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enpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged 

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## DEBS AND HANFORD NOMINATED AT CHICAGO.

#### Unanimous Choice of Enthusiastic National Socialist Convention.

Iwo Tried Veterans in the Labor Movement Make Representative and Inspiring Ticket of the Socialist Party-New Constitution of the Party-Resolutions on Trade Union Movement, Colorado Outrages and Russo-Japanese War.

importance, and sometimes the yeas

ishment and edification of some

comrades who had believed in the myth of a New York "machine"—and men who voted together on one ques-

tion were almost as likely as not to

find themselves opposed on some other an hour later. This, and the freedom with which delegates expressed their

views even when they knew them-selves to be for the time in a small minority, make it clear that the unity

of the Socialist Party is a truly har

monious and vital unity, not imposed by authority and not maintained by compromise, but resulting from the sincere effort of all to see and faith-

fully to follow the one path marked

out by our principles and the need and instinct of our class.

This is the only sort of unity that

Socialists have any right to wish for. It is the sort of unity that fills our op-ponents with wonder and chagrin while it mobilizes and co-ordinates all

our energies. So united the conven

tion of 1904 truly represented the party when at the moment of adjournment, it sang the Marselliaise and then gave,

with a crescendo of enthusiasm, thre

cheers for Debs and Hanford, three cheers for the Socialist Party of Amer-

ica, and then three cheers for Interna-

Our New Constitution.

ARTICLE L

The name of this organization shall

be the Socialist Party, except in states where a different name has or may

ARTICLE IL

Section 1. Any person occupying a

position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other party (civil serv-

ice positions excepted) shall not be eligible to membership in the Socialist

Sec. 2. A member who desires to

transfer his membership from a local in one state to a local in another state

may do so upon the presentation of his card showing him to be in good stand-

ing at the time of asking for such

ARTICLE III.

The affairs of the Socialist Party

shall be administered by a national committee, its officers and executive committee, the party conventions, and

ARTICLE IV.

National Committee.

national committee by one member and by an additional member for every

represent. Their term of office shall

not be more than two years.

Sec. 3. The varional committee shall yest in regular vession once a year in all even numbered years when no na-

tional conventions of the party shall take pixels. Special in etimes shall be

take pass. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the members of the counties. The

dates and places of such meeting

Sec. 4. Expenses of the national com-

mittee in attending me dugs shall be paid from the national transury.

adopt its own rules of procedure and inconsistent with the provisions of

On the complaint of any national committeeman or of three locals in any state of any act on the part of such state organization or of any local sub-

ject to its jurisdiction in violation of platform or constitution of this organi-zation, an investigation shall be under-taken, acting under rules of the nation-

al committee, to the end that such or-

ganization shall be brought into cor

committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective state organizations.

\* ARTICLE V.

Duties and Powers of National Com-mittee.

Section 1. The duties of this com-mittee shall be to represent the arty

inconsistent with the p

Between the ses, was of the

Section 1. Each organized state or erritory shall be represented on the

the general votes of the party.

Management.

become a legal requirement.

tional Socialism.

Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Han-ord were unanimously nominated for resident and Vice-President, amid remendous enthusiasm last Thursford were unanimously nominated for President and Vice-President, amid tremendous enthusiasm last Thursimportance, and sometimes the yeas and mays were pretty evenly balanced; watching these divisions rather closely, I observed and with great satisfaction—that there was in them very little of personal following or of local or factional grouping; state delegations were often divided—even that of New York, to the astonishment and edification of some day by the national convention of Socialist Party in Chicago. These two valiant veterans in the struggle for labor's emancipation make a representative and inspiring ticket as both of them have given their lives for years past to disinterested service to their class in the trade union and Socialist movements.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 7.

union and Socialist movements.

Eugene V. Debs became a national figure as the leader of the great American Railway Union strike which resulted in his incarceration in Woodstock Jail by the capitalist-controlled authorities. Through reading Socialist literature which was sent to him, he became a Socialist-while in prison for the working class cause, and was the Socialist candidate for President in

Benjamin Hanford has given years of unremitting service to the Socialist movement and is one of the most able and popular men in the movement. More than once he has been the candidate of the party for Governor of New York state, and in the last cam-paign he was the Socialist choice for Mayor of New York. He is also an active trade unionist, being a working printer and a member of Typographi-cal Union No. 0. Both the candidates are clear and

eloquent speakers and will make a vigorous and effective campaign throughout the country. The platform adopted by the conven-

tion, the new constitution as amended and adopted, the resolution of the conand adopted, the resolution of the con-vention on the trade union movement, and the other resolutions on public and party affairs adopted by the con-vention will be found elsewhere in this paper. Next week The Worker will contain a supplementary report giving a more detailed account of the convention and the business which it convention and the business which it transacted.

CHICAGO, May 7,-The convention is over, and a most pleasing and en-couraging one it has been, when re-garded as a whole. The delegates have worked hard and conscientiously. Perhaps they would have expedited business more and avoided some temporary misunderstandings if 'they had taken the task a little more easily. Three conventions essions in a day, with committee meetings sandwiched in be-tween, are enough to try any man's nerves and put him in a frame of mind more conducive to liveliness than to clearness of discussion. But even this fault, so common in gatherings of the sort, has been in evidence only for a few hours during the convention which adjourned last evening; and it may safely be said that no body of delegates ever parted with a better feeling of harmony and enthusiasm, with less of factional or of personal feeling to divide them, after having transacted so much and so important business and so frankly and fully expressed their differences in so doing.

The convention has given us a con-sistent and workable democratic constitution: 4 has given us a platform both etgrand elequent; it has given as a series of which we may be proud; and in addition to all this, it has done entact ever two ta. "dred active Socialis's 'som the most wa'ely separated parts of the country, cuabling each to learn from the others, in many cases removing the founded district and in many more strengthening the party may threaten its units. It anyone doubts the party's ability to con duct its own affairs and the larger of-fairs of public administration with which it will be entrusted, or if anyone imagines that its revolutionary power and grapples with concrete problems—whoever may entertain such doubts or fears should have attended this convention and they would have

If the convention showed any fault ness, too often suppressing that sense of humor—which is a sense of proportion and perspective—that goes so far to prevent misunderstanding and fa-cilitate united action; but men so overworked as are most really active So cialists, the year round, may well be excused sometimes taking little things bit too seriously.

The prediction made by The Worker some weeks ago, that no hard and fast general line would divide the convention has been quite justified. As I wrote last week, there were a few op-portunists and a few impossibilists. portunists and a few impossibilists. But not only were they few; what is more to the point, they did not exercise much influence, did not form the nuclei of a "right" and a "left," with an inchoate "center" swayed by their conflicting influences. Nothing of this sort was to be observed. If there was a "center," it was the majority and the very large majority of the convention and it was a body of men who

## THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES. .



FOR PRESIDENT:

in all national and international af-fairs; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions de cided upon by referendum of the party; to make reports to national con-ventions; to receive and pass upon all reports and actions of the executive

Sec. 2. The national committee shall neither publish nor designate any offi-

Executive Committee.

Section 1. Executive committee of section I. Executive committee of the national committee shall be com-posed of seven members to be elected by the national committee, from the membership of the party. The major-ity of the said committee shall not re-side within the city in which the head-quarters are located.

quarters are located. Sec. 2. The executive committeeshall meet at least once in three months. It shall supervise and direct the work of the national secretary, or ganize unorganized states and terri-tories, receive semi-annual reports from the state committees, re-ceive and pass upon the re-ports of the national secretary, and transact all current business of the national office, except such as are by this constitution or by the rules of the na tional committee expressly reserved for the national committee or the gen-

eral vote of the party. Sec. 3. The executive committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitu tion or with the rules of the national

Sec. 4. The executive committee shall transmit copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members of the national committee, and all its acts and reso lutions shall be subject to the revision of the national committee.

ARTIČLE VIL

National Secretary. Section 1. The national secretary year. The national secretary shall re ceive as compensation the sum of fif-teen hundred dollars annually.

1.000 members or major fraction there-of, in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the repre-sentation to which each state or territory is entitled, the national secretary have charge of all affairs of the ma-Sec. 2. The national secretar shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues paying mem-bership of such state or territory for of the executive committee, and the the preceding year.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of the membership of the states or verifories which they respectively represent and shall be bona fide residents of the states they respectively represent. Their term of office shall national committee. He shall receive the reports of the state organizations and of local organizations in unorgan-ized states and territories. He shall supervise the accounts of the nationa office and the work of the lecture bu established in connection with the na tional office.

Sec. 3. The national secretary shall issue to all party organizations in such way as the executive committee may direct, monthly bulletins, a report on the financial affairs of the party, a summary of the condition and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations, of the princi-pal business transacted by his office, and such other matters pertaining to party as may be of general interest to the membership. Such bulletins shall no contain editorial comment.

ne, contain editorial comment.

Sev. 4. The national secretary shall be enapwered to secure such help as may be vecessary for the proper transaction of the business of his office.

Sec. 5. The national secretary may be removed from office at any time by a bajority vote of the members of the matter at committee.

ARTICLE VIII. The Lecture Byreau.

Section 1. Where shall be unintained in connection, with the national office a lecture bureau Ser the purpos, of arranging tours for between for the propaganda of Sociahem.

Sec. 2. The lecture the sold back no connection with the walk organization, and it shall have the right to make a rangements for the lecturers under its suspices with all state or locally and the substitution of the party. It would be a uniform rate of compensation of the lecturers and organizations of the party.



#### FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: BENJAMIN HANFORD.

#### THE SORT OF "OPEN SHOP" THE WORKING CLASS WANTS.

Following the lead of President | the workers. Socialism would make Roosevelt, who established the open shop in the Government Printing Office in the Miller case, citing the decision of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission that "there shall be no discrimination against any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization," capitalists all over the country are beginning to fight for the open" or non-union shop.

Already many strikes have been de clared against the re-introduction of the "open shop," for the trade unions realize that the shop which is open to. the scab will soon be closed to the union man.

Capitalists who succeeded in estab lishing the "open shop" would soon find all kinds of petty pretexts for discharging those of their employees who were members of trade unions, in hiring new employees non-unionists would be preferred, union men would be discriminated against, wages would be cut, hours of labor would be lengtheued, and the few trade unionists remaining employed would be powerless to resist.

to the selfish, cowardly and unprincipled scab, open to weak women workers, open to little child tollers, open only to those who are too weak or too ignoble to resist the merciless tyranny and robbery of the capitalist class. The "open shop" is a shop that breeds sweatshop conditions, a shop that is wide open to slavery and closed to any shadow of freedom, closed to all who are not willing to suffer the most abject slavery without protest, closed to all who would unite with their fellows

There is really no such thing, anywhere in the world, as an "open shop," Every shop, every mine, every factory man unless the capitalist owner gives him permission to enter and go to work. Every entrance is barred by a useless capitalist who will not let the workers into the factory that they and their fellows have built except on his own terms and for his own profit. Every exit is guarded by a confiseating capitalist who holds up the man who has worked and takes the larger part of the product of his toil. Unde eapitalism every shop is a closed shop to the man out of a lob, and by owning the means of production the capi-

Socialists want an open shop-but very different sort of "open shop" from that which the capitalist class

Socialism would make all the shops open to all who want to work by making the shops the common property of the full fruit of his toil. bine, or compromise with any other I tive organizations, and the national

ducers by making the means of production the common property of those who produce-and all would then become producers because there would be left no possibility of living without working on the profit of other men's toll. Now the door is closed to men who

the product the property of the pro-

want to work, and those who are allowed to work can do so only on con d'lion that they make profit for the useless capitalist, because the facto ries, land, mines, mills, machinery, railroads and other means of produc tion are privately owned. These means of production were created, like all wealth, by the labor of the working class, but the capitalists are supported in their private ownership of these things by the laws, by the national, state, and city government, by the courts and by the militfh, which the workers make them a present of on election day.

After having endorsed this system on election day by voting for the capitalistic Republican and Democratic parties, which maintain it, the workers then struggle against it.

In this struggle between Capital and Labor the Socialist Party is the political organization of the working class. It proposes to car ure the powers of government and use them, first to better the condition of the wage-workers as long as capitalism continues, and then when in complete control to make the means of production national property.

The capitalist class, knowing that in union there is strength, would rather deal with workingmen individually part of this constitution, as well as all who would unite with their fellows deal with workingmen individually any other motions or resolutions to be to better their condition or to abolish than collectively as a body. Therefore they want the "open shop," the non-union shop. Trade unionists recognize that they cannot fight the battle as individuals, that they must fight it as a class and stand or fall together.

Just as the capitalists want to di vide the working class by making in dividual contracts or agreements with their employees, so they want to deal with workingmen individually in polltics by dividing their votes between different political parties standing for the capitalist system.

Socialists want all workingmen to vote as a class, to vote as they strike. against the capitalist.

It is good to unite in trade unions and fight the capitalist "open shop." It is better to also unite in the Socialist Party and work and vote for an opposite kind of open shop-a shop open to all because it is the property of all, its product enjoyed by all because the means of production are owned by all, a new kind of open shop which will give everyone work and

terfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or terri-torial organizations.

make monthly reports to the national secretary concerning their member-ship, financial condition and general

sec. 6. The state committees chall pay to the national committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

Sec. 7. All state organizations shall nowled in their constitutions for the

(Continued on page 3.)

## NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

## Adopted by the National Convention at Chicago on May 5.

We, the Socialist Party, in conven- | may not yet be clearly drawn, does not tion assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political move-ment standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its pur-pose the democratizing of the whole of

To this idea of liberty the Republi-can and Democratic parties are equal-ly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an indus-trial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor. Our American institutions came into

the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of root-ing out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and na-tional legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied in-terests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private own-ership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good. By controlling all the sources of so-

cial revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of lib-erly and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By mak-ing these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of

public teaching into servile submission to its own interests. Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all lib-erty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political instituions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence-wage. The private owner-ship of the means of employment grounds society in an economic very which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize in-dustry and society that every individdustry and society that every individ-unl shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the-people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we unt shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accom-plished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its pniversal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the pow-er which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of con-tending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources

a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic derelopment or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has in-creasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for

its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest

change the fact of the class conflic This class struggle is due to the pri-vate ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be indi-vidual. The labors of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men-

sometimes separated by seas or con-tinents-working together for the same end. But this co-operation in produc-tion is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miserles, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization. Between these two classes there can

be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no (possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Secialist program is not a the-ory imposed upon society for its ac-ceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the develop-ing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades uni the widesprend apprehensions of im-pending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are pass-ing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and-crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the west-is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all na-tions in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligent-ly and deliberately organizing the na-tion for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common de-pend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means

seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against acci-dent, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inherita and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the conditions of the workers' children, and their freedour- from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the milithe prevention of the use of the min-tary against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, in cluding initiative, referendum proportional representation and the r officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the work-ers that may be wrested from the capiers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full free-of labor. We lay upon every man standing, it makes for the full free of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker. But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the

one great end of the Co-operative Conmonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capi-talism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system

(Continued on page 3.)

# NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1904.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

The Literature Bureau. Section 1. The national committee shall also maintain in the headquar ters of the party a department for the dissemination of Socialist literature. Sec. 2. The Merature bureau shall

keep for sale to the local organizations of the party and others, a stock of So-cialist books, pamphlets and other lit-erature, and shall have the right; with the approval of the committee, to pub-lish works on Socialism or for the pur-poses of Socialist propaganda; but this clause shall not be construed as authorizing the bureau to publish any periodical.

Sec. 3. The profits of the literature bureau shall go into the general funds of the party treasury.

ARTICLE X. Conventions.

Section 1. The regular national con all years in which elections for President and Vice-President of the United Sec. 2. Special conventions of the party may be be held at any time if

decided upon by a general vote of the party membership. Sec. 3. The dates and places of hold-

ing such regular or special conventions shall be fixed by the national commit-

in any national convention shall be by states, each state and territory being entitled to one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for every two hundred members in good standing; provided, however, that no delegate shall be considered eligible unless he is a resident of the state from which his credential is presented.

Sec. 5. The railroad fare of the delegates, going to and coming from the convention shall be paid from the national treasury and such expenses shall be raised by a per capita assessment on the entire membership.

..... Referendums.

Section 1. Motions to amend any of the party, shall be submitted by the national secretary to a referendum of the party membership, upon the request of twenty locals, or any smaller number of such organizations having membership of at least two thou-ind in the aggregate.

Sec. 2. Whenever a request for a referendum shall have been made as shove provided the national secretary published in the party press, and shall allow such question to stand open for thirty days, within which time amendments may be offered thereto in the same manner in which an original request for a referendum is to be ade, and at the close of the said perind of thisty days, the original mo-tion submitted to referendum, together with all and any amendments which may have been offered, shall be sub-mitted to the vota of the party mem-bers, and such vote shall close fortyfive days thereafter.

Sec. 3. All propositions or other mat-ters submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without

ARTICLE XII. State organizations.

Section 1. The formation of all state or territorial or the reorganisation of state or territorial organisations which may have lapsed, shall be under the direction of the executive committee, and in conformity with the rules of the Sec. 2. No state or territory may b

sec. 2. No state of territory may be organized unless it has at least ten locals with an aggregate membership of not less than one hundred, but this provision shall not affect the rights of states and territories organized prior to the adoption of this constitution. Sec. 3. The platform of the Socialis Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and munici-pal platforms shall conform thereto and no state or local organization shall

other organizations, nor shall any can-didate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or endorsement from Sec. 4. In all states and territories

tion amiliated with the party, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisidiction of the members residing within their respective terri-tories, and the sole control of all mat-ters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their ac-tivity shall be confined to their respec-

torial organization Sec. 5. The state committees shall

standing of the party.

Sec. 6. The state committees shall

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

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following receipt of money.

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

t the state of New York, on account of tails provisions of the election laws, the falls: Farty is officially recognized under name of Social Democratic Party, and emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

es e Socialist Party (or Social Democratic y in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party latter is a similar latter is a similar to the confused the social proposes the unions and carries on an abusive cam-a of slander against the real Socialist ment, which supports the trade unions THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



#### THE WESTERN UNION-CAPI-

TALISM, VICE AND REFORM. The "civic purity" of the "better-ele ment," the upper class, the eminently respectable rich, has again been strikingly illustrated by the recent exposure of the close connection between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the pool room gambling places of New York, which conclusively proved that this company, whose directors are better-element-upper-class-emirently-respectable capitalist citizens and philanthropist reformers, makes a specialty of supply ing pool rooms with racing news, putting the wires down the chimney so that they will not be conspicuous, and supplying "fly" telegraph operators "who know enough to climb out of the window" when the police come-all for a charge vastly greater than the ordinary rates. All this the Western Union offered to do for three men em ployed by a committee of the City Club who posed as prospective pool room owners in order to find out the connection between the Western Union and the gambiers. But although so much was found out nothing has

Notwithstanding the fact that the income from the pool room service is so great and of such a special nature that the directors of the Western Union could not have been in ignoraof this item, it was at once pointed out that the eminent gentlemen composing citizens, patriots and Christian gentleeven that they could not possibly have known and winked at the way in which their pockets were being filled. The apologists of these capitalists, in their haste to show that these directors did not direct and that they know nothing about the business which en riches them, seemed to forget all about the "directing genius" and the "executive ability" which is supposed to ear the millions of dollars of profit which these gentlemen get as "wages of sueconomists in the colleges which they

Some newspapers which publish many columns of racing news and print tips for the pool-room gamblers from time to time, have raised a loud Evidently these papers are acting or the rule of modern journalism first caunciated by Fernando Wood, one time Tammany mayor and origina owner of the "Daily News" who said: We must pander sometimes to the moral sense of the community"-a statement the commercial and political value of which is highly appreciated

District Attorney Jerome, such a strencous reformer, notwithstanding the fact that the law plainly makes it eriminal to aid or abet pool selling. has contented himself with a touchloappeal to the moral sense of the dictors; indeed he can scarcely believe that these eminent gentlemen of Ship

officials do not use moral sunsion in cases where plain hungry workingmen break capitalist-made law in time of strike. Injunctions, bayonets, police men's clubs, militia and riot guns are the persuaders then.

The present capitalist social system the private ownership of all the means of life, is founded on such fundamental injustice, is inevitably productive of such innumerable evils, and necessarily accompanied by such far-reaching corruption, that all attempts at "reform," all attempts to exterminate or lessen gambling, prostitution, and graft, which do not look to the utter abolition of capitalism, are sure to be futile flascos at the best or insincere fakes at the worst.

The big financiers draw vast reve nues from the telegraph service of pool room. The big landlords-and the Trinity Church Corporation is one of them-draw vast rents from dives and houses of prostitution. The big capitalists will not interfere with the minor grafts of the politicians whose corrupt services they need themselves. Capitalism is rotten from core to circumference. No special evil can be attacked without hitting and hurting some great capitalist interest. And the underlying cause of all special evils is the great fundamental evil-capitalism itself.

Socialism is the only thing which can do away with vice and corruption. Labor is the Hercules who will clean out the Augean stables of civilization. The working class, having no interests in capitalism, having nothing to lose by the abolition of the present system and having everything to gain, will establish a Co-operative Commonwealth in which gambling will disappear with the disappearance of our gambling industrial system and with the disappearance of insecurity and the desperate struggle for money; in which women will not be driven to prostitu-

The Eastern correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" says that the real "yellow peril" is commercial rather than military, loss of trade and the competition of rapidly arising modern industries in the Orient On the very day that his prediction was published three commissioners of the Chinese government arrived here to investigate the steel plants of America as it is intended to erect a steel plant in China with "the most improved machinery and the newest models, in order to turn out steel in quantity and of the best quality." The introduction of machinery and industrial methods in the East and the entrance of the yellow peoples upon lines of industry in which they have not hitherto extensively engaged, although only to satisfy their own needs, means the more rapid contraction of the market, of American and European capitalists and consequently the earlier collapse of capitalism. And the rise of modern capitalism in the East will undoubtedly be followed by the rise of a Socialist movement among the Oriental proletarint, such as already exists in Japan, which will be ready to follow the example of and join hands with the international movement elsewhere when the time for the downfall of capitalism is at hand.

When Homestead Carnegie estab lished his fund of five million dollar to reward heroes was he thinking of Professor Ellot's statement that "the senb is a good type of American hero?"

#### A WORD TO THE WISE.

The National Secretary's office h been put to heavy expense by moving from Omaha to Chicago and by the recognized by those who came in con special work of the convention. The. campaign should be started with vigor and without delay. If every comrade whose dues-card shows him to be in arrears will hasten to square himself and if the contributions to the national organizing fund are made a little more generous during the next thirty days than in any preceding month, some golden opportunites can be utilized that must else escape us. "A word to the wise is sufficient "

#### LA HAUTE POLITIQUE.

sailed in fancy by a beach of gold. Toward a golden city like a sta That quivered on the morning from Turrets and domes and airy spires un-

told. But when I neared the marble quays, Offal and ordure; lurking Shames,

that mar The hue of sunlight; Plagues that dealiest are:
And aucient Tribulations manifold.

So fair, so foul, I said, the craft of Such is the glory, such the light that

About the footsteps and the deeds of kings; And in the shadow Terror sits, and Hate;

The lazars crouch, the brave lies in And heaven is mocked with all unheavenly things.
--William Watson, in The Indepen

Building Trust and other Wall Street fame can continue to receive money from wicked persons who sell pools on the races. Democratic and Republican

## A SOCIALIST SURVEY OF THE TIME.

H. M. Hyadman, in London Justice.

twentieth century. In every depart-ment of human discovery and inven-tion all preconceived ideas are being turned topsy-turvy, and radium is only one of the wonders which modern sci-ence is revealing to the growing intelligence of the race. Even the most ad vanced views of the last century are being shouldered aside, and, though the doctrines of evolution necessarily hold their own, the importance of nat ural selection as a part of the general development has received a rude shock. It is remarkable that at a time of general change in every direction the economic and historic theories of social growth so ably systematized and formulated forty or fifty years ago should need such trifling mod! fication to adapt them to the obvious facts of modern civilization. Even where, as in the case of large production as applied to agriculture, it has been shown that the original view taken was not correct—and America offers irrefragable testimony, not only in the North but in the South, to the truth that relatively small individual ownership maintains its ground, at any rate for the time being, against the presumed law of concentration of property; even in this caser closer in vestigation has proved, as so admira bly set forth by A. M. Simons, that the substitution of combination and monopoly for competition and individ-ual antagonism takes place there also, only on a slightly higher plane. consequently, the free individual own-er and farmer, though he remains the nominal preprietor of his land, finds that his products, in good times and bad times allke, escape from him at unremunerative prices. The small in-dependent proprietor becomes, in fact, no better than a terribly overworked and under-paid agricultural laborer; while the elevator companies, grading stores, creameries, canneries, tanner ies, packing towns and so forth verify the law of combining capitals at his expense. In every other department will disappear with the abolition of the present system of industrial graft callof Social Democrats are being realized with an accuracy altogether surprising to people who imagined that econmics and sociology had in no sense become exact sciences. That Social-ism will win in the present century is now almost universally admitted by those of our opponents whose opinion is in any way worthy of consideration. The only question for them is how long can the people be kept sufficiently gnorant, how little will be enough to guil the workers, in order that the ad-vent of the new social organization may be postponed for their lifetime. Meanwhile, the unconscious and inev-itable transformation works its way relentlessly on, regardless alike of political dexterity on the one hand or of Socialist differences on the other Events move faster than minds,

For the present, indeed, even the annualing progress of Social Democracy and the growth of our party all over the world attracts little public atten tion as compared with apparently more important but really more super-ficial occurrences. We are looking on at the shrinkage of Europe in the poly of the world. This we do not as t felly recognize; because European lought, European science, European literature, European armaments, still hold the leading place. But the rise of America as an international force, and still more the manifest awaken rg of Asia are almost dally exhibiting relative decline in influence of the old Continent. Of these two great events the latter is unquestionably by far the more noteworthy; for America after all, forms but an outlying portion of Europe in all industrial matters Geographically the movement is great intellectually and commercially the

harge of direction is small. But the awakening of Asia is quite nother matter. Here we are brought ace to face with political and racial problems less understood and appre lated now than they were five-and thirty years ago, At that date the Chinese were flocking to California, Australia and the Sandwich Islands as well as into the Straits Settlements. they were being employed as coolies cha Islands and Sumatra; they were tact with them as most capable and upright merchants and men of business, as well as workmen, again whom the white man at equal wages could scarcely hope to hold his own I well remember discussing the whole question with the late Charles Pear on and others in the Melbourne Club so long ago as 1869, and I crossed America by the Central Pacific Railroad entirely built by Chinese lab 1870. At that date Japan counted for just nothing in the politics of the world. The very idea that the awakening of Asia would come from the Japanese, and that they might repay China the instruction in civilizatio which they obtained from her centur-ies before never suggested itself to anybody. With China it was very different. The tremendous effect which the competition, either in war or peace, of some 400,000,000 of educated and intelligent human beings, whose ancestors invented the mariner's com pass, gunpowder, and the art of print-ng, and argued about the mysteries and moralities of Christianity hundreds of years before Christ, the tre mendous effect, I say, which such in of the race was carefully considere and discussed more than a full genera-tion ago. The late Sir Henry Main-even went so far, a few years later as to conjure up terrible imaginings of some 40,000,000 Chinamen, armed with the most modern weapons and trained in the German science of warfare, coming West to settle with us Caucas coming West to settle with us Cauensians the true bases of co-operation on this planet, according to the latest readings of the Contucian ethe. It was all very alarming and looked as if it were very profound. But with the exclusion of yellow labor from the United States, Canada and Australia the apprehension died down and has only revived again recently.

But now the January is auguoused to

Nobody can deny that those who are old enough, or young enough, to understand what is going on around them are being treated to a very interesting period at this opening of the teresting period at this opening of the teresting period at this opening of the teresting period at this opening of the continue. In every densit. geniuses who pose as "statesmen" in our Europe of to-day. Having falled to foresee anything, they will probably resort to any rascality in order to avoid the results of their own inepti-tude. And our special crop of wiseacres at home have stirred up afresh the économic difficulty by importing Chinamen as ill-paid slaves, practical-ly under government control, into South Africa, in order to stock-job a rise for their Park Lane favorites. Do they really imagine that Chinese and Japanese will permanently submit to exclusion from unpopulated Australia when they are eagerly brought into an-other British Colony to compete with the whites? If Russin is beaten back from Southern Manchuria as she has already been, in effect, from Korea, is it likely that Asiaties will submit for ever to be treated as barbarians by civilized peoples whose shortcomings they are learning to despise? We need not believe in the absurd exaggera-tions of the Yellow Peril on the part of those who only want an excuse for what they foolishly imagine will be ton of China, to be day the easy division of China, to be aware that what is taking place means something very different from the sub-jection of the Eastern populations to Western bloodsuckers and hypocrites. And we Social Democrats say plain-

ly we are heartily glad of it. We object to the competition of Chinese cool-ics who, on a different and lower standard of life, can overcome white laborers in the struggle for wages, to the sole benefit of a loaths refuse to join in the unseemly denunciation of Chinese "immorality" by Mr. Herbert Samuel-whose ignorance on this subject is only equalled by his had tastc-and we sincerely hope that "Asia for the Asiatics." in India as well as in Chinn, will be a program and a policy realized in our own day. Always bearing in mind, as Bax lately pointed out so well, that the educated peoples of Japan and China need not pass through nearly all the stages our forbears had so painfully to traverse before they, foo, arrive at the point of revolutionary Social Democratic con-sciousness which the more advanced of our Western proletariat have even now reached. Already we see that the few but active Social Democrats of Japan opposed the war with Russia on precisely the same ground that English Social 'Democrats' would have have been wrong as a matter of tactics, in the long run, and having regard to the nature of the adversar but that they should have had t courage and the energy to express their opinions at such a crisis puts these Japanese heroes in the same category with Liebknecht and Bebe at the time of the German attack upon

If now we turn to the other new and powerful factor in the world-polley of our epoch, we find the growth of Socialism and the increasing concentration and brutality of capitalism mervellously displayed. In no country in the world have our doctrines made such rapid progress of late years as in the United States. Economic development has forced even opponents into ope camp. Monopoly and tyranny are fine educators. Fifty per cent. of the industrial forces of the great republic being now in the hands of the trusts, and the accumulation of wealth in a few hands having reached a point wholly unprecedented in the history of the world, all but the wilfully blind are forced to see that the choice lies between sacrificing all liberty to the caprices of a knot of worthless plutocrats, or the acceptance of Socialism with its inevitable solution of antagon-isms. What is occurring at this moment in the state of Colorado enforces this lesson still more upon all. There, in what is supposed to be an organized democracy, freedom of person is at an end, the right of free speech and free press' is suspended, letters are opened systematically in a cabinet noir, and the whole class of working miners is treafed as if its members were the merest helots. The shooting down of groups and the murder of individuals is common. Yet so completely are the the hands of the employers that scarcely a notice of all these horrors has been allowed to appear. Republican America is rivalling despotic Rus sia in her dealings with workingment on strike. And not in Colorado alone by any means. Everywhere, north an south, east and west, organized capitalism is showing the same relentle ruffianism when its slave class dare to revolt, or strikes against uner ble oppression. The courts of law have become a series of Star Chambers, and judges exist only to registe the decrees of the trust magnate against the free and independent citi-zens of the United States.

But this cannot go on. The antagor ism is too bitter, the class war is to fiercely waged. There are plenty of signs that just as North America is to-day the most advanced country, economically and socially, so it will be the first in which Socialism will find open and legal expression. From the domi-nation of the trusts to emancipation by Social Democracy is but a short

Here in Great Britain we drift fool ishly on. The great mass of the peo-ple has not yet begun to rouse itself, though our ideas are slowly making way in every direction. The imbe ty of our capitalists is phenomenal, the incapacity of our statesmen is indi-crous; but no great effort is yet being made to relieve the nation from the worn-out political and social forms of a past epoch. Reaction reigns supreme above, pottering reform or pitiful "re-visionism" finds favor below. Frauduent and extravagant finance at home hem and extravagant finance at home, hopeless and criminal mismanagement in India and South Africa, pass almost without effective criticism. The dangers of our position, with an overblown and unsound system of credit and with our dependence for four-fifths of our food and the greater part of our raw material on countries far remote from our shores, can no longer be disguised. The rotting out of huge sections of our population from shore

## HERE ARE YOUR HEROES, MISTER CARNEGIE.

W W By Horace Traubel.

So you want heroes, do you, Mister Carnegie? - You will put meney aside to reward heroism, You will appoint commission. And this commission will investigate the subject of heroism and name the heroes. And the heroes will wear a medal specifying to their distinction. They will in a certain sense graduate into heroism. They will have diplomes. Diplomas duly signed by big so and so and little so and so and perhaps by you yourself. So that a man going about the world with your certificate in his pocket will feel that his heroism is lawful. That he is a hero for good and for all. Especially for all. Why not have a fully constituted school of heroism, Mister Carnegie? To teach heroics. To manufacture heroes. To inculcate the heroism of blind obedience. The heroism of the lamb in the lion. The You could have professional heroes. You could have professional heroes. Men who would go out into the world, hang them. Every cent to them. Do you know, Mister Carnegie, I am up a sign and practice heroism. Yes, inst as doctors practice medicine and lawyers practice law. I am not jok-This is not an attempt on my part to make light of your endow-ment. I take that endowment very seriously as you will see before I get through. But I am anxious to have your money go where it belongs. And have waggishly thought this suggestion might contribute somewhat to-wards that desirable reduit.

And yet, Mister Carnegie, it seems to me we go a good deal too far hunting for heroes. We do not see the normal heroes. We see only the abnormal heroes. The men who make a fuss about their heroism. The real heroes, the closeby heroes, go begging world's hair stands on end as it watches some example of estentatious bravery. Do you really want to see some heroes, Mister Carnegie? If you do do not look for them in mir Look for them in everyday life. Do no look for them in some other man's pasture. Look for them in your own pasture. Or maybe your mills. Why, Mister Carnegie, there was a whole bunch of heroes over at Homestead a few years ago in your private balli-wick. They were heroes. As good as any. But you were willing to let them be shot down for their heroism. Do you imagine that a man has to create a situation for heroism? Any situa-tion is good enough for heroism. Any situation rightly faced is as heroic as any other situation, however is ornament.

I have been thinking a lot of rebel

thoughts, Mister Carnegle, since you made your latest spill. You go about the earth spilling money. Money for this. Money for that, Spilling some on good soil. Some on ashheaps. Some on good soil. Some on ashbenps, Some on rocky coasts. Some in prolific orchards. Some for harvests. Some for wreck. But you spill your money, or what passes for your money, here, there and everywhere. Now you spill a little for heroism. You want to show that you appreciate heroic deeds. So you propose to decorate the heroes. The discovered heroes. The heroes of pedestals and street corners. It is an interesting justinct, Mister Carnegle. But it is an instinct which sorely needs some instruction. There are plenty of heroes. You will find them about you wherever you go. You have about you wherever you go. Too have had a fair sprinkling of them in your own employ. The heroes who made your money for you. The money you call your money. This money which you now are giving back with such a flourish. Perhaps with such a con-sciousness of guilt. The heroes are the every day heroes. The anyhow heroes. The heroes whose beroism is all transacted behind locked doors. heroism that calls in judges and juries and reporters and the priesthood when it is about to perform. The heroism that can be decent on its own account. In the sight of itself alone. The earth is almost surfeited with heroes. They crowd every workshop. They run the cities and the farms. They are the doers of the world. The plain unlettered anonymous doers. They are the heroes. It is not hard to be a hero do-ing something you like and are well paid for. It is hard to be a hero and drudge. Well, Mister Carnegie, the most of men drudge. Are ill paid. question to other men. I want you to Work long hours. Are always tired. retire to Skibo Castle and put it to Never enjoy, any luxuries. Go to bed yourself. Do you not see, Mister Car-hungry. Get up hungry. Yet work on. hegie? I ask only one hero, Mister

physical decrepitude is forcing itself at last upon the public mind. ack of any high conception of what might be, or any determination to strive for what ought to be, is only too Yet, outside of the ranks of revolutionary Socialism, not a voice dares proclaim the truth, not a man dares suggest the remedy. The very hope-lessness of the situation to-day renders

uncertainty is spreading through the community. Whence the shake may come which will crystallize the ideas of collective, communal and So-cialist action, now find through the length and breadth of this island, none The labor press throughout the United States has rendered valuable

molete transformation to

ertain a co

has rendered valuable. service to the Western Federation of Miners in keeping before the people the great struggle that is going on in can say. It may be the coming revo-lution in Russia, it may be the ap-proaching catastrophe in India, it may lorado. There is, however, one no table exception, "The American Federationist." the official organ of the proaching catastrophe in 1404, it may be another period of storm and stress in South Africa, it may be the economic break-down close at home. But that at last, even in England, we have American Federation of Labor, whose editor is that great labor leader, Sam uel Gompers. Notwithstanding unpar ways cannot, I think, be honestly gain-uald. Both the rollities for the alleled infamles and unprecedente outrages that have be ways cannot, thinks be nonesty gam-aid. Both the political factions have outlived not only their usefulness but their intelligence; they represent worn-out-classes and faded principles. Not against the membership of organized labor in the Centennial state, the or gan through which the great Samue peaks, has failed to train its editorial out-classes and raded principles. Not a move can be made in any direction without running the risk of a complete overturn. Even reform itself in such guns upon the corporate lawlessne and military anarchy that have ridd rampant over the rights and libertie circumstances must help on towards the period of revolution. Anxious as the majority of our countrymen are to shirk the inevitable, the certainty of of men who stand beneath the flag of with the \$1,000 that was voted by the Socialist success is beginning to be felt by many who but yesterday were most active against us. delegates of the Boston convention to the Western Federation of Minera. We have the warmest fraternal feeling for the rank and file of the men warme Though it is that although we English have little to show in the front rank of politics for our quarter of a century of propagands, we shall go to but the Amsterdam Congress this year knowing that we have done as im-

Turn, turn, the everlasting wheels. Produce wonderful things destined to be the spoil of the exploiter. Such wonderful things, Mister Carnegie, as made your vast fortune possible. The most of men live on these terms. They are the staple of history. They are patient. They swallow the insults of the mighty and say nothing. Yet they stick to their jobs. If you went out of business, Mister Carnegie, nobody would miss you. The round globe would not miss you. But if they put down their tools everything would miss them. Things would stop right where they are: But they are game. They are outraged. They are robbed. But they stick to their jobs. Stubborn-ly, heroically, stick to their jobs. Why do you need to go further looking for heroes. Mister Carnegie, when you have these men right on your own pay-roll? Go to them. Make reparation to

not surprised when I am told about the exceptional heroism of men. I am surprised when I recognize the universal heroism of men. Or, rather, not surprised. Confirmed. For I have al-ways believed in the average man. But what I mean to say is this. That I do not find heroism unusual. I find it general. I do not find it in the noisy incidents of the open. I find it in the hidden places. In the backgrounds. In simple houses. In the plain men and women. In the little children. Think f the little children put to work before their time. Think of their heroism. I find it where so much is done and so little is said. In recesses from which no reporter's pen has plucked a sensational narrative. The heroism of all the people who work. Who work against odds and keep on working. Who see most of their product alienated and keep on working. These, Mister Carnegie, are my heroes. I am tired of heroes of the common sort. The heroes who heroize while the band plays. Who are noble when I am looking on. Who sneak and falter in isolation. My heroes work in day or dark by the impetus of the same divine principle. They are the workers of the world. The untidy, the quarrelsome. Yet the faithful workers. Every dollar you own represents some act of heroism in some other man. Every dollar stands for a hero as sublime stands for a hero as sublime as the man who went to the cross for an dea. Some men go to the cross for an idea. Some men go to the factory for nn idea. But the heroism is the sa The same in light. The same in

Mister Carnegie, I have been trying to help you a little getting your ideas cleared up. Discovering for you the real perspective of heroism. Trying to show you that the vulgar idea of the hero may be reached by your benefac-tion, but that the heal hero will forever escape your patronage. Trying to show you that you propose every year to alienate to your hero fund by pro-cess of privilege under the law the sacred fortune of unnumbered heroes. Trying to show you that you rob not knowing you rob and that you give not knowing you are not giving. How can any man give away that which is not his own? You have challenged the hero. I bring him forth. I bring you heroes in multitudes. Not heroes for show days. Heroes for every day. Not a man who happens to do the right thing. The men in millions who the right thing from force of habit. want to make you see, Mister Carnegiz, that we do need one kind of hero. But he is the kind you are not looking for. The kind you are looking for have always been plenty. The kind I want are few. The hero I am looking for is the exploiter who is brave enough to confess judgment and give up his stuff. Who is brave enough to give up the stuff in the right way. Not giving it up in silkened and ruffled gifts to the people from whom it was suborned. Giving it up in homespun guilt. Saying to the people: "This has always been yours though I have not always known it was yours." This is the hero I am looking for. Mister Carnegle. I can deliver your kind of hero in droves. Can you find me my kind of hero in a single man? A single man? I do not want you to wander about the earth putting my Complain little. Just work. Stick to Carnegie. Can you produce him? Can their jobs. Keep the world going. you spell his name?

> mensity of valuable and telling work for the future since we met our com-rades of International Socialism in Paris four years ago. There is to-day not a city in this island where the truths of Socialism have falled to take throughout our industries in which our theories and tactics have not a great and growing influence. The seed-time is well-nigh over; we look confidently forward to the harvest of the near

#### future. GOMPERS' SHAMEFUL SILENCE

names are enrolled upon the reg. lo of the American Federation of L am-but we have no bouquets to present to the vice-president of the Civic Fedya-tion.—Miners' Magazine

## THE FORCES THAT ARE FOR US.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

purpose of obtaining or maintaining property in man's activities that the men have been drawn or held together waiting for civilization. It is the physical force of the human race that constitutes its government at present Not by intellect, as the slave masters fondly say, but by our own brute force, do they rule us. The social intellect of the race is the product of a greater brute force upon a lesser. The margin between the lesser and the greater brute force contains the inellect of society and it is out of the soil of the opressed life alone that mind springs up; it never comes down.

Wrongs, injuries, insults felt, these are the acorns of the mind. Two or three boys of strong and dominating physique in a school are the true nurses of the school's social mentality. For the vitals of the mind are not in the school-books or any other books yet printed.

World thoughts are the rumina tions of those seeking to ease down for themselves their friction with the strong. This is the source of redeeming mind, this is the source of liberty. This is the fountain from whence arises that great spring which shall spread over all nations as democracy. Its first bubbling into the light is through resentment and resistance to wrongs, from which we proceed as

nemorizers of our experiences. Every best and every worst experience maintains the oscillation of the mind of each man, and while over the whole mentality of contemporary manifind the same great pendulum swings to the same revolutionary purpose against its wrongs, each mind is being irritated out of itself to its fellow sufferers and from its oppressors. Every individual mind is, therefore, being slowly but surely publicized by oppression. So that the very means by which the chains of property are bound upon the laborers are pro visions for the breaking of all chains, For the mind, my brothers, is liberty and whatsoever makes that lays the highway of the free.

Why, the very greed for land, which seemed so great an affliction when the landlords had disinherited all the peo-ple, only sent us into the cities, into selves, into the civilization of a united democracy, working indirectly on the land through the great machineries of rail, slrip, and bonanza

farm.
Only just a little bit of the world is found to be wanted to feed all mankind; only just a little bit of human labor is required to keep us whole-somely full; the rest of earth and human activity is for joy, joy, joy, And the greed that was driving us into the cities and stealing from us threefourths of the earth for its private parks never knew that it was teaching all this. Oh, the blindness of those who are doomed to be no more.

And those who went forth to seek for themselves a world market never knew that they were only the blind messengers sent forth for the en argement of the human mind. Insatiable and bloodthirsty, the greed of the merchants knew not that, like the wild animal, it was but preparing meat upon its own bones for the rourish-ment of other times. All the business and dizziness of modern merchantry is but a preparing for and pushing out to enlargement the public mind.

This is the age of commerce and of unavoidably broad vision, when every-thing is getting too big for individualism and private property. The chain that holds the proletarian slave is no longer a chain beginning at one little post and ending on one leg; it is as long as the girth of the world. This chain of proletarianism is the ma-chinery and finance, the politics and oppression of the whole world. It is oming charged with human resentment as with electric current and one

When the tyrants made a God wiser and bigger than themselves whom they might appeal to in justification of their crimes when the slaves were unhappy, a God who might have the power of punishing when earthly swords were broken or of rewarding in another world of compensations, how little they knew that they were building up that social conscience that was destined to dismiss them and their false religious from the reason of the control of th religions from the use of man. When the ambitious upstart and usurper be people for a following that he might give them another tyran in his own person, how little he knew that in arousing anger against one tyrant he was rousing it ultimately against all tyranny. How little all the villains of the world intended to lead the way to Socialism when they were only preaching justice for the The race never forgets e words, never gives up what it gains Democracy is like the grave.

Who, then, in these days need de-spair of liberty if wrong, injury, insult and opression are its creators.

It is by a certain tentative process resembling in its action the little iron tongue which falls into the cog of a wheel on a great lift holding its gains, the great load in mid air, white the ropes are adjusted, that the memory of man, holding on to its best experience and its last gain, projects the future and makes those ideals which con stitute the present propagandist and revolutionist. It is by a similar proess that the sing e mind extends itself to the public mind, and the small ego sees things heroically, acquires a pub-lic spirit, public habits, and public will, becomes democratized and a So

Do you wonder that men with this philosophy in them cry out, dream out, and work out the truth that Socialism is coming.

Socialism begins after the c wealth of an industrial democracy has been established; for Socialism is the

narchy of the mind, Is it really true then that all the mind of the race has a seen grown and is growing out of the common life of the common life of the common long an awakened perception of hurt, of class hurt, in human relations, produces the thought of the wrong that is the source of the hurt; and a hurt with the sense of the wrong which sourced it are the mora-

It is by physical force used for the ing and evening of the mind's first day. Then the sense of a group of hurts and of an opposite group, the cources of the wrongfulness, is the second day of the mind, after which a ong time intervenes

long time intervenes before the quality of these wrongs is perceived. Roughly and vaguely the minds of all men guessed at money and mansions and luxury and wide domains, and so all moral literature, ancient and modern, inveighed against the naughtiness of badly having too much. But this all signified nothing until the morning of the third day, when the morning of the third day, when the mind awoke to the fact that the subject of all oppression is a man at work and the object of all oppression is the confiscation of what he produces.

During the fourth day of social During the fourth day of social illumination we discern the mechanism of false society, that it is the opposing interest of two classes, the friction of this cruel infelicity, the conflict of labor with labor and with the class hat lured it into a false social obligation and enslaved it by labor's own brute force, imposing upon it all the cost while robbing it of all the fruits of givilization. And the fourth day is long dismal day of unhappy disconent.

Before the setting of the fifth day's some the mind of the laborer has benhor Internationalism and idarity have come in. The laborer as a thinker is Labor. He is class-con

Now comes the sixth day of activity, the day of organization, the day of re the day of organization, the day of re-sisting together, the day of image-breaking and distilusions, the day of parting with our saints, our priests, our story-book heroes, our school-book natriots, our aureoled bunco-steerers in property politics, our unfaithful judges, our traitor governors who make a mockery of the laws they taught us to verence from our childhood. Now is he day when the horrible vell is lifted from the business system which has made the heart of the American govrament a throbbing cancer. The pro-risions of laws passed to pacify labor visions of laws passed to pacify labor ignored or rendered ineffective when the time of using them to help the vic-tims arises. The mock seriousness with which appeal courts find out that laws which have a pro-labor tendency turn out to be, strange to relate, all unconstitutional. The jests with which the constitution itself is flaunted ou of the way when it may be used as an conscience, to honesty or to repport any actual or implied obligation of the state to be just to the man who labors. The ease with which an official of the business class trans-forms himself into a state official and executioneer by donning the uniform of the nation's heretofore esteemed protectors, the military and the police.
The daring revolution of business anarchy laughing at the decisions of a courageous judge and the writs of courts that would run with any mes-age of mercy to the people who labor. The training of guns upon the courts. The brutal swagger of armed men, blighting an entire state of the Union, while still flying the American flag and drawing pay from the state and nation for their treason, while also forcing profits from all the people. The guilty silence of the press all over the country concerning these crimes against morals and liberty-crimes which would be a reproach to any nation. The industrious silence of the other state legislatures during these noral disasters, industriously ng norsense, passing bills by way of diversion against shooting of pigeons or making of cigarettes or any other pretty little hypocrisies of law-making that may turn attention from a great tragedy. The business man's attempt to murder the nation's labor and the nation's democracy. The industrious silence of the gulpits also during this period of outrage, as they busily preach about bounets, corsets or pool playing: while Rome is burning they fiddle away. The industrious silence of the President and of his Cabinet, the silence of assent and consent with which they sit by and are to the business man's red They all smile as he upsets the repub lic and declares America's experi mental democracy to be both a fraud

#### A VISION. By William Cunnane

stood on the Bridge of Fancy fAnd gazed thro' the shadows below Into the depths of nature Where the River of Life did flow. I saw the murky Waters Of poor Humanity race in to the Sea of Eternity On to the Sea of Eternity
With every increasing pace.

Right at its very source, I saw the Crags of Slavery rising To stem the Water's course But higher mount the Waters. Stronger grows the flood-And the barriers are swept forever-Nature's laws are good!

There at the foot of the mountain.

saw the waters roll and tumble Awny far up the stream As if ruled by a fiend incarnate Instead of a god supreme: Retween the Banks of Serfdom Rushing, roaring, then mouning. Like the wail of a sinking soul

And then as in gathering fury With loud and mighty roar; Over the Rocks of Wagedom The Human Waters pour, lunging, leaping, seething, Madly they whirl and spir As if in ceaseless torment ever

For some deadly sin. With beart now sad and heavy I crossed the Bridge and gazed 'Way down Life's troubled River

To where the Social Light was raised, Marking the breader channel And showing in the distance dim The Commonwealth that long ago.
Was promised by Us to Them.

ing class the party represents. And we recommend that, his far as possible,

gage their speakers and organize

ods at present pursued."

through the national or state organi zations, thus discouraging the abuse arising from the unsatisfactory meth

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PARTY NEWS.

National.

Comrades should see that their du are paid promptly up to date—and that they get stamps therefor, as this is the guaranty that the national and state

organizations get their proper share

Contributions to the national organiz

ing fund will just now be very we come, as it is desired to get the organ

izers into the field without delay. The

National Secretary's address—"lest you forget"—is Room 300, 269 Dear-born street, Chicago. Don't forget the

New York State.

At the meeting of the State Commit-

mittee on April 22 Comrades Slobodin, Phillips, Gerber, Lackemacher, Nep-pel, Spargo, Bub, and Peters were

present; absent: Furman (excused), Lemon, Reich and Dixon. A commit-tee from Local Queens County attend-ed with reference to the long-standing

dispute as to charters between Long

Island City and Queens County. It was decided to leave this to the state

convention, and that in case Queens

County fails to bring the matter be

fore the state convention the State Committee shall do so and get the rul-

ing of the convention on the point

It was decided that Long Island City

be asked to furnish at once a report of the standing of members. A letter was received from Comrade Arland of

Albany recommending Bleeker Hall for state convention and mass meet-ing and it was voted to engage same.

Upon receipt of a letter from L. D.

Mayes requesting the reason for the action of the State Committee in can-

celling the endorsement of his appli

cation for a position on the reserve list

of national organizers, it was decided that Comrade Mayes be informed that the rescinding of the endorsement was

in no way a reflection on his integrity

and loyalty as a member of the party and that, under the circumstances, the State Committee sees no reason for de-

parting from the position already taken. A plan for the division of the state into agitation districts for cam-paign purposes, to be brought before

the state convention, submitted by As

sistant Secretary Chase, was approved and ordered sent to the locals. Gerber, Neppel, and Butscher were chosen as

ing funds for state campaign, it was decided to engage John Spargo to speak for one month during the cam-

paign, and a number of other well-

known speakers is possible. Sparge, Slobodin, and Lee were elected a com-mittee to prepare a platform and reso-

lutions for the state convention, and

it was decided that the relation of the

State Committee to The Worker be considered by the committee on plat-form and resolutions and reported. It

was decided to allow the two dele at-large \$50 each for expenses of at

tending national convention. Finan

cial report showed: Income, \$89.75;

expenditures, \$101.50; balance on hand, \$10.37. The net profit on the Hanford-Davenport debate, to which admission

Local New Rochelie will hold a pri-mary Friday evening, May 13, 8 p. m.

at hendquarters, 10 Mechanic street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held in

Tarrytown on Saturday, May 21, The

Tarrytown convention will elect delegates to the state convention.

the first and third Saturday evening it

Pennsylvania.

Following is the result of the refer

endum on the place of holding the state convention: Pittsburg, 288; Har-risburg, 121; PhHadelphia, 53; Eric, 0; York, 2; Williamsport, 15; Wilkes

Barre 18: Reading 7. As shown it

by a substantial vote.

as resulted in the choice of Pittsburg

The time of holding the convention

Sunday, May 20. Particulars will

be sent later by circular and through

the party press. Locals are most carnestly urged to elect the full num-ber of delegates to which they are en-

titled, and make this a convention that

titled, and make fifts a convention that the party will look back upon in the coming years as a milestone in Social-ist progress in Pennsylvania. The basis of representation is ras follows, according to Article X, Section 2, of the state constitution: Each local shall, be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate for each fifty mem-

bers or major fraction thereof in good

standing for three months prior to date of convention. The State Secretary urges upon the locals the importance

and means of raising funds for defray

ing expenses of their delegates to the

Charters have been granted by the State Committee to Sharon, Mercur County, and Oil City, Venange County.

The Philadelphia Socialists held their county convention on Saturday, May 7, and nominated a full county ticket.

The receipts of the State Committee

for two weeks were as follows: Oil City, \$2; Franklin, \$2; Mt. Pleasant,

\$1.90; York, \$2.50; Black Lick, \$5;

Philadelphia, \$8; Sharon, 70c.; Home-stead, \$1; Brownsville, 70c.; Utahville, 60c.; Sumneytown, \$3.70; Goodwill Hill, 70c.; Mauch Chunk, \$3; Reading,

Massachusetts.

cessity of at once devising ways

each month.

was charged, was \$23,60.

mmittee to devise methods of rais

sinews of war. --

#### SOCIAL REFORM AND REVOLUTION.

By Karl Kautsky.

ip of his product, has to-day become the means of expropriating the farmer, the artisan, the small trader, and of placing the non-producers—capitalists and landlords—in possession of the products of labor. Only by converting into collective ownership the instru-ments of production—the land, mines, raw materials, tools, machines, and the means of communication and transportation—all of which are to-day unication and held as capitalist private property, and by converting the production of com-modities into Socialist production, car-ried on for and by society, only by thesé means can production on a large scale and the ever increasing produc tivity of social labor, cease to be a source of misery and oppression for the exploited classes, and become one ell-being and harmonious develop-

The conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means o communication and transportation, from private into public property is the Revolution—a revolution that is irresistible and inevitable. The productive forces that have de-

veloped in the lap of capitalist society have become irreconcilable with the very system of property upon which it The endeavor to uphold this system of property is tantamount to rendering impossible all further social development, to condemn society to a tandstill and to stagnation, a stagna tion, however, that is accompanied with the most painful convulsions.

Every further perfection in the powroduction increases the contradiction that exists between these and the present system of property. All attempts to remove this contradiction, or even to soften it down, without interfering with property, have proved vafu, and must continue so to prove themselves as often as attempted.

For the last hundred years thinkers and statesmen among the possessing classes have been cutting and trying to prevent the threatened downfall of th system of private property in the in-struments of production—i, e., to pre-vent the Revolution. Social reform is the name they give to their perpetual finkerings with the industrial mechanism for the purpose of removing this or that ill effect of private property in the instruments of production, at least of softening its edges, without, however touching private property During the last hundred years. manifold "cures" have been huckster ed and even tried; it is now hardly panaceas of our social quacks which are to heal the old social ailments quickly, without pain and without ex pense, are, upon closer inspection covered to be but rehashes of old nosrums, all of which have been tried in other places, and found

Let not the position of the Socialist be misunderstood. He pronounces these social reforms inoperative in so far as they pretend to remove the growing contradictions, which the course of economic development brings out into ever stronger light, between the powers of production and the existing system of property, at the same time that they strive to uphold and to confirm the latter. But the Socialist does not thereby mean that the Social Revolution, i. e., the abolition of private property in the instruments of production, will be necomplished with-out assistance from man; nor yet that all social reforms are worthless, and that nothing is left to those who suffer from the contradictions between the modern powers of production and the system of property, but idly to cross their arms and patiently to wait

When the Socialist speaks of the irresistibleness and inevitableness of the social evolution, he of course starts from the belief that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings en-dowed with certain necessities and inpulses; with certain physical and menfal nowers which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patiently to yield to what may seem unavodiable, is not to allow the social evolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the abol-Ition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavodiable, ing, without their helping themselves, there is not one of them that still en-the exploited classes will find the tertains complete faith in its own pair-rayens feeding them. The Socialist acea. considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavodiable be-cause he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited ses to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and diminishes the number and the strength of the exploiting classes, both of whom are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alterna-tive but, either to go down in silence, or to overthrow that system of prop-

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be ac-companied with violence and blood-shed. There are instances in the hfs-tory of manking when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clearsighted, or so particularly weak and choice in the matter of the system of cowardly, that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarity adbicated, we have in the matter of preserving inevitable and voluntarily addicated, we have in the matter of preserving the feeling one, or throwing it over-Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; board board Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs susted under consta ed under constant ups and downs sus-tained by the conflicting classes and parties; not infrequently are they in-terrupted by long periods of reaction.

system of property lies latent in the call the forms may be which a revolution may assume, never yet was any revolution mecomplished without vigorous action on the part of those who suffered most hander the existing conditions.

When, furthermore, the Socialist declares those social reforms that stop short of the overthrow of the present system of property to be unable to abolish the contradictions which the

ual production necessary. Large production on the contrary denotes co-operative, social production. In large production each individual does no work alone, but a large number o workers, the whole commonwealth work together to produce a whole. Ac-cordingly, the modern instruments of production are extensive and gigantic Private ownership in the instru-ments of production, once the means of insuring to the producer the ownerduced, he by no means implies that all struggles on the part of the exploited against their present sufferings are useless within the framework of the With them it is wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. Once the present stage is reached by large production, it admits of but two sysexisting social order; that they should patiently accommodate themselves to the ill-treatments and forms of exploitation, which the capitalist system may tems of ownership: decree to them; or that, so long as the are at all exploited, it matters little exploited classes should not overrate the social reforms, and should not im agine that through them the existing conditions can be rendered satisfactory to them. The exploited classes should carefully examine all proposed social reforms that are offered to them. Ninetenths of the proposed reforms are not only useless but positively injurious to

the exploited classes. Most dangerous

of all are those schemes, which, alming at the saivation of the threatened

social order, shut their eyes to the eco

nomic development of the last century. The workingmen, the exploited classes generally, who take the field in favor

of such schemes waste their energies

in a senseless endeavor to revive the

Many are the ways in which the eco-

nomic development may be affected; it may be hastened and it may be re-

may be sharpened; only one thing is

impossible—to stop its course, much less to turn it back. Experience teach-

are not only profitless, but increase the

very sufferings which they were in-tended to remove, while, on the other hand, those measures that are really

calculated more or less to relieve some

existing ill have themselves the ten-

stages of capitalism, the wage-work-

ers destroyed the machine, opposed woman labor, and so on, their efforts

were and could not be otherwise than

profitless; they arrayed themselves against a development that nothing could resist. Since then they have hit

upon better methods whereby to shield

themselves as much as possible

against the injurious effects of capital-ist exploitation; they have established

their trade unions, and they have

ties, each of which supplements the other, and with the assistance of which

they have, in all civilized countries,

each of these successes, be it the raising of wages, the shortening of hours,

the prohibition of child labor, the es-

tablishment of sanitary regulations, etc., gives a new impulse to the economic development; together, they have either caused the capitalist to re-

place dearer labor with machinery, or

thereby have rendered the competitive

struggle harder for the small capital-

ist, shortened his economic existence, and hastened the concentration of cap-

Accordingly, however justifiable, or

even necessary, it may be that the workmen establish labor organizations for the purpose of improving their con-dition, by lowering the hours of work

and other equally wholesome measures, it were a profound error to imagine that such reforms could delay the social revolution; and equally mis-

taken is the notion that one cannot admit the usefulness of certain social re-fogus without admitting that it is pos-

sible to preserve society upon its pres-

ent basis. On the contrary, such re-forms may be supported from the rev-olutionary standpoint because, as it has been shown, they stimulate the

course of events, and because, so far from removing the suicional tendencies

of the capitalist system, they help

The turning of the people into prole tarians, the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, who rule the whole

economic life of capitalist nations,

none of these trying and shocking ef-fects of the capitalist system of pro-duction can be checked by any reform

whatever, that is based upon the exist-

ing system of property, however far reaching such reform may be. There is no political party, however

fossilized and anxious it may be to

preserve things as they are, but has its misglyings with tegard to this fact. Each of them still advertises its spe-

cial plan of reform as the means

Dodging will not help them. The cor-

ner stone of the present system of production-private property in the in-

struments of production-becomes very

nature of the means of production. The magnitude that these instruments

of production have reached, the social

character that their functions have as

sumed, mark them for common, social property, without which, instead of be

ing a blessing they become a curse to mankind. The downfall of private

property in them is now only a ques-tion of time; it is sure to come; the

only question still open is as to the

time and the manner in which the rev-

olution will be accomplished. .
Indeed, there can be no longer any

question as to whether and how pri-

vate property is to be preserved in the instruments of production; the only question is what shall, or rather must, take its place; it is not a question of

with an actual fact. We have as little

that answer the question. The new

day more irreconcilable with the ver,

them along.

met with more or less success

started their independent political par

rather to accelerate the eco-

its edge may be dulled, or

First, private ownership by the in dividual in the instruments of produc tion used by co-operative labor; that means the existing system of capitalis production, with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the workers, idiness and excessive abun dance as the portion of the capitalist and Second, ownership by the workers in

Individual production makes individ-

Second, ownership by the workers in the common instruments of produc-tion; that means a co-operative system of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who become masters of their own products and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which, under our system, surplus of which, under our syste they are deprived by the capitalist. To substitute common in the place

of private ownership in the means of production, this it is that the eco-nomic development is urging upon us with ever increasing force.

#### TWIN ROOTS OF EVIL.

We also affirm that poverty is the principal cause which makes men vile deceitful, fraudulent, thieves, in triguers, vagabonds, victous, false wit nesses, etc., and that riches are the cause of pride, of ignorance, of treach-ery, of presumption, of deceit, of vainglory, of egoism, etc., and that it is contrary to the good of the community that there should be rich and poor. Men will be rich when they have what dency rather to accelerate the eco-nomic development.

When, for instance, in the early they really want, and this state of things can easily be attained. Labor must be distributed in such a way that work will not injure men, but will contribute to make them better and healthy.-Thomas Campanella, 1612.

THE ETHICAL POWER OF SOCIALISM The ethical ideals of Socialism bave attracted to it generous souls and have enlisted in its ranks its best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the So calist army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thor-ough course in Sociatism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and con-verted self-seeking men and women into self-seeking tollers for the into self-sacrificing toilers for the masses. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the Bible produces so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of the average man and weman, who profess to guide their conduct by it, as Socialism does upor erents. The strength of Social ism in this respect is more like that of early Christianity as described in the New Testament.—Richard T. Ely, in Socialism and Social Reform.

#### PLATFORM.

(Continued from page 1.) of industry, and thus come into their

rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to us political power, as fast as it shall entrusted to us by our fellowworkers, both for their immediate in terests and for their ultimate and cor plete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist Party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedon and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but pre-paring the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the free doin of the whole man.

#### CONVENTION. (Continued from page 1.)

initiative, referendum and imperative

ARTICLE XIII.

Headquarters. The location of the headquarters of the party shall be determined by the national committee.

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments. This constitution may be amended by a national convention or by a refer-endum of the party in the manner above provided.

#### Trade Union Resolution.

"The trade and labor union move ment is a natural result of the capital ist system of production and is neces sary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will only cease when the working class shall own all the means of production and own all the means of production and distribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle. The trade union struggle cannot at. "The trade union struggle cannot at tain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist Party. The cal activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must fortify and permaneshy secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich, and London, this convention reaffirms the deciaration that the tyade and labor unions are a necessity in in struggle to aid in emancipating the struggle to aid in emancipating the struggle of the consider it

the duty of all wage workers to join with this movement.

"Neither political nor other differ of oninion justify the division forces of labor in the industrial ing class make it imperative that the organizations equip their mem bers for the great work of the aboli-tion of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles."

#### On Colorado.

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is the political organization of the working class, pledged to all its struggles and working ceaselessly for its emancipa-tion, it declares that this convention against the brutality of capitalist rul and the suppression of popular rights and liberties which attends it: and calls upon all the workers of the country to unite with it in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist domination and the establishment of economic equality and freedom.
"Time after time workers have been

imprisoned, beaten and murdered for no other reason than that they were struggling for some measure of that comfort and decency of existence to which as the producers of wealth they are entitled. The master class has, in various states and cities, organized Citizens' Alliances, Manufacturers' As sociations, Anti-Boycott Association and the like, which, in order to dis-rupt and crush out the economic or-ganizations of the workers, have in-stituted a reign of lawlessness and tyranny, and assailed all the funda-mental principles and most cherished institutions of personal and collective freedom. By suborning the executive and judicial powers in various states they have infringed upon the liberties

of the American people. "Under their baleful influences, in direct contravention of the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, civil authority has been made subordinate to the military in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Freedom of the press and the right of public assembly have been denied in many states; and by the Dick Militia Bill liability to compulsory military service has been imposed upon every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and that merely at

the caprice of the President. "At the present time there exists in Colorado a state of violent capitalist anarchy and lawlessness with the consent and under the armed protection of the state government. Peaceable citizens have been forcibly deported by armed bodies of lawbreakers, aided and abetted by military usurpers of the civil powers; involuntary servi-tude has been imposed by injunctions compelling citizens to work under conditions distasteful to them. Innocent and law abiding citizens have been arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, and when acquitted by decision of the civil courts, held by the military in defiance of every prin-ciple of civil authority and govern-ment; and the right of habeas corpus, for centuries cherished as a safeguard of personal liberty has been unlaw-fully suspended with the result that in a so-called "Free State" of our socalled "Free Republic," there exists a despotism greater and more infamou than that which has ever characterize Russian autocracy.

"Now, we declare these conditions in Colorado are the natural and logical results of the prevailing economic system which permits the private owner ship of the means of the common life and renders the wage working class dependent for life itself upon the owners of the means of production and distribution. Between these two class-ts, the workers and the masters of their bread, there exists a state of constant warfare, a bitter and irre-pressible class conflict. Labor, organzed for self protection and to secure better conditions of life, is met by powerful opposing organizations of the master class, whose supreme pow-er lies in the fact that all the functions of government, legislative, judicial and executive, have been unwittingly plac-ed in their hands by their victims. Controlling all the forces of government, they are entrenched in a position from which they can only be lodged by political methods.

'Therefore this convention of the So cinlist l'arty reaffirms this principle of the International Socialist movement, that the supreme issue is the conquest by the working class of all the powers of government and the use of those powers for the overthrow of class, rule, and the establishment of that common ownership of the means of the common life, which alone can free individual and collective man."

#### On the War in the East.

"Whereas, The conflicting commer-cial interests of the ruling classes in Russian and Japan have induced the governments of those countries to bring about war between the Russian and Japanese nations; and

"Whereas, The working people of Russia and Japan have no interest in waging this campaign of bloody war-

"Resolved That this convention of the Socialist Party of America sends greetings of fraternity and solidarity to the working people of Bussia and Japan, and condemns the Russe-Jap-anese war as a crime against progress and civilization. And be it further "Resolved. That we appeal to the wage workers of Russia and Japan to join hands with the international Socialist movement in its struggle for

#### As to Party Speakers.

world-peace.

"Whereas, Is is the practice of some lecturers and organizers to engage with organizations of the Socialist Purty, at an indefinite compensation, dependent upon their success in col-lecting funds or selling literature, or else engaging without understanding as to compensation; and

"Whereas, Under such conditions the ability of a comrade to remain in the field depends upon circumstances oth-er than usefulness in the propagation of clean-cut Socialism; therefore, be it "Resolved. That this convention de resolved, that this convention de-clares itself opposed to speculative methods of compensating lecturers and organizers, and in favor of the payment of a definite predetermined salary or fee.

"Whereas, Exorbitant salaries or

reas, Exorbitant salaries or fees have sometimes been paid to speakers and organizers for their services; and, "Whereas. Such practices are alto-

spearers and organisers for their services; and, "Whereas, Such practices are altogether unwarranted and unjust in a proletarian movement; therefore be it. "Resolved, That this body declares" in Dudley street, Boston. This is the

adelphia, \$3.

sixth lecture in the course given by itself opposed to paying speakers or other workers employed by the party exorbitant fees or salaries placing them above the standard of the workthe Boston Socialist Women's Club Admission is free. The meeting will be on the anniversary of Frederic O. MacCartney's death. James Carey and John Eills have been invited to open the meeting with short addresses in memory of our honored and unfor-gotten Comrade MacCartney. There will be a debate on Sunday,

May 15, at 8 p. m., at Boston Socialist headquarters: "Resolved: That Social-ism Is Scientific;" Jos. Spero will take the affirmative, Mr. Chas. Bakstram the negative. Bring your friends.

#### New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Socialist state convention was held at Concord, April 21. Thirty-two delegates were seated, representing nearly every local in the state, Littleton sending three for the first time. A platform was adopted declaring for the principles of Inter national Socialism and state issues in line therewith and the following tick et was placed in nomination: For Gov ernor, Sumner F. Claffin; for Congress First District, George Little of Man-chester; Second District, Henry J. Nourse of Claremont; Presidential Electors, Horace Spokesfield, Littleton; Edward Cote, Dover; A. J. May, Clare-mont; James F. Bear, Portsmouth. S. F. Claffin resigned as National Committeeman and three candidates were placed in nomination for the position: H. A. Hewey, Claremont; A. H. Baker, Franklin; M. H. Oneli, Nashua. Ten nominations were also made to be re-ferred to the membership for the five places on the executive committee, as follows: Joseph Foley, Concord; Louis Arnstein, Dover; W. H. Wilkins, Clare nont; S. F. Claffin, Manchester; Geo Harwood, Nashua; Herbert L. Powell, Franklin; George A. Little, Manchester; C. H. Berry, Littleton; A. K. Chase, Nashua; Henry J. Nourse, Claremont. About \$50 was raised to pay the expense of Delegate Murray to the Chicago national convention.

#### Idaho.

By referendum vote of the Socialist Party of Idaho the following officials have been elected; National Committeeman G. F. Carter of Boise; State Secretary-Treasurer, L. E. Workman of Boise; State Organizer, A. G. Miller of Boise; State Committee, F. Phelps of Boise, A. J. Howd of Em mett, S. H. Root of Harrisburg, W. R. Byrne of Idaho City, Jas, Smith of St. Anthony, J. L. Kennedy of Ramsey, Peter Johnson of Burke, C. E. New-kirk of Russell, Will D. Candee of Weiser; Call Quorum, T. J. Coonrod of Emmett, Will D. Candee of Weiser, Frank Page of Nampa, R. E. Knapp of Bolse, A. L. Freeman of Boise, Pur-suant to call of State Secretary, memsuant to call of State Secretary, mem bers of Local Quorum met at Boise April 17, and proceeded to organize The following report of former acting State Secretary from Nov. 28, 1903, to March 1, 1904, was submitted and ap proved: Number of locals in state at end of quarter, including applicants for charters, 30; number of locals in good standing, 29; number of dues stamps purchased, 1,261; number of dues-stamps sold, 1,102; number of dues-stamps on hand, 159. Financial: Received for dues-stamps, \$118.80; re ceived for supplies, \$3.50; total \$122.30; to National Office for dues-dues-stamps, \$63.05; to National Office for supplies, \$8; to National Organizer M. W. Wilkins, \$15.50; to stationery, supplies, etc., \$16.15; total, \$102.70; cash on hand at end of quarter, \$10.60. Charters were granted to locals at Hagerman, Idaho City, Russell, Silver City, Nampa, Frazer, Emmett Stites, Midvale, Rathdum, Woodville Caldwell, Kooskia, Woodland, Kamiah Gifford, Glover, Pocatello, and Glenn Ferry. Report of National Organizer Wilkins upon Local Wallace situation was considered and it was decided that State Organizer Miller further in vestigate and report in writing to State Committee. As a most central point, it was ordered that the state convention be again called to meet at Weiser, Idaho, and for the purpose of taking advantage of reduced railroad rates that the date be set for July 4

James F. Carey will speak in Buffalo Thursday evening, May 12, 8 p. m., in McKee's Hall, 19 W. Mohawk street, Comrades, get this book: Essence of Comrades, get this book: Essence of Reason, by J. A. Campbell.

Bible and Church a Failure. Supersti-tion of present Religion Exposed. Com-rades, let us improve on religion as well as government.

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J. D. COUPER, 49 McCaul. St, Toronto, Ont., Can. old Y. M. C. A. Admission, 10 cents. Local Albany has changed its meeting place to 60 South Pearl street and meeting night from Wednesday to

The annual meeting of the Stockhold-reof the He-ton Mid. C. for the shoil not Director for the easilg year, will be held at the titles of the tompony, No. 33 Broadway New York, On, the 18t dy of June 191, at New York, on the crosch. O'clock in the effection. Dated May let, 1701.

R. WILDAY, President.

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\$10. Contributions to fund for ex-penses of delegates to national conven-tion: Fred Klause, Pittsburg, \$1; Reading, \$18; \$3rd Ward Branch, Phil-L.D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Man hattan. Practice in all Courts. Consultation from

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## ALBOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT .- Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Satur-day of the mouth at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspon-dence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE
INT. UNION No. 20—Office and Employment Bureau, & E. 4th St. The
following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E
Tist St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—
Clubhouse, 206 E. 85th St., 7.30 p.m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 422 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV—342 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—1997 Third Ave., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m.
The Board of Supervision meets
every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall,
1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS-UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lycoum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary, H. Frey 171 East S7th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 273, A. L. U., of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Priday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Juney Cl y, N. J.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WODD WORKERS AND TURNELIS. United Brotherhood of Curpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohomian Hall, 322 E. T8d street, New York. Inancial Secre-tary, Win. E. P. Schwart S Mill street, Astoria, L. L.; Recording Secretary, Jos. Noelter, 774 E. 150th street.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK meets first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m., in Link's Hall, 233 E. 38th street, New York. All Scandinavians are welcome. Agi-tation meetings every third Sunday, at 7 p. m. Secretary, G. Sjoholm, 261 Onderdonk avenue, Brooklyn.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets every Wednesday at 407 Fourth avenue.

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

The above society was founded in the year 1886 by workingmen induced with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 logal branches with 23,700 mate and 4,800 femilie members) is rapidly in the principles of ranging who believe in the principles of ranging who believe in the principles of the speaks for the working ment. Workingmen between the spin of the second speaks for the working any of the second speaks for the working state of the second speaks in the sindantification of the second speaks in the sindantification of the working speaks for the second class receive under the same cumstances and length of time 26.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burns benefit of \$2.00 of the second speaks in the sindantification of the second speaks in the bers at large are not accepted, but all can-didates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 working-men 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 arenue, Room 2, New York City.

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

The address of the Financial Se tary of the National Executive Com-mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bi-ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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FF Kangaroos are walcoms No line drawn on smaller animals.

## SOCIALISM THE WORKMAN'S BUSINESS. MASS MEETING FOR THE DAILY

By W. R. Fox.

Po get shelter, food, clothing, educa

and family.

But YOU can't go into business Why? No capital!
No capital! Ha, ha! What is your labor force? Your arms? Don't you own yourself? And the earth? Have

part in it? Why? Because the other fellows, your masters, who work you to death, and take all you earn, except bare living, and sometimes do not even allow you that—those fellows who claim the earth, they have all the fac-tories, all the tools. What's the result? You must sell yourself to them in or-der to be able to live at all.

You must sell your labor force. You must put your body in bondage for wage. This wage barely keeps your body alive so that it may move around at command of the boss.

This looks like slavery, doesn't it?

But a slave is a king to you.

A slave has a steady job. You have
not. A slave is never in danger of starving to death. You are. You are creating so much for your bosses that the market is overstocked with goods. You will be thrown out of work. I

you can't beg enough to live on you will starve to death. Bad,isn't it?
Capitalists have the earth.
You are disinherited. You must work for the capitalists. You have a ob, perhaps, but you may lose that job at any time.

It is only kept by a taskmaster's fav

or. When you lose your job you lose the respect of your fellow-men. You lose your family and you lose your

to you must cling with a death grip to that lob though you are worked lil a brute and get the lowest pay.

The boss has the bulge on you. He doesn't care if you age before you time, or fall ill, or die. There are plenty others to take your place.

You are worked for profit. A slave is worked for profit. So are you. But the profits are larger out of you, the wage-slave, than out of the pure and simple slave. Why? Bethe master does not have to an original investment to buy you. You come as a "free contract." He does not have to keep you in illness or in old age, or bury you when you are dead. So you, the wage-slave, are cheaper than the pure and simple

Isn't that so? In order to live you must have work, but you are not guar anteed work. When you have the work you are worked far too long and too hard. And your pay is too small. You get but a small portion of what you earn. 'The boss must have his profit

would you like to change all

How would you like to own yourself and have an interest in the earth? Wouldn't it be nice if you didn't have to sell your body to a boss? How grand it would be if you could

invest your capital, your labor force, in such a way that you would get full returns. No one would get a profit from your labor. You would receive all you earned. And you wouldn't have to work like a brute, and you would be always sure of a job, the shortest hours and the highest wage, all you

Socialism will show you how to do Socialism says: "The means of ex-

istence belong, not to a few masters but to all the people in the country. Socialism says: "The lands, mine railroads, workshops, all the means of production and distribution, shall be

A man goes into business. What everyone who wants it. No profits will be made. Everyone will get all he

The billions which now go in profits to the idlers will remain in the hands

of those who work.

That will dethrone the bosses. They won't be harmed. They will simply be deprived of the power to harm you. They will be placed on an equal foot-ing with you. They will cease to be your masters and become your broth-Useless work will be abolished. Only

useful work will be done.

That will make your tasks light. It

is estimated that when everybody does useful work, two or three hours each day would be more than sufficient to supply all with the necessities and luxries of life.

Anyhow, you will be assured a job.

Your task will be a joy, not a burder You will get all you earn. You will be provided for in sickness and old

Socialism proposes to do all this for you and for all

you and for all.

Socialism will be the great firm of all the people, owning all the plants. Every citizen will be a stockholder. All will be members of the firm. All will work on equal terms.

Socialism is no dream. It is pure

business. Socialism does not mean violence. It advocates the law and order of broth-

Socialism opposes no religion. gospel is the noblest message of all re-ligions: "Peace on earth; good will to men."

Socialism is your business. It asks

Socialism is your business. It asks you take stock in it. It will give you a square deal. No one will get a "divvy" out of you.

A capitalist goes into business to-day to get shelter, food, clothing, joy, OUT OF YOUR BONES.

Vote to keep these things for your-self, Join with your follows. Yote to

self. Join with your fellows. Vote to establish the great firm of Socialism, in which you will be an equal stockholder and when you invest your labor force the full product will be yours. Cease to be a slave, or less than one Become a free man, and bequeath

freedom to your children.

Cast your vote for the Socialist
Party. Do it out of pure business moityes. Because Socialism will give you stock in your country, give you contro of your body, give you employment, give you short hours, give you all you earn. It will give you care in sick-

ness, keep you in old age, liberty to yourself and to your posterity. Socialism will do all this for you, not out of charity, but because it is your right, because you are one of us, a human being, an equal, a brother, and for that reason worthy of the best

Capitalism thrives on wrongs and ars. Socialism stands for love and justice With capitalism are slavery and sor

With Socialism liberty and lov.

Votes will bring It. When it is established you will in eed be a free citizen. Then-but not till then-will you be

vested with the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Socialism wants to give them to you.

By voting for Socialism you can do nore than sign the Declaration of Independence. You can put it into prac-The Declaration of Independence

says that if the government fails to give you "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it is your duty

sake of yourself, your family, and all long to all the people—the government, your fellow citizens, vote to change the fryon will, but the people will be the present capitalistic government into government. Work will be assured to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

#### THE PROMISED LAND ANOTHER ATROCITY

There's a land that is flowing with milk and with honey, A land that is fairer than day, DENVER, Colo.-W. M. Ward bartered for money,

Where justice untrammelled holds Iere, in truth, all are equal and

to enjoy e blessings that hath been prepared,

Not for one, nor for some, but for all to employ,
When in labor they fully have shared.

No aged here totter along rough, wind-After work which a pittance may

bring;
No, their shoulders are freed from their wearisome loads, And they lift up their voices and

and the children are children with time for their play; How pleasant their joy to behold! Oh, what Crosus is there, for such joy

His mountain of glittering gold? n this land of perfection, where love

moulds the law,
Where mercy corrects each mistake,
Reigns supreme the rule golden, the
one without flaw, The one which hell's hate may not

This land is our own in a time yet to

time you and I, friends con

t will come when Greed's death our ballots decree,
And the knell of proud Mammon we

CAP MAKERS ENDORSE SOCIALISM The third annual convention of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of orth America, held in New York City olution in favor of supporting the So-cialist movement morally and finan-cially. The convention indorsed the Socialist spirit of the "Cap Makers" Journal" and pledged support to the Colorado strikers.

## IN COOPER UNION ON TUESDAY

A mass meeting has been arranged by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association for Tuesday evening, May 17, at Cooper Union, Ninth street and Third avenue, in the interest of the Daily Call. The mass meeting will be informed of all the steps so far taken toward publishing the Socialist daily newspaper by Sep tember 1, 1904, and many important announcements will be made from the platform.

As speakers for the occasion the following have been invited: George D. Herron, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, Courtenay Lemon, Joseph Barondess Charles Dobbs, Miss Johanna Dahme Frederick Krafft, Chas. L. Furman and other well known Socialist orators. Comrades and friends who want to

see a successful Socialist daily paper in New York City should not fail to bring with them to the meeting as many was are interested in our cause as possible, so that this meeting will be a grand turn-out of our forces and splendid stimulus for those who are working energetically toward the realization of this great project so neces sary to the progress of our movement

#### PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

New York City.

The General Committee of Local New York will hold its regular meet ing on Saturday evening, May 14, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, after the county conven-

Elsa Barker's lecture at the Libera Culture Club, 170 W. Fifty-fourth street, on "Individual and Collective Ideals," was postponed to Thursday evening, May 19. Admission is free and all are welcome.

A. L. Samuelson will speak on "The Economic Situation and Its Course" on Tuesday evening, May 17, at the Web-ster League, Zeltner's Morrisania Hall, 170th street and Third avenue.

The regular meeting of the Wes Side Agitation Committee will be held Monday, May 16, having been post-poned last week owing to the exposi-tion which was in progress at Grand Central Palace.

The Socialist Literary Society will give a house warming and musicale on Saturday evening, May 14, at 233 East Broadway. R. J. Richman, vocalist; S. H. Epstein, violinist; Miss Levin, planist and other artists are on the

Meeting of the Kings County Com mittee will be held on Saturday even-ing, May 14, at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

A borough meeting of Kings County will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 15, 3 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

Meeting of the City Executive Committee of Local New York was held on May 10. Chas. Lane was absent and may 10. Cans. Lane was nosent and unexcused. Two applications for membership were referred to the Gen-eral Committee. The organizer was instructed to notify the Bohemian branch that if the Bohemian National Organizer comes to New York, and they wish him to speak, they will have to engage him as National Secretary had been notified that we could not use his services until the campaign. Harlem Agitation Committee reported holding a successful open-air meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, selling all literature on hand. Moved that Or ganizer be instructed to send letters to enrolled voters in south side of 34th A. D. and endeavor to effect an organization; amended that Organizer form a branch with those comrades who re-side in the district, but belong to other districts; amendment carried. Organizer reported income, \$171.01; expenses, \$8.30; balance on hand, \$162.71; treasurer has \$102.07, Organizer has \$60.64. A motion that a call be issued to organize a speaker's class was lost. A motion that Organizer ar-range with editor of The Worker for the appearance of statistical data for use of speakers was carried.

At the last meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club the Entertainment Com-mittee reported that the net proceeds of the Jan. 16 affair amounted to \$68 19. The club decided to give 10 per cent, to the State Committee for campaign purposes. It was decided to attend the picnic of the Brooklyn Club on Sunday, May 15, in a body. The picnic will be held at Liberty Park, Brooklyn, and the members of the Down Town Young People's Club will meet at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, between 12:30 and 1 p. m. sharp. All young men and women who would like to take an outing are invited to come. The admission is ten cents. The delegates to the Central Conference reported that all the three Young People's clubs have ap-proved of the proposition to organize a central committee, and that some good work will be accomplished in the near future. The club also donated \$10 of the proceeds of the Jan. 16 af-fair to the Verein fuer Volksbildung. It was decided to celebrate the first anniversary of the club at the picule of the Social Democratic Party on 16, A roll call will be establis for future meetings to insure better attendance. Comrades Rohr, J. Simon and E. Meyer were elected a commit-tee to make arrangements with the Verein fuer Volksbildung for next season. The comrades of the East Sid-

districts should do more for the club as it intends to do some good work during the coming campaign. At the last borough meeting of Queens County Comrade Prausse oc-cupied the chair. Branches Woodside, Wyckoff Heights, Glendale, Wood haven, and Jamaica were represented; College Point and Corona were absent. Jamaica reported that it would hold n festival in conjunction with Branch Jamaica, No. 198, Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Association, at J. P. Yung's Union Grove, better known as Wirtschaft Zum Armen Teu will be free and all comrades are in wited to be present. The committee which waited upon the State Commit-tee in reference to the granting of two charters in Queens Borough reported that the State Committee had referred the matter to the state convention. The number of delegates to represent Queeus County at the state convention was left to the decision of the county onvention which is to be held on Ma-13 at 65 Myrtle avenue, Evergreen, A dispatch of greeting was sent to the national convention. All contrades who wish to procure citizenship papers should report to Contrade Leventhal of Woodside, Comrade Hahn of Liberty Park, Evergreen, or Lehre Stamm at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

The South Brooklyn entertainment committee reported that 855 tickets were sold by organizations and 240 tickets at the door of the Labor Lyceum. The treasurer reported having 898 37 on hand, which will be divided among the organizations as follows the percentage being 11½ cents on the tickets sold: Society Ymatra, \$5.29; 7th A. D., \$2,59; 7th A. D., Branch II., \$1.61; 8th A. D., \$2.30; 8th A. D., \$5.06; 11th A. D., \$2.07; 12th A. D., \$9.43; Branch 13, Sick and Death Benefit So ciety, \$40.25; Branch 135, Sick and Death Benefit Society, \$24.03; Crema-tion Society, \$5.75. The Cremation Sotion society, \$5.75. The Cremation so-ciety turns its share of the profits of the festival over to South Brooklyn Division, S. D. P., for campaign pur-poses. All the assembly district branches are reminded that 10 per cent of the money they receive is due to the State Committee as their share of all festivals held by subdylsions of all festivals held by subdivisions The entertainment by a committee for that purpose.

#### KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES AND CONVENTION.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County to elect delegates to the county, congressional, senatorial and assembly district conven tions, will be held on Friday, May 20, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the following 1st Assembly District-121 Scher-

merborn street, office of Furman.

2d Assembly District—228 Duffield street, home of Williams.

3d Assembly District-208 Columbia street, hall, 4th Assembly District—64 Mortor

street, home of Pattberg.
5th Assembly District—214 Hooper
street, home of Butscher.
6th Assembly District—30 Summer venue, hall. 7th Assembly District-At 1524 Fif

8th Assembly District—556 Baltic

street, home of Kennell. 9th Assembly District—131 Imlay street, meeting room. \\
10th Assembly District—107 Vander-

bilt avenue, home of Bychower, 11th Assembly District—803 Union street, home of Fraser.

12th Assembly District—303a Six-eenth street, home of Brash. 13th Assembly District—202 Calyer 14th Assembly District-310 Haron

treet, home of Clayton.

15th Assembly District—187 Montose avenue, meeting room.

10th Assembly District—715 Lexing-

on avenue, home of Hopkins.

17th Assembly District—261 Munroe

street, home of Holmes. 18th Assembly District—12 E. Seventh street, Windsor Terrace, home of Peters. 19th Assembly District—949-955 Wil

oughby avenue, meeting room. burg avenue, meeting room. 20th Assembly District—257 Ham-

ourg avenue, hall. . 21st Assembly District—675 Glen-nore avenue, meeting room.

KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION. A convention of the Social Demo-cratic Party of Kings County for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention, to nominate candidates for offices to be voted for at the ensuing election and to transact such other matters as may come before it. will be held on Saturday, May 21, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, in the Borough of

ooklyn, City of New York The representation to the conven-tions is as follows: County Convention: One delegate for each Assembly District and one ad

ditional delegate for every ten mem bers in good standing. Unorganized istricts, one delegate. Congressional District Conventions

Five delegates for Assembly Districts wholly located in a Congressional District, and three delegates to each Con-gressional District Convention for districts located in two or more Con nal Districts. Senatorial District Conventions: Five delegates from each Assembly District

Assembly District Conventions: As many delegates as the district may de Organizers are requested to procee

The dates for all conventions, except the County Conventions, have not been

set, but it will be announced in the party press in time, and delegates will be notified if the secretaries of the pri-maries will notify the undersigned of the names and addresses of their re pective delegates. order of the County Committee Social Democratic Party of Kings County.

## DEBATE BETWEEN

J. GERBER.

WILSHIRE AND WHITE There will be a debate on Socialism vs. Single-Tax between Gaylord Wil-shire, editor of "Wilshire's Magazine," and John Z. White, one of the best and John Z. White, one of the test known Single-Tax speakers, on Mon-day, May 10. 8 p. m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myr-tle avenue. Admission will cost fer tle avenue. Admission will cost fen cents, and one-half the proceeds will go to the fund being raised to establish a Socialist daily newspaper and one-half to the Single-Tax literature fund.

NEW YORK CONVENTION NOTICES.

A convention of the Social Demo York for the purpose delecting delegates to the New York State Convention and transacting such other business as may propertly come before the convention, will be held on Saturday, May 14, 1904, at 7:30 p. m. at the clu room of the Workingmen's Education-al Association, 206 East Eighty-sixth street. The basis of representation to said convention is three delegates from each assembly district.

The dates and places of the con gressional, senatorial and assembly gressional, senatorial and assembly district conventions will be announced in The Worker later. Representation to the various con-ventions will be as follows: New York County Convention: Three

lelegates from each assembly district. Congressional District Convention: Five delegates from each assembly district wholly located in one con-gressional district, and three from assembly districts only partly located in the congressional district, Senatorial District Convention: Five

from each assembly district. Assembly district Conventions: As many delegates as the assumbly district credentials for all these delegates

must be made in duplicate, one to be sent to the Organizer and the other to me delegate. Credentials must be signed by the chairman and secretary of the primary.

By order of the General Committee,
Social Democratic Party of New York.

U. SOLOMON.

BUILDING FAKES IN CAPITALIST PRESS Local capitalist papers during the last week repeatedly annonced that the building bosses of Bronx Borough were at odds with the walking dele-gates of the different unions in the building trades, and that they would demand the abolition of the delegates. At the same time it was said that the unions would not consent to the latter and if necessary would order a strike. A reporter of the "Volkszeltung" investigated the matter and visited a meeting of the bosses on Wednesday night, held in Loeffler's Hall. He was told after the meeting that there were absolutely no prospect of a cessation of building work in the Bronx. The bosses had not objected to the dele gates, and in fact had held a confer ence with them previous to the meet ing. The conference had been a friendly one and the relations hereto-fore existing between employers and employees of the building trades in the Bronx would not be changed. The newspapers publishing the unfounded stories were harshly criticised for their action.

#### IRON WORKERS SHOULD STAY

AWAY FROM UTICA. For the last seven weeks a strike gainst a reduction of wages to the amount of 20 per cent, has been car-ried on by the Iron Moulders and Core Makers of Utica, N. Y. The companies are trying daily to import scabs from outside towns, but so far the strikers have been very successful in sending the strike-breakers home again. Ever since the strike started the companies have only been able to put sixteen scabs to work. The Utica Heater Con pany on Monday last started to oper ate their works with fifteen non-union men, but next day the strikers suc ceeded in persuading ten of the men not to go work again. The strike will surely be won if all iron moulders stay

#### BRICKLAYERS MAY

away a few weeks longer.

FORM ONE LOCAL UNION. All the bricklayers unions of Manhattan and Bronx will vote on Satur day on a proposition to amalgamate the unions of these two boroughs into one great body comprising more than 9,000 members. The vote will be taker at Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, and the polls will be open from 12:30 to 9:15 b. m. Several of the local eapitalistic sheets contained advertisements during the past week calling the attention of the members of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union to the con ing vote, The advertisements were signed by Wm. J. Bowen, president of the organization, who does not seem to know that there is a labor press in

#### CARRIAGE AND WACON

MAKERS STILL GAINING. The striking carriage and wagon takers are steadily progressing in makers are steadily progressing in their fight against the bosses' associations, and nearly half of the members of the bosses' union had signed the new annual agreement with the execu-tive board of the strikers when this was written. Several of the largest bosses have conceded the demands of the men in New York, and all other nearby towns, and a large number of men have gone back to work again. It was said at the headquarters of the this week. The remaining bosses, who have not signed the agreement as yet ing to make peace, even if the association orders that the fight should continue. The bosses' association is of the verge of disruption, while the un ion is steadily gaining. When the fight started 98 per cent, of all wagon and carriage workers were organized and since then a large part of the remaining 2 per cent, have joined the ranks of organized labor.

In the twentieth century war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, frontier boundaries will be dead, dogmas will be dead; man will live will possess semething-higher that all these—a great country, the whole earth, and a great hope, the whole heaven.—Barbon, Victor Hugo.

-Karl Marx' "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," trans-lated by N. I. Stone, can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. The price is

Critique of Political Economy," trans-lated by N. I. Stone, can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 Wil-liam street, New York. The price is

A PUZZLED WORKINGMAN.

I had some fun with an Irish worker, learned that one of the Vanderbilts was building a beautiful marble palwas building a beautiful marble pal-ace on the corner of Fifty-first street and Fifth avenue, so I hied myself thither. After looking the structure over, I walked up to an Irish laborer who was working there and said: "That's a fine house you are build-ing, Mr. Vanderbilt." "Misther Vanderbilt, did ye say? Phat's the matter wild ye. are ye.

Phat's the matter wid ye; are ye crazy? My name's not Vanderbilt."

'Oh, I beg your pardon," said I. "I heard that Mr. Vanderbilt was building a marble palace and as you seemed to be doing the most of the work around here, I thought you were Mr. Vanderbilt."

"See here, now, young man. Don't ye get fresh. Misther Vanderbilt's away in Yurrup or Africky or some place. It's his money that is building this house." "Well," said I, "can I see his

money?" "See his money? Well, ye are a grane-horn shure enough. Lit me explain. You see Mr. Vanderbilt made his

"Oh!" said I, interrupting. "He's a railroad man is he? What does he do? Is he a brakeman or a conductor, or s he an engineer?"

money on the railroad-"

"Phat does he do? Why he doesn't do anything."
"Well, now, that's strange," said I,

appearing to be greatly puzzled. "Who is building this house anyway?" "Why the shtone masons, plasther-ers, bricklayers, an' so on, the workingmen."
"Will there be room for all of you

in this house, when it's finished?"
"Say, young mon, ye're havin' fun
wid me. We workingmen can't live
in such fine houses. We live on the
East Side and half the time we can't

get enough to eat."
"Well," said I, "that's your fault, not mine. Seems to me if I built such a fine house as that, I would not be such a jack-ass as to give it over to some fellow who never did a tap of work. So long." With that I left the poor fellow wondering what kind of a crazy loon I was anyway. However, he isn't any more to blame for these conditions than the rest of the work-ers—who don't vote for Socialism.— Wm. H. Leffingwell, in Eric People.

#### LEATHER WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS

Local 95, United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, which includes all harnessmakers, halter, boot and saddle makers, in fact all mechanics employed on leather goods used for horses meets at Tecum-seh Hall, 315 W. Forty-second street on the first and third Friday of each month. Initiation fee is \$2. Local 95 was organized in May, 1902. In May, 1963, a demand was made and the hours of labor were reduced to nine per day, eight on Saturday, and an in-crease for piece workers. This year, on account of business being dull, they renewed their last year's agreement with good success, gaining several new union shops. June 14 the nation-al convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo. There is a sick and death benefit connected with the union. For in-formation address L. M. Byrnes, 316 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, secretary-treasurer, or Edward J. Baker, president Local 95, 28 Fountain avenue, Brooklyn, N. 1.

#### NEW YORK PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The photo-engravers of New York and when the charter is received from the officers of the International Photo-Engravers of North America the last chapter of a bitter three-year warfare will be closed.

#### WOOD WORKERS.

The strike of the Boxmakers and Sawyers, No. 122, Amalgamated Wood Workers, against the Michigan Packing Box Factory has been settled by a committee appointed by the local to wait upon Mr. Pearlmutter, the proprietor of the concern. The committee were about three hours trying to in-duce him to discharge the scabs; he wanted them taken into the union; in the end however he agreed to get rid of them all and run a strictly union shop.

#### ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL

WORKERS PROJECTED The third annual convention of the Actors National Protective Union, which began on Tuesday last in this city, attended by 50 delegates representing over 8,000 organized actors discussed plans to organize the entire theatrical world. A committee of five was appointed to appear before the on of the American Federanext Monday at Amsterdam Opera House this city, and lay before the delegates of the musicians plans for the formation of a big alliance of all theatircal employees, consisting of ac tors, musicians, stage hands, electricians and others. The convention was presided over by Grand President John S. Ronney and Lew Morton acted as its secretary.

The time is coming when man will rise into command of materials. He will not work from fear, but from love not from slavish compulsion but from a real interest in the creation of his hands. Then at last, and after all these centuries, his work, his very of welcome to someone else. Everything that a man creates, be it only the simplest object for the use of himself or his neighbor, the installation of his house or garden, or the specialty which he supplies to the community, will be touched by the spirit of beauty. It will be the free spirit of beauty. It will be the free product of his own nature, of his own activity—the expression of that harmony within which alone makes true work possible. While men labor as they do to-day—without hope, without interest, without love, without expression, in sordidness and weariness and squalor of mind and of body—th-ban of ugliness inevitably rests on everything that is produced.—Edward Carpenter.

"--"Citizens' Alliances" seem tions will probably destroy the utility of the "business man's administraof the "business man's tion" gag, as a balt in mu tions.—Eric People.

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type of development, rejoicing in the fulfillment of his natural wants who will have become the real master. The schools and workshops are open. Every child chooses, its profession according to its inclination. As the years pass by careful selection is made by rigor-cus examinations. It no longer suf-fices to be able to pay for your instruclion: it is necessary to profit thereby, Thus everyone will find himself halted and put to use at the just degree of his ability, as indicated by nature. Each for all, according to his capabil-O loyous, active community, ideal

Community of reasonable and humans selection, where the old prefuller ligalist manual later no longer exists, where one can behold a great poet being a carpenter, and a lock-south being a great sage! Ah! blessed city, tri umphant city, toward which mankind has been infreehing for so many cen-turies -ity whose white walls glitter yender in the light of hanginess, in the radiant light of the sun

# to the doors of the strike

—Karl Marx "Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy," trans-lated by N. I. Stone, can be had of the Socialist Literature Company, 184 Wil-liam street, New York. The price is

the protection of James II. Peabody, the governor, and in the employ of the capitalists. Every act of violence which has occurred in the strike recapitalists. Every act of violence which has occurred in the strike re-gions of Colorado has been committee either by militiamen, deputy sheriffs t one single net has been traced

IN COLORADO. National Organizers Wardjon of the United Mine Workers Brutally Murdered by Hired Thugs of Capi

dying in the hospital at Salida, Colo as the result of a cowardly assault by thugs in the employ of the Colorade Fuel & Iron Company. This gang of cutthroats are headed w W. H. Reno, a former detective of the Colorado and Southern Railroad. Wardjon was quietly scated in a par senger coach of the Denver and Ric

jon, national organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, is

Grande Rullroad, when the frain stopped at Sargent, a station between Salida and Gunnison. Wardjon was reading a newspaper and was unpre pared and unarmed. The three murderers slipped up l hind him and began beating him with revolvers. After mortally wounding Wardjon, the cowardly detectives leap-

buggy and made their escape.

om the car, jumped into a waiting

authorities are bribed to shield them. banks furnish bonds. The capitalists of Colorado are inaugurating a reign murder, repe and arson. No man's is safe who stirs out after night

unless he is a member of the Citizens

Alliance, a bired murderer or militia

This man Reno has long been known as a cowardly scoundrel ready to mur-der for hire. But Colorado is full of thugs, murderers and women assault-ers, and each and every one are under

> HENRY O. MORRIS. -Karl Marx' "Contribution to the