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PRICE 2 CENTS.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 11.

OUR DECAYING SOCIAL SYSTEM.

A Clerical Dirge for Capitalism.

Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly Draws Vivid Picture of the Rottenness of Modern Society and Prescribes Futile Religious Remedies to Preserve a Dying Economic Sys-

It is not often that the outpourings of the pulpit are given space in a So cialist journal, but the following indictment of modern society which forms the address of Rev. Dr. Coyle, the retiring moderator at the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, is certainly well worth reprinting, says the Erie "People."

Note the well defined fear of the oncoming social revolution which the speaker warns his hearers against; the growth of Socialism in Europe and direct recognition of the tremendous this country; the utter inability to per-ceive the economic base underneath every charge brought forward; the contradictory expressions which rep-resent what the speaker calls "Chris-tianity" as advancing and receding at one and the same time; the old and oft repeated though futile remedy that the pulpit has always advecated, of bringing "the cross to the factory" and conveiling the workingmen "to hear compelling the workingmen "to hear the story of the Crucified;" the general admission that runs through the entire dismal wall that the churches are to be regarded as the sheet anchor of capitalist exploitation and the per petuating of present economic condi-tions; and the curious blindness that prevents the perception that it is a social system that is going to pieces, as no longer compatible with human ogress, which accounts for the drift-g from creeds and beliefs inextricably bound up with capitalism.

But let us hearken to the swan song of the prophet as unconsciously be sings the dirge of a dying system:

Fear of the Workers.

"Few things are more in evidence at nt time than the unrest of the masses. Their discontent increases. Their complaints grow louder and Strikes multiply. The gulf between capital and labor widens, and, unless some solution is found, it is not pleasant to think what the outcome is likely to be. Nothing on the horizon at this hour is more significant than the rising power of the people. The era of the common man has come. Democracy is shaking thrones and compelling attention everywhere. The age-long mutterings of the masses have found a voice. They are speak-ing, and both church and state are deaf if they do not hear. This is not ething to lament, but something to thank God for, serious as it is. The disquietude of the laboring millions nes from what our mothers used to call 'growing pains;' but growth, while full of promise, is full of peril. The French Revolution was a growth. It came from the swelling of life-a life that shattered feudalism, and overturned the throne, and broke in pieces old tyrannies and old institutionalisms old tyrannies and old institutionalisms, and brought clouds and darkness and revolution with it as well as light. Our masses to-day are pushing to the front and in the push they are not stopping bowed aside, or what industries suffer or what establishments go down. Of all the sovereigns on earth, I know of none more to be feared than King

Spiritual Chloroform Prescribed.

"It has been truly said by one of the most gifted men of this generation, that Demos was on the box seat and the master has to be taken where the driver pleases. Unless this newlyrisen king is restrained and mollifie onable by some holy that he will become the most tyrannical, the most cruel of all oppressors.

Already he scruples not to use the torch and knife and dynamite, to burn, to assassinate to carry out his pur poses, and, having got a taste of pow dreadful to think of the

The Spectre of Socialism.

"Nothing in Europe in the last de ende has been more noteworthy than the growth of Socialism. It has come to a be a tremendous force, and as it grows religion declines. In this country, also, the growth of Socialism i rapid enough to awaken apprehensio in the minds of all thoughtful people.

Drift from Churches.

"Now, the distressing thing about it all is that the drift of the masses is steadily away from organized Chrissteadly away from organized chris-tianty. I longer content to let the church they are attacking it, and reviling it, and stirring up hatred against it. They regard it, not as their friend, but as their enemy. They plain that it takes sides with the against the poor, with those who are up against those who are down. They plain that in all their struggle for a larger, fuller, and more tolerable life, they have received no help from the church; and hence their attitude has become one of bitterness and hos tility. How to conciliate these mass how to take away their soreness and bring about a better understanding is one of the hardest and most important problems confronting the church.

ext to this, one can but note th drift of the people in a general way from lofty ideals. It is something that should give us pause when conservative journals and conservative public men are constrained to characterise this as an 'age of graft.' Warnings have recently sounded out from both

pulpit and bench against the money madness of our times.

"These are not the words of hotheaded alarmists, but of men who headed alarmists, but of men who is the words by officialism and by con-

madness of our times.

"These are not the words of hotheaded alarmists, but of men who have eyes to see and brains to think. Our ideals of honesty have gone down. The scramble for wealth has become a menace to our institutions and our liberties. Only let us have quick gains
and fat dividends, and not be too
squeamish about fine scruples. Corner the market, water the stock, pocket the bribe, pinch, squeeze, flich from
the green and gullible, take any road
to the land of riches—only get there.
So the Puritan conscience, which put
rock foundations under this republic,
is gone, or going, and in its place has
come the canker of fraud and knavishness. Extravagant notions of life, inmenace to our institutions and our lib ness. Extravagant notions of life, intemperate thirst for amusement, incl dinate hunger for show and parade, are driving the people to all sorts of juggling and sharp practices to get

Shallowness and Frivolity.

"A part of the drift is the fading broad at the expense of depth. There is no end of froth talk in rallies and conventions and union meetings to ed lightly or skipped altogether, for the people must be entertained. Too often the most popular platform speaker is the one who has the largest fund of stories and is most skillful in the use of the rattle. The soiled and wornout books in all of our public libraries are those that are stuffed with trash. The demand for works that foam and effervesce, that abound in exciting situations, that overflow with gush and doubtful morals, together with the grinning cartoon, the spicery of the stage and the yellow journal, indicate the drift.

No " Respectable " Sinners. "Linked to this is the vanishing

over and condoned. There are no sinners any longer, and especially in the high places of respectability. If there are any lost people they are down in the slums. The Ten Commandments are not supposed to apply anywhere above the submergedd tenth. Our ideals of the home have gone down horror of it as an unclean and loathsome thing, but as between a system that permits a man to have three or four ex-wives, or a woman to have three or four ex-husbands, and a system that permits a man to have his plural wives all at once, there is very little to choose. I am not sure but that the odds are on the side of the Mormon. If this social scourge of down upon us as a people the curse of Almighty God. You see this lowering of ideals as to the home in another direction. I trust it will not seem out of place to speak of it in a General As-sembly. Wives are taking the place of mothers. Childless firesides are being substituted for family circles. The flat and the apartment house and the club, together with certain social and prudential considerations, are robbing our married women of maternal instincts and ambitions. It is the the baby that we hear nowadays. One of the greatest needs of our modern life is mothers.

"Such is the drift of the times, that about the only thing that can rouse the people to a white heat now is something that has to do with gain or money and material aggrandizement.

"Reverence" on the Toboggan,

"Our ideals of reverence have gon "Our ideals of reverence have gone down. It is awful the liberty we take with things consecrated and venerated for ages. We laugh at everything. No position, no office, no calling, no relation in life escapes our satire. Nothing is sacred. The family, the court, the church, the highest and belief things are made spect of hollest things, are made sport of Whether it be a wedding or a funeral, whether it be a wedding or a runeral, an ordination or a tragedy, a birth or a baptism, we find something to grow funny over. It is the cartoon age to which we have come. With our light and jaunty air, with our filppant to them. Iniquity abounds. Crime handling of things sacred, with our universal irreverence, we are sowing the wind and we shalll reap the whirling and levitation, will soon run to the devil. A tree cannot stand without roots. It must grip the solid and sub-stantial if it is to resist the storm and keep its branches in the sky. So pre-cisely with men and nations. If they are not rooted in profound reverence for things good and high and holy, they must go down.

"With this fading out of conviction and this lowering of ideals, it is little wonder that indifference to religion should be so pervading and immova-ble. The world has no monopoly of it. The vast majority stay away from tile to Christianity, but because they have ceased to have any interest in it. This marvelous unconcern is the hardest of all things to deal with. And if indifference on the outside is so dis couraging, what shall be said of the indifference within the church itself?

Drugged by Wealth.

"Fer, the most part the church ap-pears to be losing, in luxurious living and in barrack room enjoyments, the spirit of the old heroisms that made history. Certainly one looks in vain for any general enthusiasm. There is no heat, no fire, no passion, nothing but the shimmer of a light that chills.

Intellectual coldbloodedness is the force, and under its opiate effects the people are dozing down to death.

"Add to all this a decided drift toward externalism and you have a catalogue of conditions that is well-nich smalling. From the outside in catalogue of conditions that is wellnigh appailing. From the outside in,
rather than from the inside out, is the
tendency of the times. Vice is dealt
with by a policy of repression rather
than by moral education. The appeal
is to law a good deal more than to
conscience. Reformation is substi-

gresses and conventions.

"The Gospel" as a Specific.

"Now, I have not touched upon these drifts to depress ad dishearten. God forbid. This is not a dirge or a Jere-miad. I am beating a charge. We have the same cross and the same gospel with which the early apostles over-came the world. The Christ that pano-plied them and gave them victory can do the same thing for us. The tim are ripe for a revival such as has rare ly been witnessed in the history of the church. The world is growing weary of its follies. Thousands are getting tired of a mere yard-stick and market place and amusement-seeking kind of place and amusement-seeking kind of a life and are hungering for the bread which cometh down from heaven Only let the right word be spoken in the right way and with the right spirit, and the people will respond.

Getting After the Projetaire.

"It seems perfectly clear that son thing more must be done than has yet been attempted, to reach the masses. Whatever we may say about the sores of Lazarus, they are there, and unless an antidote is found, may bring terror, destruction and death.

"For this soreness of Lazarus, Dives has no remedy. Political economy has none. Socialism has none. There are nostrums enough, but nothing that will heal. If Lazarus is to be saved from his poison, if he is to rise to the level of the manhood that is his birthright, he must have the gospel preached to him in sympathy and love. The only remedy is the gospel. Take the cross to the men of shop and mill and mine and factory. By tent work, by open-air meetings, by gatherings in down town halls, by the great-hearted inventiveness of a divine philanthropy -in some way or other, we must ge ont into the highways and hedges, out into the streets and lanes of the city, out to these struggling brother-men of ours, and by a kindness that is patient, compel them to hear the story of the crucified.

"Semething Must Be Done."

"Then it is no less clear that some-thing must be done to tone up the moral sense of the people in general. A restoration of ethical ideals is im-

"Certainly our work for young pe ple in the church and our standards o Sunday school teaching should be greatly improved. Above all, there should be a decided solvival of religion in the home. A rebuilding of family altars, a restoration of the priesthood of the fireside, more prayer and more Christian instruction in the nursery we must have these if conscience is to be elevated and enthroned in the liver of the people.

"So the prevalent indifference and the shocking irreverence and the ten dency to rest in externalism. These conditions, which I have touched upon rise up before us like mountain barri ers. Sometimes in our human weak ness we look upon them and are discouraged. What is needed is a heaven thorough-going, unremitting

"But to do all these things are about for great leadership. In the strenuous, driving, intense life these times the mediocre must go to the rear. Business, literature, politics, the professions, none of these will have him. The days are too eager. Everything is heated, molten. The earth trembles beneath the fect of a thousand energies. Along every line the call is for ability, for men not only who can think and plan, but who can

"I have spoken in no pessimisti nave spoken in no pessimistic mood. The Lord's army is not sounding a retreat. The forces of Zion have no notion of striking their colors. The tides of goodness are rising. This is God's world and God will have it. stalks through the land. Mobocracy mocks at justice. Irreverence grins in the face of God. Mammon grinds Shylock demands his pound of flesh Lust invades the sanctuaries of virtue This is certainly no time for an easy going optimism to rest upon its oar and say, 'All is well.'

"Far less is it a time for creaking doubt and pessimistic fear. Truth is overcoming error. Virtue is outrun-ning vice, light is spreading and Christianity is in the ascendant."

FOR LECTURE COMMITTEES

IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY the use of committees in New York he vicinity in getting lecturers su-ers we print the following list, which no pretension, of course, to comdeness: Mrs. Eisa-140 W. Hundred and Barker, New York. Boudin, L. B. 320 Broadway, New York, Boudin, L. B. 320 Broadway, New York, Burrowes, Feter E. 622 Chestnut street, dington, J. G. Fish-515 Decatur street, Cark. Dr. G. Fish-515 Decatur street, iyn.

ne. Miss Johanna—453 E. Hundred
venteenth street, New York.

bs. Charles—clo "Wilshire's Maga125 E. Twenty-third street, New due," 125 E. 1886. York. Edilm, William—3 Butgers street, New Edilm, William—3 Butgers street, New baum, B.-122 Rocksway avenue flyn. 18er, Mrs. Bertha M.—803 Unios t., Brooklyn. 18t, J. C.—160 Bieecker street, New ork Furman, Dr. Charles L.—121 Schermer orn street, Brooklyn, Henford, Ben—781 Marcy avenue, Brook erron, George D.-59 W. Forty-fifth ct, New York. liquit, Morris-320 Broadway, New ns. Henry R.-622 Chestnut street, on, N. J. k-29 Reservoir avenue Frederick—15, N. J. 15, N. J. Sernon—184 William street, New

NEW YORK, JUNE 12, 1904. DEBS' SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Socialist Candidate for President Sounds the Call to

The Socialist Party Is the Only One That Stands for Liberty and Progress and Now is the Critical Moment in Its: Great Task.

In the councils of the Socialist Party, the collective will is supreme. Person-ally, I could have wished to remain in the ranks, to make my record, humble though it might be, fighting unnamed and unhonored side by side with my. comrades. I accept your nomination, not because in the Socialist movement no comrade can be honored except as he honors himself by his fidelity to the movement. I accept your nomination, because of the duty, it imposes. I cannot but wish that I may, in a reasonable measure, meet your expecta tion; that I may prove myself fit and worthy to bear aloft in the coming strife the banner of the working class; that by my utterances and by my con duct, not in an individual capacity, but as your representative, I may prove myself worthy to bear the stand-ard of the only party-that proposes to emancipate my class from the thral-

It is my honor to stand in the pres ence of a very historic convention, and I would that Karl Marx might be here to-day; I would that Lassalle and Engels, the men who, long before the movement had its present standing, wrought and sacrificed to make it pos-sible for me to stand in this magnincent present. I wish it were possible for them to share in the glories of this occasion. We are on the eve of battle to-day. We are ready for the contest. We are eager for the fray. We depart from here with the endors ment of a convention, that shall chal-lenge undisputed the approval of the working class of the world. The platworking class of the world. The plat-form upon which we stand is the first American utterance upon the subject of International Socialism. Hitherto we have repeated, we have relicrated, we have followed. For the first time in the history of the American move-ment we have realized the American expression of that movement. There is not a line, not a word in that plat-form which is not revolutionary which form which is not a word in that plat-form which is not revolutionary, which is not clear, which does not state pre-cisely and properly the position of the American movement. We leave this convention standing on this platform, to throw down the gauntlet to the capitalist enemy, to challenge the capitalist oppressor, to do battle for the perpetuation of a system that keeps in chains those in whose name we meet

There is a Republican party, the dominant capitalist party of this time, the party that has its representatives in the White House; the party that dominates both branches of the congress; the party that controls the su preme court; the party that absolute ly controls the press; the party that gives inspiration to the subsidized pulpit: the party that controls every force of government; the party that is ab-solutely in power in every department solutely in power in every department of our activity. And as a necessary result we find that corruption is ram-pant; that the congress of the United States dare not respond to the de-mands of the people to open the sources of corruption from which the lava streams flow down the mountain sides; that they adjourn long before the hour struck for adjournment in orthe hour struck for adjournment in or der that they might postpone the in-

There is a Democratic party-aparty that has not stock enough left to proclaim its own bankruptcy; an expiring party that stands upon the crumbling foundations of a dying class; a party that is torn by dissension; a party that cannot unite; a party that is looking backward and hoping for the resurrection of the men who gave it inspir ation a century ago; a party that is ap-pealing to the cemetery of the past; a party that is trying to vitalize itself by its ghosts, by its corpses, by those who cannot be heard in their own dewho cannot be heard in their own de-fense. Thomas Jefferson would scorn to enter a modern democratic conven-tion. He would have as little business there as Abraham Lincoln would have delegates to this convention.

The Socialist Party meets these two parties face to face. Without a sem-biance of apology, without an attempt at explanation, scorning to com-promise, it throws down the gage of battle and declares that there is but one solution of what is called the labor one solution of what is called the labo question, and that is by the complete overthrow of the capitalist system. You have honored me in the magni-You have honored me in the magni-tude of the task that you have inpos-ed upon me, far beyond the power of my weak words to express. I can sim-ply say fint obedient to your call I re-spond. Responsive to your command I am here. I shall serve you to the limit of my capacity. My controlling ambition shall be to bear the standard short where the better arrives thelical ambition shall be to oear the stangers aloft where the battle wikes thokest. I shall not hesitate as the opportunity comes to me to voice the emancipating gespel of the Socialist movement. I shall be heard in the coming campaign as often and as decidedly and as em-phatically, as revolutionary, as uncom-promisingly, as my ability my phanically, as my ability, my strength and my fidelity to the movement will allow. I invoke no aid but that which springs from the misery of my class; no power that does not spring spontaneous from the prostrate body of the workers of the world.

Above all things I realize that for the

IWe print below the eloquent address in which Eugene V. Debs accepted the presidential nomination unanimously tendered him by the national convention of the Socialist Party. In the spirit of generous enthusiasm which there prevalled let us all unite our efforts in the grand advance movement which Debs and Hanford so splendid by lead.

Comrade Chairman and Comrades:—
In the councils of the Socialist Party, the collective will is suppressed. the consciousness of its overmastering power that shall give it the control of the masters of the world. This class is just beginning to awaken from the terture of the centuries and the most hopeful sign of the times is that from the dail, the dim eye of the man who

is in this class there goes forth for the first time in history the first gleam of intelligence, the first sign of the profi-ise that he is awakening, and that he is becoming conscious of his power; and when he, through the inspiration of the Socialist movement, shall be-come completely conscious of that power, he will overthrow the capitalst system and bring the emancipation of his class.

To consecrate myself to my small part of this great work is my supreme ambition. I can hope only to do that part which is expected of me so well that my comrades, when the final ver-dict is rendered, will say, "He was not a candidate for presizent; he did not aspire to hold office; he did not try to clate his name with the passing les, but he did prove himsel worthy to be a member of the Socialist Party; he proved his right to a place in the international Socialist move ment of the world." If, when this lit tle work shall have been completed this can be said of me, my acceptance of your nomination will have been so much more completely made than I could hope to frame it in weak words that I close not with the decided ut terance, but with the wish and the hope and the ambition that when the fight has been fought, when the task you have imposed upon me has been performed so far as it lies in the power performed so far as it lies in the power of an individual to perform that task, that my accepance of the honor you have conferred upon me will have been made and that year wisdom and your judgment will have been Vindicated by the membership of the party throughout the country.

From the depths of my heart I thank

you. I thank you, and each of you, and through you I thank those you represent. I thank you not from my lips merely. I thank you from the depths of a heart that is responsive to your consideration. We shall meet again. We shall meet often, and when we meet finally we shall meet in much targer numbers to ratify the coming of Socialist Republic.

MISSOURI SOCIALIST STATE CONVENTION.

E. T. Behrens and W. L. Garver for Gov ernor and Lieutenant-Governor.

SEDALIA, Mo .- At the state cor ention of the Socialist Party of Mis vention of the Socialist Party of Mis-souri, held here on May 30, the fol-lowing full ticket was nominated: Governor—E. T. Behrens, Sedalia. Lleutenant-Govenor—W. L. Garver,

Chillicothe.
Secretary of State-Charles H. Wilkerson, Springfield. Auditor of State-Wm. H. Brandt,

State Treasurer-C. A. Richardson Kansas City.

Attorney-General—Robert Rives La Monte, Kansas City. Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner-C. C. Newman, Aurora.

Lipscomb, Liberal.

Judge of Court of Appeals, Western
District—U. S. Barnesley, Monett. Judge of Court of Appeals, Eastern District—J. E. Sentenne, Kirkwood. Presidential Electors-at-Large—Fran-Presidential Electors-at-Large—Fran-cis V. Atkins, Kansas City; George

Mellor, Jr., Liberal.

Presidential Electors in the sixteen Congressional Districts: First Con-gressional District—J. A. Hughes, Rutgressional District—J. A. Hugnes, Ruledge; Second Congressional District—Oscar S. Moore, Chillicothe; Fourth Congressional District—Dr. T. S. Irish, St. Joseph; Fifth Congressional District—John L. Stevens, Kaneas City; Síxth Congressional District—R. W. Selvidge, Warrensburg; Seventh Con-gressional District-Frank Weigal, gressional District—Frank Weigal, Springfield; Eighth Congressional District—Ex. V. 1. Phifer, California; Ninth Congressional District—E. K. Harris, O'Fallon; Tenth Congressional District—Wm. Ruesche, St. Louis; Eleventh Congressional District—Henry Schwarz, St. Louis; Twelfth Congressional District—Henry Schwarz, St. Louis; Twelfth Congressional District—Fred H. Dilno, St. Louis; Thirteenth Congressional District—J. O. Statton, Esther; Fourteenth Congressional District—Karl Knecht, Poplar Rluff; Fifteenth Congressional District—E. J. Stiles, Joplin; Sixteenth Congressional District—J. U. Lamkins, Nebo.

E. T. Behrens, the candidate for Governor, is President of the Missour State Federation of Labor and a dele-gate to the next American Federation of Labor convention. He is a forcible speaker and has a splendld grasp of

The platform adopted is practically

ing paragraph:

While we advocate independent political action by the working class, we
warn the workers that all so-called

(Continued on page 4.)

FOR THE DAILY.

Acknowledgement of Piedges Cash and

Contributions from All Over the Country for the Dally Call,

desire to inform the comrades and friends of the movement that arrangements are so far complete for an en joyable time on that date.

disposing of the tickets and insuring a large crowd at Liberty Park, Ever-green, L. I., on the Fourth of July. are requested to secure a supply of tickets at once, and see to it that their unions and party organizations only buy them, but also promise to attend prepared to enjoy themselves.

A regular meeting of the New York Call Conference was held on Thurs-day evening, May 26, President E. Wolf presiding, Emil Brown, from Local No. 44, United Upholsterers' Union of New York, was duly seated as delegate, also Karl Peter, from 30th A. D., S. D. P. A donation of \$10 was received from Manhattan Lodge No. 42. International Association of Machinists. E. Wolf and Wm. J. F. Han-nemann were elected a committee to audit the Call Booth financial report. Chas. Heyde, Will Schuler, A. Hohl, Edw. Brown, A. Lange, M. E. Browne, Emil Brown, Geo. Brown, W. Kohn, and L. Rauch were elected on the July Fourth Picnic Committee, Emil Brown was elected a member of the Advisory Board in place of E. Tyrell, resigned. A number of subscription books were taken by the delegates. The July Fourth picnic tickets were received and a number of them were taken by the delegates for their organizations.

Again the attendance of delegates at his meeting was small considering the large number of organizations represented. Every delegate is urged to at-tend the next meeting to be held on Thursday, June 9, at 64 E. Fourth treet, New York, as the work to establish the Daily Call on September 1 has reached the stage where the serv-ices of every delegates is needed in work in accordance with his or her

lyn at its last meeting decided to ap-point a committee to take charge of the sale of tickets for the Fourth of July picnic at Ridgewood. This committee will meet every Wednesday evening at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-ceum. The Union Committee will also meet every Wednesday at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Comrades de-siring picnic tickets or subscription books will be supplied on the above days, also at conference meetings. The Daily Call Conference of Brooklyn will hold its next meeting on Thurs-day. June 9, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Delegates who have filled their subscription books will please

The following sums have been rethe Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. This includes the intributions collected at the Cooper Union meeting on May 17: Cash Contributions: Punch Card No.

192, E. Dawson, Andover, Mass., \$2;

Punch Card No. 392, A. Wolf, Jersey

City, \$3; A. L. Purdy, Wellsville, 50c. Punch Card No. 222, C. Sperl, Spring field, Ill., \$3; Herman Blaustein, city, 25c.; Guenther, 65c.; Chas. Larsen, Brooklyn, 50c.; Geo. Marr, \$1; Punch Card No. 63, Chas. Peach, Daubury, Conn., \$2.50; Proletarian League Reading, Pa., \$5; Karl Hoffman, \$1 Unknown, through The Worker, List 34, Jos. Sedelmayer, Brooklyn C. R. and W. S., \$7; J. Horn, \$10; half proceers of Wilshire-White 50.43; Morris Brown, \$3; D. Michel-owsky, \$4; Maud Younger, \$5; Ernest Spranger, \$5; W. J. F. Hannemann, \$2; H. Krack, \$1; Jac. Belabesky, \$1; J. Horn, \$1; J. N. Van Duffe, \$1; L. Lichtschein, \$1; F. Holly, \$1; Ph. Aronson, \$1; M. A. Herman, \$1; Ed. Braun. \$1: S. Hoffman. \$1: Miller. \$1; F. Schlesinger, \$1; Joe Belkoff, \$1; F. Pih, \$1; R. Lowstrand, \$1; J. Paulsen. \$1; A. Friend, \$1; B. Brodsky, \$1; Chas. A. Holdereth, \$1; J. Murde ch. \$1: M. H., \$1: E. P. Clarke, \$1; H. Cantor, 50c.; O. Gloeck-ner, 50c.; Jack Felder, 50c.; E. Fuchs, 50c.; F. Samuelson, 50c.; T. Samuelson, 50c.; Geo. Miller, 50c.; B. Rosetenson, 50c.; J. Berkovitz, 25c.; H. Peters, 25c.; E. J. Lours, 25c.; Jennie Haimovitz, 25c.; Ben Wechter, 25c.; I. P., 25c.; L. Lieberman, 25c.; Chas. Larsen, 25c.; H. Wolensky, 25c.; B. Rosen, 25c.; H. Wolensky, 25c.; B. Rosen, 25c.; M. Becker, 25c.; G. Ruby, 25c.; P. Nechemkis, 25c.; L. Ginsburg, 25c.; Nevermind, 25c.; L. Ginsburg, 25c.; Nevermind, 25c.; L. Boskind, 10c.; Etty Solomon, 10c.; Blank, 10c.; Joseph Garden, 10c.; Harry Levin, 10c.; A Party Member, 10c.; 1da Stromberg, 10c.; Elsie Abramson, 10c.; M. Ph. Dyenso, 10c.; Member of Down Town Young People's Club, 10c.; B. nson, 50c.; J. Berkovitz, 25c.; H. Pé

Fourth of July Picnic to Swell the Fund.

The committee in charge of the Fourth of July picnic, county fair, cir-cos and games to be held for the pur-pose of raising funds for the Daily Call, the coming Socialist newspaper.

What is desired now is the active co operation of comrades and friends in All comrades in Greater New York

Comrades who can visit unions for the purpose of disposing of tickets are requested to inform Geo. Roewer, care "The Comrade," 11 Cooper Square, New York City, who will see that they are assigned to such work as they can are assigned to such work as they can undertake. The success of this piculc now depends on the manner in which all assist the committee in disposing of tickets. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and we shall have a success from every standpoint, so apply for tickets at once, and do your heat to dispose of all you can beyour best to dispose of all you can beween now and July Fourth.

The Daily Call Conference of Brook-

Contributions.

ceived by the Financial Secretary of

description of the infernal machine erty. Every other vote is a vote for which had been used. We were told tyranny and violence. Ezerkasky, 10c.; Wm. Smitt, 10c.; S. vensky, 10c.; H. Cole, 5c.; M. Martin, 5c.: S. Weinstein, 2c.: L. Riel, 30c.: L. k., 15c.; T. Feldman, 20c.; Unknown by Mail, 5c.; Cooper Union Meeting, \$8.33; M. H., \$1; collected at Canton, O., \$4; Ph. Hild. Portchester, \$2; John Goetz, Portchester, \$1; G. Trautman, Portchester, \$1; D. Koehler, 25c.; A. Kirschbaum, Portchester, 50c.; G. Krante, Portchester, 25c.; Fr. Taffley. Krante, Portchester, 25c.; Fr. Taffley, Portchester, 50c.; F. Boehl, Portches-ter, 25c.; L. Hopper, Portchester, 25c.; F. Denny, Portchester, 25c.; John Staneck, Portchester, 25c.; Frank Staneck, Portchester, \$1; Sam Gri-moldi, Portchester, 25c.; H. J. Mura-son, Portchester, \$25c.; H. J. Mura-bon, Portchester, \$1; W. A. Hollen-beck, Portchester, \$25c.; H. J. Moran Frank beck, Portchester, 25c.; H. L. Moran, Portchester, 25c.; Chas. Sieck. Port-chester, \$1; W. Schimiring, Portchester, 25c.; Alb. Krauter, Portcheste 25c.; A. Guenther, Portchester, 25c.; J 25c.; A. Guenner, Portchester, 25c.; S. Wels, Portchester, 25c.; F. Dans, Portchester, 50c.; H. Scholl, Portchester, \$1; F. W. Gastieger, \$1; W. Taffley 10c.; P. Krelmer, Portchester, 25c.; H. Heyes, Portchester, \$1; J. Schotz, Portchester, \$1; C. Poroth, Portchester, \$1; C. Poroth Inigl. Portchester, 50c.; J. Reiche Portchester, 25c.; L. Schulze, Por chester, \$1; F. Riehl, Portchester, \$1; P. Kotz, Portchester, 50c.; L. Koppe, Portchester, 50c.; total, \$137.68; pre-viously reported, \$3,167.69; total, \$3,-

CAPITALIST DESPOTISM HAS LED TO ANARCHY.

Latest Devolopments in Colorado Show Desperation of the Ruling Class.

Every Reason for Laying Direct Responsibility for Dynamite Outrage at Door of Citizens' Alliance - All Records of Lawless Violence Surpassed.

the Socialist Party for Vice-President of the United States, who went to the Colorado strike fields immediately after the national convention at Chicago to investigate conditions there, has returned to New York and is now engaged in writing a pamphlet on the subject. He declares that neither the miners nor any of their friends have strongly enough stated their griev-ances and the criminality of the meas-ures taken against them by the organ-ized capitalists and their political agents. The events of the past week add to the interest of this statement and, on careful examination, give added reasons for believing that the right in this great conflict is wholly on the side of the striking working-It is the intent of the capitalists and

their subsidized press to make the people believe that the union men are responsible for the dynamiting outrage committed at Findley, near Cripple Creek, last Monday, and to to preju-dice the public mind against the West-ern Federation of Miners and the labor movement in general, Anyone who will use calm judgment and "read between the lines" must come to the conclusion that the Western Federation, of all bodies concerned, is the last that could have devised or would have planned such a crime, and the action of the Executive Board in promptly denouncing the outrage, offering a reward of \$5,000 for the de-tection of the perpetrators, and calling on all members and sympathizers of the Federation to aid in the search, confirms this belief. From the very beginning of the long conflict the policy of the Western Fed-

eration has been one of peace and order and the suffering miners have shown the most admirable self-control under extreme provocation. Governor Peabody's martial law and the even worse mob law of the Citizens' Alliance have alternately been substituted for regular civil government and jus-tice. The miners have been forbidden to hold meetings and their business meetings in several cases have been broken up and their records stolen. The local press has been put under censorship and forbidden to publish the union's statements or to criticize the mine owners and the military au-thorities. Hundreds of strikers have been violently dragged from their homes, sometimes by the militia un-der the command of an Adjutant-General, who was drawing pay at the same time from the state and from the Mine Owners' Association, sometimes by mobs of business men organized under the auspices of the Citizens' Alliance. Some of these men have been imprisoned without trial-without ac cusation even—prevented from com-ununicating with their families or with counsel, and brutally insulted and beaten; others have been deported from the region without any pretense of legal process and forbidden under threat of death to return to their homes. Hardly one of the strike leaders and organizers, either in the metal mines or the coal fields, has escaped violent assault at the hands of the imported scabs or the ruffians hired for the mine owners by so-called detec-tive agencies. The courts have been set at defiance and a judge's writ of habeas corpus has been answered by the military dictator with the words: "Habeas corpus doesn't go; we'll give them post mortems instead."

The miners have had the power at any time, had they been willing to re-sort to force, to meet the militia and the mine guards in pitched battle and for numbers. But they have refrained, feeling that right was on their side and that they could afford to suffer feated piecemeal and capitalist despot much rather than to stain their hands

with unnecessary bloodshed.

A comparison of the press dispatches of June 7 with those of June 6 give us added reason for thinking that the real criminals are among those high in power and authority. On Monday in power and authority. On Monday the papers gave a definite and positive

Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of that it "consisted of a quantity of dynamite, probably 300 pounds; a loaded revolver, and a long, fine steel wire attached to the trigger. The revolver was fastened so that the pulling of the trigger would not draw it away. The wire ran from under the station platform to the cribbing of the Delmonico property, about 400 feet away, where its end was fastened to a rung of a chair. The dynamite was placed close to the muzzle of the revolver. which was discharged by pulling the wire. The ball from the revolver and the resultant concussion exploded the dynamite." On Tuesday the correspondents reported that the only ves-tige of the machine which remained was "a portion of a cheaply made British buildog revolver," which had just then been found by some boys play-ing among the ruins. It would seem that the Monday report was prepared in advance, ready to be sent as soon as the explosion should have taken

The conduct of the capitalists, and especially of the smaller business men constituting the Citizens' Alliance, since the explosion is exactly the con-duct of men taking advantage for their own infamous purpose of a crisis they had themselves prepared. A mass meeting was called and Secretary Hamlin of the Mine Owners' Association made a speech demanding lynch law and "a rope from the nearest tele-phone pole for the murderers." When, in response to his invitation—"I want to hear what the boys in the mines have got to say about this trouble"— a union miner named Hoskins raised his hand and asked to be heard, a gen-eral fusilinde began and Hoskins fell

The Citizens' Alliance then proceeded to terrorize the community. Says the New York "Times" dispatch of June 7:

"City Marshal W. J. Graham was forced to resign by the Citizens' Committee, headed by E. C. Newcomb, eashier of the First National Bank, and Charles N. Chowder was appointed as his successor by the City Council, which convened at once to confirm

"Justice of the Peace C. M. Harring-ton, said to be a union sympathizer, heard that the committee was to wait

on him, and tendered his resignation before the committee could ask him. "County Judge Albert S. Frost is out of the city, but it is said he will be asked to resign as soon as he arrives here, and so will Frank P. Mannix, County Clerk and Recorder. Both are attending the Democratic convention

in Pueblo. "It is further reported that Assistant District Attorney J. C. Cole will be compelled to relinquish his office, ALL OFFICEHOLDERS WHOSE RESIG-NATIONS HAVE BEEN DEMAND-ED HAVE FURNISHED THEM WHEN THREATENED WITH HANGING."

Such are the conditions of civil war and rampant crime which the reign of capitalism has produced in one Ameri-can state. It is idle to "cry, 'peace, peace,' when there is no peace." The causes of war are here and the conflict cannot be evaded. The workers would willingly carry on the covid-by the percental means of education and organization; but the capitalism and organization; but the capitalities,—an essentially lawless class—are determined that all resistance shall be crushed, all organization of the workers forbidden, and that profit shall rule supreme, at whatever cost. It is for the workers of New York, of Massachusetts, of Illinois and California, of the whole land from East to West to determine by their voice and action now, before it be too late, whether they shall be forced to fich, whether feated piecemeal and capitalist despotism triumph until the whole system shall break down in anarchy, or whether industrial liberty with peace and order shall be established by the organized and purposeful action of the working class.

Every vote for Debs and Hanford this year is a vote for peace and lib-

305.37; deduction for error in last report, \$1; correct total, \$3,304.37. Paid on Piedges: W. J. Hoopgood, kowhegan, Me., 25c.; H. Werson, city,

\$5; P. Werner, city, \$3; Ed. Martin city, \$1; Local 210, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, \$7; Theresa Fox, city, \$1; Otto Fricke, Theresa Fox, etty, \$1; Otto Fricke, Corona, L. L., 50c.; Leo, per H. L. Slobodin, \$50; S. Berkman, Brooklyn, \$1; Fred. Krafft, \$5; Max Geuber, 50c.; S. Molhuson, 50c.; M. G. Hopgood, Skowhegan, Me., 25c.; M. Oppenheimer, city, \$5; J. Krames, city, \$3; total, \$83; previously reported, \$3,518.45; total, \$3,601.45; add for error in last report, \$1.75; correct total, \$3,601.45 \$1.75; correct total, \$3,603.20. Recapitulation: Cash contributions,

\$187.68; paid on pledges, \$83; previous ly reported, \$15,446.13; add for er in last report, 75c.; total, \$15,667.56.

New Pledges.

Leo, per H. L. Slobodin, \$100; H. Werson, \$5; W. H. Leffingwell, \$5; previously reported, \$8,165.40; \$8,275.40.

James A. DeBell, 553 Massachusetts avenue will take subscriptions for the Daily Call in Boston. The Daily Cal will reach all New England towns the same time as all other New Y papers. The comrades ther should lose no time in subscribing TO

(Continued on page 4.)

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 194 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

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In the state of New York, on account of ertain provisions of the election laws, the ocialist Party is officially recognized under he name of Social Democratic Party, and a emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown

the so-called Secialist Labor Party-titer is a small, ring-ruled, moribund zation which bitterly opposes the unions and carries on an abusiye cam-of slander against the rea! Socialist sent, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democrati Party of New York) has passed through it second general election. Its growing powe is indicated and its speedy victory for shadowed by the great increase of its vot as shown in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS. OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN HANFORD. OF NEW YORK.

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

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CHARLES R. BACH,

OF ROCHESTER. "The enemy is desperate. You are Stand pat."

That is the greeting and counsel that Eugene V. Debs sent to the Western Federation of Miners when he heard the news of the latest capitalist out Colorado. He struck the right keynote. When the masters of industry must resort to such methods as are new being used at Cripple Creek, we may know that they are nearing the end of their rope. Let the workers continue calm and firm and brave and res clute to win all that is their right, and every crime of capitalism will but reet to the destruction of capitalism They that take the sword shall perwh by the sword."

THAT NEW PLATFORM.

We print elsewhere in this paper munications bearing on the stion of the adoption or rejection by the party membership of the new platform which was accepted and sublitted by the national convention of the party at Chleago.

We have already indicated our opin ion, that the platform as submitted should be endorsed. We do not, nev ertheless, regret the discussion which It has raised, even though we regard the adverse criticism as being, on the whole not well founded. In no other party would such a discussion be pos We can be sure that our party is in good condition, that its democ racy is a matter of fact and not of words, when a declaration of this sort. adopted with practical unanimity by st delegate body, must rui the cauntlet of severe criticism among the rank and file. Much as we wish that the new platform may be adopt ed, and by a good majority, we should much rather see it defeated than to have had it passively and unthinking-

The criticism of the platform by the Omaha comrades is the utterance of n who are studying and thinking or themselves. Quite aside from the ion immediately at issue, it is

worth reading. American history been too little studied under the ight of the Marxian philorophy. who love to repeat the old accuration that Socialism is a "for-

eign" movement might get great good

We speak of "the white light of Marxian philosophy." Let it be remembered that even white light may lead to illusions or errors of vision at first, just because it is so dazzlingly bright. Perhaps it is so in the present

We do not suppose that the comrades who drafted the new platform were really ignorant of the fact that the American Revolution of 1776, like the French Revolution of 1789, had an economic foundation, and that the eco nomic forces which brought it about were different from those which move us in the present day. We do not think they forgot that fact or closed their eyes to it. But we do not think it follows from that fact that we must regard the traditions of 1776 or those of 1789 as anathema, nor even as neg ligeable factors in the psychology of the American people—even the American wage-workers-of to-day.

It is related that Marx once said, re ferring to some of his ultra-zealous followers, "One thing I know-I am not a Marxist." Marx has shown us that all revolutionary movements, under their fine phrases and under their noble sentiments, have an economic foundation. This is as true of our movement as of any in the past. And just as we know that our phrases have a real human meaning and that our noble sentiments are genuine, so, if we think historically-if we think in true Marxian fashion-we shall not consider the "Unalienable rights" of 1776 or the "Liberty, fraternity, and equality" of 1789 as mere empty sham. Each of these movements of the past

as done its good work. We in the United States in the year 1904-be we even the most exploited of proletarians-do assuredly owe a debt to Adams and Jefferson and to Danton and Marat, as well as to Marx and Lassalle. It is our business, neither blindly to accept traditions (of 1776, of 1789, of 1848, of 1861, of 1871, or of any other period) nor dogmatically to reject any of them in toto, but to sift them and keep of them what is good for us now-that is, what is living and may be turned to the purpose of our class.

Now as against the mere flag-wor shippers and Fourth of July spouters. we have to point out that "the American people" is a people divided into warring classes, that "American liberty" is a very imperfect sort of liberty, that "American institutions" as they have come down to us no longer serve the purposes of historic progress that they once served. But we make mistake if we declare or imply that these things mean nothing to us. Even Colorado under Peabody is preferable to Russia under Nicholas, and the difference is the net result of the work of bourgeois revolutionists, such as Hampden and Milton and Cromwell and Washington and Henry and Sumner and Seward and Lincoln. These names belong to us. All that is of good in the history of the past belongs to us. We are the heirs of all those who have struggled, under whatever promptings of material interest or of class feeling, in all the ages. We fall into the same error of abstract thinking, of ideology or phraseology, as that of the reformers and opportunistsonly on the other side-if we allow ourselves to fall into such a temper that the word "American people" affects us as a red flag affects a bull or a Parry.

The Omaha declaration is well worth rending-and reading critically. But it does not, to our mind, prove the new platform to be unproletarian or unrevolutionary. So long as it is revolution ary and proletarian, it seems to us good that our platform should be also resh and interesting in style-and American. 'A. L.

We would call the attention of all our readers to the announcement, printer elsewhere in this paper, of the pamph let on the Colorado troubles which is now being prepared by Benjamin Hanford, our candidate for Vice-President This pamphlet will be of the utmost value in the work of awakening and educating our fellow workingmen and all lovers of liberty throughout the land, and it should be given the widest possible circulation from the momen of its publication. The capitalist pres is persistently and systematically misrepresenting the facts in the case and slandering our brothers in Colorado for the purpose of weakening and dividing the workers and perpetuating capitalist misrule. It is our duty to set the whole terrible truth before

In the city of Chicago, where or ganized labor boasts of a membership of 240,000 strong, the Federation of Labor is making arrangements for a monster parade on the Fourth of be seen 20,000 little children recruited from the sweatshops, the candy facfrom the sweatshops, the candy fac tories, laundries, stores and telegrap companies. This parade will show to the citizens of the great commercial city on the banks of Lake Michigan thousands of pale and wan-faced little ones, whose poverty locked the doors of the school house against them-litscation and recreation, and drove to the labor market to bid for the privi-

lege of carning the means of life.

THE DENVER ELECTION AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

By J. W. Martin.

The election of Mr. Speer as Mayor of Denver is heralded throughout the county as not only a great Demo cratic victory, but also as a stinging rebuke to Governor Peabody, admin istered by organized labor. A careful study of the official figures, in comparison with the official returns of former elections, show conclusively that it is neither the one nor the other It is true that Mr. Speer, the Demo-cratic candidate, was elected; it is also true that a large percentage of the members of the labor unions voted the Democratic ticket, some of the lead-ers claiming as high as 96 per cent. but if this latter claim be true, ther must have been a great falling off of the Democratic vote in other direc tions to balance the gain from the la-

Many persons assume that Denver is normally a Republican city. This is shown by the official figures to be a mistake. It is true that Mr. Wright, the retiring Mayor, is a Republican, but it is also true that his election was a mere political accident. His predecessor in office, Mr. Henry V. Johnson a Democrat, was a candidate before the Democratic convention in 1901 for a renomination, but the conventio nominated Judge Wells. Mr. Johnson having a strong following in the party, and feeling that he had been unfairly dealt with, ran independently and divided the Democratic vote which Wright, the Republican candidate.

The official figures show that the city has been uniformly Democratic by a large plurality in every general election since 1804. Even in 1902, when the present Governor (Peabody) was elected, Arapahoe County, of which this city contains the most of the population, gave Mr. Stimson, the Democratic candidate, a plurality over Mr. Peabody. The average plurality in the county for the Democratic can didates in the last four gubernatorial

campaigns, covering a period of eight years, is 9,151 votes.

In the recent municipal election Mr. Springer, the Republican candidate received 24,518 votes; Mr. Speer, the Democratic candidate, supported also by the labor unions, received 30,061 votes, giving him a plurality of 5.543 votes over Mr. Springer, or 3.772 less than the average plurality for the Democratic candidates in the last four gubernatorial elections, notwithstand-ing the fact of the unpopularity of Governor Peabody and the additiona fact that the election machinery was in the hands of a Democratic fire and police board. In addition to this is the fact that, for the first time in the history of the city, the labor unions meet in Denver went actively into politics and worked a state ticket.

openly and enthusiastically for the Democratic ticket. Yet, with all this, they barely succeeded in electing their ticket in a city which, under ordinary circumstances, gives a larger Den cratic plurality than they succe giving to Mr. Speer. It must also be borne in mind that for local reasons the tramway company, the water company, the gas and electric light company, and the First National Bank, the officials of which institutions are Republicans, all joined in supporting Mr. Speer and put up a campaign fund said on good authority to have been above \$100,000.

The fact that such men as Mr. Moffatt of the First National Bank Mr. Evans of the tramway company Mr. Chesseman of the water company and other life-long Republican capital-ists, abandoned their own party, and ists, abandoned their own party, and contributed lavishly of their funds to elect a Democrat, should have excited the suspicion of the trade unionists. The further fact that the notorious "Polly Pry," who has slandered and villfied the labor leaders more than any other person in the state, unless it be the renegade Herb George, was supporting the anti-Wolcott Republi-can ticket, which was well known as a decoy to draw support from the reg-ular Republican ticket and insure Democratic success, should have confirmed the suspicion, but it did not, and the rank and file of organized la-bor followed their leaders into the

shambles like a flock of sheep. The reason for this is found to be that the Democratic management promised appointive offices to certain leaders on condition that they would swing their unions into line to support the Democratic ticket, and had an abundance of money to employ union men who were out of employment in campaign work.

The result is that organized labor has been badly sold out by its leaders Peabodyism has not been rebuked, and if the Democratic officials do not make good with the union leaders to whom plums have been promised— which is doubtful—there will be a kick which will result in the re-election of Peabody pext fall.

The Socialists lost several members of the party who were swept away in the Democratic tidal wave (?). Two of them promptly resigned their mem-bership, and one other will probably be expelled. The local stands uncomsingly on the Socialist constitu ion and platform and was never in now. The vote was not large, but shows an increase over the vote in the state election of 1903 of nearly 200. cialist state convention The S meet in Denver on July 4 to nominate

ARE YOU A REAL OR A SHAM SOCIALIST?

By William C. Green.

We hear a good deal of the unselfish devotion of Socialists to their cause. It is claimed that there is no other or ganization whose members have shown such a self-sacrificing spirit for the good of a cause as ours. I heartily wish that this was true, but the facts do not bear it out. It is true of a very limited number in our ranks, and to them all honor and appreciation. But of the great mass of men claiming to be Socialists it cannot be truly affirm ed. A couple of years ago nearly 300,-000 votes were cast for our party, but of that number only about one in thir-ty was a dues paying member of the party. Of those who pay dues scarcely more than one in ten can be de-pended upon to pay his dues without urging, and much fewer than that will lift a finger to do their fair share of cessary to be done of their own accord.

It is a sickening and disheartening thing to know that this is true, that men who knew the tremendous import of passing events and the magnit hopes and prospects which are held out to suffering and crucffled human-ity through the adoption of Socialism, can be guilty of shirking the work that they could and ought to do to help bring in the day of redemption that Socialism promises and be looking for excuses for their conduct, instead of gladly and willingly doing their little might for so grand a cause. It is a revelation of petty meanness and mazing fatuity that almost surpasse belief. A man who is ignorant of So-cialism may be excused for not em-bracing it and doing his part, but a man who knows its aims and purposes can only be excused from active work in its behalf by some overpowering reason that not one man in one hun

dred can set up.

There is no doubt in the world in my mind that if but half the men who vote the Socialist ticket would do even a small part of their duty towards the cause, we could poll at least 4,000,000 votes the coming fall.

As it is, the whole burden of the

movement is deliberately thrown on the devoted and undannted few who are struggling to advance Socialism. In my judgment this is a most shar ful and disgraceful thing. "Faith without works is dead," and Social-ism without work is an impossibility. Whoever imagines that we are going to DRIFT into Socialism without the most strenuous exertion to attain it by all who call themselves Socialists, is making a most fearful mistake that

to do what we can to inaugurate S cialism, but no liberty or other go chaism, but no meery of other good thing has ever been attained in that way; and after any liberty has been seemed at the cost of blood and suffering "eternal vigilance is the price" that must be paid to perpetuate it.

Now every Socialist knows, if he is

been more than a savage, and tha too of a very low degree.

No society, no civilization, no ad-

ncement of any kind would have en possible without it. Its power almost beyond belief. Adam Smith, the father of political economy, whose book, "The Wealth of Nations," has been a standard work among orthodox professors for over 100 years, says that one man making pins could scarcely make ten pins day, whereas, ten men working to gether, each performing a single ation, can make 48,000 pins in a day thereby increasing the productive pow er of the individual 480 fold.

Modern industry has shown this to be true in all branches of human production. This fact is the stronghold of Socialist philosophy, and every man who has any claim to calling himbelf a Socialist knows it.

Now organization is the body and soul of co-operation. Without it, an army becomes a mob. With it an army of one hundred can overcome thousands who are not organized Sowho are not organized. So cialists without an organized party cannot hope for success, and every S-cialist worthy of the name is perfecly aware of it. Why is it then that we find twenty-nine out of thirty wh dub themselves Socialists deliberately avoiding joining the party ranks and adding their assistance, small though it may be individually, to make th movement a glorious success? A very, very few no doubt have some accept-able excuse for failing to join us, but as for the great majority there seen one calling himself a Socialist. If the whole rank and file would frankly join us and manfully do what they could to help the work along, we would bound ahead with an irresistible momentum that would carry all before it. Instead of having a weak and dying local in any place we would have a vigorous and aggressive organization in every precinct in the state. Three just men would have saved Sodom from destruction, and five "good men and true" can form and maintain a local in any small place which will set the whole neighborhood affame for Socialism if they willi make a decent and persistent effort to do so. But the work must be done persistently, and not merely as a passing fad, or it will not have its full effect.

The steady work that never stops Is stronger than the flercest shocks: The constant fall of water drops,
Will groove the adamantine rocks.

A regular and sustained pressure A regular and sustained pressure will overcome all opposition and effect the most wonderful results. Try it.

Let me tell you something. This is YOUR fight. If the people of this country full to-realize this fact, none of us will live to see Socialism, but most of us will see a bloody chaos and appailing suffering.

What possible reason can you offer why you yourself should be excused from doing your fair share in this fight for human ilberty? Why should you

for human ilberty? Why should you expect that a few devoted men should carry on this battle in your behalf? It is your hattle as much as it is theirs or anyone's. I want to tell you right

pow that Socialism cannot be achieved in that way. However honest and tru ns of the struggle may be, unless whole people take hold of it and the whole people take hold of it and keep it under their joint control, soon-er or later, corrupt and selfish men will get control of the party organiza-tion and it will go the way of all parties left by the voters to the manage-ment of a few men. Thomas Jeffer-son said that no body of men outside the whole body of the people had ever been found that when entrusted with power had not abused it, and this is everlastingly true.

verlastingly true.

In all cases liberties have been betrayed whenever the people have shirked their responsibilities and have handed over their government or other affairs into the keeping of a few men.

Unless the majority of the American people can be brought to see this and that they must THEMSELVES keep in charge of their affairs, neither So cialism nor liberty of any kind can be

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow," and who would re-main free, himself must also keep his freedom in his own hands. Everything, excepting the comrades

themselves, is working to bring in So cialism. The capitalists, with a fatuity that seems inspired by a higher power with their hired thugs under the guise of militia, their "riot cartridge," their buil pens, injunctions, lockouts, black-lists and other enginery of murder and outrage are doing their utmost to drive the workers into our fold. The unployed and starying workingmen are every day becoming more numerous The workers are learning their power and the solidarity of their interests. The great Chicago convention has given us for national bearers men who in true manliness and nobility of character are the superiors, of any ticket the other parties can put up. It has given us a platform without any of the meaningless formalities, "wherethe meaningless formalities, "where-ases," "resolves," and "demands" which the old parties have worn threadbare by endless and idiotic repetition for generations, and has given us instead a simple and capdid statement of Socialist ideals and purpose with a pledge at the end to carry them out faithfully as soon as the people clothe us with the power to do so. It has given us a clear and plain constithat can be understood by all, and a state and municipal program to guide whoever we may elect to office as to what is considered the proper course of action in every probable emergency during their terms of office. In short, the way has been blazed out for the advent of Socialism so that none may miss the road, and nothing is now left but that the comrade should start the ball and keep it roll-ing until we can achieve our desires

The present year marks the most important epoch in the world's history. One event, big with we'll or woe to our people, "doth tread upon another's heels so fast they follow." Already the constitution, the laws, the writ of habeas corpus and all our traditions of liberty have been overthrown in one of the states of this union without a word of protest from the capi-talist press, in the desperate attempt by the capitalists to stem the tide of Socialism. Unless rebuked by the people, this condition of military de-spotism and anarchy will surely spread to every state, and we will become its

A mighty vote for the Socialist ticket next fall will do more than all other forces combined to give these desperate and criminal capitalists pause in their wild career. To secure it re-quires immediate ORGANIZATION quires immediate ORGANIZATION by all Socialists. The more quickly it can be effected and the more complète it can be made, the greater the result

Now what are YOU going to do to help effect this? Are you going to sit supinely down with folded hands and let this all important crisis and opportunity slip by you unheeded or are you going to take the manly part of a true Socialist and join with the faithful few who are now struggling to overthrow the criminal and dangero cowardly part of a sneak and traite to Socialism in this critical period? These are the questions that are up to every man who claims to be a Socialist and is not yet enlisted in the fight.

And remember this: A Socialist who merely stands aloof and refuses to do his full duty in this contest, whatever he claims, is doing more to discourage and retard Socialism than an open

So let every man who claims to be a Socialist at once buckle on his ar-mour and enlist, resolved to do his ut-most in the contest that is now on un-til the sun goes down on the day of pattle next November, or forever afte old his peace about his Socialism.

A MATTER OF HISTORY.

The Editor of The Worker:— about a year two ago our German comrade. Fran-dehring, the universally acknowledged as blatorical sources.

For instance, about Comrade Winchevsly, Comrade Edlin knows only to say, that as "edlitor of the 'Emeth' he became the inspirer of the famous Bant Side opposition movement in the S. L. P." If history does not tell anything class about the role of Comrade Winchersky, in the Jewish professional movement, than this, he will be very much wronged. The fact is that this able comrade is justify chiled, in the Jewish able comrade is justify chiled, in the Jewish not the Whether Mr. In the Jewish profe-terian movement, than this, he will be very much wronged. The fact is that this shie comrade is justly crilled, in the Jewish Socialist circles, "The Grandfather." He was the first to write an excellent exposi-tion of moders Roctalism in the Jewish lan-guage in a pamphiet called "Let There Be-Light," and published as far back as 1890. He was the first Jewish Socialist journalist and writer. He wrote Socialism in Hebest flow was the first Jewish Socialist journalist and writer. He wrote Socialism in Hebest flow was the first to give the bugie call to the Jewish projetariase in their mother tongue, when Ne was the co-editor of a London Yiddish weekly called "Der Po-lisher Yiddel," in the earn eightes. He was the founder of the first Jewish Social-ist Journal, the London "Arbeiter Freund," in 1886. But still more important is his role as the Jewish pact of the movement, and as a spinedd entreous, wherever there-are Jewish projetarians, and his satire-Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20,

"ORDER" AS A SUPERSTITION.

To the ordinary man, whose main oncern is the making of a living for himself and family, any disturbance of the conditions upon which his calculations are based is apt to seem the worst thing that could possibly happen. Fires, floods, riots, crimes of vio-lence or other things which stop, even temporarily, the machinery of produc tion, may bring to naught the earnest and self-sacrificing labors of a life-time. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, if, I these days of indus trialism and commercialism, men are willing to sacrifice almost anything to the maintainance of order. And yet it is often a superstition than which there are few more dangerous.

seriously from a mere selfish and cow ardly desire to avoid disturbance. In very many cases the rights of citizen are being set at naught on the ples that order must be maintained. commented, some time ago, on the case of John Turner, the English Tol-stoyan and so-called Anarchist, who was ordered to be deported from the United States because he did not befatuous and reactionary law under which this treatment can be meted out to a stranger can be used, if its constitutionality is upheld by the Su-preme Court, to deport people who have lived in the country for years and to harass any citizen whom the president or his officers think it desirable and safe to throw under the harrow of the law.

Turner, before leaving New York,

"It seems to me the United States government itself has been spreading the most dangerous kind of anarchis-tic tendencies by its action in my case. Holding me a prisoner for so long a time on Ellis Island not only drew at tention to me and fae ideas I repre-sented—which are not 'dangerous,' I assure you-but must have stirred up hard feelings in the hearts of many

"It seems strange that this free government should attempt to exclude and to deport a man of honest ideas, whose principles and beliefs have nothing of

In the labor war now in progress in the mining sections of Colorado the tyranny of the soldlers has clearly been carried beyond bounds. Individ ual freedom is impossible in the shad-ow of loaded rifles. In Philadelphia recently a public meeting was forcibly prevented by the police on the plea that the main address was to be deliv-ered by Emma Goldman, who is class-ed by the police as an Anarchist. Miss Goldman was to speak on the subject of woman's rights. Two citizens wi questioned the right of the police prevent the holding of the meeting Two citizens who were arrested and imprisoned. It has large been the custom of the police in large American cities to subject pris-

oners to inquiry which sometimes amounts almost to torture in order to compel them to reveal their plans and eccomplices, This, it is said, is neces sary in order to give those who enforce the law a fair chance against the

posely made flexible enough to take in all the rich and "influential" ladies in the city. Money flowed like water into

marriage bell. The selection of a su-

perintendent was especially note-worthy. That she was eminently qual-ified to hold such a position, will be

readily seen, when it is stated that

she was the wife of a multimillionaire

stock broker, a connoiseur of art, an enthusiastic collector of rare china and bricabrac, a faithful follower of all the up-to-date fads, and an ardent devotee of the "new thought." And to these qualifications she added an infinite charm of personality and was able to

charm of personality, and was able to

converse delightfully on many differ-ent subjects, in English, French, or German. She was a leader of the smart

German. She was a leader of the smart set, and no social gathering seemed complete without her presence. In view of these qualifications, her suc-cess as superintendent was assurd. Of course it was not expected that she

would actually do any of the work, for

only coarse, vulgar people work, but she hired an assistant, who did all the work, and that arrangement was quite

satisfactory to the "board," especially

as it admitted of the superintendent keeping up her "social duties," which,

of course, were too important to be

or course, were too important to be neglected even though some other things should be permitted to suffer. The "influence," of her name, and the confidence and financial support it commanded, were the main considera-

tions anyway. At last after an infinite amount of red tape had been duly un-

raveled, and a vast amount of impos-ing and ceremonious preparation had

criminal classes.

The business of the law and those who enforce it is to assert and main tain the right of the individual and to prevent aggression upon the weak and simple by the strong and cunning. But the danger is that those who are en trusted with the power of the peopl in enforcing the law may themselve ed conduct "maintaining order" not make it any less disorderly. The Tzar is only "maintaining order" in Finland at this moment, but his pro-cess means the stamping out of civili-

zation by sheer barbaric force. The United States inherited the standards of British liberty, as we did. Their object in making themselves a nation was to "set the bounds of free dom broader yet." In the spirit shown by the examples just given and by others that might be given, they indi cate themselves apostles to the faith. It is not for us to judge them or to plume ourselves upon superior virtue. It may be that we sin in other respects and have earned condemnation in our own special way. Or it may be that temptation has not come to us as strong or as insidious as that which assailed them. But we have a right to note our neighbors' errors if we do it with a sincere desire to avoid similar errors in our own conduct.

For, be it noted, this plea of "main talning order," however honest those may be who use it, may be a sheer illusion. Arbitrary power may be granted for the public good, but it is always in the long run used against the people and in the interest of those upon whom it is conferred. Those familiar with great cities make much of the difference between London and Chicago in the matter of police perfection. In London the police are un-der fron discipline and must observe scrupulously the rights of every individual from the Lord Mayor to Bill Sykes himself. And in London life and property are safer, and order is better maintained than in any other great city on earth. On the other hand, Chleago gives its police great latitude. The club and the "sweat box" are theirs, to use at their discretion. And in Chicago crime and the police are partners. The law-abidin, citizen who would keep his propert The law-abiding and go about the streets unmolested must know and observe the terms of that partnership and go abroad only when and where it is safe to do so Liberty is sacrificed to a too cowardly love of order, and order is sacrificed to the tyranny of those whom the people have been weak enough to clothe with arbitrary power,-Ottawa Journal,

SWEET CHARITY

Listen, my children, and I will tell you a story. This is not a fable, nor one of the "just made-up" sort of stor-ies, but a "really and truly" story, about something that really happened Once upon a time, there was a bunch of women, of the proud and thriving city of Buncopolis, who, some how, had gotten the idea that they ought to be of some use in the world, and not knowing how to do anything el-e, they concluded that it would be a good idea, and very nice, for them to solve the slum problem. They were in earn est about it too, for they thought that the slum problem really ought to be solved, so forthwith and immediately, soived, so forthwith and immediately, they proceeded to solve it. They were very wise women; very cultured and refined, and highly educated. They also possessed the advantages of unquestioned social and financial standing. They had never lived in the sinus, nor anywhere near them. Of slums, nor anywhere near them. Of course not, for only poor, and coarse, and vulgar, live in the slums. Never theless, they knew all about slums, and the solution of the intricate, and vexing problems that haunt the daily lives of the poor, for they had read the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's book, "In His Steps," and other equally authoritative works, and had absorbed all the information to be had on the subject, any way except by actual experience. But of course experience doesn't count for much in such matters, so they ex-pected to get along very well without The first step of course, was to find out fust what was the matter with the slums any way. So these wise and cul-tured women held a confabulated con-vention, and in high flown grandloquent phraseology, quite fitting for such very superior people, but altod the ken of ordinary mor gether beyond the ken or ordinary included tals, they discussed the condition of the tals, they discussed the condition of the poor, and the causes of poverty, so as to enable them to evolve out of their superior minds the remedy that would solve the slum problem, and write their names high upon the roll of honor, in future history. As to the causes of poverty, they all agreed that the poor vere a shiftless lot, and scarcely v the trouble of "saving," and that it was really a great condescension on their part to undertake such a thankss tusk. However, it seemed abs lutely necessary that something should be done about it, for the black shadows of the siums were spreading in every direction, and threatening to engulf all society, in their black, whirling vor-tex. So these good ladies decided to nake of themselves, a noble sacrific their lives on the altar of haimpending disgrace. The question up arose, how should they proceed? What I ment to their philanthropy. A should they do, and how should they large building (which had proven to be do it? After much careful investiga | a poor investment), had been generous tion and discussion, the following gen-

eral statement was evolved concerning the condition of the poor. First, the

eral statement was evolved concerning the condition of the poor. First, the poor are shiftless and extravagant. They must therefore be taught to be more industrious and economical. Espe-cially economical, as it had been is covered that nearly all the distress among the poor was the distress.

among the poor was due directly to their wild and reckless extravagance, such as spending all their money for foed and clothes, and other unneces-

more children than they can properly support and educate. Third: They are oarse and vulgar. They must be cultivated, so that they will be fit to live on the same earth, with people of refined and cultivated tastes. Fourth: They have no taste in matters of dress. Their clothing is poor, and mean, and shabby, and of cheap, shoddy, coarse material, and make. They must be taught the art of making and wearing beautiful and expensive clothes, su h as are worn by refined and cultivated people, who live out on the boulevards. Fifth: Having had but little to eat all their lives, they had never learned to cook properly, and they must therefore be taught the fine art of cooking, as practiced in the beautiful homes of the rich. Sixth: and worst of all; they know nothing whatever of art, or mu sic, or anything belonging to "the higher life," and they were horribly, shockingly irreligious! All this must be never do, to have such coarse, vulgar people actually living in the same tow with refined and These excellent ladies therefore pro-ceeded to organize themselves into a body (which was duly indersed by the ciated Charitles"), for the "Associated Charities"), for the pur pose of uplifting the poor in the slums Of course, it was no part of the'r pro gram to abolish the slums, for the oands of these same charitable ladles were heavy owners of real estate and tenement houses in the slums, and de rived princely incomes from the very that they wore, the jewels that added to the regal splendor of their voluptuous beauty, the fine carriages is which they rode, the magnificent pol aces in which they lived, the liveried servants who moved softly about the great arched corridors, and spoke in whispers, and stood in awe before their fine mistresses while receiving their commands, the music and art, and balls and parties, and dinners, and pink teas, and all the reining influences with which these kind ladies were surrounded; and all the various with which they contrived t drive dull care away, and on which they spent fortunes every year, were all paid for out of the income from the lowest depths of human misery. It would never do to kill the goese tha haid all these golden eggs, and so the ladies sighed, and said something about the poor being always with us. and turned their attention to finding something that they could do withou hurting their husbands' business. "Social Settlement" was finally decid ed upon as the most feasible plan, and so they began with a great display of energy to found a Social Settlement, which would be a mon a poor investment), had been generous by "donated" by the owner, to be ocly "donated" by the owner, to be oc-cupied by the "settlement." The newspapers of the town devoted sev-eral columns of space, to praising his "generous act," and the advertising nuply repuid him, as he had antici-pated it would, besides he had gotten rid of a lesting investment, and conscquently he was very well pleased, and considered blussif a very charitable inception, the Settlement was a pronounced success. All the official p tions (and they were many) were gi to rich and "inflocential" ladics. there were no more to give, and the a "board" was elected, which was put

been inde, everything was announced to be in readiness for the "grand open-ing," which was to be a splendid affair, in every way worthy of its pro-moters. A very elaborate and appro-priate program had been arranged for the occasion, and the spacious hall was packed to the doors, when the hour arrived for the opening of the exercises.

At the earnest solicitation of the board, several very learned and elo-quent gentlemen, who had distinguish-ed themselves in their professions, had agreed to be present, and "make a few remarks," for the colightenment of the benighted denizens of the slums. Sev-eral musical numbers were rendered, to the evident enjoyment of all present, after which the president of the board arose, and with a few well-chosen words, explained the nature and purpose of the meeting, and at the close of her remarks introduced the eminent Prefessor Doelittle, LL.D. Ph. D., of the university of Chigoca. The profesor rose amid a tumultous storm of applause, which had been carefully arnged for in advance by the commiton arrangements, and it was several minutes before the speaker could proceed. The subject chosen by the professor was "Work." With his usual loquence, and charming originality. he spoke of the honor and dignity of labor, and painted a glowing picture, showing how much better off the workers of this country were than those of some other countries, and concluded his address with a glowing exhortation ns andress with a glowing exhortation to the working people, to be "good and faithful servants," and be "con-tent with their wages," and assured them of unalloyed bliss in the world to come. The professor sat down amid a second round of applause, also previously arranged for, while a satisfied smile wreathed his classic features. Miss Edythe Smythe sang a beautiful solo, and the president then introduced Professor Knowlittle, who in spite of the fact that he was a bachelor, had won international fame as a master of domestic science. Ite delivered a lengthy discourse in which he proved conclusively that there was no sort of excuse for any one being poor, who was able and willing to work; and proved that he was right, by citing various experiments which had been made by eminent authorities, showing that it was possible to support a fam ily of six persons in comfort on forty nine cents a day. Professor Wise next entertained the audience, with a bril-liant address on culture. His address was a strong plea for "the higher life. art, music, and literature in the home and said that there could be no real home life without these things. He fur ther said that economy in production had so cheapened these things, that they were now within the reach of even the poorest family, and that no one should think of doing without them. The great trouble, he said, was that people gave too much attention to the baser things of life, and neglected higher suffering and squalor that these good that were unworthy of beings who women were so earnestly seeking to carried around in their breasts the germ of immortality and fix their thoughts on the things that pertain to the higher life. He was a "New Thought" man, All the address well received, and commented on in terms of the highest praise, by the newspapers, next day. After a few more solos, recitations, and other feat ing adjourned, and next day the real work began. Classes were formed for the dissemination of knowledge in the various branches in which the poor were found to be deficient. There were classes in sewing, cooking, embroidery knitting, drawing, painting, music, and many other things which are useful to the poor. There were concerts and lectures without number. A reading club was formed, and a free reading room established, as a permanent feature of the Institution. A restaurant was als opened, where the poor could procure meals at the very reasonable price of fifteen and twenty cents each, and the enterprise paid a very handsome profit into the treasury of the institution. and this helped very considerably to ward paying the salaries of the large staff of assistants, instructors, etc., all of whom were very inlented people, and, of course, had to be well paid. The kindergarten, the playground, and the day nursery, were all popular and well patronized, and the weekly "Mothers' Meeting" was perhaps the most conspicuous success of all. This department was conducted by a wise old maid, who had graduated a great many years previously, from an arcs-tocratic "Female Cemeterx," in the east. The amount of expert informa-tion which that old maid had managed to absorb on the subject of raisius never married. Any way she was a perfect magazine of wisdom on the subject, and her weekly disquisitions concerning it hade fair to revolutionise

(Continued on page 4.)

HOW TO HAVE A STRONG LOCAL

By M. W. Wilkins.

One year of field work as a national | mittee, the suggestions may need mod-Socialist organizer has shown me the widesprend need of explicit instructions for Socialist local branches. have found a large number of badly organized locals, often without a full quots of officers, with a membership poorly grounded in the essential doctrines and tacties of Socialism; with no clear idea of the purpose of organization, or of the duties of a local's of ticers or of the work a local is expected to do. There can be no vigorods life or work where such conditions prevail. I shall herein, in a brief way, try to supply the lack of this informaion which, at so many points, hinders

WORK OF A SOCIALIST LOCAL. 1. Sell Socialist books.
2. Get subscribers for Socialist pa-

4. Raise funds for Socialist educational work.
5. Hold public meetings when you

can get good speakers, and see that the meetings are well advertised. 6. Scatter leaflets and booklets over your territory once or twice a month, taking care to put them directly in the hands of the voters. Work with sys-

tem, each member having a separate task, so as not to waste time and amoney duplicating each other's work. 7. Hold business meetings not less than twice a month (once a week is better), and make it a rule never to adjourn a business meeting until you have planned some work for Social-ism and provided ways and means to

s. Keep a complete list of all Social-ists in your territory, whether mem-bers of local or not; see that they register in time, that they vote on elec-tion day and that all foreign-born So-cialists are naturalized, registered and

9 Have a committee at the polls from opening thereof until the count-ing is finished, and be fully prepared

to keep taily on the vote.

10. Take an active part in the Central Committee, City or County, as the case may be; and keep informed on all matters before the party.

OFFICERS OF A SOCIALIST LOCAL.

The officers of a Socialist local are Organizer, Recording Secretary, Fi-nancial Secretary, Treasurer, Litera-ture Agent, and such standing and temporary committee as may be neces-sary for properly conducting the work of the local.

The organizer is business agent of the local. He does the corresponding for the local and makes monthly or weekly reports of his work to the local and also to the State Secretary, reporting the growth, work and condi-tion of the local. He has power to call a special business meeting of the local, and calls all businesss meetings to order and presides until a chairman is elected for the session. (A Social-ist local has no permanent chairman.) He keeps a list of all members of local, with postoffice address, and must notify all members when and where a regular or special business meeting will be held. He supervises all propaganda work, such as advertising public meetings, distributing litera-ture, getting in new members, and such other work as the local may di-

minutes of every business meeting and transcribes same in regular minute book, in ink, which must be read and corrected at the next meeting. All business transacted must appear in jected (giving cause if rejected); totals of monthly financial reports, etc., etc. He takes the place of organizer when the organizer is sick or absent.

The financial secretary has charge of blank membership cards and dues tamps. He issues many discontinuous disconti

blank membership cards and dues stamps. He issues membership cards to all new members; collects membership dues monthly and pastes dues stamps in member's card as receipt for dues paid. He keeps a list of all pledges to special funds, local, state or national, and forwards funds due date or national, and forwards funds due date or national, are formed funds and forwards funds due date or national, and forwards funds due date or national, are formed funds fun of the local; keeps an itemized account of all money received, and turns over money to treasurer, taking receipt for same. He reports to the local each month and has his books audited every three months.

The treasurer is the custodian of all

the local; keeps an accurate record of all literature received, distributed or sold; turns over all receipts from the sale of literature to the treasurer, getting receipt for same. He has charge would be leaders and "great men" to the treasurer of the sale of literature to the treasurer.

The Program Committee arranges ciple.

all programs for public meetings, en-tertainments, etc.

The Literature Committee examines

not quantity, that counts. A local with five members, all of whom are well versed in the party's principles and tactics, and who are active and vigorous workers for Socialism, is a strong of whom are ignorant and indifferent to party affairs, is a weak local and pretty certain to die. Remember: That the Socialist Party

stands for the economic emancipation of the wage-working class. Hence it must have a program in harmony with that purpose. Therefore a platform mixed with the economic interests of any other element of society is not a Socialist platform. To thoroughly un-derstand this a Socialist must be classconscious from the standpoint of the

interests of the wage-working class.

Remember: That the affairs of the Socialist Party at every point should be kept in the hands of real Socialists, and never trusted to patch work "re-formers" and sentimentalists who want a Socialism that suits everybody. Remember: That to be a good So-

cialist is takes something more than to simply say "I am a Socialist." To be a good Socialist you must thoroughly understand the principles and purposes of Socialism and square yourself to a program in harmony therewith... The local should take pains to see that all its members are well educated in the party's principles and tactics. Every member should read and study carefully the "Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Engels; "Socialism, Utoplan and Scientific," by Engels; "Value, Price, and Profit," and "Wage Labor and Capital," two small books by Marx; and, if

are doing the dirty work in capitalistic parties if allowed to join a Socialist local will be pretty likely to continue

tate or national secretary; keeps an movement. Let him lapse and keep

Remember: That a member of a local, who, within or without the local, is constantly fighting the generally accepted purposes, doctrines and tac-tics of the Socialist movement, and ad-vances ideas in sharp conflict there-The treasurer is the custodian of all the funds of the local. He keeps an account of all money received; pays bills of the local on order signed by recording secretary and chairman of alledge and the bill is allowed; keeps an itemized account of all expenses; reports monthly to the local and has his books audited every three months.

The Literature Agent has charge of all leafies, books, etc., belonging to the local; keeps an accurate record of all literature received, distributed or

ting receipt for same. He has charge of the local's circulating library, if it has one; displays literature for sale and distribution at public meetings; mollices local when literature is needed, and makes reports to local.

COMMITTIES.

The following standing committees should be elected: And jting Committees thould be elected: And jting Committees. Program Committees and candidates.

Remember: That fusion and side-

should be elected: Auditing Committee, Program Committee, Literature
Committee.

The Auditing Committee examines
accounts of officers at least once in
three months, or when ordered to do
so by local.

The Electron Committee the price of the part of the rank and file, plus the
scheming of a handful of unscrupulous
self-seekers who prefer power to principle.

—Mail for the National Secretary of the Socialist Party should be address-ed to Room 30, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago. All checks or money orders should be made payable to William Mailly, National Secretary, at that ad-The Literature Committee examines all samples of literature received by the local and recommends literature to be purchased by the local.

Such other special or standing committees are elected from time to time as are found necessary to properly conduct the work of the local.

In large cities, where the work is largely in the hands of a Central Comparison.

AS TO THE NEW PLATFORM.

mittee, the suggestions may need modification.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR LOCAL MEETINGS.

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Applications for Membership.
4. Reading Blils and Correspondence.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Payment of Dues and Pledges.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Good and Welfare.
11. Adjournment.
COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE I suggest that the County Central Committee be composed of one degate-at-large from each locali a nembership of section of the county.
The work of County Central Committee is underly for the county in the county.
The work of County Central Committee is composed when there are three local is nevery precinct in the county.
The work of county Central Committee is a companied when there are three locals in the county.
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The work of county Central Committee is a companied by the county in the county.
The work of county in the coun

letion and the class solution of the Socialist Party.

Form was, and it fairly bristles with the uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party.

Farty.

Formally the solution of the Socialist Party.

Contains a clear and scientific statement of the uncless character of the ruing class, and this was also emitted in the old platform. The latter part of the same section is a more comprehensive statement of the final mission of the working class than the old platform contained, and its meaning is more seasily understood. One has but to read both to cancele this.

The same seasily understood, one has but to read both to cancele this.

The same seasily understood, one has but to read both to cancele this.

The same seasily understood, one show to complete congrest of the public powers and frankly stating the limitations of that activity, is the hone, of contention between the "programmists" and the alleged "revolutionists." Ignoring for the moment the differences between these, it is certain that the measures enumerated in this section are stated in any guarded a manuer and the working class upon them, as it is possible for the English language to express it. Not only that, but their limitations are nise frankly admitted as well as making known the fact that measures of a like character in the hands of capitalist parties can, and are used, in the interests of the capitalist class as they use all other legislation.

inown the fact that measures of a like character in the hands of capitalist purities can not do are used, in the laterests of the same and the character in the hands of capitalist purities can state class as they use all other legislations. One statement in particular is denounced as a "middle-class appeal." The new platform, after appealing to the workers, cattures with the same appeal directed to all who will "lead their lives to the sorvice of the workers. and yet the same appeal exists in the old platform, and no protect has come from the ranks of the opposition, and no referendum was called for to have it repealed. If the opposition to the appeal, as it now reads, is sincere in the claim that it is a "middle-class" aspeal, then "revolution" must have been asleep. To sum up, there is practically nothing of importance omitted in the platform while it not only contains several statements of importance omitted in the old noe but states them in better and more comprehensive lunguage. It is certainly a departure from the rigid formula of the past, but nothing of the contrary, we have galacd in making them more possible of being understood.

The absence of any critical analysis of the new platform by those who oppose it at least suggests that the opposition is a least of the past, but nothing more than a revolutionary declaration. This question has been decided in favor of a program twice; and at the last convention by a larger vote than the former does in the platform that excites the ire of the defeated minority, for, aside from the exception meationed, the only argument, thus for heart of measures or in the contrary we have galacd in making the program of immediate measures worn has a velocity for their position. But it is this program of immediate measures worn has a victory for their position. But it is this program of immediate measures worn has a victory for their position. But it is the program of immediate measures worn has a victory for their position. For the charge and pointed in our platform as victo

that thus far has been ignored in the discussion.

The alleged revolutionists insist that all
that is necessary for elected Socialists is a
simple declaration that what favors the
workers shall be voted for and what does
not shall be voted not shall all the
believing in the solidarity of the working
class. I decline to submit to the individual
grass, I decline to submit to the individual
class in the interest of my class, and
insist on our party organization instruction
in what is in the interest of my class, and
insist on our party organization instruction
glim as to what that-interest is, and especially on those measures that are subject to
dispute any which we know will come up
some of later. No man is good enough or
the workers. That instruction can only
take the form of a program and will cover
the general field of city and state activity
while remote measures or those not of a
common character, alone will be left to in
dividual interpretation, for the reason that
it cannot be avoided.

The movement that claims to be organ-

common character, alone will be left to in the common character, alone will be left to in it cannot be avoided.

The movement that claims to be organized, controlled and represented by a class and then places its catter esponsibility and integrity on an individual instead of retaining it as far as possible, is a movement containing a fundamental controlledon, and is anything class than a Socialist movement. I care not how well informed a company of the containing a fundamental controlledon, and is anything class than a Socialist movement. I care not how well informed a company of the containing a fundamental controlledon, and is anything class than be not qualified to assume a function that he can be a seen as a surface of the case individual judgment must be trusted, and because we desire it, but because we cannot help it. If the rank and file is to speak in the city councils and state legislates are also in the city councils and state legislates in the city councils and state legislates in the city councils and state legislates is to be irrely as of interests and is class is to be irrely as of interests and he leads as to be irrely as of interests and he can be leaded as as by leaving its wishes or interests and he was a state legislated as a second of the council and the

who believe in this "philosophy of misery," A Socialist in that "situation would be the victim of those who held contrary views, and however much he may protest his "revolutionary" belief, he also would be a sectifice to the policy of evasion. Mayer and the program of definite instruction on the question of franchises, could not have been expelled by the Socialist Party, and could have vindeated his "revolutionary" position with a dissertation on this same "philosophy of misery."

In short, these who stand for instruction of representatives through a program place the responsibility and interrut the rank and sie; whise those who take the other course place it where it does not belong, with the individual. When the rank and sie speak it is more liable to be revolutionary Socialism than when the Individual does.

Revolutionary Socialism does not consist in assuming a fierce attitude and showing considered, at in admit thing in strength on the construction of the constructio

JAMES ONEAL,

To the Editor of The Worker:—The following was adopted by Local Omaha, and you are requested to publish it features of the platform offset the objectionable ones, and therefore we should overlook the bad for the good that is in it. If the Flatform Committee gave us a pig and we find after the porker comes into our possession that he is owned by a colony of cholera microbes, surely for the few sound spots by the colonian of the first he porker comes into our possession that he is owned by a colony of cholera microbes, surely for the few sound spots by a middle clus platform, to extend the file of a class of leeches, because it condeacnds to mention the fact that the working class is the only class that has a right to be.

Therefore, in staling our position upon the platform adopted at the Chicago cobrenton, we wish to do so from behildery science soldlers are taught the strategic positions over which to throw their but tailons, so in the war of words, if we hope to win the battle, we must marshal our phalenx of facts and logic in such a way as will shatter into fragments every opposing force and opposition. The force of the class struggle. We hold to have completely bilarred the lines of class division, to have set aside the Socialist, philosophy for literary diction and brilliancy of style and in so doing abrogately the schene which alone explains together. We claim they have resurrested from the grave the middle class philosophy of individualism which the organized growth of adustry had consigned to it, and, with the effortery platfity, purade this spectre lefore our gos made the grave the middle class philosophy of individualism which the organized growth of adustry had consigned to it, and, with the effortery platfity, purade this spectre lefore our gos made the grave them had been seen to the working class? It is the second of the idea of liberty and self-government in which the nation was born.

The American people, the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and is a second to a surely and the secon

black slave of the South. Certainly not for
the white redemptioner of the North, but
ilberty for the muster class of America to
go on their way unhampered by the British
government; in other words, liberty meant
free trade, not only in merchandles, but in
human fiesh and blood.

Our class, whether black or white, was
not, considered by the founders of 'aur institutions,' and the platform that huris
such nomeones broadcast not only insults
our finiciligence, but outrages the memory
stitutions,' and the platform that huris
such nomeones broadcast not only insults
our finiciligence, but outrages the memory
stitutions,' and the platform that huris
such nomeones broadcast not only insults
our finiciligence, but outrages the memory
stitutions,' of liberty were called into being
by the exigencies of a mixed association of
slave-driving agriculturists and labor-fleecing capitalists.

In 176, when the world was fired with
the terch of liberty sent flaming from Philadelphin by its authors, deciaring that the
inaltimable rights of man to life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness was a accred
heritage, hundreds of thousands were being said
into bondage for debt or placed in dungeons for the same offence. Apprentices
were enslayed to pay the obligations of
absconding masters.

The Boston "News Letter," in 1718, states
that "in the previous year, there had been

the relies attengthen and people the country. Others do not."

The foregoing quotations tell you in what estimation our class was held by the ruling class of the econies. It tells you also, that some class was held by the ruling class of the econies. It tells you also, that it was not an account of the country index one of another form of section. Indestured servants, says Weeden, page 60%, Vol. it, were a constant factor in the social system. "They were coming into the country under one or another form of service. In 1768, kohert Galton advertises in Roston, with various goods, a few boy over the ladentied for seven years, and other town in the country index one of another form of service. In 1768, kohert Galton advertises in Roston, with various goods, a few boy over a ladentied for seven years, and other town of the service of the seven years, and service in the service of the seven years, and serving the service of the service of the service of the rost of the service of the se

demploner to hope to be other than a Helong stare. This great holy of the population in
company with aumbers of free laborers,
whe constitute rights of eithers the constitution of the state formed to the American republic, preserty
qualification was the basis of the elective
franchise. Also for the holding of effect.
Out of a population of 200,000 inhabitwere voters; thus showing that mere than
thirty lhousand of her male population of
voling age were disfranchised. Connecticut
had no other constitution than her colonial
sished religious and property qualification,
except the paying of taxes. Virginia had
property qualification for voting until 1839.
South Carolina's constitution of 1700 proveded that a free hold of five bunded acres
a hundred and fifty pounds sterling, free
from eigenubrance, was a necessary qualfication for voting. This constitution was
in force in 1869. Maryland had a property
equalification and substituted requisites of taxation, service in the militia or
arcmen. The latter part of the eightsenth
rechological control of the control of the conaction. The latter part of the eightsenth
of the control of the control of the concardination. Rhode Island had her colonial charter until 1842. Dr. Jameson states
in the "New England Magazine," for the
month of January, 1800, that in Masachusertia, from 1784-86, only sixteen per centgrans of age were centitled to tote, while
only three per cent, actually voted. Bradford, in Ms listory of Masachusetts, paye
300, gives a draft of a constitution agreed
Masachusetts lag, held February 28th,
1875. Under Section 11 of this constitution
as person is qualified to hold the office of
governor unless he is possessed in his own
in the slate. The leutranapovernor,
22,500, \$1,230 to be in real estate in Massacchusetts. An extate of \$2,000, \$1,000 to
his de handers and an estate of
From the constitution of the control of the
New South State, and whilst that certifier,
the control of the state, and an estate of
From the state, and within that t

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Realizing the importance of the present conflict between Labor and Capital in Colorado, and seeing that the daily papers of the whole country are PRESS THE TRUTH AND DISSEM-INATE FALSEHOOD in the interest of the organized capitalists, the pub lishers of The Worker and "Volkszei-tung" sent Benjamin Hanford to the field of war to investigate.

While in Colorado, Comrade Hanford ern Federation in his prison cell and had interviews with Secretary Hayand the other strike leaders as well as with men in the ranks. the other hand, he met Governor Pea body. Captain Bulkly Wells, Major Hill, leaders of the Citizens' Alliance, and others of the lawless rulers of the state. He went to the various strike centers and saw things with his own

He is now embodying the result of his investigations in a pamphlet which will be published from this office within a very short time.

Comrade Hanford says that the strongest statements yet made in the miners' behalf by their warmest advocates do not do full justice to their cause nor sufficiently expose the in-famy of capitalist class rule.

This pamphlet will be of the utm value to the Socialist and trade-unio

FOR THE DAILY.

(Continued from page 1.)

the daily, which will treat current The committee which was in charge of the Daily Call booth at the recen Industrial Exposition makes the fol-lowing financial report. Receipts: Sales at booth, April 28, \$32; April 24, \$42.75; April 25, \$7.60; April 26, \$9; April 27, \$11.74; April 28, \$14.70; April 29, \$16.05; April 30, \$56.50; May 1, \$83.83; May 2, \$7.10; May 3, \$15.34 May 4, \$13.16; May 5, \$12; May 6, \$12.80; May 7, \$45.05; May 8, \$58.05. Donations, J. Halpern, \$5; Branch 2. 20th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; John J. Cohn, \$1; Dr. Anna Ingerman, \$1; Weinstein, \$1; A. Baskin, \$1; total, Expenditures: C. B. Rouss, \$18.71:

C. B. Rouss, \$12.74; Siegel-Cooper Co \$5.47; postage, 12c.; Simpson & Craw ford, \$5.07; Simpson & Crawford, \$2.64; bureau set, \$1.17; lamps, \$1.76; candlesticks, 58c.; pocketbooks, \$1.81; dolls, 90c.; pillows, 87c.; novelties, \$2.25; purchases by Miss Silverstone, C. B. Rouss, \$10.15; Wann maker, Soc.; plants, \$1.56; toys, \$1.25; leather bags, \$2.38; L. Jablinowsky, \$1.59; purchases by Mrs. Maikiel, \$1.80; C. B. Rouss, \$22; C. B. Rouss, \$7.53; J. Bittger, \$3.45; 5 and 10 cent store, \$2; stationery, 86c.; Hanne-mann, expenses, \$3.50; expenses, 65c.; O. Wegener, on account, \$40; O. Wegener, balance, \$23.98; W. J. F. Hannemann, \$6.06; Geo. Muller, \$8.20; total, \$195.41. Balance on hand,

All districts having Daily Call booth tickets should account for same by June 12, as none will be taken back after the drawing is completed:

Letters have been sent to the party secretaries in Massachusetts, Connec-ticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, informing them of the in-tention to publish the daily on Sept. 1, and asking for their co-operation in getting subscriptions. Very encourag ng replies have already been receive of the surrounding states a subscrip tion list of 40,000 can be rolled up l tween now and Sept. I, providing the comrades here in New York will de their duty. Comrade Roewer has tak en charge of the work and he especial ly desires the services of several com-rades to visit the subdivisions and place the matter of subscriptions be-fore them. Those who can give one or more evenings to this work should drop him a line or call at 11 Cooper re. New York, between 9 n. m

secutive Board of the Daily 2. A Conference of Essex County held a well attended meetings last week. Delegates were seated from the Socialist Women's Society, Br. 24, Kranken Kasse, Br. 45, and Coopers' Union No. 134. At the announcement of the death of Comrade Szimmath, the delegates rose in honor of his memory. Delegates reported the followers. the delegates rose in honor of his memory. Delegates reported the fol-lowing donations to the fund for the dally: Brewers No. 2, \$5; Heer Driv-ers No. 148, \$5; Kranken Kasse, Br. 45, \$5; Local Executive, Brewery Workers, \$5; Socialist Women's So-ciety, Br. 4, \$3; Coopers No. 124, \$5; Comrades Fiedler, Kugel, and Litt-zhow were chosen as a committee to invite the Columbia Turnverein to participate in the festival now being participate in the festival now being participate in the festival now being arranged, to which the National Turn-bund has pledged its support and vari-cus arrangements were made to ensure its success. The Bill Fosters' Union is belping to advertise the affair. The Conference meets next on June 20, at 65 S. Orange arrange. 66 S. Orange avenue.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 1.) workingmen's or Union Labor parties which do not consciously and avowed ly aim at the overthrow of the system ly aim at the overthrow of the system which robs the workers—the wage-system—having no conscious, definite aim, fall an easy prey to the machinations of the fakir, the grafter and the political trickster. It is not enough that a political party shall be composed of, workingmen; it must be composed of workingmen who are clearly conscious of the mission of the state.

posed of workingmen who are clearly conscious of the mission of the work-ing class—the destruction of the foundation of class distinctions, pri-vate ownership of the means of pro-duction and distribution, and the ab-corption of all classes in the classless comradeship of the Co-operative Com-monwealth.

cing the outrages of capitalis greetings to the Socialists of Japan Russia and protesting against

movement. We owe it to our broth in Colorado, we owe it to our class and the great cause of Socialism to give i the widest circulation, in order counteract the lies of the capitalist press. In order to make this possible the pamphlet will be sold at a price barely covering the cost-

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Louis, G. A. Hoehn, A. J. Lawrence

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BARRE, Vt., June 4.-The Socialist

Party of Vermont held its state convention in Wheelock Hall to-day, and

placed in nomination a full state ticket

and also two candidates for Congress Delegates from many of the large

places in the state were present, rep-resenting six locals and including John

W. Arvidson of Rutland, Sidney Walker of Bellows Falls, J. W. Greg-

ory of Springfield, John and Emanue

Pierson of Burlington, Timothy Ivers of Barre town and Alex. Ironsides of

Barre city.

John W. Arvidson was chairman and

John Anderson secretary.

The platform adopted is modelled after the New New York state plat-

form. A resolution was adopted en-dorsing the New York Daily Call pro-

ect and pledging support. The plan of raising funds as adopted by the na-

tional convention was endorsed.

The following state ticket was

laced in nomination: For Governor-Clarence E. Morse of

For Lieutenant-Governor-H. P.

donahan of Burlington.
For Secretary of State—John Ander

For State Treasurer-Sidney Walker

Bellows Falls.
For State Auditor—James Veale of

Candidates for Congress were nom

First District-John W. Arvidson of

Second District-Timothy Ivers of

The convention was enthusiastic and

the party will put up an aggressiv

9444444440

PARTY NEWS.

National

The following comrades have be

endorsed by the state committee of California for the reserve list of lec

turers and organizers: M. E. Shore

of Arcata and C. W. Woodbey of San

Diego. -Unless objections are made and a direct vote of the National Com-

mittee called for the names will be

placed upon the reserve list in three

cipal program (in sections).

Local Worcester, Mass., requested

that "Section 1, Article 7, of the pro-posed constitution fixing the National Secretary's salary at \$1,500, be sub-mitted to a referendum that the com-rades be allowed to vote upon the amounts of \$1,000, \$1,200 and \$1,500, and the one of these threads.

amounts of \$1,000, \$1,200 and \$1,500, and the one of these three sums receiving the largest number of votes shall be the yearly salary of the National Secretary."

Local Faribault, Minn. requested that the platform adopted by the convention be submitted to a referendum for adoption or receiving.

vention be submitted to a referendum for adoption or rejection, and sub-mitted another platform to be sent out with the convention platform for its acceptance or rejection as a whole. This local also demanded that the "working program" be submitted to a referendum vote for acceptance or re-jection as a whole.

The National Secretary notified Lo

cals Dayton and Faribault that the state and municipal program was referred by the national convention to the National Committee for revision to be afterwards submitted to a referendum of the party.

Local Englewood was notified that

Local Englewood was notified that

the constitution would be submitted in sections to a referendum, that the party would have an opportunity to vote upon Section 1, Article 7, and that

if the section was adopted, a referen-dum to amend or alter could then be initiated.

that the new constitution be

Springfield.

on of Barre.

Rutland

Barre town.

IN VERMONT.

STATE CONVENTION

of fact before the people.
Our party organization, with its fif-teen hundred locals and its 23,000 members, ought to be able to put hun dreds of thousands of copies of this document into the hands of the work-ers throughout the land within a month after its issuance. As dealing with the greatest crisis in the history of the labor movement, and as being written by one of the standard-bearer of the Socialist Party, it will comman attention and set men to thinking as nothing else would do.

"C. ERICKSON, Chairman, Order in Advance. In order to avoid delay and that w may know approximately how many to print on the first edition, we re quest that orders be sent in AT ONCE

W. Harry Spears, * "Chicago, Ill. at which you claim you were elected

The report of meeting should con The report of meeting should contain the names of members of the Executive Committee present and absent. As soon as this report is received, I will submit it along with your own and Comrade Smith's letters to the Quorum for its information and

"National Secretary." "Chicago, May 28,"

The following resolutions have been received from Local Arlington, Washington: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this local that the action of those delegates to the national convention in refusing to submit the proceedings of the convention to a referendum vote of the membership shows an autocrat-ic spirit, and threatens the very foundation of the Socialist Party namely, democracy and takes away from the rank and file its most price-less and sacred right; the right to a voice and vote in all matters pertaining to party government. And in pursuance thereof be it further . "Resolved. That we demand the im-

mediate submitting to a referendum of the entire membership all acts of the The following contribution has been

made to the National Organizing Fund since last report: Albert Mulac, Vanderbilt, Pa., \$1; previously reported, \$1,261.96; total, \$3,262.56.

last report: Mrs. J. W. Likens, Pulas \$10; I. H. Watson, Dallas, Tex. 50 Town Young People's S. D. Club, New York City, \$5; O. L. Dahl, Geddes D., \$1.50; Campello Socialist Club, Campello, Mass., \$1.50; total, \$31.95; previously acknowledged, \$55.03; tota

The interest displayed in the hall day's pay donation to the National Campaign Fund during the third week Campaign Fund during the third week in June is prophetic of good returns Notwithstanding that the National Secretary sent what he believed would be more than sufficient contribution lists to all the state secretaries ye more lists have had to be suppl good thing about this scheme is local and state organization have an equal share in the

County Central Committee, and says he has asked the state secretary for thirty more of the lists and "we are Central Committee, and says going to see every Socialist working-man in the county during this month." It will pay every local to work in this systematic manner. A committee should be appointed charged with the special duty of getting every Social-ist and sympathizer to contribute a half day's pay.

Here is an extract from a letter re this year: "I wish to do something for the National Campaign Fund, although I have no means beyond my support while I live. I therefore send you fifty cents to apply thereon. While I am an old man I never voted the old party tickets but two or three times in my life. I was a reformer for over fifty years—then a Socialist. My first vote was Democratic. My second vote was for Henry Clay, Whilg. My third was for the Old Liberty Party in 1846, voting for John Van Buren. I was a charter member of the Republican party and voted for Fremont, for Lincoln twice, and for Grant twice, and have been kicking myself ever since for voting for him the second time. Then I voted for Weaver and so on down to Brayn in 1896 under protest, but voted the Socialist ticket for state officers and have voted the Socialist ticket ever since. So my political life has been an evolution of votes. I am now at the top of the ladder, so to speak."

The Minnesote Situation.

The State Committee of Minne has submitted to a referendum of the party in that state the following list of names from which the membership are called upon to choose one to be known as the Secialist Party designa-tion in that state: Public Ownership

mitted in sections within the next ten Party; Collective Ownership Party; days. lutionary Party; Working Class Party Co-operative Commonwealth Party. This has become necessary through a Supreme Court decision which prohib-ited the Socialist Party in Minnesota

from the use of that name.

State conventions of the Socialist
Party are scheduled as follows: June 12. Rhode Island, at Providence: June Wyoming, at Laramie; July 4.
 Colorado, at Denver; Indiana, at Indianapolis; Iowa, at Marshalltown;

Maryland, at Hagerstown.

Local Cheyesine, Wyo., reports the expulsion of Peter Anderson and Chas.

A. Strickland from membership.

The National Secretary has had pre-pared a new leastet for general distripared a new leaflet for general distri-pution entitled "How to Arrange for Socialist Meetings." It will be furnished to state and local secretaries at si a thousand. This is the very thing needed in nany quarters. Orders can be filled to any quantity at once.

The report of the national conven-tion will be ready for delivery June 15 and orders will be filled promptly after that date. The report is well printed, contains every subject of interest con-cerning the convention, and it should be in the hands of every Socialist in America. Stiff paper covers. So cents. America. Stiff paper covers, 50 cents a copy; red cloth cover, \$1 a copy. Or-der direct from William Mailly, Na-tional Secretary, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
The National Secretary's financial re

port for May shows: Balance on hand, May 1, \$181.24; receipts for month, \$1,106.59; expenditures, \$1,144.19; balance on hand, June 1, \$144.19. Receipts for national dues were as follows: From state committees: Alabama, \$5; Arizona, \$10; Arkansas, \$10; California, \$71.50; Colorado, \$63; Flor ida, \$10; Idaho, \$25; Illinois, \$75; In diana, \$8; Iowa, \$20; Kentucky, \$15; Maine, \$10; Massachusetts, \$50; Michigan, \$15; Minnesota, \$25; Missouri, \$50; Montana, \$38.75; Nebraska, \$22; New York, \$150; Ohio, \$85; Oregon, \$31.40; South Dakota, \$10; Texas, \$15; Washington, \$56.20; Wisconsin, \$57.95; unorganized states: Georgia, \$2.20; Indian Territory, \$0.50; Mississippi, \$1.60; Rhode Island, \$10; Tennessee, \$4.65; Utah. \$1.70; Virginia, \$1.80; Wyoming, \$4; members-at-large, \$1.60

Unorganized States and Territories.

An extensive agitation must be car ried on during the Presidential cam paign, and as many speakers as possible should be placed in the field. Un der the constitution the National Secretary is empowered to deal direct with unorganized states and terri-tories, and in order that they may have the advantages that the national headquarters can provide, it is necessary that arrangements for this worl should begin at the earliest possible

If this educational propaganda is to bring the results that all Socialists de-sire, it will depend on the degree of assistance and co-operation that the comrades will give the national office, and we arge all to contribute their efforts toward making our work a rea

The attack of the capitalist politicians will be directed against Social ism to a great extent in this campaign and every Socialist in Delaware Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming, who desires to assist in an effective and continuous campaign until the polls close in No vember is asked to correspond with the National Secretary, giving all the information possible as to what assist-ance can be given in arranging for speakers, and covering the following

1. How often can you take a speak er during the campaign?

2. What would be the earliest date

on which you could accept the first speaker?

3. How many days for each speaker

do you wish to arrange for?

4. How much can you guarantee towards the expenses of each meeting or each day?

5. Give names and addresses of So cialists in other cities and towns with whom the National Secretary can cor-It will prove ecoonmical if regular

routes can be arranged over which speakers can be sent as often as comrades may desire or circumstances will warrant. questions, stating just what you feel sure you will be able to do, the Na-

tional Secretary will be in a position to arrange and make known plans for the campaign. understanding, enthusiasm should not

the permitted to disregard facts as to finances or other limitations of your local movement. Address, William Mailly, National Secretary, rooms 300-302, Boylston Building, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Massachusetts.

The Arbeiter Ring or Workingmen's Circle, Branch 36, of Chelsea, Mass. held an entertainment on Sunday, May 29, in Granite Hall. Over 400 May 29, fn Grantte Hall. Over 400 gnests were provided and speakers were many, Comrade Miller of the Chelsea local of the Socialist Party, acting as chairman, Mr. Goldstein of the Bakers' Union and Dr. Schuttmann both 'made things hum.' Recitations and made things hum." Recitations and songs were also enjoyed. The branch is doing good work for Socialism and for the members and families. They have a library on politico-economic subjects in several languages which is in constant use. New Jersey.

The Socialists of the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey met in convention in Second Ward Labor-Lyceum, Sheridan avenue, Paterson, on Saturday evening last. Promptly at 8 o'clock Organizer William Glanz called the convention to order. A temporary organization was formed, with William Glanz as chairman and Paul Hesch as secretary. The credential committee reported good attendance from Passaic and Bergen County, Sussex County having no representative. A committee on rules, consisting of William H. Wyatt, Waiter Banfield and Gustave Weber, was elected. Abram H. Thompson, John The Socialists of the Sixth Cor Abram H. Thompson, and Joseph Rutka committee draft a pis

taken up by the convention was the nomination of candidates. For mem ber of the House of Representative William H. Wyatt of Rutherford was the unanimous choice or the conven tion. He responded in a brief and straightforward address, pledging himself to do all in his power for the cause of Socialism, and hoping that with the same resolution on the part with the same resolution on the part of the working class great progress would be achieved at the polls this year, with Eugene V. Debs and Ben-jamin Hanford as the national stand-ard bearers of the party. Robert Streller was the choice of the conven-tion for presidential elector. There being no other business for the delegate to consider, the convention adjourned The delegates representing Passale County immediately reassembled in county convention and nominated the following county ticket: For members of the General Assembly, Joseph Rut-ka of Passaic, Paul Hueck of Haledon, Walter Banfield of Paterson, Ervin Wise of Passaic, and Ernest Riedel of Paterson. The convention adopted the

state platform for a campaign docu-Newark postoffice will be opened Thursday evening. June 3, with L. D. Mayes of New York and Robert T. Paine of Hoboken as speakers. All comrades and friends are cordially asked to be promptly on time, so as to make the meeting a decided success from start to finish in every detail. Next week, Thursday, Johanna Dahme of New York and James M. Reilly of Jersey City will speak. Miss Dahme wishes to state that, although owing to a previous promise she will speak at this meeting, she will positively not engage herself to speak at any more neetings till fall.

New York City. The comrades of the 21st A. D. will enjoy themselves at an old-fashloned basket party outing which will be held on top of the Pallsades, above Fort Lee, N. J., on Sunday, Jufe 12. Those desiring to participate will meet at the Fort Lee ferry house, foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, at 10:30 p. m.

Ben Hanford has returned to New York after several weeks spent in Colorado investigating the situation there. He will write a pamphlet or small book on the capitalistic outrages in that state, for use during the presidential campaign.

John Spargo has given up the editor-

ship of "The Comrade" and Charles Dobbs is no longer with "Wilsher's Magazine." Comrade Dobbs will per-manently settle in New York, how-

At the meeting of the 1st, 3d and 5th assembly districts it was decided to change the date and place of their neeting to the fourth Friday of each nonth at 17 Abingdon Square, residence of Comrade James, Members should make note of the change. The next meeting will be held June 24. Under the auspices of the 11th A. D.

of Brooklyn street agitation meetings are being held every. Tuesday at 8 p. m., at the corner of Fourth avenue and Butler - street. Comrades, especially those resident in the district, are urged

to be present.

The next meeting of the General Committee will take place on Satur-day, June 11, at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, promptly at 8 o'clock. The General Committee has not met for the last six weeks, so that there is now some very important business to be transacted and the delegates must be present.

Letters were sent by the Organize to the various assembly districts re questing them to elect two members o the picnic committee to complete arrangements for the piculc to be held on Sunday, June 26, at the Manhattan Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. This picule is held for the benefit of the local can paign fund, and it is the duty of each and every member of the party to widely advertise this picule and en-deavor to make it a successful affair. Posters in German and throw-away advertisements in both German and English can be had from the Organ-izer's office, 64 E. Fourth street. Blanks have been sent to the finan-cial secretaries of the various assem-

bly districts in Manhattan and Bronz for their semi-annual financial and membership reports. These reports are of the utmost importance for the Organizer's office. This is the only way ing of the various assembly district branches and know how many delegates to the General Committee they are entitled to. The financial secretar-ies are therefore urged to mail their financial and membership reports to U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street, Pi-nancial Secretary of Local New York. According to the decision of the General Committee, no delegate to the General Committee can be sented unless this financial report from his branch has been received.

Letters have been sent to the various assembly districts calling the attention of the members that in accordance with the by-laws of Local New York the subdivisions must elect their officers and delegates at the last regular meeting in June. The following officers and delegates are to be elected by each subdivision: Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Financial Corresponding Secretary; Financial Secretary; Treasurer; three delegates to the District Committee; General Committee—one delegate for the as-sembly district organization and an additional delegate for every ten memadditional delegate for every ten mem bers in good standing. The assembly district may also elect an organizer of literature agent for the district. The secretaries are requested to immediately notify the acting organizer. U Solomon, of the names and addresses of the newly-elected officers and delegates, and the place and date of meet gates, and the place and date of meet-ings. Credentials for delegates and blanks to report the names of the of-ficers were sent to the assembly dis-tricts. The comrades should comply with the above request and avoid un-necessary inconvenience to the organ-less.

Ballots for the national referendum Ballots for the national referendum for the adoption or rejection of the national platform adopted at the Chicago convention, were sent to the assembly districts. The vote on this referendum closes on July 10, and no votes will be counted that are mailed to the organizer after that data. Re-turn blanks to tabulate the vote were enclosed and the secretaries will please use those blanks for making their re-ports.

ings requesting them to inform the organizer how often during the week hey are willing to speak and what days they would prefer. The speakers were also requested to cancel all en-gagements made with assembly gagements made with assembly districts and speak only at the places ssigned to them by the organizer. By allowing the assembly districts to make their own arrangements for speakers some parts of the city are to-tally neglected and others have more speakers than they can use. This usually creates confusion and hampers the organizer in properly apportioning the speakers. Those comrades tha have been overlooked by the organize and desire to speak during the communi-campaign are requested to communi-cate at once with the acting organizer, U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street. At the meeting of the Young Peo-ple's Social Democratic Club of Brook

lyn, Comrade Frank Grueger presid ing, four new members were admitted. A large number of the members atended the picnic of Local Queens The club held a little affair for the pleasure of members at Schmitt's Wald Hotel, Myrtle avenue, Glendale, on May 30, and found it a very enjoyable place for outdoor games. Sev-eral members resigned, most of them from the fife and drum corps, and it vas decided to lay this matter on the table, as the club loaned money to the corps. There are four members still remaining in the corps, who are anxous to make it a success. It was decided to buy 100 party emblems. The meeting was well attended and there was an interesting discussion of the onstitution. Most of the members are taking more interest in the meeting from week to week.

Some time ago the Down Town
Young People's Social Democratic

Club proposed the forming of a central committee of Young People's Social Democratic Clubs. This proposition met the approval of both the Yorkville and Brooklyn clubs. Four delegates from each club formed a temporary central conference, whose duty it was to submit a plan of organization This conference held three meetings. The plans submitted by this committee met the approval of the three clubs. At its last meeting on May 27 the conference decided, inasmuch as its work is done, that the organization of the central committee take effect at 64 E. Fourth street. The representation is as follows: One delegate-at-large for the club, and one delegate for every 15 members in good standing. This central committee is organized for the purpose of extending the growth of young people's clubs by organizing new branches all over Great-New York, so that every young So dalist will be in the ranks in a short time. The committee as its first sten towards this will elect an organizing committee of three who shall see to it that a branch is organized wherever there is a field to agitate for Socialism. The three clubs now in existence have done good work for the party.
The Yorkville club has donated \$10. the Down Town Club \$5, the Brooklyn Club, \$10, to the national Tund, be-sides making donations to local sub-divisions. The work that is done dur-ing the campaign by these clubs counts for much. The older comrades should make propaganda for these clubs and induce their own sons and clubs and induce their own sons and daughters as well as their friends to become members. Every young man or woman who reads The Worker

ought to join the ranks of the young workers for the cause of Socialism. The proceedings of the first meeting of the central committee will be re ported next week.

John C. Chase will give a Socialist lecture on "Democracy" at the High Bridge Democratic Club, Shakespeare avenue, between 169th and 170th

At the meeting of the organizers of the South Brooklyn Division, S. D. P., the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th Assembly Districts were represented. It was decelded to call the semi-annal division meeting of South Brooklyn, for Fri-day, July 8, at Concordia Hall, all as-sembly districts to notify their mem-bership by postals. After the reports of the organizers, Comrades Lacke-macher and Guntz will report on the recent state convention. Alexander recent state convention. Fraser will report on the Daily Call. It was also decided by the organizers to lay before the meeting a plan by which the five assembly districts could hold effective mass meetings in the A comrade will also give division. A comrade will also give a short lecture on practical agitation, covering all the important points on house agitation, registering of voters and supervision of single election disbe election of a division organizer on account of Comrade H. Peters moving out of the district. The receipt of \$5.75 from the South Brooklyn Cremation Society to the campaign fund of th division is acknowledged with thanks

SWEET CHARITY

(Continued from page 2.)

the domestic life of "the Bottoms." There is little more to tell. The elty of the thing soon wore off. The interest gradually subsided, the curios-ity which had at first attracted the people, gave way to cool indifference, an then to open contempt. The day came at last when the once proud and pre-tentious institution, which had patronized the poor, and mocked them in their misery, by offering them stones for bread, by offering pretended char-ity with one hand, while with the oth-er it fliched the fruits of their toil, stood in majestic loneliness;-deserted by all except its high sa'aried and well fed staff of expert "workers." The poor had come to understand its real character, and the underlying motives that had brought it into being. With that had brought it this being. With the fine scorn which the poor have ever had for hypoerisy clothed in silks, they refused to enter its doors, and after many futile attempts to woo them back, the paraphernalla of the in-stitution was packed up, and moved to a more aristocratic quarter of the city, and used to furnish an exclusive and and used to furnish an exclusive and cozy club house, whose privileges are enjoyed by the cultured young ladies of the "better class," for a moderate

num per annum.

Thus died the effort of the society ladies of Buncopolis, to renovate the slums. Thus die all efforts to destroy evil, without reference to its causes, Evil cannot be cured, without eradicat-ing that which causes and feeds it. Charity never touches these underlying

forces of evil at any point. It only tries (and tries in vain) to cover up the nakedness of a false, unjust, and hypocritical society, and conceal from the gaze of the world the putrid and

stinking sores of poverty and injustice. Not charity, but justice, is the rem-ely for slums, and all other phases of the universal social evil and the soer the fact is frankly admitted, and the remedy applied, the sooner will the disease be cured.

Let justice rule, and there will be no more slums, and charity will go to join the follies of the past.—St. Louis

AS TO THE NEW PLATFORM.

(Continued from 3d page.)

the Republican party? Do you mean the wage-workers, who have given us the Socialist Party? or do you mean the entire aggregation. If all, what means our class istance and unite our fortune the surface of the whole? If all, what means our class istance and unite our fortune the surface of the whole? If, on the other hand, the American people signifies the working class, why not be candid enough to declare it? Why lose us in a mass of phraseology? There is but one deduction to be drawn from your term 'American people,' namely: If means the entire population, and of the movement. Further, you affirm that to this idea of liberty, both the Republican and Democratic parties have been equally false, because they struggle to maintain the present industrial system. Do you not know that the Republican and Democratic parties, as stated above, but politically reflect and the state of the surface of the su

us fell down whilst bloody treason flour-ished over us."

Wage workers of the Socialist Party, we appeal to you. Resent this insuit offered to your classe, slik this middle class document; bury it so far in the realism of oblivion that the trumpeters who heralded its couling can never more recall Rt. Down with the Revision of the work of the work of the work of the Revision of th

maka. June 1st, 19)4. J. W. HAWKINS. ADOLPH GUTER.

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Permit your correspondent to offer his congratulation of the Socialist Party on the convention of the Socialist Party on the former resolutions. The restricted field of action accorded the trade union by the effect of the socialist party of the party of the present of the pre the mightiest capitalism of tholds sway, will hasten the doverwhelming majority of the our industrially-organized cohouse, in the words of the tradetion of 1904, that "The organiz nulte on the political as well as the indus-trial field on the flues of the class strug-gle;" a proposition which your correspond-ent heartly inderses.

Rooklyn, N. Y.

"IMPOSSIBILIST" vs. "OPPORTUNIST." Like every other movement in which

groups of people with common inter-ests combine to realize a common object, the Socialist Party includes in its ranks extreme types whose views on the methods by which the realization of the object for which the party is formed are radically different. The recent disturbance in the ranks of the party in Chicago, which now seems definitely settled without much mischief being done, is a good illustration of this division of opinion which seems to be common in every real movement. The fight against trade unionism in the capitalist ranks, represented by the Parry faction and the Civic Fed eration is almost a perfect analogy to the threatened rupture in the Socialist Party over the adoption or repudiation of the national platform, though it has a much more material basis and can be more easily explained.

The two extremes in our ranks, one of which holds rigidly and literally to of which holds rigidly and literally to the letter and formula of theoretical Socialism, and the other which calls for practical constructive work that is not easily distinguishable from bour-geois reform, represent what may be called the radical and conservative wings of the party, and there is no reason for supposing that the wall. reason for supposing that they will not survive, with some modifications, of course, until the movement accom-plishes its object. In a certain sense they serve a useful purpose in acting as a balance towards each other while the bulk of the membership is thus en-abled to pursue a straight path be-

tween both.

It should be remembered, however, that the questions at issue between

them cannot be settled by recrimina-tion, by personal abuse or the imputa-tion of base motives. The bandying tion of base motives. The bandying of such terms as "impossibilist" or "opportunist" accomplishes nothing except perhaps to aggravate the mis-chief either are capable of doing. To chief either are capable of doing. To preserve an even and sane course be-tween the fallacies of both, it is neces-sary rather that the bulk of the party membership understand their compo-

membersing understand their compo-sition and mental processes generally. It may be observed in the first place that no Socialist writer or thinker whose work has any weight in the modding of Socialist thought, has ever been identified distinctly with either wing. As a matter of fact both inwing. As a matter of fact both invoke these writers and thinkers in support of their respective views—for example, Marx is often appealed to by
both as an arbiter of the question in
dispute, each side being positive that
the great economist can be properly
construed as support to their own peculiar view—fairly good evidence that
neither understand him.
Generally constitued.

Generally speaking, the representative, "impossibilist" is a man of pecul-iar temperament, and can be explained rather from a psychological than from a direct economic standopint. Usually he has taken no part in capitalist politics before joining the Socialist Party. Being somewhat inclined to examine the character and motives of those acively engaged in capitalist politics, he has no difficulty in detecting the hypocrisy, treachery and general base-ness of these old party politicians and poerisy, treachery and general bases as of these old party politicians, and regards them with increasing sus-cion, contempt, and hatred. Of a picion, contempt, and hatred positive and narrow disposition, he ex-amines to some extent the literature of Socialism, discovers some positive formulas, or strongly revolutionary phrases, and anchors himself firmly thereto, confident that he has traveled the entire circle of Socialist knowledge. Whoever ventures to question his literal interpretation of his dog-mas, he regards either as a "traitor," a disrupter of the party, or a "muddle-head." On the other hand he is usually untiring and persistent in pushing the propaganda according to his own nar-row yiews: makes a few females. row views; makes a few friends amongst kindred spirits. Sentiment is to him an abomination; every depart-ure from what he alleges to be a strictly materialist view is to be condemned. That differences of opinion are largely a matter of temperament and surroundings he will admit in theory, surroundings he will admit in theory, though in practice he will have none of it. All who will not share his views are "suspect." And yet withal he has played a most important part in the past stages of the movement and has sacrificed no little in doing it. On the other hand the representative

"opportunist" displays qualities almost the very opposite of these. In most cases he has been engaged in the glorlous work of reform with other politi-cal parties, and has somehow con-vinced himself that it was hopeless. He usually enters the Socialist Party after having exhausted the others, rather than because he has examined Socialism and has deliberately and consciously adopted its philosophy. He talks reform on his entrance and is brought up sharply by the more ex-perienced members, who usually succeed in pounding some superficial knowledge of Socialism into himthough by no means sufficient to make him abandon his reform ideas. He wants to go into "practical politics," to do something for the people, to make them understand that the Socialmake them understand that the Socialists are practical. He is entirely certain that Socialism will come step by step, and he knows the steps. Between the demand for the abolition of the capitalist system and the assertion of the inalienable right of the citizens to lay brick or cement sidewalks as they see fit, he considers the latter, if not important, at least "practical." Mostly he is a believer in sentiment; the masses must have their entirusiasm aroused by offering them something tangible. He is a stanch believer in tangible. He is a stanch believer in "improving the condition of the work-ing classes," a phrase which in time becomes transformed into "talking all you can get under capitalism," with out paying much attention to the ques-tion whether anything can be got un-der it that is worth having or expending energy for. Not infrequently he has a religious as well as a sentimental streak in his makeup, and this street corner speeches are usually fearful and wonderful things. He is not as pugnacious as his "impossibilist" op-ponent, but is almost as persistent in adhering to his own views. He will take a theoretical pounding from the former, smile fatuously for want of an argument, but remain of the same

Between these extreme types there of course, a multitude of shades of opinion, and perhaps there are very few in the Socialist movement who de not at least to some extent lean in the direction of either. It must, however in justice be said that the question at issue between these various views are unusually complicated, and a medium course is exceedingly difficult to lay down exactly.

But both these extreme types have heir particular function to perform in the movement. Years ago the parrow and dogmatic "impossibilist" stood as a stone wall against those who would steer the Socialist ship into shallow seas of bourgeols reform where so many movements have been stranded and wrecked. To-day it is the turn of the "opportunist" to drug the impossibilist" out of his theoretical cloud castle, and force on him the fact that th period for constructive work is at hand, and that the time for exclusive theorizing is past.

Recognizing the causes and the cercies, it is plain that the correct course of the Socialist movement lies midway between them. The faisehood of extremes must be avoided. The nath of the movement leads neither to the Scylla rocks of "impossibilism" or the Charybdis whirlpool of "opportunism." We may not possess an exact chart of the mid channel, but we know at least that it lies between both and towards neither, and with cautious and intelligent procedure it can certainly be found and traversed with safety to the Co-operative Commonwealth that lies beyond.—Eric People.

-Call thy robberles destiny and thy shughters the command of God, and thus to thy bold right atm be wedded a bolder tongue.—Mohammed el Beah.

INTRODUCE US TO YOUR PRIEND.

ment in Colorado, and one send-etings to the Socialists of Japan useia and protesting against Bebrens was chairman of the tion and W. W. Baker was sec-The following delegates were Aurera, C. C. Newman; the, John Brackley; alternate,

days.

The following correspondence has been transmitted to the National Committee for its further information:

Chicago, May 26, 1904.

"William Mailly,
"National Secretary, Socialist Party,
"Dear Sir and Comrade:—This is to
notify you on behalf of the National
Committee that by authority vested in
the State Executive Committee of the
State Committee of Illinois, Socialist
Party, Section 2, Article 5, the office
of State Secretary held by James 8.
Smith, has this day been declared va. Smith, has this day been declared va-cant and W. Harry Spears, Room 36, 179 Washington street, has been duly elected to fill the vacancy, as secre-tary pro tem, with all powers, till the next meeting of the full State Commit-tee, and that you are herewith notified by this committee to transact all state by this committee to transact all state business of the Socialist Party with W. Harry Spears in the future, till otherwise instructed.

"Signed by order, "W. HARRY SPEARS, Secretary: "Chicago, May 26, 1904.

"Dear Comrade:—Your favor of the 26th is received and noted. Inasmuch as I have received a letter from Comrade Jas. S. Smith, signing himself as State Secretary, notifying me that you are not to be recognized as State Secretary, I shall have to request you to give me a complete report of the meet-ing of the State Executive Committee State Secretary, so that I can subm same to the Quorum and Nationa

"Until I receive such report I shall continue to recognize Comrade Smith as State Secretary of Illinois.

"Fraternally yours,

"WILLIAM MAILLY,

"National Secretary."

RESOLUTIONS.

National Campaign Fund. The following contributions have en made to the campaign fund since ki City, Va., 25c.; C. P. Foster, Buffa-lo, N. Y., \$1; H. Amelewiski, Illinois, \$1.20; N. Baillet, Tullahoma, Tenn., N. H. Karr, Bed Oak Mo., 50c.; F. D. Booth, North Branch, Minn., \$1; J. H. B., St. Louis, Mo., \$1; J. C. Gibson, Rock Island, Ill., \$5; C. Knecht, Poplar Bluff, Mo., \$1.50; Mrs. H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N. J., \$1.50; Down

to date, \$86.98.

weeks,
Local Dayton, O., has requested a
referendum upon the platform, national constitution (in sections), trade union resolution and the state and municinal resorgers discussed in the state and municontrol resolution of the state and municontrol resolution and the state and municontrol resolution.

Here is an extract from a letter re-ceived by the National Secretary from a comrade S3 years old living in Red Oak, Mo., which should be an inspira-tion to all Socialists to do their duty this year: "I wish to do something for the National Campaign Fund, al-though I, have no means beyond my

The Minnesota Situation