor Parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumized to the inducate of the old political parties and have proven disastrous to the ultimate end of the labor. Whereas, Any alliance, direct or indirect, with such parties is dangerous to the political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist Party and the Socialist movement, and

Socialist Party and the Socialist and and the Socialist movement of the Socialist movement of the countries of the socialist movement of the countries are the second of the socialist movement of the countries are the second of the second of

A Book for "Thinkers" and Those Beginning to "Think."

To be published in June 1903, "Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy," by Peter E. Burrowes. 320 pp. 12 mo. Finely bound in crimson cloth, gilt top, embossed covers with half-tone portrait and signature of author.

The above book, now in course of production, will be ready for delivery the 30th of June, and all orders received up to that date will be filled at the \$1.00 rate, after that date the price will be \$1.25. Send orders to Blankenfeld & Burrowes, No. 1232 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# or Monopoly

A four-page leaflet, reprinted by rejuest from the May Day Number of The Worker. Adapted for use either in New York or in other states. Good for general distribution.

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

For sale by the Socialist Literature
Company, 184 William street, New

#### PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE STRIKE AGITATION FUND.

PHILADEDPHIA, Pa., June 11 .-The committee chosen by Local Phila-delphia of the Socialist Party to take charge of the financial side of the agitation in the textile district, consisting of W. W. Atkinson, E. H. Davies, and Mason Gill, wishes to report contribu-tions to date of \$113.05; expenditures, \$87.30: balance, \$25.75. everywhere are earnestly requested to send contributions of cash and literature. The committee have also on hand a contribution of 150 copies of the Socialist song, words and "In the Southern Cotton Mill," for the child slave; any comrade send-ing 10c. in stamps or cash will receive by return mail a copy of this great propaganda song, postage prepaid. ceipts of its sale go entirely to the fund. All orders for the song or contributions to the fund should be ad-dressed to Edwin H. Davies, Secretary, 1305 Arch street.

#### POLISH SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

The Polish Socialists of New York will hold a mass meeting to protest against the atrocities committed with against the atroctices committed win the sanction or conivance of the Rus-sian government in the Manhattan Ly-ceum, 15-17 E. Third street, on Satur-day evening, June 20. All Polish-speaking people are invited to attend.

## Primaries for Queets Brough,

for Election for Delegates to the City-, County-, Borough-, Assem-bly- and Aldermanic-Conventions be held at the following Places,

8 P. M.: Ch. Voelker's Hall, Snedecker Ave., cor. 2nd street, Union Course, Wednesday, June 24th, 1903. Otto Muhlenbrinck's Turn Hall.

College Point, Thursday, Jnne 25th, 1903. Hettinger's Hall, Broadway, Long Island City, Saturday, June 27th,

Markmann's Hall, Woodside, Saturday, June 27th, 1903 Chr. Fricke, s Hall, Central Ave., Corona, Saturday, June 27th, 1903. Ch. Schaible's Hall, Fairview Ave., Wyckoff Heights, Saturday,

June 27th, 1903, J. Hoffmann's Hall, Cooper Ave. Glendale, Saturday, June 27th,

By order of of the Local Queens County Executive:
L. Hahn, Secretary.

#### Primary

of the Social Democratic Party. Local Richmond Borough, will be held Friday, June 19th, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Labor Lyceum, Roff Str., Stapleton, St. Isl., to elect Delegates to the City Convention in Brooklyn, July 4th, 1903. Gustave Theimer, Secretary.

-An interesting document which says "Justice," shows that the Russi soldiers, after serving in the town return to spread disaffection among the peasantry. It shows how absolutism is bound to dig its own grave, that the very weapon on which it lies to support it turns against it.