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VOL. XIV.-NO. 10.

## STATE CONVENTION OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Thomas Pendergast and Charles R. Bach Head State Ticket Nominated at Albany.

For Secretary of State-E. J. Squires; Treasurer-Emil Neppel; Attorney General-L. A. Malkiel; Comptroller-W. W. Passage; Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. Early; Associate Judge of Court of Appeals-Wm. Nugent .-A Change in the Composition of the State Committee-Resolutions on Colorado, the Open Shop, the Daily Call and The Worker.

out its way, even if it sometimes re-

sults in harm. When the mement ar-

prompt action to protect the party in-terests, though it thereby incurred the

displeasure of many uninformed com-rades. James N. Wood is now indebt-ed to the State Comminttee in the sum of about \$350 and there is no rea-

son to expect that he will ever pay it. Since the election of 1902 the State

free the state organization from in-

debtedness. We had no state cam-

paign fund for 1903. Still, some agitation was done and the results were gratifying. And now we have the sat-

isfaction of informing the comrades

that the State Committee is practically

out of debt.

In order to give an adequate idea,

not only of the present condition of the state organization, but of its growth,

Party in New York during the two

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of stamps sold from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1902, was 26,927,

or an average monthly sale of 1,122

stamps. This indicated our member-

ship to be of about 1,200. The present State Committee was elected on July 4, 1902. The sale of stamps during the

year from July 1, 1902, to July 1, 1903.

was 18,038, or an average monthly sale of 1,503, which indicated a member-ship of over 1,600. The number of

stamps sold during the eleven months

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

The Social Democratic candidate for President in 1900 received in this state

12,869 votes, thereby securing us offi-

cial standing. In 1902, our candidate

Democratic candidate for Judge of the

FINANCES.

The total income of the State Com-

mmittee during the year from July

1, 1902, to July 1, 1903, was \$4,405.78. Its expenses during the same period were \$4,106.40. The income during the

six months from July 1, 1903, was

The income of the State Committee

for the five months from January 1, 1904, to June 1, 1904, is \$1,570.66. Its

expenses, \$1,489.78. Cash on hand.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The liabilities of the State Commit-tee on June 1, 1904, are:

The assets of the State Committee

on June 1, 1904, are:
Automobile, value, \$150; stamps on hand, 1,197," \$119.70; cash on hand, \$80.70; Local Kings, debt, \$187; sup-

We consider the debt of James N. Wood to the State Committee of the

sum of \$350 as a total loss, as there

is no likelihood that it will ever be re-

SECRETARY AND ORGANIZER

expenses within the limit of its

The State Committee has kept its

ome. For this reason it has not for a ong time engaged a salaried secretary

and organizer, though the need of one has long since become apparent. The members of the party, by a general vote, ordered that a salaried secretary

be engaged without delay. Comrade

John C. Chase was thereupon engaged by the State Committee for the term of one year, at the salary of \$18 a

week. Comrade Chase has taken up

his work and he has the unanimous good will of all members of the party. THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Social Bemocratic Party of New York gave its undivided and loyal sup-

sooner join the party than they dis-cover that they have some great per-sonal rights to proclaim and enforce at the expense of the party organiza-

tion. Their propositions usually sound plausible, as "the right to agitate for

Socialism wherever and whenever they please," and so on. Most of them mean well, but, if persistent, they

plies, \$25; total, \$562.57.

886; and in 1903 it was 10,677.

of about 2,000.

The state convention of the Social gan to fear for the consequences of Democratic Party of New York was called to order by State Secretary Slocalled to order by State Secretary so financial office, they were not success-bodin in Bleeker Hall, Albany, on ful. It must not be forgotten that in Sunday, May 29, at 9.30 a. m.

Nominations for chairman pro tem were called for, and Morris Hillquit and J. A. Holzer were nominated. Holzer was elected, the vote being: Holzer, 19; Hillquit, 14. Charles R. Bach was cted vice-chairman pro tem. Cour tenay Lemon was elected secretary pro

The following Committee on Creden tials was then elected: Chas. R. Bach, Wm. Butscher, Joel Moses, E. J. Squires and Fred Martin. Committee on Rules was then elected as follows Julius Gerber, E. M. Martin, Chas. L. Wm. Edlin, Warren Atkin-

son, T. A. Hopkins.

After a recess to allow these com mittees to do their work, Wm. Butsch-er reported for the Committee on Cre-dentials that of the 54 delegates elected the following 49 were present:

Albany Co.-Fred L. Arland. Chautauqua Co.—E. J. Squires. Erie Co.—Thomas Fitton. Essex Co.—William Thomas. Fulton Co.—E. S. Timerman. Jefferson Co.—Thomas Pendergast, Kings Co.—Chas. L. Furman, Wm.

Butscher, Warren Atkinson, T. A. Hopkins, Geo. Marr, Julius Gerber, J. A. Well, J. A. Holzer, F. C. Lackemacher, Geo. Guntz, August Droste. Monroe Co.—Chas. R. Bach, Joel Moses, Henry D. Henderson. New York Co.—E. M. Martin, Her-

man Schluter, L. A. Malklel, Fred Paulitsch, Wm. Edlin, Courtenay Le-mon, Edward Cassidy, A. Abrahams, Morris Hillquit, Emil Neppel, E. Wolf, Joseph A. Dunne, Henry L. Slobodin Fred Martin. Oneida Co.—Martin Woodell.

Onondaga Co.-Rudolph Baeder. Orange Co.-Hamilton Hulse Queens Co.—Otto Wegener, L. Hahn R. Woodruff, Wm. Schramm. Rensselaer Co.-Wm: Nugent. Schenectady Co .- R. R. Hunt, H. M

Washington Co.-C. H. Caspar. Westchester Co.—A. Gastelger, Frederick Bennetts, H. C. Morean, Chas.

L. B. Boudin and Chas, Lane, alter nates from New York, were also seated as five of the New York delegates. Geo. D. Herron, L. Phillips, L. D. Mayes, Jas. G. Kanely and E. S. Eg-erton, were not in attendance. Later in the day a telegram was received from Mrs. Herren stating that illness prevented Comrade Herron from at

. After the report of the Committee on Rules had been heard and an order of business and rules adopted, the tem porary chairman and vice-chairman, Holzer and Bach, were made permaneut for the day and Lemon was elected permanent secretary for the conven-

The following committees were then Platform: Hillquit, Lemon, Schluter,

Pendergast, Boudin.
Constitution: Butscher, Bach, Slobo

din, Gerber, Fred Martin. Ways and Means-Finance, Agita-on and Organization: Malkiel, Morean,

tion and Organization:Malkiel, Morean, Hopkins, Furman, Huise. Resolutions: Ediin, Hahn, Wolf, Neppel, Fitton.

The morning session closed with the reading of the report of the State Com-

## Report of the State Committee.

The Social Democratic Party was organized at the state convention held in the city of New York in July, 1900. The party organization was then beset with many troubles. As a result of the litigation over official standing on the ballot, it found itself heavily in debt. To this may be added th headquarters to Springfield, Mass, most of which had to be borne by New

The comrades were a great deal dis-couraged by the loss of the emblem and the course of the unity controversy. The convention of 1900 adjourned, charging the State Committee with the task of raising the money neces-sary for the circulation of our nominating positions, securing a sufficient number of signatures, and finally get-But, naturally, it did not result in improving the financial condition of the

The campaign of 1902 was partieu complete unification of the Socialist forces. The irregularities of James N. Wood caused great difficulties to the State Committee. The State Commitstate Committee. The State Commit-tee cannot escape some responsibility for Wood's conduct; but the responsi-bility must be shared by other com-rades. He was elected by the conven-tion to the State Committee over an old and tried comrade. He was elect-ed practically in the same way as or-ranizer of Local New York. He was but in complete charge of the finances mean well, but, if persistent, they come rades. He was elected by the convention to the State Committee over an old and tried comrade. He was elected practically in the same way as organizations of the party, and get themselves and the party into trouble. The selves and the party into trouble.

represented the Social Democratic Party on the National Committee. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The state of New York was repre-sented at the national convention of the Socialist Party held on May 1 in Chicago by twenty delegates. The State Committee distributed eighteen credentials among the locals, and one delegate at large was elected by a general vote. Later the State Committee was informed that New York was en-titled to twenty delegates. The State Committee thereupon gave a credential to Comrade J. Gerber of Kings County. The State Committee paid the ex-penses of two delegates only. Others were paid by the respective locals. The national convention has infused

renewed hope into our party. It has not settled the differences of opinion and the conflict of convictions on mat-ters of policy and even principles. We should not expect that such differences and conflicts will ever be permanently settled, except through the final vitory of Socialism, a self-evident prope sition which it appears so difficult for some comrades to grasp. But the na-tional convention has shown that within our party an opinion fairly ad vanced will have a fair hearing. The individuals, or the minority, must, in their turn, accord a fair and loyal support to the expressed will of the party, always reserving the right of fair criticism and of propaganda of their views. Few will contend that the poli-cies and declarations last adopted by the party will stand forever unchang ed, but until so changed, we all must work on the basis of such policies and declarations, or give up the hope of ever becoming an effective political party. The Social Democratic Party of New York may congratulate itself that, while there are differences of opinion among its members as much we give here a comparative report of the membership vote, and financial standing of the Social Democratic as elsewhere, there is not the slightest evidence of factional strife within our organization. This is due, primarily. to the mental training and poise of ou party membership. The New York delegation to the national convention was without binding instructions. But we are gratified to be in the position to state that the delegation has faithfully adhered to the spirit of the recommendations made to it by the State Committee and some locals; also, that the national candidates first recon-mended by the New York State Conmittee were also the choice of the na tional convention. Eugene V. Debs the loyal Socialist and matchless agi tator, raises for the second time the standard of international Socialism in from July 1, 1903, to June 1, 1994, is 18,743, or an average monthly sale of 1,704, which indicates a membership these great United tSates of America Our own Ben Hanford is seconding Comrade Debs in his effort with the devotion and enthusiasm for which our

Ben is noted even among Socialists. The national platform adopted by the last convention has become a sub-ject of a somewhat heated controver sy. Without entering into the merits of the controversy, it is the opinion of the State Committee that all internal differences and disputes must be laid for Governor received 23,400 votes and the Social Democratic Party became the third party. In 1903, the Social aside during the period between the adjournment of a convention and the day of election. This must become a settled rule in our party and must be Court of Appeals received 33,399 votes. The Socialist Labor Party vote in 1900 was 12,622; in 1902 it was 15,emphasized on every occasion. The national platform should, therefore, be endorsed without a dissenting vote, leaving to the comrades and locals to mittee during the two years from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1902, was \$4,462.31. Its expenses for the same period were \$4,446.19. The income of the State initiate such measures on this question as they may deem proper after elec-

## THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The New York State Committee composed of the following comrades: From New York: I. Phillips, Courtenay Lemon, John Spargo, W. Reich, Emil Neppel, and Henry L. Slobodin. \$1,823.49. The expenses were \$1,606.63. It must be remembered that we had no election fund for the campaign of From Kings: C. L. Furman, Hugo Peters, F. L. Lackemacher, and J. Gerber. From Queens: Chris. Bub. From Richmond; Gus. Theimer. From Westchester: A. E. Dixon. From Orange: chester: A. E. Dixon. From Orange: G. L. Lindboe. State Secretary, Henry L. Slobodin; Recording Secretary, Courtenay Lemon; Treasurer, Emil Neppel; Assistant State Secretary and

Organizer, John C. Chase.

The State Committee was severely criticized by some comrades and locals criticized by some comrades and locals men killed in the G. Speyer, printer, \$63,70; S. Schatz-kin, automobile, \$150; sundry debts, \$50; M. Hillquit, litigation, \$50; total, for having neglected this or that work and this or that locality. The criti-cism was undoubtedly well-meant and not always without foundation. The mittee does not complain. On State Cor the contrary, it welcomes well-meant criticism as evidence of interest in the party work. However, the comrades should keep in mind the fact that it State Committee to free the party from the heavy debts incurred, not by the present State Committee. We had to work within our resources, and this, more than our own incapacity, pre cented us from doing more than we

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The working class, driven by want march of capitalism. In this state o New York, the wealthies state in the Union, if the wealth amassed by the exploiters should be counted; the poort state of the Union, if the pauperist paupers, the working class is still an object of trade and barter among the politicians of the Republican and Dem-ocratic professions. The human mind ceratic professions. The human mind caunot discover the slightest distinc-tion between the Republican and Dem-ocratic parties. The question for the reason of existence of two perfectly similar and identical parties might be asked again, if it were not well known that the object for the division of the capitalists into two and sometimes THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Worker.

The Third Week in June Chosen as the Time for Socialists All Over the Land to Unite in Starting the National Campaign on Big Scale.

street, Chicago.

Indiana-Wm. Bowlen, 134 Eas

Mashington street, Indianapolis, Idaho—I. E. Workman, Bolse, Iowa—J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth street, Des Moines.
Kansas—Thos. Ewill, Sedgwick building, Wichita.

Kentucky-Walter Lanfersiek, 500

Washington avenue, Newport. Louisiana—P. A. Molyneaux, 372 Walnut street, New Orleans.

Massachusetts-Fred E. Irish, 69

Washington street, Boston. Michigan - J. A. C. Menton, 1323 S.

Minnesota-J. E. Nash, 45 S. Fourth

street, Minneapolis.

Missouri—T. E. Palmer, Rookery

building, Kansas City. Montana-Wm. H. Pierce, 708 S.

Main street, Butte. Nebraska—J. P. Roe, 519 N. Six-teenth street, Omaha. New Hampshire—Louis Arnstein, 18

Ohio-Edward Gardner, 318 Chappel

street, Dayton, Oklahoma—D. S. Landis, Stillwater, Oregon—A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union

rvenue, North Portland. Pennsylvania-F. H. Slick, 1305

Arch street, Philadelphia, South Dakota—Samuel Lovett, Aber

Texas-E. B. Latham, Box 126,

Vermont-John Anderson, 106 Sum

ner street, Barre. Washington-E. E. Martin, 1016 Stewart street, Seattle.

West Virginia-Ward B. Jeffers, Mc-Mechen.

Sixth street, Milwaukee.
Remember, one-half day's pay dur-ing the third week in June is to be

given to the great Socialist campaign

WILLIAM MAILLLY.

170

Wisconsin-Miss F. H. Thomas, 344

Maine-W. E. Pelsey, Lewiston,

Saginaw street, Flint.

Main street, Butte.

deen.

Gainesville.

of 1904.

During the third week of June, 1964. Florida—Wm. C. Green, Orlando, ocialists in all parts of the United Illipois—Jas. S. Smith, 42 River Socialists in all parts of the United States are expected to donate one-half day's pay to the National Campaigs, Fund. This amount will be divided so us to give one-third to the local, one-third to the state and one-third to the mational operations of the particular operations. national organizations.

If this call receives response from all Socialists the sum realized will be sufficient to start off the national cam-

by the National Secretary to all the state secretaries in the organized states. These lists will be numbered and countersigned by each state secretary and forwarded to each local sec retary. The National Secretary has a record of the lists sent to state secre-taries and the latter will keep record of the lists forwarded to the local secretaries. Locals in unorganized states receive lists direct from the National Secretary.

All lists must be accounted for to the National Headquarters not later than August 1, 1904. Secretaries therefore should prepare to fill and return lists promptly so that this amount raised through this medium can be re-ceived and put to use immediately. As the local, state and national organizations all get the benefit from this plan, it is to everybody's interest to push it along.

Socialists residing in states where no state or local organizations exist can be supplied with contribution lists upon direct application to the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chi-

in organized states is given for the benefit of Socialists residing where there are no locals in these states. The Socialists can secure lists by writing direct to the secretaries, whose addresses appear herewith. Contributions received from such Socialists will be divided equally between the state and national organizations.

Alabama-F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 S. Twenty-third street, Birmingham. Arkansas-E. W. Perrin, 304 Scott treet, Little Rock.
Arizona—Albert Ryan, Jerome.

California—Edgar B. Heifenstels, 822 W. Second street, Los Angeles Colorado—J. W. Martin, 420 Charles building, Denver. Connecticut-W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haven.

MINERS' LIVES

Owners' Profit Opposes

Workers' Safety.

ennsylvania State Official Puts Facts

Plainly, but Draws Most Lame and

Impotent Conclusions-\$100 Counter

Mine Owners P.ty Poor Widows.

DIRT-CHEAP.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 30.— ames E. Roderick, Chief of the State Department of Mines, in his annual report just completed, declares that the occupation of coal-mining is now more hazardous than even that of railroad-ing, greatly as the risks to life and limb have increased in the latter call ing within recent years. He plainly fatalities are easily preventable and that their occurrence is due to the interest of the mine owners in maintaincrease of output at the expense of in jury or death to great numbers of workers.

During the year 1903 there were 518 injured to be included in the report; 260 women were made widows and 593 the greatest possible amount of coal might be got out at the least cost to

Almost exactly half of the fatal acincident to rushing the work for bigger rofits. Under the existing law, which Chief Roderick declares to be altogether inadequate, the duty of guarding against accidents of this sort is im-posed upon the mine foremen. These foremen, as Mr. Roderick points out, are under a double and conflicting re sponsibility. The law provides that they shall look after the safety of the and subject to removal by the mine owning companies, and the companies insist primarily on their seeing that the output is kept up and the expenses output is kept up and the expenses kept down. It is as difficult for a mine foreman L. for any other man to serve two masters whose interests are dis-metrically opposed and the result is, says Mr. Roderick, that "the safety of the men at the 'working falls' is alm the last thing that is considered."

- Are They Worth \$100 Each?

This official, however, clearly as he coints out the reason for the wanton slaughter of workingmen, does not yen-ture to suggest any radical measure to correct the evil. The best he can say correct the evil. The best he can say is that the companies ought to engage a sufficient number of assistant formen to do the work of inspection properly. By his own showing and the showing of common sense, too—this would not remove the cause of the evil for the assistants, like the foreness themselves, would depend for their jobs on the good will of the companies, whose constant and pressing interest is in conflict with all effective affecting and the workers' lives.

How low is the valuation put upon

National Secretary. 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ili. the miner's life by those high in indus-try and politics and society is shown by the fact that some self-styled prac-fical reformers are agitating for the enactment of a law by which every coal company will be required to pay the large sum of \$100 for each man or boy in its employ killed at his work. They complacently point out that this would cover funeral expenses and even leave a few dollars over for the most urgent needs of the widow and or-phans. The proposition seems to be considered a radical one, with which the mine workers ought to be grate-fully contented, if it is passed—as it will not be. While the Republican party remains in power at Harrisbur. or the Democratic party, either, for that matter—the mine owners may feel sure that their interests will be well looked after; and they do not feel at all inclined to pay a hundred dollars for every miner they kill, seeing that there are plenty of unemployed work-men ready, under the presure of want, to fill up the decimated ranks and face all the hideous risks. Capitalism makes workingmen dirt-cheap in the market, and capitalist law will not step in and put an artificial value on their lives.

## "The Widow and the Fatherless."

That no improvement in these miserable conditions is to be expected from s now in power or from its political agents is further made evident by the fact that Chief Roderick joins with the mine owners in conemning the law forbidding the en ployment of boys under sixteen years of age in the mining industry. Like Mr. Baer and the other trustees of divine providence, also, he makes sym pathy for the destitute widows the tended ground for his suggestion that the law be relaxed. "If the children," he asks, "of deceased miners—and they are legion—are not allowed to work in the mines until they are sixteen years of age, who is to care for their and for the younger members of the family and the widowed mother?"

This is the course of capitalist prac the employers run their business in such a way that the workers are ker all the time on the verge of want; fur they run things in such a way as to make two or three hundred widows and five or six hundred orphans yearand five or six hundred orphans year-ity, with the assurance that they will be practically destitute; then, in hypo-critical sympathy with these unfortu-nates, they propose that the little boys shall go into the mines to make more profits for them and to compete with the men already at work and so help to keep wages down.

In such a circle do the business methods of capitalists and their alleged philanthropy work together for the perpetual degradation of labor and ag Their power can be met and overcome only by a combination of workingmen's forces, of their material interests and their intelligence and their ideals of manhood and freedom, for uncompromising lattle on the political as well as the industrial field against the system that makes their lives of less account than those of horses and mules. The slaughter of workingmen and the exploitation of their orphaned boys is one alternative; Socialism is the other.

## UNEMPLOYMENT OR OVERWORK.

Such Are the Alternatives Given to Railway Workers by Profit-Grinders.

After Wholesale Discharges Last Fall, Tens of Thousands More Are New Soing Thrown into the Army of the Unemployed-At the Same Time, Those Retained Are So Driven That They Cannot Do Their Work with Safety to Themselves or the Public.

It will be remembered that during months of October and November of last year, at the same time that the cotton, woolen, and silk mills, the iron and steel works, the coal mines, and other industrial establishments were throwing great numbers of their work men into the army of the unemploye several of the large railways, both East and West, also made heavy re-ductions, laying off or discharging thousands of employees. During the ast few weeks the process has been resumed. All the Eastern roads are cutting down their working force and it is expected that the railways of the New Hampsing-Lover.

New Jersey-W. B. Killingbeck, 270
Main street, Orange.

New York-Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E.
Fourth street, New York City.

North Dakota-T. R. C. Crowells, West will follow their example later

### 75,000 To Be Dropped.

Present indications are that not less than 75,000 employees will be dropped. Prain hands, station men, and clerks have been receiving notices to quit since April 15, and by June 10 it is expected that the weeding out process will have been completed. With the exception of the panic period, begin-ning in 1893, this is the most whole-sale reduction of railroad working forces known at any one time.

The following table gives an approxi-mate idea of the number of railroad men put out of employment between

April 15 and June 10:	
Pennsylvania system	13,000
Vanderbilt lines	12,000
Railroads out of Chicago	
Gould system	
Harriman lines	8 000
Northwestern lines	
Southern Railway	3,000
Other roads	2,000
Total	75,000

In the West, smaller reductions are being made, especially on the St. Louis and the Soo, the latter road having recently issued retrenchment orders affecting from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

## Squeezing Out More Work.

But while rallway workers are thus those who are lucky enough to retain their positions are being overworked to the very limit of their endurance. For an illustration of this process of driving and some of its consequences we may quote from an article in the Minneapolis "Journal" of May 26, as

"Because James J. Hill guaranteed 8 per cent, to the stockholders of the Burlington when he assumed control of that system, many of the older employees are undergoing what they con sider real hardship. Ten days ago. the 'Journal' voiced the complaints of Burlington employees on other parts of the system, mentioning the fact that the runs to and from the Twin Cities had been combined in some way, to squeeze more work out of the train crews. The new schedule has now been in effect longer and complaint are correspondingly more emphatic, NO DISSATISFACTION IS OPENLY EXPRESSED, as the Hill guillotine gets nobody more surely than the man who talks too much.

## Haunted by Fear.

"Trainmen complain that with the long runs and long hours they are forced to work to a point almost belong runs and long hours they are forced to work to a point almost beyond human edurance. THEY ARE
HAUNTED BY THE FEAR OF ACderous legal privileges of capitalism by UNPREVENTA- deciding that a railway company is BLE NEGLECT OF DUTY. They hold that the running of trains in safety depends upon the vigilance and not do themselves and their employers justice, when compelled to work long hours on fast runs.

"Crews are now running from Mi neapolis to Chicago, a distance of 942 miles, with seventy-two stops. The men start from Minneapolis at 7:30 a. m., and arrive, on locals, in Chicago at 9:35 p. m. The men leaving Chicago on No. 50 at 10:50 p. m. arrive in Minneapolis at 1:20 p. m. the next afternoon.

"Trainmen declare that in making this schedule the management has n faith and virtually abro previous working agreements. Hints of a strike are made. In discussing the conditions an old Burlington em ployee said:

"'A conductor and his crew feel a

actually irresponsible. I hate to feel that I am in any way responsible for the lives of passengers on a train when the length of the run and hours have worked me beyond my limit. There is no flagman on the train, and comes up. He is certainly not in good condition to be an alert fiagman on the latter end of the run."

to a greater or less extent, on all the to a greater or less extent, on all the railways. Profit and more profit and ever more profit is the sole guide of those in authority. They find it profitable, on the whole, to take the chance of accidents, involving some money loss to themselves and terrible loss of life for passengers and especially for employees. The saving on the payroll effected by discharging a part of

## STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Adopted by the New York State Convention at Albany on May 30.

The Social Democratic Party of the tate of New York in convention asembled, reaffirms its stendfast adherince to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and enternational Socialist movement and socialist mov state of New York in convention as-sembled, reaffirms its stendfast adher-cince to the principles of the interna-tional Socialist movement, and en-dorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1904, the Social Democratic Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against

Capitalistic rule.

Never before was the contrast between two classes of society more glaring than it is to-day. The comparatively small number of capitalists own all the means of wealth production and have appropriated all the fails of the collective labors and save fruits of the collective labors and strug-

the capitalist class has secured the ab solute control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and all other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has been reduced to a state of unpreredented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunted liberty is at most, the liberty of the slave, to choose and change his master, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employer. Between the two classes there can

be no common interest or harmony. The masters and slaves of present so-ciety live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle as-sumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our Empire State. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wealth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state is the misery of the working population so intense in few other states are the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, so openly and defiantly, arrayed for the capitalists and against

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties, for the Republican and Democratic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its mastery over the workers and

for the perpetuation of wage slavery.

The callous indifferences of our legislature to the needs of labor, the hosthe few and inadequate laws that have been passed, and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, | class.

pecuniary loss to the companies from

against increased profit.

n occasional smash-up—and as for the oss of life, that weighs for nothing as

The latest report of the Interstate

Commmerce Commission shows that during the last quarter of 1903—just

the period of the reduction of force

mentioned at the beginning of this ar-thele—the number of persons killed on the railways of the United States was

more than three times the average of the nine preceding quarters. There is

every reason to expect that the record

Courts Uphold Profit-Privileges.
In the face of this terrible recommend

he United States Supreme Court, in

the same week that it confirmed th

law giving the President the power ar-

not liable for damages when one of its employees is injured or killed in an ac-

cident caused by the proven negligence

of a train-dispatcher—and on the ground that the victim was a free

employment with the company by

which he voluntarily "assumed" the

risk of injury or death from the neg-ligence of a "fellow-servant." Thus

the workingman's theoretical freedom

and equality before the law becomes

in the hands of capitalist judges, an-excuse for releasing his industrial master and exploiter from all responsi-

bility for his safety of life and limb.

for a chance to work; hundreds of

thousands of others driven at so in-

tense a pace that it is impossible for them to do their work well, so haunt-ed with fear and anxiety that they

grow old before their time; thousand

of human lives annually sacrificed in

stockholders and bondholders who do

none of the work, but who control the opportunity to work, is the net result of capitalism, of "business methods"

and "individual enterprise" and the

"sacred rights of property," as applied to this one branch of industry. Is it

not time to quit the parrot-like repeti

tion of those delusive catch-words, to

look facts squarely in the face, to adopt the new methods required by

new conditions—in a word, to put an end to this destructive industrial oli-

garchy and declare for industrial ocracy, for working-class Social-

accidents caused by machinery used for industrial purposes, such as manu-facturing, were due to defects in the machines and to lack of proper safe-

preventable "accidents" on the ways—this, with big profits to

preventable

s of thousands of skilled and effi-

of 1904 will be even worse.

ing class must be equipped with all weapons of modern social warfare and must organize politically as well as economically. Without political power the occasional victories of the workers on the economic field will always remain illusory; without a strong political party, the economic organizations of the working class will always be in-

transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by

the entire people. There is but one

class who has the power to accomplish

For this purpose, however, the work-

it-the working class, itself.

effective. Workers of the state of New York, it is in your own interest that the Social Democratic Party calls upon you, without distinction of race, sex, nationality or creed, to vote and work for it. The Social Democratic Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it lights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph. While thus always alming at the

overthrow of capitalism and the es-tablishment of Socialism, we declare that it is the purpose of the Social Democratic Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers under existing economic con-ditions and to assist them in all their conflicts with expitalism. To that end we pledge to give our undivided sup-port to all measures which will bene-fit the working class and to oppose to the limit of our powers, all measures contrary to their interests. As immediate measures for the pres-

ent relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their nitimate triumph, we advocate and pledge our candidates to work for leg-islation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; for public industries the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shortening of the hours of labor; the protection of trade union funds from liability for loss sustained to employers in cases of strikes and boycotts, prevention of the use of the militia to break strike; the abolition of child labor; the public ownership of all means of transportation, communica-tion and exchange; the free administration of firstfeet proper housing and edu-cation of the people; the initiative and the few and inadequate laws that have and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our

### their employees and overworking the rest more than counterbalances the SOCIALISM GROWS.

Western Local Election Returns Full of Good Promise.

Municipal Campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Inclan Territory, Texas, Colorado, Montana, 15 Interes Show Socialist Gains.

Fromise of great Socialist progress in the national campaign now begin-ning is given by the news from loelections recently held in various p of the West. We same follows:

ESCONDIDO. Cal-Candidate for City Marshal on the Socialist ticket was elected here. We now have four Socialists holding office, and the plute GERAT FALLS, Mont.-Two Social-

ist Aldermen were elected here at the municipal election. We broke even with the old parties, they electing two of their aldermen. The Republi carried the city ticket by a bare 17

LAFAYETTE, Colo.-The Socialist didate for Mayor has been elected here and the comrades are jubilant as

GROVE, I. T .- Three Socialist Councilmen have been elected in this town. AMARILLO, Tex.-Socialists have elected the Marshal, Treasurer, Asse sor, and one Alderman. We tied the vote for Mayor with the old parties, and another vote will be taken. B

GRAND SALINE, Tex.-The candilate for City Marshal on the Socialist ticket was elected here. The Democrats received but 15 votes all told. GWYNN, Ark.—A Socialist yor. Recorder, and one Alderman is the re-sult of a storm of Socialist ballots

LEBANON, Mo.-Socialists , inve in the Fourth Ward. We have just

MACHINISTS HAVE HANDS FULL.

begun to break through the ice

There are at present about sixty strikes of machinists throughout the country-some caused by attempts of country—some caused by attempts of employers to return to the ten-hour day, others by proposed reductions in wages, and many were declared on ac-count of refusal of members of the craft to sign individual contract which require that they sever that connection with any organization

—It is said that factory hands in Great Britain are leaving their homes and emigrating to Canada at the rate of more than 2,000 a week.

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

In the state of New York, on account a ertain provisions of the election laws, the locialist Party is odicially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and a emisiem is the Arm and Torch, as show above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The inter is a small, ring-ruled, morthund organization which litterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive campaign of slauder against the real Socialist novement, which supports the trade unions.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has possed through its account general election. Its growing power is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures: 



The Massachusetts Legislature has found it necessary to enact a law making it a penal offense to bribe the agents or employees of business men or corporations. This is the first recognition on our statute books of the well established fact that corruption-"graft," to use the corrmon phrase—is growing more formidsblau in private business than it ever was in public affairs. Private business—the incentive of profit—is, indeed, the great taproot of corruption in all fields and in all forms. Penal legislation will not stop it-will not even check or restrict Only when the root of dishonesty is torn from the industrial soil will the poisonous fruits of dishonesty cease to ripen; and profit, exploitation something-for-nothing is that root, at which the Socialist aims

## EXIT BELL-BUT NOT BELL'S TYRANNOUS METHODS.

The resignation of Adjutint-General Sherman Bell of Colorado-Roosevelt's pet Rough Rider and Peabody's overrilling agent in lawless misrulefour, to be counted as more than a small negative blesding to the working people of Colorado. Bell's exit seems to be due to personal friction between himself and the Governo toward whom, if the New York "Sun" is to be believed, he has assumed an ent attitude on the strength of his "oull" at the White House. Penbedy is still Governor and the Republican serve the mine owners. Even if Pea-body had le'n or should yet le shelved. Peabodyism would still be in the saddle. Bell was a thorough-going and nt ruffinn and served the capital-Satu well But other ruffians can doubtless be found to fill his place. It i all very well to joke about Bell's Bom bastes Furioso speeches and proclama tions, bus it must be admitted that he "got away with the game"-he and his employers and that his successor is likely to do the same, under sin stances. There is little comfort for lovers of liberty in the cry of "Le rol est mort! Vive le roi!" Goc ernors and their subordinates will cone, at the book and call of minin and railway corporations to ride roughshod over the laws and constitution and all traditions of liberty until the workingmen of Colorado and of other dates as well-vote in mass, rol against Pennony and Bell merely, but against the American Smelting and Refining Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company-in other

Meanwhile, Bell has gone to Mexic to take a position of responsibility, we are told, under an American mining apany. It would not be surprisin; within the next few years, we id find him playing there the par on and Hammond in South s. American capitalists have been ting heavily in Mexican land railways, and factories of late

round to that quarter. Bell is just the sort of rascal needed to do the finan-

nifest destiny" begins to veer

words, against capitalism and all that

honor" in the service of the Rocke feller-Rothschild combination.

clers' dirty work and prepare the en-

istment of patriotism and "nationa

The papermakers, especially those engaged in making paper for newspapers, have found out how much W. R. Hearst's professions of friendship for organized labor-inspired by the peronal political ambitions of a degenerate demagogue-are worth when they interfere with his business as a news paper capitalist. He promised the sident of the International Brother good of Papermakers that when he re newed his contract for paper he would call for the union label, but when th time came he conveniently forgot that the papermakers had a label or a union. Two dispatches were sent to Hearst from the papermakers' convention in regard to this matter, but he made no reply. This incident calls to mind the strike of the newsboys against Hearst's "Journal" several years ago when this mighty champion of labor defeated the efforts of the boys to earn a few more pennies; also the fact that Hearst refused to take out the "ad" of Butler Bros, when the boycotting grocery clerks who were striving for less inhuman hours requested him to do so; also that when the striking printers of Typographical Union No. 6 tried to get a statement in regard to their struggle against the seab "Sun" into the papers and offered to pay full advertising rates for its in sertion, Hearst's paper, with all the rest, refused to take it. All these inridents go to show that because he is in active capitalist, the interests of Mr. Hearst must come in conflict with the interests of the employees whom he exploits, and would even if he were sincere friend of labor instead of notorious fakir.

Some scientist, the papers tell us, proposes to mend the cracked Liberty Bell and make it as good as new. But of all the multitudes who are flocking to get a look at that ancient relic-in the same spirit as other thousands flock to see an alleged piece of Joseph's coat or of Saint Anne's ankle one-how many realize that the lib erty it once proclaimed is fatally broken and silenced as that now voiceless mass of metal itself? A bell is broken-we must make a new bell. Old liberties are destroyed-we must make new and broader and stronger liberties to take their place. That is the mission of the Socialist Party.

## THE NEW PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the nation al convention of the Socialist Party at Chicago has been subjected to a good deal of criticism, much of which seems to us both hasty and intemperate. The real basis of this criticism is in matters of form and style, not of content or meaning; but many of the objectors we think, have not troubled to read the new declaration carefully enough to weigh and judge its merits as a statement of the social problem and of Socialist principles, but, observing its wide departure in form from the platform it supersedes and noting the absence of certain very familiar words and phrases, have precipitately and in some cases rather hysterically condenined it as marking an abandon ment of our revolutionary and class conscious policy. This is unfortunate It is unwise. It is not in accord with Socialist logic.

We might refer such critics to Be fort Bax' essay on "That Blessed Word." Speaking of the way in which words or phrases come to be cherished for themselves rather than for their meaning, become invested with a sor of magical of hypnotic power very serviceable to the intellectual juggler in politics or other social affairs, Bax

There is a tendency in all suof bastard enthusiasm or tender emo tion by their mere sound, and apar from any intellect attached to them. ern' Socialist movement is no excen tion. How often are not the phrase emancipation of labor, 'social revo tien, 'revolutionary crisis,' in the mouths of those for whom they are no better than 'blessed words'? or a young movement it is eminently desirable to prevent this process of crystalization as much as possible by continually driving into its phrases th resh air of intelligence.

Bax is right. In the present stage of our movement and for a long time yet to come it is necessary that we be on our guard against the danger, com mon to all movement of such intensit as ours, of degenerating into a sect held together by the traditional spell of shibboleths or sanctified phrases "Im Anfang war die That" and the our phrases may help us and not fetter is, that they may accord with the faci and not obscure it, we do well som times consciously to vary our meth ods of expression, looking anew at the fact, regarding it in its various aspects and finding new ways of saying what we see there. This is what the Chi-

The words "revolution" and "class struggle" are not much in evidence in this new platform. But if it is possible for old Socialists, accustomed t the ring of those familiar terms, to for get all else in regretting this absence it is not, we think, possible for any thoughtful man who comes fresh te the study of Socialism to read the declaration adopted at Chicago without

cago platform does for us.

feeling in it the revolutionary spirit, without seeing things through it from the revolutionary point of view, with out comprehending that the movemen for which it speaks is the conscious and terribly earnest revolt of the working class. It will do us Socialists no harm to read it thinkingly-to read it. as Bacon advises of all reading, with a mind neither resolved to admire no eager to pick flaws, but alert to understand and calm to judge-and by so reading, to find how much more i meant by those phrase's "social revo lution" and "proletarian class-cor sciousness" than we may, in our habitual use of them, have realized.

· It is very likely that we, if we had been commissioned to draft the platform, would not have adopted the same form and style. We are not at all sure that we should have done better or so well. We are not going to discuss the order of sentences and the choice of words, for there are import ant matters claiming our attention. We have a class struggle to fight, revolutionary work to do, and will feel bet ter fitted and more inclined to this than to giving or taking lessons in revolutionary rhetoric. Our platform is a Socialist platform; our candidates are sterling Socialist comrades; now let us proceed to an epoch-making Socialist campaign. A. L.

The using of revolutionary phrase does not by itself make a man a revo lutionary Socialist; nor is every comrade who rejects such phrases a really practical Socialist. The good Socialist is both practical and revolutionary Revolution is not a matter of phrases but of deeds. Largeness of view, willingness to "hear the other side," calmness of judgment, steadiness of conduct, and amenability to discipline are characteristics of the sort of man who does actual service to the cause of the social revolution.

### AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Writing on the sacrifices made by embers of the well-to-do classes when they join the Socialist movement, the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" ridicules the sentimental twaddle that is talked on such occasions, and says these sacri fices one does not make for the sake of the worker, but for one's own sake, and a man would no more talk about them than a woman about her chastity. Respecting the attitude of the prole-tariat to the doubters in the ranks of the educated-the "revisers" of our program- the same paper says the right attitude to take would be to say that we do not desire to limit their right to form their own opinion on any question but that those who doubt our principles are no use to a fighting party. That is the right attitude. We do not want to suppress freedom of opinion or thought, it is an invaluable right and duty for every one to think for himself; but we are a fighting par-ty, not a debating society; and members are only so far of use to us as they can overcome their doubts and work in harmony with the principles of the party. We must recognize the fact that only in so far as members have fully grasped the importance and the necessary implications of the classwar policy can they be of active service-in the front ranks, at last. We especially do not want leaders who go off on each and every occasion on some or other wild-goose chase. These re-marks have received a further con-firmation in a speech made by the Con servative social reformer, Professo Schmaller, in the Prussian upper house, on Socialism. He said that the work ers were only to be won through their leaders. That is true so far as it points to the mischief and confusion which can be introduced into our midst by leaders who are not clear where they want to lead us or how to get there. In the matter of the re-election caused by the nullification of the election

tion of our comrade; Dr. Heinrich Braun, on the ground that official in-fluence having been used in favor of one of his opponents, the other had Been prevented from getting into the second ballot election-which fact might have altered the course of the ballot second ballot—it is now pointed out that the same thing has occurred again, the Imperial Chancellor having again spoken in favor of the National Liberal in the Prussian Upper House, st the Agrarian candidate. as against the Agrarian candidate. Thus Dr. Braun may again be rejected. In fact, the Chancellor, or any govern ment official, has only to open l mouth wide enough, and no Socialist member has a chance. Since the above was written the poll has been declare and we are defeated. In general, I am sorry; first, because of the principle involved-it was necessary to protest against a great injustice; a condiy, that utterly politically-characteriess politician like Bassermann should baye wriggled back into the Reichstag. am not serry that Heinrich Braun, for whom I can only feel great contempt should not have been elected and I hope that this defeat may lead to a useful discussion of the principles under which candidates are selected. There are candidates who are en um to turn the strongest stomach.—J. B. Askew in London Justice.

## WORKING AND WAITING

Karl Kantsky says in his life of rederick Engels: "We must not at-Frederick Engels: We must not at-tempt to foreibly surprise natural de-velopment nor to diplomatically out-wit it. We have learned to wait,' said Engels to me, and 'you must learn to wait, your time.' But by such wait-ing he did not mean waiting with fold-ed urms and open mouth until one of the roasted doves of spontaneous de-velopment should fly down the throat, but a waiting in tircress labor-labor-but a waiting in tircress labor-labor but a waiting in tirriess labor-labo of organization and propaganda."

## PATRIOTISM.

Patriotism is divided into two kinds
-the true and the false. The true
pitriotism lends money to the government at double interest, increases the
price of all necessaries, and buys votes.
Palse patriotism cuts down expenses,
tells the truth, and gets itself distiliced.

-T. M. in Life.

## THE JOY AND SORROW OF BEING IN EARNEST.

By Peter E. Burrowes

who has left handwork to enter upon who has left handwork to enter upon the continuous cerebrat life, and if, as I have seen him, he has become irrit-able and short tempered under the change, I feel like saying to that man: Comrade! He who cannot think and smile had better only smile. Beturn then to the headlessits thou to the handlerofts.

When I find a torch bearer whos hapless history makes it so with him that the light he carries is too much for his eyes, I will say: Friend, 'twere better for thee always to hold this light high above thyself or to follow in the rear. When I see one so affected by the story of a human sor row that the lip quivers, I feel that he has not yet acquired the habit of thinking upon these things in the homestead of his daily mind. The surprisal and betrayal of that quivering lip tell that he has yet been lacking either in time or inclination to think of them maturely.

When the shameful story of lator'

crucifixion only torments and make the reader angry, he is then not the man for that story or I am not his man to write it. For if he becomes so impassioned, so powerless at the photograph, what will he do where photograph, what will he do where the blood drips? The man whose eme tions are on the skin has a world of sorrows full sharp enough to keep him in quiver and tears all the day long. He has been the suffering and the say ing man of the individualistic period, but he is not the man of to-day. To him I would say: Dear elder brother of mine, it is no longer profitable to thee and me, to study sorrows; this is the

time to study common wrongs.

He has been the sensitive point in uges of obtuse and insensitive griefs of others until their wounds softened and while weeping over the sorrows of others they were led to the sources of common wrong. Yes, truly, the first chapters of man's moral h's tory were written with tears. But in this sensitive ink he is no more recording its daily marches. For morals and their sources are social, and my wrong re now so deep and remote from my person that he who gives my case the personal consideration only gives that which is as vain as the lavish tears of

mothers over dead children. The man who is too sorry for the miner and the miner's wife and chil-dren is not the best sort of a man to help the miner. The boss and exploit-er of the miner may share the very same sorrow and they will soothe it by temporary reliefs. It is the way of the tearful to be opportune in relief, fied. And when the tearful friend of labor has himself found relief, why then you know the miner has found relief; or, he ought to have found it Anyway the consideration of his case is now postponed until the tears, begin to flow again and the rainbows of per-sonal emotion are again holsted in the

sky.

There is joy and there is sorro in all manner of earnestness, and by earnestness I mean that willcentration by which I make another point of view, and apply therefrom the surplus energies of my own life.

They are not always Socialists thes earnest people; they are not always wise nor even safe men, these men

So entirely apart from any huma consideration has become the objec ive sam-of-money race called "my for-tune," the getting of which has coa-stituted the life of modern Americans. that few, very few people among us have become acquainted with earnest-ness. The moral traditions of the coutry, which through the thickness and the thinness of our proffigncy have still kept talking to us on Sundays, not-withstanding the spiritual demise of the talkers, has continued to lift earaestness up to us as among the most cardinal of lost virtues. And so to-day earnestness is at a premium among us in America. In no country upon earth will the carnest man get such a good hearing as here, providing he doe not cost too much and does not turn out a Turner, when of course it tune hunters, first, last, and all the

time, to turn him out. No matter what the craze, how wild and weird and silly; the more difficut it appears for any one to believe we will admire and the bet-vill pay. We have had our hard time with faith; we know what it has been in our own case to try to believe; we know where the shoe of make-believe pinches; we know the tribulations of hypocrisy; we know wha up in the churches and the homes, an to pay for it all the year round without ever having succeeded for on whole day in earnestly believing it Therefore we commit this crime upo to our shores, we admire them one and all. We have the andacity to do it. No matter what they teach. "How ever we may differ from you." say we "There is one thing about you which we admire; you are in earnest. What's your bill?' And the people in earn est take their money for their show (See Salvation Army.)

To be sure there is something else coming to the people who are rightly in corrust lesides the payment of their charges in this robber country. To be sure it is not salary but sorrow that will come to the majority of those who are in earnest in the midst of the crime and confusion of modern American capitalism. And is there no Joy? Oh yes, there is a mighty joy, which you who look regularly for that salary will not appreciate. It is a new thing to be identified with many. It is a new passion to be class-conscious and therein to be baptized for the whole human

It is a great fortune for a man It is a great fortune for a man to be in earnest, but to be greatly in earn-est in a little or a wrong cause is a misfortune far greater. It is a great-er misfortune to be in Socialism with-out having that class-consciousness which brings into thy one little heart the throbbing of the race, than it is to be out of Socialism on a salary or in Socialism for a salary. I write that

If I see a man, and I have seen him, has left handwork to enter upon write it as an artist in sentences only the continuous cerebral life, and if, as I have seen him, he has become irrite experience that I have never yet met

that man or woman who was in Social-ism for any such thing.

But now is it desirable for a man to be very much in earnest. There is must be in it. There is a best ife for every man, and under theoretic individualism it appears as if it must be in every case unique. Whatever it may have cost you to find the Lest rule of life, it does not at all follow that you have found the best rule for every other man; it may not in fact be best for any other man; it is only test for you. So hopelessly futile and con-fusing is the function of the moral si under the individualist theory of life hat a century's silence in church and eminary would now be a mighty bless ng to men. But if I find a law for life, and my own, I must be in

If we know what a man's life is for f among the many possible theories of ife's purposes there appears a bes heory, it is conceivable that there is a est life for each. With the torn frag ent of a measurer in my hand, which is big enough and true enough for my areas, I care not how long the original tape may have been, nor how long it bught to be to suit us all, if it measures for me. I am bound by it. The man who gives me my accepted theory of life's purpose gives the death blow to ndifference and to my seedy indivi dualism; he winds up my ancient bank ruptcy of personal liberty and binds ne to carnestness. There must be there is, a purpose of life for each one which can be expressed in terms of all, or there can be no life wisdom and no orality for any man.

Som ewhere farthest from the point of tmost dissipation and nearest that of ost application, this little energizer MAN has, hidden away from him, but still hailing him onward, his best use of life. Mankind is the possessor of a surplus energy, and the wisdom of this human life consists in choosing the application itself instead of its self dissipation. A little work, a little energy is indeed necessary for one's think of, and is dwindling away and away. The human individual with his grandly accumulating experiences and collective power has this therefore for his problem, how best to apply ego's surplus energy for the comm

splendid possibilities of race consciousness opening up to the people of the future this will not be such a bloody sweat for the single life to come. But for the present that man whose supreme test for the good of anything is the pleasureable ser n the ranks of Socialism.

Occupation is not applicative though it may look very like it, and though it is the most desirable antecedent condition for the man who is really to be in arnest. There is a best adtion—a best application for your 1f; and mine—to find and execute which makes our life a truthing. We do e not let up on this business. And this is where we experience the joy and the sorrow of being in earn st.

By far the greater number of mut cases of occupation. They step into trines, church, works, creeds, and the like, and just finish their days dusting 'em up. Some ocupy themselves emo tionally, some fanatically, som troversially (maybe dangerously), who are strangers to that best application of surplus earnestness which Socialism

How many millions of earnest minds have most industriously wasted them-selves explaining and defending the of mad men. What a dangerous creature is a magnetic earnest man with power over others. Think of a Boer general of sombre, narrow, mitting faith in a terrible Old ment, its terrible old god and terrible lientenents. What would such a man do as President of the United States, with power? What would our actual President do, with power, if he earnestly believed in it for one week? The land would be laid waste and every other earnest man would be kept moving to foreign countries.

of being in earnest alone; the joy of being in earnest is to be in earnest. with and for all the other people.

As the agent of a divine machine

your earnest man (religious fanatic) is dangerous; as the agent of machine your constitutional mere patriot at any price is also dangerous; as the agent of a self-work-ing sociologic machine the doctrinaire is not very safe. He wants to get a cientific movement that will of itselwork its way upon men. Instead of himself working scientifically through daily facts upon the events and men about him, he impossibilizes his person-ality and puts his scientific fanaticism into the old place of a divine machine. He applies himself to explanation, denonstration and controversy, thus wastefully missing the true responsi-ble personal aplication of his buman surplus energy. How much responsi-bility, how much sorrow awaits this earnest man thus going wrong! How much joy there is for him who adninisters wisely in the current his-

The source of a strong and joyful earnestness is at once extensively democratic and intensively individual (placing the democratic life as the an-tithesis of the individual), and as it is individualistic to begin with, it is So-cialistic in its goal. For while it is true cialistic in its goal. For while it is true that we do most of our thinking by heredity and under the dominion of our work and interests, it is also true that we do the best of our work and thought in what appear to us to be fits of independence and defiance.

Few of us fail under the spell of our earnestness, the discovery of our life's purpose, before a ripe maturity of years, but there are youths among us

ourpose, before a ripe maturity or cears, but there are youths among us who get there early. And to them the discovery means shadow and separation from other youths. It means a corrowful forenson and a vigorous and shellious noon; but it also means a sweet, full, and joyful evening of life, the evening of the notial mind.

MacCARTNEY MEMORIAL

Services at Rockland Cometary and I Boston on Memorial Day. ROCKLAND, Mass.-The comr

of Plymouth County assembled at the grave of the late Frederick O. Mac-Cartney on Memorial Day, May 30, to do honor to the memory of their fanous representative in the legislature. Franklin H. Westworth delivered the address. The floral tributes were profuse and very beautiful, many of the ed by persons outs novement who were admirers of Mac-Cartney. It is boned that by next Momorial Day the monument with the bronze bust of MacCartney may be completed and ready for formal dedication. The services Monday were simple but impressive, the music furnished by a quartette of male voices. Comrade Wentworth spoke, in "There is nothing which bears with-

in itself the seed of greater promise for the race than the fact that we sometimes pause to lay a flower upon the graves of the noblest and purest that have gone from us into the Great Beyond. Our lives are busy lives. We are driven this way and that by forces that seem beyond our control, but deep down in our hearts we all cherish an ideal of a better, nobler sort of life: an unfearing, beautiful life: a life that shall not be expressed by the sign of the dollar: a life which shall lift the soul to the heights of purest manhood.
"It was such a life as this that

lessed the world from the body of Frederick O. MacCartney. Out of his eyes there shone a light the like of which is not on sea or land. Who that ever clasped the hand of this man can forget the beauty of his countenance, the radiance of his smile; a smile sc nerry, so tender, so loving; a smile which purified the soul it shone upon ike elemental fire.

"No man ever stood in MacCartney's presence without being the better for it. Amid the bargainings and bickerings of smaller men he walked like the sage of old with his eyes on the un-changeable stars. But in his breast, lying close to the well-spring of his sunny smile, throbbed the great heart-iche of the common people. Great as was MacCartney's mental endow-ment, greater yet was his quality of It is the heart that moves universe, not the mind. A man may have a great intellect and yet be an enemy of the people. But when this intellect is chastened by a pure heart it is the very crown of manhood. "MacCartney's heroic stature lay in

the fact that his greatness of heart was at equipoise with his greatness of mind. Here was a man of such com-manding power that if he had but willed it so, might have arisen easily to those shallow heights which the reached and taken any of the prizes which the social mob pants after. He could have brought the thoughtless crowd of humanity truckling to his feet. But he chose the nobler part-to erve mankind. He chose to tuen the drong, cleansing flame of his genia to sear and burn away those social and industrial wrongs which place the shallow and the idle upon the back of honest toil. This is the most towering grandeur of which the human soul s capable; when a life of ease and is capable; when a life of ease and inxury may be had almost for the ask-lug, to turn from it and struggle up the steeps; to travel a road which is a lonely road, a road that is full of rocks and dust; which has ne ther cool springs nor shade-trees beside it. Yet this is the road along which are found the footprints of genius, and the finger-boards that point to immortality, rocks and dust, which has neither cool

"MacCartney is not dead. Such outs never die. He is calling to you and to me to do the work here on earth that he gave his boyish life to do. He was cut down in the flower of his youth because he bore too great a burden; because somewhere there was some other man who did not do his share. He is call-ing to you and to me to take up the cross of his great crusade; to do nobly and manfully what his mortal Life cent out in the doing. He is calling to us to take up the snow-white banner of the people which fell from his hand so spotiess and so pure. Is there enough of nobility, of true manhood in us for so great a task? Can we raise ther earnest man would be kept movus for so great a task? Can we raise
the standard which he laid down, and
that victory which is to bring this. life of the people? Better, a thousand times, that banner should lie forever beside MacCartney's tomb than that its MacCartney's tomb than that its folds should ever be sullied by dis-Woe to the man who ever drags that standard in the mire. Every blot upon its pure white folds; every stain of selfishness or vulgar self-seek ing, shall one day cry out for the deep damnation of the man who puts i

"MacCartney's pure life gave to th name of Socialist in Massachusetts the highest patent of nobility. Is there anywhere a man who ever looked into his eyes who dares to do a thing to smirch the honor of that name? I do not believe it. I believe the me of his life will never fail to shame us from the things a Socialist should nev er do. I believe it will never fail to keep us to the highest and the best in our political and social life. "And never before were men of the

MacCartney type so sorely needed; never before in the world's history did she call so loudly and so earnestly for men and women who dare to stan erect; who dare to put their lives t the test of principle We do not live unless we strive. A single year of striving in a holy cause holds MacCartney's thirty-eight years lived a longer life, a better life, and a richer life than the thousands of men who are spawned upon the earth, to crawl out their lives in selfish ignobil

"And long after a million of suc lives and their petty interests hav been swet away into the dust-heap o oblivion, MacCartney's name shall shine with that of Phillips, of Garri-son, and of all those other sons whose

meeting of the Socialist lub of Boston, in the Dud-At the meeting of the Socialist Women's Club of Boston, in the Dud-ley Street Opera House, on May 26, a lecture was given by Geo. Willis Cooke upon "Women's Share in the Evolution of Humanity."

The evening was the first anniver-sary of the death of Comrade Fred-erick 0. MacCartney, speaking in mem-ory of whom John Eills, in opening the meeting, said:

"We'do not need this portrait of our comrade to enable us to remem-ber that broad-shouldered, sound-bodled man, alert and energetic, of trans purent face and bright unwaverin eye. We cannot forget his noble pe sonality nor his unfailing comrad ship, and through the echoes of the

He was not a man to think or speak of his sacrifices. Perhaps great souls do not really sacrifice. They always do not really sacrifice. They always gain, and perhaps they are always conscious of gaining. What they give up but seems sacrifice to those who behold. But men like, MacCartney know that the good is often the enemy of the best. They endure as seeing that which is invisible. They choose to lay down the lower good in order that with free hand they may lay hold upon the higher. "And yet we do well to consider what

they give up, because it shows the clearness of their morar vision and their sense and standard of proportion as among the values of life instance, the position which our com-rade held in that church at Copley Square which had been ministered to by Ralph Waldo Emerson. These two might have differed as to program, though I am far from sure of this if Emerson had lived in these most recent years; but in any case the splen-did moral manhood of MacCartney would have been Emerson's delight. It is worthy of remark that the two me left the smaller denominational field and entered the world-field for a similar reason. 'I go to set imprisoned spirits free,' said the Concord man. And what could better characterize the business of MacCartney than that he lived and worked and died to set imprisoned spirits and their bodies free—his own as well as others. For he had a due regard for self and saw that not one can be free until all are free: that one end of the chain of the slave must always be around the w

They are slaves who dare not speak For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who dare not choos Hatred, scoffing and abus From the truth they needs must think. They are slaves who dare not be

In the right with two or three. "He was a man who saw the irr pressible economic and moral conflict between the wage-worker and the profit-maker. He knew that this industrial work-a-day world, which is practically the only one we have, is a dishonest world, because it deprives the producer of his own, and that pr under whatever guise is stolen god of his own, and that profit Until the claims of honesty are satisfied he could not bear to preach the 'higher virtues' of charity and philan-

thropy; he too much loved that Stern high-featured beauty

Of plain devotedness to duty.' "Especially might the Women's So-ialist Club of Boston say of him, in the language of Tennyson's 'Idylis,' And one there was among us Ever moved among us in white armor,

Galahad' . . . in quest of the highest, deepest, broadest universal good, And well might his epitaph be the quaint line of Geoffrey Chaucer in the Knight's tale 'He was a very parfait gentyl knyghte.'"

## MAY DAY IN ENGLAND.

The May Day celebrations this year it is generally conceded, surpassed anything that has ever before beachieved. In London the Hyde Park demonstration was one of the largest that has ever been held in that historic meeting place, and this is specially significant when the distinctly Socialis tone of the meeting, the speeches and the resolution, is borne in mind. The trade unions were well represented, as well by speakers as by the number of their members and banners in the pro-cession, a fact which in no way dimin-ished the Socialist character of the demonstration. On the contrary, it only goes to show that the antagon-ism which the enemies of both have so persistently endeavored to maintain between Socialists and trade unionists working class movement have ever posed to trade unionism-in order, of course, to prevent Socialist propaganeading in the most fruitful field. past by the obstinate reactionism of trade union leaders, which has provok ed attacks which, ir not unju Socialism is making way in the trade unions: the stern logic of facts, as well as our own efforts, is helping the pro paganda. In the meantime, trade un ionism has become democratized, i embraces all sorts and conditions of workers, and no longer represents a mere aristocracy of labor indifferent to the condition of the great mass. these facts is due the co-operation of trade unions in Socialist demonstra-tions and the development of a Social-ist spirit even in trade union demonstrations. For the tone of the Londo demonstration was also characteristic in most cases of those held in the No doubt the fact that the provinces. No doubt the fact that the First of May fell on a Sunday considerably helped the success of the dem-onstrations, but it should not be too much to hope that next year they will be equally successful.—The Social Democrat, London.

### IN SOUTH AFRICA. The triumph of capitalism in its

The triumph of capitalism in its most brutal form an South Africa, brought about by the Boor war, has already had its legitimate result in giving rise to a Socialist movement there which, while still small, is commanding attention by its aggressive spirit and vigor. On the first of May an international Socialist demonstration was held in Johannesburg, which was well attended, and a manifesto was issued pointing out to the opprassed workers that their only hope of relief is in a movement which will make them the owners of the means of production which they now operate of production which they both for the profit of a parasite class

## OUR PROGRESS IN ENCLAND.

Influence of Uncompromising Socialist Agitation Measured by Concessions of Old Parties.

Socialist agitation in this country, al-

though Socialists are naturally never satisfied with the progress which has peen made, has accomplished far more been made, has accomplished far more than is generally recognized, even by Socialists themselves, says the London "Social Democrat." It has not only created a class-conscious revolutionary party, which must eventually secure the dherence of all sections of ing class, but it has produced a revoin ideas, the effect of which is constantly manifesting itself. In noth ing is this more clearly shown than in for school children. When the Social Democratic Federation first put this forward, about twenty years ago, in the shape of a proposal for "the in the shape of a proposal for "the provision of at least one free meal a day" for all school children, it was scouted and denounced by all parties, Reformers and reactionaries, Radicals and Tories, Free Churchmen and Free thinkers, Anglicans and Agnostics, Malthusians and Ministers of the Gos-pel, all united in condemning the proposal as one calculated to destroy the family, abolish parental responsibility, and pauperize the children. We have hanged all that. Although here and there may be found some political Rip Van Winkle to furbish up as new th ago, there is a very general consensus of opinion that the adoption of som such measure as we have been agitat-ing for is absolutely necessary. It is clearly recognized now that the problem of half-starved school children. and the consequent physical deteriora-tion of the race, is one for which private enterprise, in the shape of spas modic charity, offers no solution ity, even organized charity, has failed, and if education is to be a reality, and race deterioration is to be checked. Free Maintenance for all the childre attending our public schools must be provided, not as an act of charity, but as a public right. We have done much to convert people to that opinion; per-sistent agitation is now required to bring the idea to fruition.

A new objection is now being made to Free Maintenance by those who be-lieve in never doing the right thing if they can discover any excuse for op-posing it. The objection is that the demand for Free Maintenance is now being pressed by military men whose one objection to physical deterioration is that it renders the people unit for military service, and so deprives the state of soldiers. The cry for Free Maintenance, they say, is now being exploited in the interest of conscrip-tion; physical deterioration is to be checked in order that men may be capable, and may be compelled, to bear arms. We are not at all concerned as to any ulterior motives of those who are prepared to help on Free Maintenance. Let the children be saved from starvation and the people be rendered physically fit and then it will be our usiness to see that the good thus accomplished is nat exploited for a bad end. Socialists of all countries are opposed to conscription, but they are en-tirely in fayor, of universal military training. But would the conscientious objectors to military training have the objectors to military training have the whole population rendered phylically unfit in order to make it impossible for any to be soldiers? That would certainly be as desperate a remedy as flut of the man who committed suicide to save his life. But if they would not propose this their objection to not propose this, their objection to Free Maintenance, simply on the ground that it is supported by some who desire it as a means to conscription, is untenable.

The development of municipalism, in its most useful phase, is due entirely to Socialist agitation. The choice to-day is not, as opponents of Socialism foolishly imagine, between individualism and monopoly; between individual ownership and collective ownership Monopoly is here, anyhow, and the only question is whether it is to be privately-owned monopoly or to be un-der public control. Collective ownership is here, the only question is whether it is to be the collective ownership of a joint stock company, a trust, or combine, or the collective ownership of a democratic communi The growth of municipalism in the rection of public control of certain monopolies was the inevitable outer of the economic new democratic festing itself in municipalism is due to Socialist agitation. In many, doubtles in most, instances, the municipaliza-tion of a monopoly has been dictated by middle-class interests, and by the knowledge that the municipality might be used as an effective instrument for profit-making. But the grow ing consideration for working-class interests, the recognition that municipal bodies owe a duty to their employees as well as to the community, and that the saving of rates, even at the expense of exceptional sweating and exploitation, is not the chief end of Municipalism is not Socialism, but it may be moulded in a Socialist direction, and that is work for So

## TO FIGHT UNIONS IN THE SOUTH

The Washington correspondent of he Philadelphia "Record" predicts that the annual meeting of the Georgia Industrial Association, to be held at Wash Springs next week, will be largely occupied with preparing plans for strenuous resistance on the part of the organized employers to the invasion of the Southern field by the labor movement. It is likely that strong mensures will be devised in the hope of crushing the unions while they are still young and weak and so building up the manufactures of the New South on a basis of unquestioned eco omic olig archy. To this policy the Democratic politicians are as thoroughly committed in that part of the country as is the Republican party to a correspolicy in the North and West.

"You teach too much arithmetic." said a Japanese visitor to an America i school. "In Japan we teach our chitschool. In Japan we teach their morals; after that we teach their artitimetic, for artitimetic without manners and morals makes men and women sordid."—The Xouth's Companion.

## PARTY NEWS.

Our national lecturers and organiz-ers are working as follows: Geo. E. Bigelow closes tour May 25; John W. Brown closes tour May 25; Geo. H. Goebel fh Colorado; Robert Saltiel in Pennsylvania; M. W. Wilkins in West

M. H. O'Nell has been elected National Committeeman for New Hamp-shire, to succeed S. F. Claffin, resigned.

Additional demands for national party referendums upon (I) the platform adopted by the national convention, (2) the revised constitution in sections, and (3) each resolution adopted by the convention, have been received from Local Muscatine, Ia. Demand covering Nos. 1 and 2 and for the submission of the state and municipal program, in sections, has also been received from Local Lewiston, Montana. Local Hagerstown, Md., reports demand covering No. 2. This completes the number of demands sufficient for a referendum upon the platform and constitution in The platform and trade union resolution will be sent out immediately. The constitution will be submitted

as soon as printed forms are ready.

The following correspondence has been transmitted to the National Committee for its further information: "To Wm. Mailly, National Secretary,

"Socialist Party of America.
"Dear Sir and Comrade: You are hereby notified that W. Harry Spears, Room 36, 170 Washington street, Cal-cago, III., has been this day duly au-thorized to buy Socialist Party due stomps from the national office, for the state of Illinois, until such time as you, on behalf of the National Commit-tee, may receive notice to the contrary,

"J. H. BARD, "W. HENRY SPEARS, "Secretary.

"Chicago, Ill., May 21."

W. Harry Spears, "Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Comrade: Replying to your communication of the 21st inst., I will say that, as National Secretary, I am only empowered to recognize the regu-larly authorized and duly elected State Secretary in any state as the executive of the State Committee in that state. Until I receive proper credentials showing me that the present S ate Se-retary is no longer qualified to serve nd another comrade has been duly selected by the State Committee in his place to fill the position of State Secretury. I can only recognize the present State Secretary, Comrade James F. Smith, as the representative of the State Committee of the Speial'st Party of Illinois and he is the only one to whom I shall deliver dues stamps for the use of the party in that state. "WILLIAM"MAILEY,

"Chicago, Ill., May 23."

George D. Herron's arricle, "The So-cial Opportunity," published in the April "International Socialist Review," has been revised by the author and will be published in planphlet form under the title, "The Day of Judg-ment." Comrade Herron has donated the royalties to be derived from its to the National Campaign Fund. The price of the pamphlet is ten cents and orders can be sent direct to William Mailly, National Secretary, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Local secretaries everywhere should see that they receive from their state

secretaries contribution lists for the half-day's pay donation during the third week of June to the National Campaign Fund. Locals in unorganized states are supplied direct from the national headquarters.

The circular letter from the National Secretary to local secretaries, relative to books for officials. Socialist plate matter, the National Campaign Fund, and the printed report of the convention proceedings, should receive prompt and careful attention.

The most complete and valuable re-ort of the recent national convention s the one being gotten out by the national headquarters. The debates upon important questions are given in de- this most important of campaigns. and vivid picture is given. Readers | tion off to each local in proportion to are thus able to see the convention as it was without exaggeration or coloration. The report will be in book form, strong paper covers, clearly printed local will be chosen to look after the and of good typographical appearance, containing also portraits of the presi-dential and vice-presidential candi-dates and other interesting matter. Price, paper covers, 50 cents; cloth very simple and inexpensive. There is bound, \$1. Order direct from William not a comrade in the movement who bound, SI. Order direct from William Mailly, National Secretary, 260 Dear-born street, Chicago. National Organizer M. W. Wilkins

those states in shape for the national

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel a month's work there will go through California to the Pacific coast,

Robert Saltiel, German Organizer completed his work in Pennsylvania May 22 and after filling ten dates in New York, entered Massachusetts June 2 for about two weeks' engagement. At Wilkes Barre, Pa., where the movement has been inactive owing to fusion, Saltiel organized a local of fifteen members, all of them entirely members, owning a fine labor lyceum free from debt, joined the party in a body. Comrade Saltiel will return West through Rhode Island, New Jer-sey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and

direction of the Nationa Secretary. McKee covers South and North Carolina on the trip.

## National Campaign Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since last report: John Killeen, Yonkers, N. Y., \$1; Victor W. Sterling, Commerce, Tex., \$1; John Sailer, McLouth, Kas., 25c.; Stephen O'Shannessy, St. Andrews, N. R., \$1; Local Cheyenne, Wyo., \$1; previously reported.

\$50.78; total to noon, May 28, \$55.03.

J. H. B. of St. Louis contributes \$1
to the National Organizing Fund, bringing up its total to \$3,261.96.

Italian Socialist Press. The following announcement has

oeen issued: Comrades of the Socialist Party of America:—The fact that in this country three out of the five millions of Italian immigrants are ignorant of our language and the fact that the most of them lack political education, has of them lack political education, has determined us to establish the publica-

tion of an Italian weekly newspaper Italians are the hardest workers in America, yet they are paid lower wages and are least respected. They have to suffer, besides the evils common to all the slaves of the capitalistic system, a peculiar martyrdom imposed on them by a few speculators, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, sell them to the labor exploiter and the political machines.

Shall we, the Socialists of America,

tolerate such ignorance and such crime, in our own home, when we know that with a very slight sacrifice we can awaken a ray of conscience in the minds of people who should stand by us in the class-struggle?

The newspaper "Avanti," inspired by

the best Socialist teachings, will be-gin to come out next June. Its pub-lication is supported by a stock company organized on the co-operative system-capital of \$3,000, in 1,000 shares of \$3 each. The terms to subscribers are \$1 a year and 60 cents for six months, just half the price of the Ital-ian capitalist papers. The management and editorship

shall be entrusted to active comrade who have served the party in several capacities; their honesty and diligence, together with the large field in which the paper is going to work, are a guarantee of a good result.

But to be sure of success we need

mittee.

"Signed by order of the State Executive Committee, of Illinois S. P. in session this twenty-first day of May,

A. D. 1904. workers, no matter what their nationality, race or faith.

Therefore we make a confident ap-

peal to you, and hope you will buy and encourage others to take a share or shares as well as to take and urge others to take subscriptions for copies to be distributed among the Italians living in your neighborhood. sist especially on the subscriptions, a certain number of which necessarily must be paid in advance in order to exhibit the receipt-stubs in applying for he privilege of the second class matter.

Very fraternally, G. H. STROBELL, H. A. KEARNS, TEOFILO PETRIELLA. 239 Washington street, Newark, N. J., May 24.

To the Comrades of New York State:—In the presidential campaign which we are about to enter we shad need more money than ever before with which to carry on the work of education and organization. The sub ject of necessary funds with which to carry on a campaign of the Social Democratic Party in this state has always, as now, been a perplexing one. Very much more effective work could to work with. A great amount of money has been raised in every cam-paign which we have carried on by direct contribution and by subscription lists and the same will undoubtedly be done this year. But we are to wag such an important political battle thi year that it will make demands upon our resources that we cannot comply with unless extraordinary steps are taken to increase our income. greatest difficulty we have to contend with in this state, as well as in all others, is to get the required number of Socialists to deliberately and directly make regular contributions to campaign fund. Many comrades as sympathizers with our movement would contribute to the advancement of the cause of Socialism if the way was made easy for them to do 10. Un derstanding this full well and knowing also that the state of industrial affairs at the present time makes it hard for comrades to make up their minds to lay aside a certain sum regularly for the campaign we have formulated the following plan for raising funds for

We have contracted for 1,020 penny banks, which we are going to appormatter and place it in his or her home on the dining-room or sitting-room ta-ble and deposit in the same at least one cent every day in the week. This is can not spare one cent a day for Socialism. But this is not all there is to the plan. With a bank placed in a cor spicuous position in your house, a few words judiciously used by you to visitors whom you may have from time to time would result in many contribu-tions from one cent up that would never otherwise be made to the cause There is no doubt at al about each than the average of one cent per day, as a nickel or dime or quarter would often be dropped in by some one in-terested in the cause.

But to show what the plan will yield if adopted earnestly and faithfully by the locals, we give you the followin figures: One bank at one cent a day per week, 7 cents; one bank at one cent, at day per month, 30 cents; one bank at one cent a day per year, \$3.65; 500 banks at \$3.65 per year

banks at \$3.65 per year, \$3,750. From these figures you can see that from a small contribution of one cent a day we would realize during the year the splendid total of \$3,750, at the low-cest calculation. This amount would be raised in such a way as not to interfere in the least with the ordinary methods of raising funds and in a way that would not be felt by any one. One day of each month would be designated as "bank opening day," and all comrades holding hanks would nake returns to the one in charge, who would credit same to each centributer. Now comrades, I ask you in behalf of the State Committee and as your State Organizer, to take holf of this matter at once in a way that wall show that you one in a way that wall show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a way that well show that you one in a coordance with his picture.

"We consider ourselves," said one of the aldermen-eiect of that city, "the special representatives of the wage-working classes, and will stand on guard for them." Just what may be accomplished in cities where the Socialists obtain a voice in the government, and its uitimate effect on our meanwhile are there not some leasues to be learned from their undoubted band fealty to pledges." from a small contribution of one cent

mean business. Make a canvas of your local and ascertain how many bank you can place with your men that will be used and report the num ber to me as soon as possible so that we may know how many we will be

in need of for the state. If we can make this system a suc-cess in this state it will soon be adopted in all other states and many thousand dollars will be raised for ou national campaign. More complete de-tails and instructions will be sent out. JÓHN C. CHASE, Assistant State Secretary and

State Organizer. State Organizer John C. Chase dressed meetings last week in Peeks-kill, Ticonderoga, and Fort Edward. He will speak in Brooklyn on Thursday evening, June 2, at Wholsabs Hall

Glenmore and Ashford streets, and or Sunday, June 5, at Stapleton Labor Ly ceum, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 2

### Pennsylvania.

The Delaware County Socialist co: vention was held on May 30 at Mor-ton, with Andrew D. Mayes of Darby in the chair, and nominated the fo lowing ticket: For Congress, Dr. Chas. L. Lashelle of Leni; State Sena'or, Stanley Norris of Darby; Assembly, North District, G. Orian Wilson of Sharon Hill; Assembly, West District, Andrew S. Foss of Morton; Assembly, South District, James Sullivan of Chester; Receiver of Taxes, Edward Butterworth of Clifton Heights; Reg.ster of Wills, James V. Kane of Clifton Heights; Coroner, Hardin Newman of Rose Tree; Director of the Poor, August Smith of Nether Providence; County Surveyor, Walter N. Lodge of Morton. Comrade Newman, the can didate for coroner, is a colored farmer

## Here and There.

Sunday, June 12, an effort will be made to establish a German local at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and on Sur day, June 19, the Rhode Island state convention will be held at Mulespinner's Hall, Cottrell Block, 355 Main street, Pawtucket. All members of the party are requested to attend both meetings, and all interested in the movement are invited to lend assistance by their attendance.

A magniticent life-size portrait o didate of the Socialist Party, grace, the cover of "The Comrade" for Jun The portrait is the work of Comrade P. A. Dahme, and the many admirer of the Socialist standard bearer will prize it. The issue also contains a full-page half-tone picture of Ber Hanford. Perhaps the most interest ing article in the June "Comrade" is the one by Debs, entitled "Stray Leaves from the Note Book of a Labor Agitator." A comprehensive digest of the utterances of the Socialist press regarding the Chicago convention will prove very valuable to every Socialist, and an article on the great Hungarian railway strike and another one on the new Labor Cabinet of Australia are also instructive. The issue has a good ly sprinkling of cartoons. Price 10 cents a copy. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, New York.

It is reported that Max Hayes has received the highest votes for delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor convention.

At a regular meeting of Local Covington, of Covington, Ky., the follow-ing resolution was adopted: "Re-solved, That it is the sense of Local Covington that it is not expedient at this time to pay the National Secretary more than \$1,000 per annum." The Re-cording Secretary was directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Social ist press for publication.

Thomas P. Abbott, 5 Thomas stree Worcester, Mass., is willing to do some open-air speaking for the cause during July when he takes his vacation. He will give two weeks of his time for

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

The Outlook.

Encouraged by their recept success, the Socialists of Wisconsin, we are informed, are already preparing for a vigorous campaign for the fall election.

. The Socialist propaganda is conly progressing, and proceeds or radically different lines from the meth-ods of the older parties. The organi-zation is all-powerful, and no one is admitted to it until he has convinced the proper officials that he is a believe in the tenets of Socialism. Then b pays certain fixed amounts as "dues," to be expended for the good of the orsible opportunity of making proselytes. This organization forms the nucleus around which numbers of votes gather on election day, and it is said to be the experience of the party managers that for every due-paying member an average of three ballots are cast in favor of the Socialist candidates, fact borne out by the last election. It will be of interest to note briefly some of the methods which distinguish the Socialist campaigns. All nominations are made at the instance of the cen-tral committee, and no member of the party is allowed to seek office; neither may he refuse to be a candidate when nominated. If serving will deprive him of an opportunity of making a fair livelihood, as in the case of a low-sal aried or unremunerative office, he will be financially assisted from the common fund. In this way, it is argued, only the best men will be chosen. One prominent Milwaukee Socialist, persisting in the endeavor to secure a nomination, found himself summarily dismissed from the party, as did also the Socialist mayor of Sheboygan, who

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

tellectual Fad to a Revolutionary Tendency Inspiring the Workers and Alarming the Exploiters.

From an article by Comrade Eckstein in the "Neue Zeit" we extract the fol-lowing account of the Socialist move-

ment in Japan.

In 1882, some young Japanese who had studied in American universities and had there taken up the ideas of and had there taken up the ideas of Henry George, attempted, on their re-turn, to propagate these doctrines among their countrymen. Their ef-forts were not very successful. George's theory dealt only, or chiefly. with that exploitation which results from the monopolization of land, and at that time the greater part of the land in Japan was still held by small proprietors.

The real Socialist movement in that country dates only from 1807. In No-vember of that year some "intellectu-als" founded at Tokyo the Socialist Association, a study circle whose principles were modeled upon those of the Fabian Society in England. In following year, principally through the influence of Katayama and Professor J. Abe, this organization became more revolutionary in its attitude and princi-ples. Katayama represented in it the ideas of Lassalle, while Abe was the leading Marxist. At the same time the Socialist Association developed into a propaganda organization. A number of its members undertook tours in various parts of the country and many open-air meetings were held. The speakers generally received sympathetic attention, especially in the min-ing and manufacturing centers. The great strike of the railway work-

ers, whose victory was due chiefly to the energy and enthusiasm of the So-cialist agitators, added greatly to their prestige and encouraged them to take steps for the organization of a politi-cal party to represent their views. On May 20, 1901, the constitution and platform of the Socialist Party of Japan were presented to the authorities for registration, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

The declaration of principles, drawn by Abe, followed the lines of the iuternational Socialist movement. It set forth as the solution of the problems raised by capitalism the common own-ership of the means of production and exchange and affirmed the necessity for a party clearly representing the wage-workers' interests and aspirations in the class struggle. The program of immediate demands included restriction of child and female labor, the eight-hour day and Sunday rest, employers' responsibility, the right of laborers to organize, national insur-ance, abolition of tariffs on prime ne-cessities of life, nationalization of railways, municipalization of street cars and gas and electric plants, and such political reforms as abolition of the Senate, universal and direct suffrage, the referendum, freedom of the press, and independence of the courts from executive control.

The advent of Socialism as a distinct political power was the signal for de-velopments which soon showed Katayama how completely mistaken was his favorite Lassalle in expecting to find in the government an impartial arbiter between warring classes. The time was past when Socialism of a sentimental and shallow sort could be a fashipanble affectation among even the high officials of the state. The workers had demonstrated their power in the recent strike and the new were beginning to leaven the mass. Employers, landlords, and officials saw that it was dangerous to coquette longer with a movement that could evoke such revolutionary tendencies, and persecution began.

A law was enacted virtually denying the right of workingmen to organize, All the papers which published the So-cialist program were suppressed and their editors fined. The right of public assemblage was regulated in such a manner that it was impossible for the Socialist Party to hold open-air meetings. The party itself was re-fused recognition and the collection of funds for its propaganda was prohib-

Many of the "intellectuals" who had in its earlier and easier days now de serted its ranks and those who remained faithful have had a hard task to perform, for the organization was not yet strong enough, when the policy of repression went into effect, to resist it and triumph under persecution as the German Social Democratic Party in Bismarck's time. Yet the attempt to work it has not succeeded. Katayae ma's paper, the "Socialist," has contin-ued publication until very recently, with about 1,200 subscribers. A convention was held at Osaka last year. which greatly improved the organiza-tion. Among the notable recruits who have come to the cause is Fumio Yano, formerly Japanese chargé d'affaires in China and well known as a writer.

The Russian war, with its accompanying craze of jingo patriotism has time interrupted the propa lieve that when the war is over and when, in a calmer mood, the workers begin to count the cost, Socialist ideas will again make rapid progress.

This summer is a good time for the workingman to remember that he cannot be locked out on the political field-that is, not just yet.-Erie Peo-

—Mail for the National Secretary of the Socialist Party should be address-ed to Room 500, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago. All checks or money orders should be made payable to William Mailly, National Secretary, at that ad-

-And the men of labor spent their strength in daily struggling for bread to maintain the vital strength they labor with; so living in a daily circulation of sorrow, living but to work, and working but to live, as if daily bread were the only end of a wearisome life, and a wearisome life the only occasion of daily bread.—Daniel Defoe.

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# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

in which the nation was born; and preserver in which the nation was born; as the only political movement "standing for the program and principles by which the fiberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democraticing of the whole of society. To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They allke struggle for power to ma which and profit by an analytic to the whole of society. The third structure of the profit of the whole of society. The structure of the whole of society. The structure of society which is the which and profit by an analytic to complete everther of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

can be preserved only by the complete everthrow of such liberties as we already have,
and by the still further ensiavement and
degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the
been selected upon by the capitalist class as
the means of rooting out the idea of free
doon from among the people. Our state
and national legislatures have become the
mere ngencies of great properted interests. Three interests control the appointments and decisions of the Judges of cittically a private ownership of all the functions and decisions of the Judges of cittically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are
using these to betray and conquer for Lra
and weaker peoples, in order to establish
new markets for the surplus goods which
the people make, but are too poor to but.
Stricting the right of suffrage as to take
newn tunswares 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.

The common good of the property
and public school, the public and
the press, and the arts and literatures. By
miversity and public school, the public and
the press, and the arts and literatures. By
interesting the passing of liberty and the comling of tyranny. It completely controls the
university and public school, the public and
the press, and the arts and literatures. By
interesting the passing of liberty and the comling of tyranny. It completely controls the
university and public school, the public and
the press, and the arts and literatures. By
interesting the right of the public and
the press, and the arts and literatures. By
interesting the institutions are also bring
used as the destroyers of that individual
property upon which our limitutions were
private property, capitalism is using our
political institutions to make it impassible
for the vest majority of human belungs ever
to become possessors of private

cal tyrains inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual 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 filberty of the individual.

ing and successful assault of capitalism upon the ilberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the S-cialis so of all nations. In the industrial divelopment of the world workers, in the industrial divelopment of the world workers. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth insertiably treats to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The teodeury of the competitive wage system is to make labor's, lowest condition the industry and financial universal condition, and industry and financial universal condition the industry and financial universal conditions but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of 'reational boundaries and of the so-called patriot gas which the ruiling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to give of controlling cannot the in the structure of the yet unexplored markers of the world, or the remaining sources of propt.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a

The receion of all humanity.

The Rocialist movement owes its high and growth to that economic development and growth to that economic development of the received to the rece

of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ewhership of the means of employment, or the conflict of the means of employment, or the production wherever and whenever mean production wherever and by the production of the class, and by them, below a subject to the class and by the class and the conflict of the class of th

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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 durkness. A society based upon the class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society founded in fundamental injustance 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 Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no ionner competent to organize or administer the work of the expidita of industry are appalled at their own insidity to control or direct the rapidly socialising forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialisation of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist deterning the control of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist deterning the control of the contr

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## STATE CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1)

illustration of the identity of both the Republican and the Demogratic parties as tools of the capitalist class was the nomination of Denis O'Brien for Judge of the Court of Appeals by both parties. This was as it should have en. The judge who had written th opinion declaring the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law unconstitutional, and who voted to declare unconstitutional who voted to declare the blight Hour Law, has certainly earned the manimous endorsement of the Republican and Democratic parties. But, the heart of every thinking workingman must be filled with sorrow and the state of the stat indignation when millions of working men vote to continue such judge in of fice. The capitalists, emboldened by the servility of the working class, row off all disguises of "constitu-nal rights" and "individual liber tional rights" and "individual liber-ties" with which they were wont to cover their brutality. In Colorado they are stamping out all right of citizen-ship. They are outlawing everywhere the labor organizations, through politi-cal or economical means. The "open there" has become a rubbing over for all shop" has become a rallying cry for all exploiters, and in the face of this arro-gance the trade unions alone stand ss. So long as the workingmen continue to entrust the powers of gov-ernment to their enemies, they can exect to win no lasting concessions from them. Only by wresting the govern-ment from the control of the capitalist class can they better their condition and achieve their own emancipa

### AGITATION.

We again suggest that the state be divided into agitation districts, each district to contain several counties; the within the agitation district to send delegates to a District Agitation Committee. Any organization in sym-pathy with the aims of the Social Democratic Party may send delegates to this Committee. This Committee shall exist only for campaign purpose and meet only during the campaign. It shall occupy itself exclusively with propaganda and have nothing to do with the nomination of candidates or other party work. Such agitation dis-tricts exist in New York City and they have proven successful. They secure co-operation among geographically grouped locals and afford a chance for non-affiliated but sympathetic organizations and individuals to work for the cause with a maximum of usefulness and the least chance of harm.

It will be one of the duties of the and supervise his work within its rritory. The State Committee would assign speakers to each Agitation Dis-trict for a stated period. The State nittee is engaging well known speakers to tour the State in the fall. The following speakers have given their promise to speak in New York two weeks, a month, or more: George D. Herron, John Spargo, Josh Wau-hope, Aug. Klenke, F. B. Wentworth, Chas. Ufert, John Collins. Tom Pen dergast is engaged to tour the north-ern counties for three or four months, beginning July 1.

## LITERATURE.

It is the opinion of the State Con littee that our literature must be more of a pamphlet form than of a leaded form. Besides that the contents of a pamphlet can be made, of a more diversilied character than of a leaflet, a pamphlet is more suitable for preserva-tion by whosoever gets it. The pamphpublished by the State Committee in 1902, was taken up by the comrade with great avidity. The State Com has already estimates from printers. There were complaints made that the State Committee was slow in providing literature. So it was, no ubt. But the reason was that it was in debt to all printers with whom it dealt and the printers did not treat the payer of bills, and very often held up the literature. Now the State Cou-mittee is out of debt, and the chief Cobstacle to the early printing and delivery of literature is re-

The State Committee recommend that the new State Committee be in-structed to carry on directly from the hendquarters a campaign of literature correspondence propaganda, hout the state, mainly in unorganized or weakly organized localities. We have secured, for this purpose, the eription list of the "Appeal to Rea-and "Wilshire's Magazine," and mes of many other probable syn pathizers throughout the State. FUNDS.

The State Committee issued sub

locals outside of the city of New York

The State Committee recommends tha the subscription lists be issued by the State Committee to the locals, and no other lists be issued by any local o subdivision. And of all me ed by any local on subscription lists or as donations, 40 per cent of each dollar be forwarded immediately to the State Agitation Fund.

## THE PRESS.

Neither the State Committee, nor any proprietary interest in a newspaper But an organization of comrades whose Socialist integrity and rectifude whose Socialist integrity and rectitude are beyond question, are publishing The Worker, for the sole benefit of the Social Democratic Party of New York and the Socialist Party generally. The Worker is the official organ of the So-cial Democratic Party of New York. For several reasons the State Commitee was compelled to take notice of the condition of The Worker. The State Committee must acknowledge the devotion of the comrades managing The Worker. It recommends, however, that the State Committee be empowered to negotiate with the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, so that the tive Publishing Association, so that the State Committee may have a direct representative on the Board of Man gers of The Worker, and that a spe al New York state issue of The Work

The Rochester comrades are industally collecting funds to publish a saper. The Rochester movemen as representations may warrant such undertaking, which for a long time must be a supposed to the control of the control rest heavily on a few comrades. The Rochester comrades have our warmest wishes. However, they must be warned against too hasty steps that may tax their resources.

The comrades of New York City a bending their efforts to collect a \$50,000 fund with which they intend to start fund with which they intend to start a daily English newspaper. The col-lection of the funds goes on slowly, very slowly, indeed. It is to be hoped that the New York comrades will not venture with the publication of a daily until they have good reasons to expec

an assured success. We conclude our report with an ex pression of confidence in your good work and the final triumph of the reat cause of Socialism.
NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

HENRY L. SLOBODIN,

Secretary.
At the afternoon session, on rec ommendations of the Committee or Ways and Means, reported by Comrad-Moreau, the engagement of John C. Chase by the State Committee as sec retary and organizer was endersed; it was decided that the state be divided into agitation and organization dis tricts, such districts to be composed of one or more counties, and that when ever possible such districts form dis trict agitation committees to take charge of the agitation and organiza-tion in the district; the recommenda-tion of the State Committee that during the state campaign subscription lists shall be issued only by the State Committee, and that of all moneys collected by any local on subscription lists or as donations, 40 per cent, be for warded immediately to the state agita tion fund, was concurred in; and Com rade Chase's bank system of raising funds was approved. The State Com-mittee was directed to obtain a better office for state headquarters. The rec ommendation in favor of pamphlet lit-erature was concurred in, but a recom-mendation that locals should have to procure all literature from the State Committee, except that published by locals themselves, was defeated by a substitute motion to the effect that n local or agitation district distribute any literature not bearing the name and emblem of the party in this state. The reading, amendment, and adop

tion of the state constitution was then taken up, Comrade Slobodin reporting for the Committee on Constitution. The principal change in the constitution, which caused the hottest debate of the convention, was in regard to the com position of the State Committee. As finally adopted after discussion and considerable amendment, this article provides that the State Committee shall consist of one member from each organized county and a Local Quorum composed of 4 members from New York County, 3 from Kings, one from Queens, and one from Richmond, to be elected by their respective locals, the entire State Committee to meet once a year and the Local Quorum to carry on and supervise the work of organiza-tion, agitation and campaign throughout the state, and to make regular re-ports of each of its meetings and quar-terly reports of its work, receipts and expenditures to all members of the

State Committee.

During the debate on the organiza tion of the State Committee, action on these sections was suspended in or-der to first decide whether the state headquarters should remain in New York City. It was moved to change state headquarters to Brooklyn, and, in censed at the conduct of the elements antagonistic to the present State Com-mittee, which were led by a number of the Kings County delegation. Delegate Hillquit severely attacked those elements of Kings County, denouncing their actions as being inspired by pet ty sectional feeling and claiming that their factics and methods were such as are only fit for ward heelers. Following Hillquit's speech, the nomination ters in New York. The continual antagonism between the delegates are dissatisfied with the present party administration and the delegates who support it was so great as to almost prevent the convention from attaining any greater dignity than a particularly disagreeable meeting of the local Gen-

eral Committee. At the morning session on the fol-lowing day Joel Moses was elected chairman and E. J. Squires vice-chairman. The adoption of the constitution was finished and it was decided to refer same to referendum vote by se-

## Resolutions.

Comrade Edlin reported for the Com mittee on Resolutions, and the follow adopted:

COLORADO Resolved, That we extend our sym-outhy to the miners of Colorado in their desperate and heroic fight against organized capital with all its politica hirelings of that state. We declare that the ourrageous fight waged by cap-ital in the state of Colorado is aimed not against the organized miners only but against the movement of the work ing class for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth

THE OPEN SHOP. Resolved, That we extend our sym pathy to the trades unions of this coun-try in their brave fight against the open shop. We declare that the open open shop. We declare that the open shop means a down-trodden working class, a further reduction of wages, re sulting in greater misery to an already

impoverished class.
THE DAILY CALL.

Whereas, The comrades in Greater New York are about to launch the Daily Call, which necessitates a large outlay of money and the expenditure of very much energy on the part of all our organization within a radius of several hundred miles of Greater New York, and such paper will be of inestimable value as a means of propaganda throughout the entire state, therefore he it.

Resolved, That we call upon the lo cals to help to inaugurate an organized movement of the locals and friendly labor organizations in the upper part of the state, to the support of the comrades who are pushing the plan to publish the Daily Cail.

Resolved, That we call the attention of all the Social Democratic locals in this state to do their very best to roll up a big subscription list for the Daily Call between now and September 1.

THE WORKER.

Whereas The Worker is the official

Whereas, The Worker is the official organ of the Social Democratic Party of New York state, and one of the best Socialist papers in the United States. Whereas, The Worker has long been

and is still published at a heavy deficit and is therefore in serious and immediate need of funds,

Resolved, That this convention calls

upon all locals, as well as individual party members, to see that every mem-ber subscribers to The Worker, and to at once take energetic and systematic steps to increase its circulation. A resolution in regard to the enlarge-

pent of the canals of the state way tabled, and a resolution instructing the State Committee to revoke the charters of Long Island City and Queens Coun ty and reorganize the county under one charter was declared out of order The resolution in regard to the Daily Call, as reported by the committee con-tained clauses asking Local Rochester to abandon its plan of publishing a weekly paper, which, on motion, were striken out. The trade union resolution of the national convention was endorsed. A resolution in favor of the secret ballot within the party in voting for individuals for any party office was ed down by the convention. It was de

cided to refer all resolutions adopted to referendum vote of the membership. Hillquit reported for the Committee on Platform, and the platform was re ceived with enthusiastic approval and

At the afternoon session it was voted that the Arm and Torch be continued as the official emblem and the conven-tion then proceeded to nominate a full state ticket.

For Governor, Algernon Lee of New York, Chas. L. Furman of Brooklyn, E. J. Squires of Chautauqua County, and Thomas Pendergast of Watertown, were nominated. Furman declined and Squires withdrew his name during the roll-call. Lee was nominated by Butscher and Pendergast by Boudin On roll-call the vote stood: Pendergast 34; Lee, 13. The division was as fol lows: For Pendergast—Arland, Hunt, Merrill, Fitton, Timerman, Bach, Moses, Henderson, Pendergast, Wegener, Schramm, Baeder, Thomas, Edlin Cassidy, Neppel, Dunne, Fred Martiu, Boudin, Gasteiger, Bennetts, Seeck, Nugent, Furman, Atkinson, Hopkins, Marr, Well, Holzer, Lachmacher, Guntz, Droste, Woodell, Squires. For Lee-Woodruff, Schluter, Malkiel, Paulitsch, Lemon, Abrahams, Hillquit, Wolf, Siobodin, Moreau, Butscher,

Gerber, Lane. The rest of the ticket was chosen as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Chas. R. Bach of Rochester; Secretary of State, E. J. Squires; Irvand.
State, Emil Neppel of New York; Attorney General, L. A. Malkiel of New York; Comptroller, W. W. Passage of Kings; Engineer and Surveyor, S. B. Early of Buffalo: Asociate Judge of the Court of Appeals, Wm. Nugent of

Charles H. Matchett, Alexander Jones, Herman Schluter, Geo. D. Her-ron, Eichholtz, and Arthur F. Sim-monds were nominated as the first six of 39 presidential electors, the other

to be chosen by committee.

The following committee of five was elected to fill vacancies and perform other duties required by the election laws: Gerber, Slobodin, Hillquit, Cassidy, Furman.

The nomination of Debs and Hauford by the national convention was enthustically endorsed.

The Auditing Committee made the following report, which was accepted: "Your Auditing Committee has examined the books of the Financial Secretary and finds that books have been audited from time to time up to date by the Auditing Committee of the State Committee and found correct.

"Your Auditing Committee also finds that there is an account amounting to \$187 standing against Local Kings County which has been standing for some time. Local Kings County and Local New York disagree as to which is responsible. Your committee recommends that this account be cancelled and stricken from the books."

instructed to reorganize Locals Queen and Long Island City as one local.

The convention then adjourned amid cheers for Socialism and the national standard bearers.

### VERY IMPORTANT FOR NEW YORK SOCIALISTS.

A general party meeting of the mem bers of Local New York, to receive the report of delegates to the state and national conventions, will be held on Saturday evening, June 4, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 2.6 East Eighty-sixth street.

wing order of b recommended by the City Executiv

Committee:
1. Election of chairman. 2. Election of vice-chairman.

3. Election of secretary.
4. Report of delegates to the state convention.

5. Discussion

tional convention. 7. Discussion. 8. New busines

the door.
It is the urgent duty of every co rade to attend this meeting, in order to be well informed on party affairs and thus be enabled to act for the best in-

terests of the party within the orga-

## WAR TO THE KRIFF AGAINST

LAKE CAPTAINS' UNION CLEVELAND, O., May 20.-William CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—William Livingstone, President of the Lake Carriers. Association—the employers' organization of the shipping industry on the Great Lakes—announced to-night that this body was resolved to wage war to the knife against the Masters' and Pilots' Association, which has been on strike for some time. Now that the employers seem to have the winning hand, they have decided to put an end to the power of the union and henceforth no captain will be employed who retains his membership therein.

One of the best historical ac One of the best historical account of the general Socialist movement in the English language, though the author is not a Socialist, is Sombart's "Socialism and the Socialism Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Price, \$1.

The truest test of civilization is the census, nor the size of cities, the crops; no, but the kind of man

## HOW CAPITAL RULES AND HOW LABOR CAN WIN.

By A. M. Simons.

Let us examine some of the facts of production and aided greatly in the which are being done, and then after-advance of industry. But in so doing that are around us and see the things which are being done, and then after-wards we shall see if these are in the interest of the capitalist class or the laboring class. If we find that they are all in the interest of the capitalist class, then we shall be justified in

claiming that that class is ruling.

First about the government. The one thing which all the governments of to-day insist upon is the right of private property. It is to secure this right of men to own the things which other men must use or die if they cannot use that our laws are enacted, our courts chinery of government kept in motion If you do not believe this, just look over the proceedings and actions of any of these branches of government and see for yourself.

The laborers, however, have nothing but their labor power, and hence are not interested in the protection of private property. It might be said that they own their labor power, but, if so, there are few laws to protect it. When the machine or the trust renders it valueless, there are no laws to protect it, and no one compensates its owner. When he tries to raise its value owner. When he tries to raise its value by withholding it from the market by a strike, he finds that all the laws courts, police, armies, etc., are used to destroy his "private property." So we must conclude on this point that most of the laws are in the interest of the

capitalist class.

But there are other means of ruling society than through the direct making of laws. In fact, we are constantly told that the laborers, being in a majority, can make any kind of laws they please. And this is perfectly true, and the reason why this is written is to help them to find out how to make laws in their own interests, and not in those of the capitalists.

Let us now see if we can find the way in which the laborers are made to make laws so against their own interest as these appear to be. If we look close we shall see that the real foundation is laid in the fact that the lab-orer's mind is ruled first, and through this he is led to rule himself for the benefit of his masters.

Because the capitalist class control all the wealth of society, they are able to say what kind of things shall be preduced. This does not include what shall be produced in the mines and factories alone. They can also say what kind of books should be written, what kind of pictures shall be painted, etc., etc. They can do this because of the fact, which we noticed, that things are now made to sell, and the existence of the producer depends upon his being able to sell his goods. But in literature and art the market consists very large-ly of those whose interests and ideas

are with the capitalists.

They will not buy anything that does not please them and so the artist, the author, the speaker and the editor must say the things that are in the interest of the ruling class. Thus it is that our books have largely been written to tell how wrong it is to do anything that affects the right of private property, and how great and strong and good these rulers are. They tell the laborers to be honest, and industrious, and saving, and hold out before them as the greatest possible re-ward the can hope to have, the chance of becoming rich. The cut of the clothing, the manners and customs of all kinds are fixed by the rich. The artists paint only the things which tell the same story. The lectures upon the platform repeat the same lessons The preachers in the pulpit declare that the teachings of religion are all of the kind that please the ruling class and tend to keep them in power. The newspapers publish only those things which make their papers sell and

please advertisers. All these things taken together build up a custom and a state of society in which everything that strengthens the rule of the capitalists is called right and good and everything that is against that rule is bad and wrong. Of course no one wants to be bad or wick-ed and so every one does the things that the capitalist class want theu to do, and very few of them ever stop to ask whether it is not possible that there is something wrong with the the workers are forced to submit. The

whole idea of right and wrong. whose near or right and wrong.

Standard Oil and the Tobacco and
The result is that from boyhood to Steel trusts have recently given some ld age the laborer's mind is filled with examples of these very principles. just the kind of ideas the capitalist class wish him to think. Everywhere In day school and Sunday school, in books, pictures, and newspapers, from press, pulpit and lecture platform his every means of information are con-trolled by those whose interest it is that he shall learn nothing regarding his own real welfare. Is it any wonder that he has voted and that a great majority of his class still vote, as the cap-italists wish them to vote?

It was particularly easy at the beginning of the contest between the land-lords and the capitalists to get him to fight the capitalists' battles because as a body against those who oppress he had long been himself struggling against the landlords. So now he thought that he was still fighting for if, not seeing the great change that had come over industry. For while the free laborers of the old free cities were battling for the right to produce goods that were to be their own, the modern laborer is fighting

that he may produce goods that be-lond to the capitalists.

Society advanced from feudalism in-to capitalism through the class struggle between the capitalist and the landgie between the capitalist and the land-lord, in which the laborer fought the battles of the capitalist. Now the lab-orer is beginning to see that he has interests that are opposed to those of the capitalist and he is just entering upon another great class struggle which must end in the overthrow of capitalism and the coming of Socialcapitalism and the coming of Social-sm. We shall next take a look at the ism. We shall next take a look at the parties to this last great class strug-gle and see what are the ways in which it will be fought, the character of the opposing forces, and the final outcome of the battle.

when the capitalist class first began in the capitalist class first began in the treat really organized and directed industry. The owners of the reat factories were the ones who athered the laborars together and intilled them in working co-operatively.

they were not acting as capitalists but as laborers. The fact that sometimes the same men did the work of both classes did not do away with the fact of separate classes or with the fact

that the capitalist was, as such, doing no useful work. Little by little smaller firms were forced to go out of business because the larger ones could produce cheaper. The income from these great plants was so large that the owners no longer needed to act as their own overseers and superintendents. So they chose from among the laborers the brightest and sharpest men and set them to work to control and organize their fel-

stockholders in a corporation do not need to know anything about the busi-ness in which they hold shares and never have anything to say about its actual management save indirectly and at long intervals, and only then If they have a majority of the shares. Then the trust comes and its stock-holders often do not even know where the plants are located in which their wealth is produced, and not infrequent iy they are paid on condition that some

nill stands idle.
Thus at the same time that the workers have been trained and organized to carry on industry by themselves, the capitalist class have become a class of owners pure and simple. They have nothing to do with the production of goods. But they still take nearly all the product created by the laborer. They can do this because of the laws have deceived the laborers into

naking for them.

There are signs that the laborers are beginning to think about changing these laws. They have long been trained to think that things must be right as they are and that change would be wrong or impossible. But every day that passes is showing them that this position is not correct. Their very work is making them think.

When the machines were first used the laborers were an ignorant mob, who had not yet learned to work together. But their work was training them to act together. Their sufferings soon taught them to rebel together. At first they joined in trades unio and for a long time there was a hard fight to get the fight to have such unions. The capitalists did all they could to stop them and imprisoned and

tortured those who dared to unite in their own interest. But by taking ad-vantage of the fight which was still kept up between the old landlords and the capitalists the laborers at last got The right to organize.

Then they were able to struggle as a body for the wages the capitalists

should pay them. In this way the few laborers who were inside the unions were able to get a little better terms. Although, at no time were there more than a very small percentage of all the workers able to get into the unions, still it was there that they learned how to fight as they worked, unitedly, Here the first beginning of the great lesson was taught them that the great body of producing workers had different interests from the small, powerful body of owning capitalists.

"As more and more perfect machines were made there became less differ-ence between trades. The shoemaker, the weaver, the blacksmith, ceased to exist as tradesmen and all became ma-chine-tenders. Men could easily go from one trade to another, and unskilled men and even women and children could work at many trades. So it became harder for the union to pro-tect its membership and keep their

But the trust has brought in other changes that are still harder to guard against. The reason why strikes could be won was that the employer struck against always feared that his com-petitors would get his trade if his mill stood idle. But with the trust there are no competitors, and if the employees strike the public must wait for the product until they are ready to go to work again. Finally, unless the strike is universal, it can shift its work around among its different plants and Standard Oil and the Tobacco and

that something different from the trade union must be employed if we will fight the battles of the whole laboring class. For the trade divisions the union will always prove the best weapon with which to secure a few more pen-nies from the individual employer, but it has no answer to the problem of how to save the laborer from his slav ery to his tools. It will never get the

The laborer must find a weapon that him. He must seek a battle groun where numbers count against wealth, and where men, not millions, rule. That battle ground is found at the

polls, that weapon is the ballot.

The capitalists have given up all connection with industry. They have turned all the work, whether with hand or brain, over to wage slaves who have been drilled, organized, trained to work as solid disciplined bodies in the production of goods. Let them carry this same principle into the political

Let the laborers organize as one solid ers. With their overwhelming num bers they can easily make themselve the ruling class in place of the idler who have so long governed society a

every point.

When they have done this then they can organize industry in the interest of the workers, not the idlers. They can then say to every one, including the former owners, "Come and us these instruments of production and

mon since they must be used in com-mon. We will make the ownership fit the users, not the non-users. Just as when each producer worked individ-ually, the tools were owned by the in-dividuals, so now that the tools are used collectively they must be owned collectively so that there will be no di-vision of product between the workers. collectively so that there will be no di-vision of product between the workers and the owners, because all will be workers and all will be owners. Goods will no longer be sold for profit, but will be distributed among

those who make them for use, and so there can never be any overproduction so long as there is an unfilled want and when all wants are filled there will be no suffering. Any one who wishes to work can use the tools which he owns in common with every one else and be sure that he will get what he produces When a new machine is invented that saves labor it will not mean that a few must work for long hours while s great number starve for lack of an opportunity to sell themselves. Instead each new invention will mean that all those who have been doing the work that it will do will work shorter hours

leisure, education and amusement.
Only the best machines, located in the best places, will be used and noth-ing will be wasted in running more plants than are needed or in trying to ell goods. So we can produce many many times what we are producing to

The soldiers, and policemen, and lawyers, with the drummers, the sign-painters and bill-stickers, will be given a chance to do something that will help to make people warm, and well, and happy, instead of being forced to do things that do nobody any good. All this will mean that it will be easy to make so many things that all can live in pleasant homes with all that they need to eat and drink and wear and have most of their time to think of other things than their merely animal

wants.

There can be no city slums, no crises no strikes, no lockouts, no unemployed, no beggars, no charity, no starving, no ringing slaves, no idle masters.

Laborers, these things are for you to

do. No one else can do them. No one else should do them. No one else has o much to gain from them. Your class is the class that to-day has the skill and training to operate industry, you have the common interests upon which to build a firm society, and you alone have the numbers with which to gain the victory at the polls,-From "The Man under the Machine." No. 8 of the Pocket Library of Socialism, published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, Ill.

## CONNECTICUT STATE CONVENTION.

Goorge A. Sweetland and J. Henry Hill Nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

WATERBURY, Conn., May 31 .-The state convention of the Socialist Party of Connecticut was he'd in Bow-ditch Hall, Meadow street, yesterday, being called to order at 10 a. m. Will-iam Schleidge of Rockville was elected chairman and Edward Perkins Clarke

of Mystic secretary.

George A. Sweetland of Bristol, delegate at large, A. B. Cornelius of New Haven and Jasper MacLevy of Bridgeport were elected as Committee on Credentials. They reported delegates representing New Haven, Bridgeport, Putmun, Rockville, Waterbury, Mystic Hartford, Naugatuck and other places. Ernest D. Hull of Naugatuck, H. J. Horsefield of Bridgeport and George A.

Sweetland of Bristoi were elected a committee to draft and submit a state platform. Their report embodied the principles that, as labor creates all wealth, it is entitled to capital and all other means of production. That the only method whereby the working class can free itself from its present slavery to the employing class is through political action entirely inde-pendent of the two old parties. That Socialism calls on workingmen to use every opportunity afforded by trades unions in furtherance of improved eco-nomic conditions, but that their only

Cornellus F. Wood of Hartford were elected Committee on Constitution. Several changes were made in the constitution.

The Committee on Resolutions reported calling upon party members to subscribe to the new Socialist daily,

The savage hunters brought in bufthe Daily Call, to be established in New York in September.
Nominations were made as follows:
For Governor, George A. Sweetland.

Bristol; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Henry Hill, Mystic; Treasurer, B. F. Aheari New Haven; Secretary of State, W. E. White, New Haven; Comptroller, Cor-nelius D. Woods, Hartford; Congressman-at-large, Charles T. Peach, Dan-For Presidential electors: Sherida

Morse of Hartford, Cornelius Mahoney New Haven; Anton Frank, New Haven; Henry J. Horsefield, Bridge-port; B. W. Sheldon, Putnam; Ernest D. Hull, Naugatuck. The report of State Secretary White

showed an increase in membership of nearly 300 per cent, since the last convention, told of the constant work of agitation and organization throughout the state, and of places where well attended weekly meetings were held. An attempt to change the state head quarters from their present location a New Haven failed after a lengthy dis

cussion. A. B. Cornelius and Corneliu Mahoney, both of New Haven, wer elected state secretary and treasurer espectively. The action of the Brotherhood of Lo comotive Firemen in recently tender-ing a wine supper to President Mellen of the Consolidated, was severely criti-cized as being treason to their own eco-

## BIG CHIEF WANT-A-HEAP.

The great chief, Want-a-Heap, had studied the white man's ways. Then he went back to his tribes and said: "We will hunt the buffalo together

"We will nunt the buffalo together;
"I'll be the boss."

Ten braves went with him. They tilled a buffalo, ate it and had some eft. What was left was their labor surplus. They killed more buffalo and ate more, but still the surplus rew. At the end of a week the sur-

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Offer No. 6.

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 Lissagaray-History of the Commune,
 Marx-Revolution and Counter Revolution: Germany in 1848.
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 Rogers-Work and Wages,
 Schäfde-Quintessence of Socialism,
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tific.

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5. Ladoff—The Passing of Capitalism.

6. Lebkneche-Biographical Memoirs of Karl Marx.

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Manifesto. Simons—The American Farmer. Vanderveide—Collectivism and Indus-trial Evolution. Or a complete set of the Kerr Pocket Library of 40 booklets.

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subscriptions of the series of

Party locals and Socialist clubs that maintain reading rooms, as well as the reading circles that are beling formed in many places, should especially take advantage of this offer. A local club, or creds with twenty members, if each will get but TWO VOLUMES A WEEK, without cast and with advantage to all the members. The only condition is that if the premiums are to go to an organization, all the sales scriptions gathered by the members shall be sent in through the literature agent or secretary, to avoid confusion.

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7. Lassalle—Open Letters.

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plus over and above their support was I OUR PARTY NAME so large they could hardly lug it to

Heap: "It's all mine."
"How? How?" cried the braves. "It's the white man's way," said Want-a-Heap. "I'm the boss, and the boss always takes all that is left after

Nothing could convince these uncul-

At the end of the week he had a large supply on hand, and they had no

"How? How?" cried the braves,

"We have no money!" "Go to work and get money!" "When my meat is sold!"

"Buffalo all mine. No kill them till I say. There is an over-production. I have a surplus—all the same as white

ble among the white men.' The braves held another pow-wow Then they came back and said to

man."
Then they held a great feast on the surplus their labor had created.
When the big chiefs at the head of the white man's government heard of this they concluded that the only good Indian was a dead Indian.
Several regiments of soldiers were hurried to the scene. Soon the Indians were all "good" and the big paleface firm of Grab & Keep came into possession of that part of the globe.—Danville (III.) Free Citizen.

Address.....

his brothers have enteu."
"But what is left is all?" yelled the "We have nothing if you take others. it. We can't rest if you take it. We must always go and give, and have no

radical and satisfactory relief will tryated beings. Want-a-Heap was sad. He went back to the pale-face to get A. B. Cornelius of New Haven, Irving G. Chatfield of Waterbury and the tribe he said:

"Now start right Try again, Call the land and the buffalo mine. I'll hire you, pay you wages; give you five cents a pound for meat; then I sell it

falo: sold it to Want-a-Heap for five cents a pound and bought it back for

"You needn't bring in any more till sell this," he said.

"I have enough; I lay you off. "But we want meat." "Buy my meat."

The braves held a pow wow. "We will go and kill buffalo for our selves," they decided. "No! No! No!" cried Want-a-Heap.

"What do the other white men do?" asked the braves.
"Some beg, some steal, some fight, some put others in jail and watch 'en boom—prosperity— until the surplus again. Too much always makes trou-

Want-a-Heap:

"White man's way is good for whit man, Indian way good for Indian; if you no like it, go live with the white man."

IN MINNESOTA MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 30.-By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state an opinion has been handed down to the effect that the Socialist Party of Minnesota has no right to the use of the word Socialist on the official ballot. The decision was the result of a contest in the city election at St. Paul held May 3. In order that the comrades everywhere in the state may become familiar with the situation, we will give a short history of our strug

gle to maintain our right as a political There is a law in this state to the effect that no political party can take the name or part of the name of another previously existing party, but previous to the last session of the state-legislature, there was no law and the statelegislature there was no law defining what a political party was in the eye

of the law. The last session of the legislature however, passed a law which specifi cally states that a political party shall be recognized as such if it has polled over 1 per cent. of the total vote at the last general election. At the state election of 1902 our party polled over 3 per cent, of the total vote for the 3 per cent. of the total vote for the highest candidate, but notwithstanding this fact the Supreme Court ruled against us in the St. Paul case, basing its decision on the claim that we were not legally on the ballot in the election of 1902.

While this decision only refers to the local election in St. Paul, it will no doubt be used as a precedent for further decisions should the matter be brought up for litigation again.

It is therefore necessary that the party proceed at once to select a new name with which to enter the campaign of 1904. The selection of this name has been left to the reference vote of the party membership, and the name so adopted will be the party designation on the official ballot.

This will make it incumbent upon all he party membership and the comrades everywhere to do all in their power to acquaint the people with the

situation.

The name decided upon will be thoroughly advertised in the press as soon as the votes have been received after June 15.

While this state of affairs is some

what unfortunate still we may feel confident that it will onty be ter ary and that after the presidential election w will have a clear field. All the surrades of this state can

at this time advise all parties who have any intention of voting the So-cialist ticket to cast their vote for Eugene V. Debs for Presidential candidate, and J. E. Nash for Governor. didate, and J. E. Nash for Governor, no matter what party designation their names appear under on the ballot, and every vote so cast will be a vote for Socialism, for the Socialist Party of Minneapolls, for the Socialist Party of America, and for the Socialist Party of the world.