The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously

No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged

next year.

VOL. XIV.-NO. 12.

NEW YORK, JUNE 19, 1904.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

for yourselves, PARRY WILL TEACH

YOU. If you will not take the trouble

to think this year, the Trusts and the

Citizens' Alliance and the Employers'

Associations will force you to think

"Divide and conquer" was the max-

im of the Romans in subduing all oth-

er peoples to their rule, and it is the

maxim of the capitalists in dealing

with the labor movement to-day. "In

union is strength" is the word of wis-

dom for all who are wronged and

UNITE! Unite NOW! Unite all

along the line. Above all, unite at the

point where you are strongest and the

enemy is weakest, where the poorest

of workingmen counts for as much as

a Rockefeller or a Morgan-UNITE

"Bloody Instructions".

Bloody instructions, which, being taught return
To plague the instructors; this even-

Commends the ingredients of our poi-

So spake Macbeth, planning murder

and hesitating before it. He went on,

spite of his foresight. Ambition and

greed overbore his caution. And the

The rigters, the traitors, the murder-

ers new triumphant in Colorado might

well have pondered those lines and

taken warning. But they would not.

They could not. Capitalism means

greed and arrogance run mad. They

have gone on in their evil way. They

have sown the dragon's teeth. What

may they hope to reap? They have

set an example. Will that example not

The working class would fain achieve

its own emancipation without shed-

ding one drop of blood. It is willing to

wait and work, to suffer much, to for-

give much, to forget much. But the

masters will not have it so. If they

have their way, nothing but violence

can ensue, crime and reprisal, outrage

There is still time. BUT THERE

IS NO TIME TO SPARE. A united

and intelligent movement of the work-

ers o fthe whole country, now, with-

out delay, is the only thing that can

give us peaceful progress in the fu-

ture, instead of progress or reaction

Strike at the Root

Peabody is not the cause of these

troubles in Colorado, Bell is not the

eause, no more than are Moyer and

Haywood, CAPITALISM IS THE

CAUSE. Property against Labor, pro-

fit against wages, this is the root of

the question.' So long as one class

owns the things which another must

as one class lives by prohibition in lator of another class, so long there will inevitably be a conflict of interest

and the temptation to outrage on the

one si de, the fupulse to revolt upon

the other Peace, real and lasting

peace-the peace of happy life, not all

peace of despotism and dege

before.

use in order to work and live, so lo

event proved his fears well founded.

AT THE BALLOT BOX!

handed justice

"We but teach

To our own lips."

be followed.

and revenge.

througu civil war.

threatened with yet greater wrongs.

THE CLASS WAR IN COLORADO

Realizing the importance of the present conflict between Labor and Capital in Colorado, and seeing that the daily papers of the whole country are united in A CONSPIRACY TO SUP-PRESS THE TRUTH AND DISSEM of the organized capitalists, the publishers of The Worker and "Volkszei tung" sent Benjamin Hanford to the field of war to investigate. While in Colorado, Comrade Hanford

visited President Mover of the Western Federation in his prison cell and had interviews with Secretary Hay-wood and the other strike leaders as well as with men in the ranks. On the other hand, he met Governor Pea-body, Captain Bulkeley 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

eyes.

He is now embodying the result of his investigations in a pamphlet which will be published from this office with-in the next week.

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 infamy of capitalist class rule.

This pamphlet will be of the utmost value to the Socialist and trade-union movement. We owe it to our brother in Colorado, we owe it to our class and the great cause of Socialism to give it

the widest circulation, in order to counteract the lies of the capitalist

Every local, branch or club, should

interest itself in getting this statement 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 workmouth 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-bearers of the Socialist Party, it will command attention and set men to thinking as nothing else would do.

In order to avoid delay and that we may know approximately how many to print on the first edition, we request that orders be sent in AT ONCE. On account of the low price charged, it is necessary to require that cash accompany all orders.

[Note.-As more fully stated on anweek in the announcement of the price of this pamphlet. The price as now correctly announced, means 2½ cents a copy when ordered in quantity.]

184 William Street.

LEGAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNIONS.

Courts Award Capitalists Damages from Labor

Longshoremen at New Orleans, Bricklayers in New Jersey and Shoe Workers in Massachusetts Among the Victims A Curious Sort of " Breach of Contract."

view" for June Max S. Hayes writes of the campaign of damage suits against unions which the organized capitalists have begun. After referring to the Taff Vale and Denaby decisions in England and that against the Ma-chinists' Union at Rutland, Vt., together with the beginning of numerous suits at various other places since that

eculating, but in a practical manner not by foolishly begging the capital

Longshoremen Hit.

Here, then, are the latest facts relating to the onslaughts against union through the courts, and which should carries a card. Says a New Orleans

"John R Honor & Co stevedo

secured judgment against the Long-shoremen's Union for damages in the sum of \$12,000 for violation of contract. This is the first decision of the bor union troubles that are pending The "violation of contract," as learn from another source, consisted of the expulsion of several members from the union, who were simply spies for Honor & Co., and the uni refused to work with them and went on strike when the company declined to discharge them. Still another account says that while Honor & Co were securing damages in one court a second court promulgated a decree or-dering the union to readmit the expelled members. So it is useless to deny the fact that the courts are running

Bricklayers Must Not Boyoott.

A case has also been decided at New Brunswick, N. J., where a contracting firm secured a verdict against the Bricklayers' Union, also unincorpor ated, for \$500 damages. No contract is alleged to have been broken. The complainant simply demanded nomina damages because of a boycott declared against it. It seems that the business agent of the union was ordered off a job, the men thereupon ceased work and placed a fine of \$50 on the firm which the latter refused to pay, the boycott followed and the case

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., defendant, was the representative. The singular thing about the case is that Donovan had made a contract with Goodrich & Co. to supply the un ion stamp provided the plant was un-ionized, but Berry refused to join the organization and was discharged, and instead of suing the company that con-trolled the job he sued the union's offi-cial. The court ruled that as between the company and the union the con tract was binding, but could not hold when the rights of third parties were involved. In other words, the court advises a business concern to break its contract when made with a union and

In the "International Socialist Re lower court having refused to grant a new trial. If the upper court confirms the decision every capitalist can employ a spy or two and prevent the thorough unionizing of a plant indefin-itely. Moreover, it these damage suits that are establishing precedents are uniformly successful, the capitalists are given power to frighten and split ff such members of unions who have few dollars in bank saved for a rainy

time, he says:
The cases have been coming to trial The cases have been coming to trial rather slowly, and consequently we hardly know "where we are at," but during the past month or so history has been made that is anything but satisfactory and foreshadows many obstacles and discouragements that must be met, not by theorizing and istic enemy, who is entrenched behind the government fortifications, to enact laws hostile to his own class interests, but by storming his position on election and placing the majority, the working class, in power to enact, interpret and enforce laws. That is doing practical work. The lobbying game has been played for a quarter of a century, thousands of dollars have been

dispatch:

press. In order to make this possible the pamphlet will be sold at a pric barely covering cost—5 cents a copy.

\$2.50 Per 100 Copies.

ers throughout the land within a

Organizations.

spent and valuable time wasted, and all to gratify the conceit of a few pompous leaders who talk and talk and accomplish nothing, except to gain newspaper notoriety.

the so-called rights of a non-union of scab workman are concerned, so that one can hang the many. This case was appealed by the unionists, the

day or perhaps own a little home. What To De.

But vital to organized labor as this new issue really is, our so-called lead-ers, who delight to boast of their con-servatism, are as silent as the tomb on the question. Quite likely when they come out of their trance they will tim-idly suggest to the rank and file the advisability of inaugurating a new campaign of petitioning for some sort of relief from the legislative bodies in control of the enemy; and this will af-ford the politicians a new opportunity to pose as the "workingman's friend" and fiddle away for a dozen years or so while good union money is being burnt up. But all the jockeying and dedging of the question, and all the playing upon penderous phrases from now on until kingdom come, will not relieve labor from the injustice and tyranny heaped upon it until labor de-rends its class interests politically as well as industrially-until labor digni courage to seize control of the machinery of government and rule the nation, as it has a perfect right to do. And those who advise against such a policy, and thus declare in so many main in power, could do the latter no greater favor and labor no greater wrong. If labor is not fit to govern then it is not fit to produce the na tion's wealth and enjoy the "life, lib-erty and pursuit of happiness" that is guaranteed by the fundamental princi-

ples upon which this republic rests. TOO MUCH FOR PARRY

It is reported that D. M. Parry, the Hoosier spouter who stands at the helm of the union wrecking organiza-tion, is considering the advisability of tendering his resignation. The life of Parry during the past few years has been so strenuous that his nervous or-ganization is threatened with collapse. He assumed a gigantic task when he undertook to exterminate unionism from the soil of America, and it is no wonder that Indiana's destroyer of organized labor is staggering under the burden of baffled expectations. Parry needs a rest and the humanitarian gentlemen who are members of his organization should furnish him a padded cell in some private asylum until his mental faculties can reach the conclusion that unionism will live until the causes that brought it into existence shall have disappeared from the earth.-Miners' Magazine.

A BUSINESS MAN'S PARADISE. The Census Bureau's last bulletin

Still another important case has just feen decided at Lawrence, Mass., where the business agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Haverhill was assessed \$1,500 damages because they secured the discharge of one Michael T. Berry, who refused to join the union, of which Jerry E. Donovan, the 28,000 children at an average wage of less than \$1,50 per week. The mills

SOCIALISTS MAR HARMONY.

Milwaukee Common Council Has Lively Scenes.

Old-Party Log-Rollers Wince Under Heath's Criticism-Social Democrat Smiles at Censure -- Comrade Welch's Union Label Ordinance Attacked.

The nine Socialists (Heath, Welch, Melms, Wild, Seidel, Malewsky, Schrantz, Granz, and Peterson) elected this spring to the Milwaukee Common Council are already making trouble for their old-party colleagues. So long as there were only Republicans and Dem-ocrats in the Council, its proceedings, were usually of the love-feast order, the wire-pulling and log-rolling being done behind the scenes and sweet har-mony superently reigning among the iony apparently reigning among the But now there is a minority of men who make no pretense of serving a mythical "public," but frankly say they are there to speak for the dish herited and oppressed working class and who insist on telling unpleasant truths in the most shockingly public manner. How it hurs the old-party politicians appears from the following eport, taken from the Milwaukee Journal," of a recent Council meet-

"The Common Council had a long and at times stormy, session yester-day afternoon. The discussion at times became acrimonious and verged dangerously on personalities. following business was accomp was accomplished

between 4 o'clock and 7 o'clock:
"Alderman Frederic Heath was censured for utterances reflecting on the good faith of his fellow aldermen printed in the 'Social Democratic Her ald,' of which he is the editor.

He Put the Shoe On. "Matters were interesting from the tap of the gavel. Alderman Stigibauer rose to a question of personal privilege and read an editorial from the 'Social Democratic Herald,' which Alderman Heath is editor. which it was asserted that the alder men who voted for the report of the majority of the finance committee re-garding the apportionment of the permanent improvement fund did from ulterior motives. The editorial was headed 'Watch Your Aldermen.' and stated that those who voted for a less amount for the permanent improvement of their wards than it was possible for them to obtain, or who, in other words, did not favor the minority report on the apportionment of the fund, were working for their own pockets and not for their constitu

no doubt of that from his tones as he read the article complained of, derman Heath sat unruffled and sa ing as it was read, and when at the conclusion of the reading Alderman Stiglbauer asked him if he were the editor of the paper, he said quietly that he was.

"The acts of the members of this body are rightfully subject to criti-cism,' said Alderman Stiglbauer. 'This article, however, is more than criticism. It is an unwarranted, unmanly, false and malicious attack on ntegrity of members of this Cou Heath an apology and an explanation.

No Apology Forthcoming.

"Alderman Seidel raised the point of order that Mr. Heath's article was not alderman, and was not subject to review by the Council, but he was over ruled. Mr. Heath was advised by the chair that he need not explain unless he so desired, and declined to make

any explanation "Alderman Stiglbauer then presented a resolution severely condemning and criticising the unwarranted and uncensuring Alderman Frederic Heath for its publication, and moved a suspension of the rules for its im-

mediate passage.

"I would like to refer this to "A wrangle ensued in which Alder

men Wittig, Melms, Seidel and Mal-lory took a hand, and through it all the cause of the trouble sat blandly smiling and apparently well please at the controversy.

Reps and Dems Join in Censure

"Alderman Seidel finally moved that the resolution lie over for two weeks, but this was defeated by a straight party vote of 36 to 9. The resolution was then adopted by the same vote.
"The majority report of the financeommittee providing for an apportion ment of the permanent improvemen funl fhen came up for action. It was the distribution of this fund of \$100, 000 which called forth a minority report from Alderman Heath and which led to his editorial utterances in the 'Social Democratic Herald.'
"A heated controversy ensued on thi
matter, in which the Social Democra

is aldermen declared that the alder-men had been made 'monkeys of' by coming before the finance committee to make suggestions as to their ap-portionment when the whole thing had been cut and dried.

Residence Wards Get It All, "The downtown wards where the capitalists and aristocrats live got the big end of it ail," declared Alderman

"The whole thing was a salte," averred Alderman Melms, excitedly. "There never was a slate, to my estimation," said Alderman Wittig, and he made an explanation of the reasons for giving the amount suggested to each ward.

"Alderman Seidel took the floor and

found fault with the condition of the First Ward on Brady street, and Al-derman Becker retallated by telling the aklerman from the Twentieth to ittend to his own ward.

"You talk like a crazy man, said the youthful solon from the First (Becker), as he took his seat. "Alderman Stiglbauer decided that

"Alterman Signouer declared that the minority report 'bore the ein marks of the executive committee of the Social Democrats which got it up for political effect," "The Social Democratic committee

has tried to come in here and run this Council,' he said. 'You can't come in here and buildoze and bluff us.' "The majority report was adopted by

32 to 12. Workingmen Not Wanted

. in the Galleries. "Alderman Heath's resolution for night sessions stirred up another un-pleusanthess. He presented a number of petitions from labor unions and citizens asking for night sessions. Alder-man Henry Smith objected to night ons on the ground that it would make trouble in committee work. Alderman Heath read a letter from Chicago alderman stating that night

ings.
"We want them to see what we are doing and how you treat us,' sak Alderman Welch.

sessions were successful in that city, and Aldermen Welch and Meims in-

wage workers should be given the op-portunity to witness the council megt-

'This whole thing is politics,' averred Alderman Becker. 'You want to fill the galleries with your people so they can hear you make a speech and then shake hands with you and tell you it was a good speech. Then we would have to have about six policemen to keep order in the gallery. This is a business proposition, and the day time is the time to transact business." "The resolution was defeated by a vote of 32 to 11, Aldermen Cary and

Stollenwerk voting with the Social Democrats.

Union Label Attacked. "A remonstrance from Quaries, Spence & Quaries, on behalf of cli-ents, against the passage of the union label ordinance, was referred to the printing committee. The legal firm takes the ground that the proposed or-dinance is class legislation, and says that 'the alderman who introduced the ordinance (Alderman Welch) has taken an oath to administer the funds of the city for the benefit of all citizens. In spite of this fact, he seems to cosider that he owes a higher duts to some voluntary organization called a union and to the detriment of his constituents, whose interests he has sworn to protect.'

"The communication closes with the passage of the ordinance it will be con ested in the courts without delay.

"A number of ordinances granting special privileges, such as tunnels in the streets for water mains, were passed, the Social Democrats voting against each."

SIGNIFICANT CONTRASTS.

One of the German shipping con ets at the disposal of each of the various fractions in the Reichstag. Th Social Democratic members mously decided to refuse to accept The other parties saw no reason for declining the "courtesy." At almost the same time it happened that the Socialist Aldermen in Milwaukee return-ed, without thanks, the free exposition concert tickets sent to them, while their old-party colleagues gratefully accepted the favor

THE PEACE OF THE TOMB.

When men fall under despotism, they are bound to make efforts to shake it off; and those efforts are, at that period, the only property the unfortunate people have left. The height of misery is, not to be able to tree currelyses from its route and the second free ourselves from it, and to suffer is the man barbarous and stupid enough to give the name of peace to the silence and forced tranquility of slavery? It is, indeed, peace, but it is the peace of the tomb.—Helvetius.

THE HIRELING SOLDIER.

See! He stands in cont of red, Trin and beardless, full of pride; Gandy cap upon his head. Gaudy stripe adown his side; He, the fatal words bath said: Is a moral suicide! Is there room for pride in this?

Done has he with right and wrong; He's a burnished war machine; To the state doth he being; Fearful harvests he may glean, Slaying freedom for the strong Neath a patriotle screen, is there room for pride in this?

Are his cold palms crimon stained?
What cares he, his people win!
What cares he liftears have rained;
Tis the Statesman's, not his sin.
He hath upprobation gained.
And been feasted by his kin!
Is there room for pride in this?

only room for grief and shame For his manhood crucified!

UNITED BROTHERHOOD CONVENTION The second biennial convention he United Brotherhod of Railway sloyers was held in San Francisco

month. Over one hundred and fifty elegates were present. Officers were s, cted and matters of vast importance to railway employees were considered. This brotherhood embraces every braich of the service, and is considered many as a type of the cor

cinlist and Social Democra can the same thing. The reason for c use of the latter name by the So-ilist Pm ty in New York and Wisconmean the ancients. The reasons the use of the latter name by the i-cialist Party in New York and Wise-sia is in the provisions of the elect-laws which make it impossible for to use the ether name.

WORKINGMEN OF THE EAST, WHAT WILL

YOU DO TO HELP YOUR WESTERN BROTHERS?

If anyone had ventured to predict, | have been prevented from employing | two organizations is being perpetrated, | is your fight. If you will not see it five years ago, that such outrage would be committed by the self-styled "elements of law and order and respectability" anywhere in the United States as have been perpetrated of late in Colorado, he would have found none to listen to him. If he had added that, throughout the country at large, no voice but that of the Socialist Party would have been raised in protest, that Republicans and Democrats and Reformers alike would acquiesce that even the trade unions, with fev exceptions, would look on for month after month in passive silence while every principle of constitutional liberty was being violated, every law of humanity and decency and fair-play trampled under foot, the very existence of the labor movement imperilled, and everything done to render peaceful settlement of social problems impossible-if he had hinted at this, he would have been laughed at or hisse for his lack of faith in mankind

YET ALL THIS HAS COME TO PASS.

The Record of Crime.

The orders of regularly elected judges, interpreting and applying the laws in justice to workingmen arrested without warrant or civil process have been set at defiance by the military authorities, companies of soldiers have been marched into the court room and gatling guns posted at the door, and "To bell with habens corpus; we'll give them post mortenis instead" has been the watchword of the mine-owners' military satrap.

Public meetings for the discussion of public questions have been forbidden and a military censorship of the local press has been proclaimed, and enforced with rifle and bayonet. Business men, angered by the com-

petition of the union's co-operative stores and further incited by the influence of the mine-owners, have been permitted and encouraged, under the shadow of the flag, under the protection of militia guns, to organize mob and violently exile hundreds of workingmen from their homes-to beat them, to chain them, to insult their wives and terrify their children,

When, by the peaceful but indomit able resistance of the organized miners, the proprietors have been brought to the point of agreeing to a settlement of the strike, when it was the obvious and admitted interest of the miners to welcome such a settlehent, a horrible dynamite-murder has been committed, under circumstances which point the finger of suspicion directly at the same Citizens' Alliance of property-holders and profit-grinders that had avowedly committed a thousand other lawless

Then, instantly, these same Citizens Alliance rioters have been again let loose, with the approbation and the active help of the military,, to imprison and deport still more of the working men, and to organize an unexampled reign of terror throughout the region,

The elected civil officials of the dis rict, the men charged with the execution of the laws and the administration of justice, have been surrendered by mobs of business men and their imported thugs, threatened with offices by fear for their lives. The men imprisoned or deported

The Public Officials and Their Bosses

the Mine Owners, Indicted as the

Real Law-Breakers and Assassins.

The letter below was written in re

ply to a rabid editorial in the New York "Commercial," in regard to the explosion that killed fourteen non-un-

ion miners in Cripple Creek; which

Governor Peabody is hurrying back to Denver. If his military forces are insufficient to suppress the murderous anarchists in Colorado, he can have

the whole available army of the

Inter whose available array of the Fnited States to help him on call. If union labor in the Colorado mines craves an issue of physical force—and it is unquestionably inviting such a one—let it have all it wants. If it gets wiped off the face of the earth in con-sequence, no decent man or woman in

sequence, no decent man or woman in this country will mourn its loss for a

To the Editor of the New York "Com-

To the Editor of the New York "Com-mercial:"—While I am not a working-man in the ordinary sense of the term, but engaged in mercantile business, and while I do not belong to any labor or other union, and while I am a -thor-ough American, being the tenth gener-ation of my family on both sides that have been born in New York City, yet I cannot restrain my indignation at

I cannot restrain my indignation at the

IN COLORADO.

LAWLESSNESS

tured to appear for them, he has been seized and compelled, by threat of lynching, to throw up his brief.

At last, when all has been prepared by such methods as these, a coroner's jury has been packed, and warrants have been issued against eighty-seven miners on a charge of murder. Warrants were not in fashion a month ago. Now that all the lawfully elected officials have been deposed, the capitalist anarchists put on again the cloak of legal forms.

The next act of the tragedy, to all apeparances, is to be a repetition, on a larger scale and in even more shameful form, of the murderous travesty on justice presented at Chicago seventeer years ago. Packed juries and suborned judges will do their work of judicial murder in Colorado-IF YOU, WORKINGMEN OF THE EAST, WILL PERMIT IT.

"Persona Non Grata".

An American citizen-a man of prot erty-has been kidnapped and held for ransom by brigands in Morocco Straightway the blood of our strenuous President boils in his patriotic veins and a fleet of warships has been dispatched to the Mediterranean to restore him to liberty.

Several hundred American citizens men of toil, not of property-in Colorado, have been seized and thrown into prison without trial or even legal accusation Several hundred others have been forcibly taken from their homes, deported from the state, and forbidden to return on peril of their lives. Directly and through the secretary of their organization they, have appealed to the President of the United State to protect them. They have recited the facts and have truly said to the President: "The local courts would protect us, but they are powerless; the Governor could protect us, but he will not, we demand your protection as a constitutional right." NOT ONE WORD HAS THE PRES-

IDENT SEEN FIT TO ANSWER. The "Evening Post" has stated approvingly that the Administration at Washington will take no notice of the appeal, and has explained that Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation is "persona non grata."

"Persona nen grata"-not a pleasing person. Haywood is a Socialist. He has openly expressed his political opposition to the President and his policy. And that personal motive, in the judgment of one of the least contemptible of capitalist papers, is a just and sufficient reason for the President of the United States to refuse to

Think of This Contrast. In the Trinidad district of southern Colorado coal miners belonging to the United Mine Workers of America are being starved and whipped into sub mission by a combination of mine-own ers' blacklists and evictions, martial law administered by Republican politicians, and lynch law organized by Citizens' Alliances of small business men -that is to say, by the same ruthless and inhuman methods which are being used to break the spirit of the metal miners of the Cripple Creek and Tellu-

Western Federation of Miners. While this great crime against the You will see, sooner or later, that it

lessness of the governor, military au-thorities and their employees, the Colo-rado Fuel & Iron Co., John D. Rocke-

felier and the association of mine own

I have read the accounts published

in your paper, the "Journal of Com-merce," the New York "Hernld," and the Philadelphia "North American" and the facts appear to be that the

militia have absolutely refused to be

governed by the courts and have posi-tively denied the right of habeas cor-pus; that the mine owners when tele-graphed to by the Lieutenant-Gover-

nor, telegraphed back for him to mind his own business and not interfere; that the militia forced their way into

a meeting of union miners and with-out warning fired a volley among them, killing seven and wounding many; that the union sores have been wrecked by the mob of mine owners,

non-union miners and militia withou protest from the Citizens' Alliance

the mob of mine owners or resigning

that thirty of the union miners were put on a train and "deported," being given warning that if they returned

they would be killed; that Adjutant-General Bell, himself a tough and plugugly, said the conditions were such that he must resign and he re-fused to be a tool of the mine owners

fused to be a tool of the mine owners any longer; that the mine owners have filled the region with the toughest ruffins that could be gathered together for the purpose of making the union men resort to violence. Considering these facts, it is my belief that the non-union men were blown up at the three controls of the mine owners for the purpose of the mine owners for the purpose of throwing onus on the union min-

ers in Celerado.

"Commercial" in regard to the law-, ers. Yet in the face of all these

counsel and, when a lawyer has ven- | John Mitchell, the paid and responsible head of the United Mine Workers, is going to Europe "for a much needed rest" as we are told-AND HIS LAST WORDS IN PUBLIC BEFORE SAILING ARE WORDS OF AP-PROVAL FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WHICH IS THUS OUTRAG-ING HIS CLASS. As Mitchell goes off on his junket, Charles Moyer, the head of the Western Federation, lies in a prison cell, sick in body, but with unbroken spirit, still defiant toward the oppressors of his class and ready at the first opportunity to take up again the fight for the emancipation of

Labor. Now it is not our duty, it is not our intention, to take sides in any controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Western Federa tion of Miners or the American Labor Union. It is our duty and our wish however, to point out the difference between their policies and the conduct of their officers, as illustrated in this contrast between Mitchell and Moyer.

Is it any wonder that the despot of

our American Siberia has paused long enough from his infamous work to take breath and announce to the world that he is at peace with the American Federation of Labor, that he has no fault to find with such unionism as Gompers and Mitchell represent, that it is only against the militant-the 80-CIALISTIC-labor organizations of the West that he is waging his unholy war? And you workingmen of the East, do you think it is any credit to you that your organizations should de serve the praise of a Peabody and a Bell? ARE YOU PROUD OF IT? Is it your wish, you of the rank and file, to have such men as these for friends and to become tacitly their allies against the workingmen of the West ern mines?

Or do you think that such a policy is safe for you, even though dishonor able? If they succeed in destroying the Western Federation, the most aggressive of American labor organizations, if they succeed in wiping out its local unions and bounding its active fighters to despair, do you not realize that YOUR TURN WILL COME NEXT? Do you think that the capitalists really love you or your organizations or even the most timid of your leaders? Do you not know that they approve you only for the moment and by contrast with the more progressive organizations of the Rockies? If Bell and his bosses succeed in Cripple Creek and Telluride and Trinidad, do you not see that their success will encourage the capitalists and their Republican and Democratic lackeys to venture on similar outrages in Massachusetts or New York or Pennsylvania or Illinois or wherever they may see

their interest in attacking you? No. you are not proud of Peabody's praises. You de not mean to help in crushing the Colorado miners. But you ere doing it, nevertheless. YOU ARE DOING IT BY YOUR SILENCE AND INACTION. You do not think: You do not take the trouble to think. Because the scene of this crime is two thousand miles away, and because the victims belong to another organization than yours, you lazily shrug your come when the worker own the shoulders and say, "It's too bad-but things with which the work, and not it's not our fight."

facts, which are printed in the capital ist press, you now defend the mine owners because they are capitalists,

and snivel and prate about law and o

and snivel and prate about law and order, in your brutal efforts to destroy
the trade unions. Do you wonder that
Socialism is growing in this country,
and are you so stupid that you cannot
see that the New York "Commercial"
is doing more to help the Socialists
than any dozen Socialist speakers?
You and I belong to the same class,
the exploiters of the producers, but
that is no reason why you ought not

that is no reason why you ought not to be ashamed to print such a lying and dastardly article in your paper. I warn you that the Colorado scenes are

liable to be repeated any time in New York, and when they are such articles as you have published will not be for-gotten. When the fight between the

people and the Wall Street thieves

comes, take a look back over history and see it wisdom does not tell you to "get on the side of the people" in-

stead of on the side of the oppresso

THE ENTERING WEDGE AT TAMPA

in the field. We begin work for the full campaign at once.

all ofus carries with it all other di-claims; for who knows where it seeds of disease, which even rich pe-ple suffer from, were first sown? Fro

-The claim for a healthy body for

DANIEL KISSAM YOUNG.

THE SPIRIT THAT WILL WIN

And that & Socialism. Work for it.

Here is an item from a Detroit paper that gives a general idea of the hero-ism displayed by the western miners in their buttle against Rockefeller and his various grades of hired scoundrels: "Three union miners, Messrs, Hays, Eake, and Kane, driven out of Colorado by Penhody and his militie. Colorado by Peabody and his militia ofp in the copper mining district of northern Michigan, but had failed to left behind."

THE EVOLUTION OF AMBITION

TAMPA, Fla., June 8.-The Socialist Party has polled 105 votes in the muni-cipal election just held here. This ambitions of a lifetime thus: is the first time we have had a ticket

4. To marry the smartest girl M the

6. To make a decent living.
7. To keep out

--- In voting for Socialism the work-

passed through Detroit on their way get employment: Arriving in Detroit, they went to the postoffice and bought a money order for \$7. This they sent to headquarters to aid their outraged brothers in Colorado. The three of them together had just \$11. Cheer-fully dividing the \$4 remaining, they began to inquire about the departure of freight trains, in order that they might take a box car to lowa, perfectly willing to undergo all the discomforts of this style of travel, provided they could assist those whom they had

UNDER CAPITALISM. The Chicago "News" gives the seven

To be a street railway conductor.
 To be a professional ball player.
 To be able to lick the school prin-

class.
5. To be the president of the United States.

the luxury of an ancestor, perhaps; ye often, I suspect, from his poverty. William Morris. ingman educates himself and his t at the same time.—Eric PeopleTelephone Call: 302 John-

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18. S. D. P. should always be separately bressed are never sent to individual substance. Acknowledgment is made by nights the sent of the many selection of the properties of the paper, it communications should be part to paper, it is made to the paper, it is the paper of th

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

In the state of New York, on account certain provisions of the election laws. Socialist Farty is officially recognized in the name of Social Democratic Farty, its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as sha

Socialist Party (or Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party rith the so-called Socialist Labor Fa Che latter is a small, ring-ruled, morth rganization which bitterly opposes rade unions and carries on an-abusive c salgn of slander against the real Social povement, which supports the trade union

ne Socialist Party (the Social Democratic ty of New York) has passed through its oud general election. Its growing power ndicated and its speedy victory for-lowed by the great Increase of its vote hown in these figures: 1900 (Presidential) 97.730 1902 (State and Congressional) ...229,762



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,

LET THERE BE NO MORE DELAY Comrades who belong to trade unons should lose no opportunity to call the attention of their brothers to the committed in Colorado, to her unugerous significance, and to stir up the body of organized men in every trade to action. Every union should contribute something to the financial support of the Western eration of Miners in the present But no organization should tent with the giving of money. What is still more needed by our brothers in bactvest is moral support. Italists and their agents—the Parrys and the Peabodys and Bells—are congratulating themthem and Bells—are congratulated them-selves that the workingmen wal not stand together, that the unions of American Federation of Labor will allow those of the American Labor Union to be crushed without raising a band in their defense, and that, when this is done, the more conservative unions in their turn can be divided and destroyed in detail. Every day that we wait, every day that we keep si lence every day that we allow the master class to proceed upon this assumption, adds to the danger in which we find ourselves, makes it more likely that their infamous plans will succeed and that scenes of violence and blood shed will be forced upon us in every other state and in every other trade as they have been upon the miners in Colorado. Now is the time to protest. to discuss in union meetings the exist ing evils and their cause and cure, to hold public demonstrations, and by united pressure to force even the capi-

JUST A MILD FORETASTE OF

talist press itself to give place to our

condemnation of capitalist crime.

Alderman Welch, one of the nine So gial Democrats in the Milwaukee City Cornell, has introduced an ordinance providing that all city printing shall bear the union label. The organized master printers have given formal no tice that they will fight the measure and, if it is adopted, will resist it in Even though there should be plenty of the courts on the ground that it is "class legislation."

subject. We do not deny that it is out. But speakers must live and it class legislation. We admit it. We alcosts money to keep them in the field lege it. Nine hundred and ninty-nine If the National Secretary is provided out of every thousand laws or ordinwith a large fund within the pro ances passed by national, state, or lomonth he will know how much he dar undertake and will have time to en cal legislative bodies belong to the category of class legislation. What is gage the best speakers and make th peculiar about this one is that it is most satisfactory arrangements for their tours, which he cannot do if he working-class legislation. It will probably not pass the Council, for there is hampered for funds early in the campaign and can only guess and hope are thirty-seven Republicans and Democrats in that body. But we are gothat more may come in later in th ing to elect a few more Social Demo crats next year, and a few more the year after. And if the ordinance is passed and is then nullified by the courts-why, that will simply show the workingmen voters the necessity for electing Socialists from and by their own class to the judicial bench as well

as the legislative hall. And they will

do it-and put Social Democratic work-

ingmen in the executive offices to en-

Class legislation? With all our

nearts, gentlemen. You have given

us good object-lessons, and we shall

not fail to profit by them. Capitalism

has created classes with diverse inter

ests. Capitalist parties have consist

ently governed the toiling class for the

benefit of the owning class. Now be

gins the turning of the tables. Union-

label ordinances are a mild foretaste

of what the overworked, underfed, in-

jured and insulted producing class

now awakening to thought and action

proposes to give you-class legislation,

working-class legislation, to the limit,

until class distinctions shall be wiped

out by the final victory of the work

democracy.

work on.

ers and the inauguration of industrial

SOME HINTS THAT McADOO

WILL NOT TAKE.

New York City complains that he can-

not find work for all the detectives on

the force. We suggest a few things

that he might set these extra men at

There is a ten-hour law for railway

and trolley workers, the enforcement

of which would not only be a blessing

to some thousands of men in that in-

dustry, but would also greatly improve

the service; it is constantly violated,

the men being required to work twelve

or fourteen hours daily, to the great

detriment of their health and the great

profit of the Rothschild-Rockefeller

individually do not dare to complain.

Commissioner McAdoo might set his

men to work getting evidence and put

on District Attorney Jerome the re-

sponsibility of stopping this corporate

Every few months we have some

fatal disaster which shows that the

building code is being violated by con-

tractors for profit and at a great ex-

pense of human life. Commissioner

McAdoo might employ his men in the

prevention or the punishment of these

murderously profitable practises. But

It is well known that a large propor

tion of the employment agencies in the

city are frauds of the meanest descrip-

tion, making profits out of the needs

of the most destitute and helpless of

the toilers, Commissioner McAdoo

might instruct his men to turn a part

of their attention to this evil. But he

Child labor flourishes in spite of the

law, to the great profit of respectable

sweaters, while men walk the street

and beg for work. Commissioner Mc

Adoo might use his men to enforce the

law for the protection of the babies.

Why will he not do any of the

things? Because he must serve Tam-

many, just as Partridge and Green

before him had to serve the Republ

can party; and because the Democratic

and Republican parties alike are dom-

inated by capitalists, by the very men

enumerated and many others of like

sort. No. neither Republican nor Dem

cratic officials will use the public pow-

what against the master class. If we wish to have labor laws enforced, we must have officials chosen by

REMEMBER, NEXT WEEK.

The request of our National Commit

ee that every member of the Social-

ist Party contribute, during the next

week, one half-day's pay to the na-

tional campaign fund should meet

with a prompt, hearty, and unanimou

support. Most of us expect, no doubt,

to contribute even more than that

much before the campaign is over; but

many of us, through mere thoughtless-

ness, are likely to postpone the matter

from week to week and by this delay

to make it impossible for our national

organization to take advantage of the

beginning to present themselves

many opportunities that are already

Let it be considered that every

dollars given in October, and let com

rades act accordingly. Literature is to

pected to do the work without pay.

If the National Secretary has but

scanty funds at his disposal, he can

pe printed. But printers cannot be ex-

diar given in June is worth two

working class to enforce

who profit by the crimes we

he will not do it.

will not do it.

But he will not do it.

them.

crime. But he will not do it.

combine that owns the roads: the men

Police Commissioner McAdoo

force the laws, besides.

Every dollar given now is as good as two given three months later. More over, every dollar given now, by thos who are already alive to the nece of the movement, will have the effec of awakening some now apathetic sympathizer and bringing in another dollar after a while.

Do not forget, comrades, that half day's pay in the third week of June It means only a small sacrifice fo each individual; but if the aggregate it means the difference between a real ly good campaign and one whos shortcomings we shall later regret.

THE DUES SYSTEM IN LETTER AND IN SPIRIT.

J. H. Zenger of Salt Lake City Utah, writes us as follows on one phase of the party troubles that hav prevailed there:

"The locals not affiliated with tional organization in this state at this time maintain that compulsory dues paying is not to their liking, that vol untary subscription would be better in that it would bring in larger reve nue; that the national constitution provides that five members shall pay national dues, but that those five bem mers can pay the dues of as many more as they see fit and that the National Committee or national organiza tion has no business to question the policy pursued by Utah state or local organizations. My contention is that few of the wealthier ones would pay for the many and in conseque would have the say, or expect to have the say, for the many. Socialism teaches equality, in my judgment. Why not practice it as far as perwhy not practice it as far as per-mitted? When I pay my dues I fee that I have as much right to get up on the floor and express my opinion as the best of them. I could hardly feel the same should I permit some one to pay my dues in the local for one to pay my dues in the local to which I belonged. I should like you opinion in the matter.

We most heartily agree with Com rade Zenger in his feeling in this mat ter.

.The national constitution of ou party requires that members shall pay dues of five cents a month to the na tional organization and it provides that five persons complying with the terms of the constitution may form : local. The method which, according to Comrade Zenger's statement, somof the locals in Utah, are followingnot collecting dues from all the men bers, but paying dues for all out of contributions made by a few-is a plain evasion of the spirit of the constitution. We do not know that th national organization can prevent such action; but we do know that such a method is demoralizing to the party organization. We consider the due system, when followed in good faith as one of the most effective guarantee of the democracy of the Socialis movement, because it puts authority into the hands of the rank and file an lays responsibility upon their shoul ders. But if the dues system is merely used as a pretense, if a few men who put up the money are abolt to "ring in" as voting party members a lot of other men who do not of themselves take enough interest to pay their own nickel or dime a month, and who ac cordingly, in all probability, will no take enough interest to form their own opinions, but will passively follow th few who put up the money-the larg est local organized on such a plan i worse than a local of five poor mer who pay and think for themselves. We know of but few places where such a state of affairs exists. If it exists in Utah, we deeply regret it. We do not suppose that it can be set right from national headquarters, but we heartily advise those Utah comrades who real ize the evil to set about righting it by energetically carrying on real Social ist work and building up a thinking rank and file that will know its own mind and cannot be misled.

HANFORD'S PAMPHLET ON

THE COLORADO STRIKE Through the extreme carelessness of the editor, the price of Ben Hanford' forthcoming pamphlet on the labo troubles and capitalist outrages in Colorado, was announced last week a \$2.50 per thousand copies, when is should have been \$2.50 per hundred. A this is to be a pamphlet somewhat larger than Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," and as a considerable expense has been involved in the investigation of the facts on which it is founded, it will be evident that the price of \$2.50 a thousand would be in sible. The price, as now correctly

on a large edition. Judging by past experience, it will Judging by past experience, it will be eay, wherever the commdes will attempt it, to sell this pamphlet in street and hall meetings at 5 cents a copy. Fifty thousand copies of "Labor Polities" have easily been circulated by such methods, and this new pamphlet, written by one of our national candidates and dealing with so important a "live issue," should go much better.

of course, order but small quantities of literature. Now it takes time as well as money to get the literature out. Even though there should be plenty of funds on hand three months hence, it will then be too late to use them for this purpose. Speakers must be sent the pamphlet will be ready next week.

THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

A Letter to Posterity.

BY PETER E. BURROWES.

ter may never come to hand, accord-ing to the opinion of a short-sighted critical friend of mine who believes that the law of the survival of the fittest applies to literature as we know it does not to men. I nevertheless drop it into the mail in hopes of reach-

A man to whom the living will not listen, and who nevertheless, because of the ink that is in his veins, must write, has but two other crowds to address; those who, having lived, are gone out to the past and those who have not yet come in from the future. Now, being a speculative kind of a spook, I invest my ink in futures. The dead are well enough (I desire to take no risks in these days of cheap mediums), but I care little for writing to Were there any use of changing their opinions, or any chance of it, I might commit this to the dead letter office; but they will neither budge nor be persuaded; they are altogether too "set"

On the other hand I may be taking big chances on yourself. For without banking on the keepiong qualities of my own writing you must allow that to me there remains enough of doubt concerning your own coming of age to chill the volubility of any correspond ent. So that you really ought to per-use this letter if for no other reason than that it is composed under little encouragement and cast into a most billowy sea encoasted by rocks, having a thousand to one against its ever arriving at any port, because there are that number against there being any posterity to arrive at. I write against odds. The quicksands and shallows of outrageous fortune-making threaten to engulf your little barks. The men and women rivalry in the workshops; the shortening of chilhood's days in the nurseries by highly capitalized baby foods, and the rapid development of the trolley system; the great num-ber of Sunday school children who become little angels and then leave us just in time to escape the off-cutting of their days and wings in the factories which immediately follow the Sunday school: the great multitudes of them who become saving and thus the ownership of factories ther saving and thus acquire and of course become too cute for pos-terity. And all who, disliking the hard slik hats. And all who annually sacrifice themselves on the altar of the country who, while honestly and manfully do-

ing the work of the world, are being devitalized in the bells of capitalism. When the old dead, whom I am not writing to, were alive and on the fields doing their work and resting after nature had plainly told them their work was done, they married in good harvest times; not in the spring, for then there were only the foretime fan-cies that lightly turned to thoughts of love, the fancies of young men, but at the harvest time I tell you, when older and wiser they turned with more weight and deliberation to thoughts of you, my beloved correspondent.

The thing which in those days made posterity a reasonable chance end to spend a postage stamp on is here now to support me through the strain of uncertainty and the financia drain of unproductive postage. Let me explain wby I fear you will be dwindled away when my letters arrive. And when you see my reasonable doubts how can you resist taking tenderly to your bosom this barnacled old bottle and reading what that man had to say, who, though beholding the race suicidism of his time, hoped, against the visible figures of hope's bookkeep-er, and had faith enough in the mutability of all social crime to foresee mankind's survival even of capitalism and the competitive sale of labor.

When the dead were young ther was a thing called property, the nour-isher of the race, I wish I could transmit. But as there is very little reason for believing that property, as it has been of yore, will survive capitalism, and as it is impossible to se now posterity can be promoted with-out it, I don't think much of your chances of getting this note my poor young fellow. They had property, the backbone and loins of the race, and thereby mankind increased and multi-plied upon the earth. But it is dying out under the vampire care of civilized governments. Property is retreating into trusts and corners and palaces to die the barren death and all outside of the few doomed and dreadful own ers, the poor present race of working men, are doomed to wandering up and down the earth, striving to peddle out their labor force at so much per day

o get them bread.

We have forms of property, to be sure-leases, grants, franchis etc.—that is somebodies have them. But the nobodies which constitute the race don't know where they are, except when governmental bayonets sud-denly flash out "Halt," thus informclass who stands behind the foolish man who stands behind the gun. If money and documentary titles were available as race property I would have no apprehensions about the ulti-mate receipt of this letter, but they are only good for the creation of slaves and masters. Slaves now repro-duce their species by habit only, while masters limit down the reproduction of heirs by choice. And, though it is true that for a time habit does survive both will and reason, yet counting time as the race counts time, the habit of re-producing our species will not long survive the destruction of private property now nearly completed by capitalism. And counting the products capitalism. And counting the products of love, as greed counts love, the capi-talists and their assistants are a poor steck upon which to base the survival of ancient humanity, a poor postman

And I know that among hu-man beings individuality distinct and lovable personalism, is the stronghome of marriage and of thee, my ancient friend. But where shall I look for the growing freedom which is demanded by the personal life? For

My Dear Friend:—Although this let-er may never come to hand, accord-ing to the opinion of a short-sighted critical friend of mine who believes away from him, while the person to love and the lover are gradually sub-siding into that social sardine box wherein all are tastafully, greasily and orderlily alike. Even our clothes are alike. Because one block pays the capitalist best we are all now talist best we are all now dressed in one hat, except we are bishops or conchmen. Like liberty in the land of liberty, individualism which makes true love and true posterity has dwindled down to headlines for copy books. Not until property, security and social faith go bonds for you have I much faith in you, my dear Posterity. But I am valiantly assuming that you survive and are out there strong numerous and wise, filling the earth of the future, and therefore I assume that you are a Socialist age, my dear Posterity: that you have survived the mld destruction of life and the broke property which characterizes this capitalistic age. I know that if you have

survived at all it is through the wis

dom that has made you Socialist, re

storing private property through pub-It will be hard for you to believe harder for you to understand the things I have to tell you about our selves. You will laugh at us and call us tools. Laugh on. You cannot laugi too much. I only wish that we could see it as you must. You are compelled to believe, for I cannot make it appear possible that we are what we are, a generation of immensely driven activitarians engaged in the production of dead wealth and live poverty, and again of live wealth call-ed capital and dying poverty. The class which dominates and keeps in whirl this human madness consists of mere men, with the limited consuming powers of mere men; and the power by which they keep up the ceaseles whirl of producing dead unconsume and unconsumable wearth is their se-cret alliance with and unchallenged abuse of armed government, the arm of which are the arms of the people whom they are destroying, and used by the people against themselves un der money orders issued by themselves for patriotic suicide, and to comple the ghastly joke these orders are is sued in the name of the commo wealth for the purpose of protecting private wealth and its owners against any sort of common wealth that any sun might, could, would or should

shine on.
Do not, I beseech you, Mr. P., call us a lot of slouches unimaginative and hoggishly on the ground; for you would thereby do us a grievous injustice. Never was idealism carried to such mortally amusing extremities as it is with us. Idealism is with us son thing more than a passive condition. It is a creative power. We idealize things out of nothing into the most lit-

erni and self-destroying facts.

Started into nationhood with a few little primary delusions, the creative vigor of our idealism maintains American life, the paradox of the ages. That we have a democracy, that we are the democracy—that is, that we are the government and all the rest follows. The wealth we make, the dead wealth which disappears from our hands as fast as we make it, we idealize and gloat over as being still somewhere ow national property. The dead which the masters cannot use because they are mere men, we arm against ourselves and we are so anti-armed by taking it again into our own hands not to possess nor use, but to reproduce live out of dead wealth against our conquered and self-col quering selves. By the one thing vital-ly potent in the whole nation's life, our labor force, we render ourselves its one impotent thing, forever making and forever surrendering all. Though we are American we are thankful to think that we are permitted to be in America. With a mighty non-consu er's faith we accept the doom of fam-ished labor, idealizing that our doom into a duty and a faith that, being America, and America being wrong, it is certainly we who are wrong; and slavishly ascribing the blame to Adam, we keep wrong, cheering ourselves with the thought that death is not far

off anyway. The woman used to se ger needle. Then some fellow invent-ed a means by which she could sew with her foot. It was so easy, having her two hands free. Then another fellow joined a regiment of machines to m all by one rush of steam, called the woman back, told her to sit down and to use not only her hands, but her head and all her nerves, and to use them all the day long, sewing, sewing, sewing, for

What do you think, my dear Pos terity, did the mighty new thing de velop? Was it more easy chair and more cosy fireside and cooling of the teakettle? Bless.you no. It only de-veloped the production of dead wealth and famished laborers, of live wealth and dying laborers. It discovered a source of wealth and of a new arist source of wealth and of a new aristocracy. It discovered that the greatest of all things to be able to buy and sell for the man that wants to get rich is the force that throbs under the skin of a workingman, and on that discov-ery capitalism swarmed into life like flies from a carcass.

The wealth we are producing will never come down to you, Posterity. All fallen into the maws of the moths there will be none of it by your time. But the wealth we are taking away But the wealth we are taking away from you, think of that. The woman's whole day's life is sprayed out—nerte, heart, mind, muscle and what no rethere remains to woman, for now fe is not dead wealth but live labor hat capitalism is continually consuming. I know not how much of you ther will have to receive my letter.

be left to receive my letter.

When the dead were young they could recuperate. No nerveless steam monster dominated them all day. Humonster dominated them all day. Hu-man life was never in the'r time so cruelly mismated. The good, quiet, old mother nature stood between us poor working people and the ravenous wolf of the masters' greed. They could only get at nature's products: the not get at her heart strip's. St

YOU WILL SAY IT TO YOURSELF.

By Horace Traubel.

You will say it to yourself. You resent my words. You turn round and walk away. You lock your safe. You snuggle a balance in bank. You regard your store with royal overlord ship. What is your own you will fight ship. What is your own you will fight for. Is your property not your own? I come to you as a threat. When I shiver. Possession gets down in the mouth. I know all about it. I do not blame you for your trepidation. For if I do mean anything I do mean some of the things that you fear. But you have yet to learn that you do not n to fear. That I do not come to tle values but to settle them. values are unsettled to-day. That I will settle them. But you do not see this now. So you take me not as an inspiration but a menace. I give you fair notice that you are right. I also give you the fairer intimation that you are wrong. You are right when you recognize me. You are wrong when you fear me. I am not going to shut up. I an going to talk on and live on and be still on from forever to forever. But I

do not expect to convince you. I am only going to help you to convince yourself. I am saying disagreeable things. I see easily enough that I am not liked in certain circles. That when profit wants things its own terest hates to see me coming. That rent scowls and sharpens its stab. That the proud vested tyrannies of the world meet me with averted sympathies. But I keep on good terms with myself. I am always smiling upon myself. Always encouraging myself. And that is all I need. And though my enemies give me a sharp tussle and think they have thrown me I inevitably turn up the next day as strong as usual. Yes. And with the same questions. And with the same answers Answers my own to-day. Answers to be yours to-morrow. Do you not see that a man with this kind of faith can wait? My faith has no hunger which it cannot itself feed. No weakness which it cannot itself repair. So it can wait. My faith can wait. I can wait, And say and say again and say once more all the disagreeable words. The devil words to-day that become the divine words to-morrow. The words you hate to hear. The words you forbid. it you try to put into jalls and give to the hangman. That visit you any time and anywhere on whatever unto ward occasions, When you are preach-ing a false sermon. Or praying a mocking prayer. Or writing an editorial bought and paid for. Or singing a song for a patron. The words I am left to say to-day. The words you will be glad to say hereafter.

You will long resist me. You will deceive yourself with initial victories. You will find me weak. You will count me only one against a million. You will see the world seem to go on just as it is. One day confirming another. One injustice confirming another. Presidents succeeding Presidents in unvarying mediocrity. Millionaires dead reborn in millionaire children. Starvation handing starva tion on. The people innocently played against the people. Demand and sup-ply cohabited for the production of a blind progeny. The landlord suborn-ing the land. The moneylord suborn-ing money. The storelord suborning

they could not command. Earth's princes they could not hurry to arise. So all men and women, even the greed of masters, were compelled to sit down a very good thing for you, Posterity. But since the profit sucker has learn-But since the profit sucker has learn ed that the source of all wealth is the laborer himself nature is not able to protect him any more, nor government,

nor God -a very bad thing for you Posterity! I have many things to tell you and perhaps you may hear from me again, but I do not wish you to think that in despair of reaching you otherwise have resorted to the device of getting there by means of an endless letter Such desperate literature is not Socialistic. I believe you will hear from the workers otherwise, for we are learn ing, in spite of our failure to increase our daily bread or to diminish our toil, that trying to do so is a good thing in itself. From the organizations of labor and capital, from this battlefield of to day, we send you heliographic greet-ings, my fading friend, Posterity.

ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS.

At the annual congress of the Social-ist Party of Italy recently held at Bol-ogna the chief subject of discussison was that of party tactics as between the revisionist and the revolutionary elements. Turati, leading the moderate wing, presented a resolution authoriz ing the Socialist delegation in parlia-ment to enter into coalition with other port of a progressive ministry and re rarding the accomplishment of imme diately practicable reforms as its chief object. Arturo Labriola led the extreme revolutionary wing and his reso ution condemned all systematic supministry, dethe party to be the organization of the working class and inspiring it with the Socialist ideal, and treated immediate reforms as being of little or no value in comparison. Ferri presented a resolu which condemned ministerialism and, while recognizing the value of re-forms, declared that they must be exforted from the bourgeois parties by methods of opposition, not of collabor-ation. Cabrini, Rigola, and Morgari introduced a resolution which was in-tended to harmonize all these tendencies within the party. This equivocal proposition met with little support and Ferri's resolution was carried by a large majority.

PROPERTY HOLDERS DON'T LIKE IT.

The borough council of Hackney, England, has drawn upon itself much criticism from the "respectable organs of public opinion" by a general increase of the wages of all the poorer paid workmen in the employ of the berough. E. C. Fairchild, the Social Democratic member of the council is Democratic member of the council, is esponsible for this action.

The social problem knows no

production. All will seem to go on just as it is. And you who resist me will be fooled. You will say the universe is against me. You will say I am cursed. Or you will in your ten-derer moments ask: What's the use? But all this time I will be keeping on. Doing nothing unusual. Only keeping on. Asleep or awake, keeping on. Compelled to say the say of justice all by myself. Willing to wait until you are shaken up and convinced. Until you will say it to yourself. And say it to yourself you will. There are thinfs ahead that will stir you out of your indifference or lethargy or doubt. Give you an immortal awakening. So you will never sleep again. I do not know just what it will be. But something. And you will know it when it comes. And then you will understand why I am calm. Why I am not worried by delay. Why I am not defeated by postponements. Why all the big things that seem to be against me do not seem to worry the one little thing that is for me. Why my faith thing that is for me. Why my faith maintains itself against your property,

am cheerful and confident.

tremble when one little man with

and churches and political econ

Do you think I am only saying words

for myself? I am saying words for you. I shall say words for you until you say them for yourself. Then I will shut up. Now I am necessary to you.

When you recognize yourself for what you are rather than, for what you think you are I will become unnecessary. Until then you may expect to meet me anywhere. At all sorts of

unpropitiating junctures. When you collect your rents you will meet me.

You will meet me when you absorb

powers or properties that belong to others. When you pay wages. When you take and spend the profits you

morgues and survey your dead. When you think you may look without guilt into the starved faces of children.

Whatever you do while rights and

wrongs remain as they are you will meet me. I will not come to say will

meet me. I will not come to say evil things. Hard things. Things to main

you. But true things. Things that but for me would go unsaid. That but for some other me—do you think I am the only me?—would go unsaid. You

will not live an hour without finding

me lurking somewhere in it. Or dream a dream. I am not a shadow.

I am a light. But the light is too

much for you. Too much for you as long as it comes to you from another. But the light after a bit will come to

you from yourself. Then it will no

beloved. You will yet say it to your

Current # #

Literature

With its June number the "Comrade"

country. The Austrialian labor minis-

try, the Socialist view of the Russo-Japanese war, Kautsky on the Jewish proletariat, Quelch on Socialism and

oreign politics, and the Hungarian

onored veteran, Alexander Jonas, A

The June number of the "Interna-

This article was prepared by request

write on the war in the Far East, May

Wood and A. M. Simons begin in this

States. Max Hayes reviews current

The Day of Judgement.

This is the title of a new booklet by George D. Herron which briefly sums

up the issues of the campaign of 1904

and the opportunity awaiting the So-cialist Party of America. It embodies the material included in Comrade Her-ron's article in the April issue of the

"International Socialist Review." But

it has been carefully revised by the au-

The book is handsomely printed and will sell for ten cents a copy, while a royalty on every copy sold will be paid into the national campaign fund of the Socialist Party. The book may be or-

dered from the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago,

—The slave that is content is twice a slave, for not his body alone is in bondage, but his soul also,—C, V, Burke, in the Whim.

or from the office of this paper.

ther and some considerable been made to it.

other valuable features appear.

dozen selected cartoons are also on

the list of good things.

When you visit

think you own.

Why my soul maintains itself against not unlikely prove a Belshazzar's feast injustice. Why I am willing to say words that are thought personally un-kind for the sake of a result that is universally sweet. Why I look in your for these worthles. nominate at this banquet a candidate for the United States Senate, in the person of a man who has, only yes-terday, so to speak, been instrumental face and see you long before you are able to see yourself. Why you with all your fortified rights doubt and de-spair. Why I without any right at all in forcing another reduction on the miserable wages of the miners, Why you explainable on the hypothesis that the miners of western Pennsylvania are little voice asks you a question. Why dolts, numbskulls and idiots above any I do not tremble with all the states

> Robbins, the nominee, made a speech on the occasion and told the truth. He believes in organized labor, and he should. The organized labor that permits him with the assistance of its "leaders" to reduce its miserable wage and then proposes to reward him by sending him to the Senate to repre sent its interests, is a sort to which he can have no possible objection. And he spoke the truth when he also stated that to this sort of organized labor. Socialism was the only menace, and "Socialism must be relegated to the while he goes to the front in the

> He is right, indubitably right. Soonly hope. If he is to reduce wages at labor he loves so dearly, and who pro pose that their dupes and his victims send him to the Senate, then Socialism must indeed be "relegated to the rear."

are Socialists upon whose ability and energy depends the spreading and explaining of this story of infamy, folly and treachery, to their fellows. If they are equal to the occasion, the hand-writing on the wall may go up for both Mitchell and Dodds and the banquet become a Belshazzar's feast

In the reasons which General Bell, of Colorado, gives for his resignation may the criminality of employers' con-cies could not be seen. The diffe ployers' conspiracies have utilized ernment agencies to commit t big corporations against which they

FOR THE MASTER CLASS. The following from Adam Smith's

ment of orthodox political economy, is full of "meat" for the Socialist: "Though the wear and tenr of a free servant be equally at the expense of his master, it generally costs him much less than that of a slave. The ing, if I may say so, the wear and tear The disorders which generally prevail in the economy of the rich naturally in-troduce themselves into the manageexpense to execute it. It appears accordingly, from the experience of all ages and nations, I believe, that the

market, bring from twenty to as high as two hundred Friedrichs d'or; such is his worth to the world. A full-formed man is not only worth nothing to the world, but the world could af-ford him a round sum would be simply engage to go and hang himself. Nevertheless, which of the two was the more cunningly devised article, even as an engine? Good heavens! A white European man, standing on his two legs, with his two five-fingered hands at his shackle-bones, and mir-aculous head on his shoulders, is worth, I should say, from fifty to a hundred horses!—Thomas Carlyle

Our Esteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB Eric People

Francis L. Robbins, the Pittsburg coal mine owner who with the assist-ance of John Mitchell recently forced a reduction of wages on the miners, was proposed as a candidate for the United States Senate at a banquet given in Pittsburg last Monday, in honor of Mitchell. The latter joined in the "tribute" to Robbins, says the in the "tribute" to Robbins, says the press dispatch, and Robbins returned the compliment by a enlogy on Mitchell. And the miners who were not at the banquet will go into the pits at starvation wages and pay "tribute" to both these worthies. There's "har

If the coal miners of western Penn sylvania do not justify the contempti-uous epithet of "voting cattle," which has been sneeringly applied to the working class by politicians who have climbed into power and office through their votes, the farewell banquet given to Messrs. Mitchell and Dodds on the eve of their departure for Europe may

The unspeakable nerve required to thing that has yet appeared on earth, and that Mitchell and Dodds regard them as such.

Senate.

ialism is his only fear and the miner's his pleasure, and to have the co-opera-Amongst those 37,000 miners there

longer be too much for you. This is the thing you leave me to say for you. The thing I do say for you. The thing I will forever say for you. Yet you, be seen the image of a general conditoo, have an appointment with justice. It seems to be farther off than mine. But you have it. And you will keep the appointment. I say it to you, O tion which the public generally have been slow, altogether too slow, to rec-ognize. The criminality of labor mobs could be seen by merely looking, but has been that labor mobs have committed their own crimes, whereas emcrimes for them. The Colorado case is an example. The employers' con-spiracy in that State-reality a land owners' conspiracy, for the power of the employer rests upon their owner nakes a new departure. Heretofore ship of the rich mining land of Colothe idea of this periodical has been that of a literary and artistic Socialist magazine. Without altogether aban-doning this idea, the new plan of the roda-secured control of the Governor, and the Governor turned the militia into a mob acting under military or ders, to suppress a strike. The militia has been used as lawlessly as any labor mob could be, and far more danpublishers is to make the "Comrade" Socialist review of reviews. The gerously to law and order; but its conwe hope that it will be successfully duct has had the surface appearance of enforcing the law, and so the people were deceived. General Bell has uncarried out. Eugene V. Debs contrib-utes interesting "Stray Leaves from the Note Book of a Socialist Agitator" and portraits of Debs and Hanford deceived them, as to that case, whether add to the value of the number. Several pages are given to the national convention and a digest of comments military arm of the government is used to intimidate strikers at the call of the thereon from the Socialist press of the

LABOR CHEAPER

strike.

railway strike, are among the other subjects treated in this number, which contains also a little sketch of our "Wealth of Nations," the Old Testational Socialist Review" opens with an etxended article on "Socialism and the Socialist Movement" by A. M. Simons. fund destined for replacing or repair of the slave is commonly managed by a negligent master or careless over-seer. That destined for performing the for the new "Encyclopedia Ameri-cana" and is here reprinted (with some additions) by permission of the pub-lishers. Isador Ladoff and D. Koteku same office with regard to a freeman is managed by the freeman hintself. number an interesting study on the concentration of wealth in the United ment of the former; the strict frugality and parsimonious attention of the poor as naturally establish themselves in that of the latter. Under such different management, the same purpose must require very different degreees of in the end than that performed slaves,"

HORSE AND MAN

A full-formed horse, will, in and

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

During the third week in June, 1904, | Buring the third week in June, 1992.
Socialists in all parts of the United
States are expected to donate one-half
day's pay to the National Campaign
Fund. This amount will be divided
so as to give one-third to the local, onethird to the state and one-third to the
pational organizations. national organizations.

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

paign in splendid shape.
Subscription lists have been sent out by the National Secretary to all the state secretaries in the organized states. These lists will be numbered and countersigned by each state secre tary and forwarded to each local secre tary. The National Secretary has: taries and the inter will keep record of the lists forwarded to the local sec-retaries. Locals in unorganized states receive lists direct from the National

the National Headquarters not later than August I, 1904. Secretaries there-fore should prepare to fill and return lists promptly so that the amount ed through this medium can be re ceived and put to use immediately. As the local, state and national organizations all get the benefit from this plan, it is to everybody's interest to

push it along.

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

The following list of state secretarie in organized states is given for the benefit of Socialists residing where there are no locals in these states. These Socialists can secure lists by writing direct to the secretaries, whose addresses appear herewith. Contribu-tions received from such Socialists will be divided equally between the state

and national organizations.

Alabama—F. X. Waldhorst, 1016 S.

Twenty-third street, Birmingham.

Arkansas—E. W. Perrin, 304 Scott street, Little Rock.

Arizona—Albert Ryan, Jerome.
California—Edgar B. Helfenstein,
822 W. Second street, Los Angeles.
Colorado—J. W. Martin, 420 Charles building, Denver.
Connecticut—W. Z. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haven.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

The National Quorum was called to

meet at national headquarters, Chi-cago, Saturday, June 11, and a report

of the meeting will be sent to the pre-

and all local secretaries. Definit

pians for the campaign will be an-nounced as a result of the meeting. Orders for the printed report of the

national convention proceedings can be sent direct to the National Secre-tary with the surety that orders will

be filled promptly. This is the only

complete report of the convention published anywhere, and its historical value should be appreciated by everyone. Price, paper cover, 50 ceuts;

cloth, \$1.

cloth, \$1.

Local Laurium, Mich., has expelled John B. Rasteller from the Socialist Party because he accepted a local nomination on an independent ticket and refused to withdraw as a candi-

date after being notified by the local.
State conventions of the Socialist
Party are scheduled as follows: June

19, Wyoning, at Laramie; June 28, Massachusetts, at Boston (annual So-cialist Club Conference); July 4, Colo-rado, at Denver; Indiana, at Indianapo-

lis: Iown at Marshalltown; Maryland

at Hagerstown; Nebraska, at Omaha; Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City.

Geore D. Herron's new pamphlet, "The Day of Judgment," the royalty of which will go into the national cam-

paign fund, can be had direct from the

nal Secretary for ten cents. Upon referendum of the National Committee the question

"Shall the members of the National Committee from the states of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, and Wis-

Ohio cast the negative votes and the following committeemen did not vote: Reynolds. Indiana: Work, Lowa; Fox, Maine; Fox, Montana; Christensen, Nebraska; Halbrooks, Oklahoma; Barnes, Pennsylvania. In accordance with the above decision the National Secretary called a meeting of the National Secretary Secreta

tional Quorum for Saturday, June 11,

National Campaign Fund.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since last report: H. A. L., New

Mans, \$2; C. C. McHugh, Anaconda, Mont. \$1.50; Bohemian Central Control of the Columbia Columbia

Mont., \$1.50: Bohemian Central Committee, Chicago, Ill., \$10; L. W. Cald-

well, Albion, Idaho, \$1.50; N. E. Arnold, Goodall, Fla., 80c.; Knoxville, Tenn., \$6.16; Comrade E., Tennessee, \$1.50; A. L., New York, 25c.; Cameron

H. King, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., \$4;

total, \$27.96; previously acknowledged, \$86.98; total to date, \$114.94.

comes requests to the National Secre-tary for speakers and literature. Judg-ing from the interest aroused by the national convention and the nomina-tion of Debs and Hanford, a remark-

From every quarter of the country

at national headquarters.

Piorida-Wm. C. Green, Orlando. Illinois-Jas. S. Smith, 42 River street, Chicago. Indiana-Wm. Bowien, 134 Eas

Washington street, Indianapolis, Idaho-L. E. Workman, Boise. lows-J. J. Jacobsen, 1129 Twelfth

Kansas-Thomas E. Will, Sedgwick Kentucky-Walter Lanfersiek, 506 Washington avenue, Newport. Louisiana—P. A. Molyneaux, 372 Walnut street, New Orleans.

Maine-W. E. Pelsey, Lewiston. Massachusetts-Fred E. Irish, 600 Washington street, Boston. Michigan-J. A. C. Menton, 1323 S.

Saginaw street, Flint. Minnesota-J. E. Nash, 45 S. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Missouri-T. E. Palmer, Rookery

building, Kansas City.

Montana—Wm. H. Pierce, 708 S. Main street, Butte.
Nebraska—J. P. Roe, 519 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.
New Hampshire—Louis Arnstein, 18

Watson street, Dover.

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

New York—Henry L. Slobodin, 64 E.

Fourth street, New York City. North Dakota-T. R. C. Crowells,

Ohio-Edward Gardner, 318 Chappeli street, Dayton.
Oklahoma—D. S. Landis, Stillwater.

Oregon—A. H. Axelson, 1070 Union avenue, North Portland, Pennsylvania—F. H. Slick, 1305 Arch street, Philadelphin. South Dakotn—Samuel Lovett, Aber-

Texas-E. B. Latham, Box 126,

Gainesville. Vermont-John Anderson, 106 Sumner street, Barre. Washington-E. E. Martin, 1016 Stewart street, Seattle, West Virginia-Ward B. Jeffers, Mc-

Mechen. Wisconsin-Miss F. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Remember, one-half day's pay during the third week in June is to be given to the great Socialist campaign of 1904.

Fraternally, WILLAM MAILLY, National Secretary. 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Tokyo prisons. When Comrade Kata-yama had finished his lecture Comrade Hildebrand, in the name of the recep tion committee, stepped to the plat form, and with a few well-chosen re tion committee, stepped to the plat-form, and with a few well-chosen re-marks of appreciation and encourage-ment, presented to the Japanese com-rade a nicely bound copy of a collec-tion of Karl Marx' writings. Com-rade Hoehn, in the name of the Social-ists of 8t. Louis, presented Comrade. ists of St. Louis, presented Comrade Katayama with a bouquet of red roses with the remarks that the progress of the international Socialist movement may soon be such as to free the millions of working children, women and men in America, Japan, and other countries, of the deplorable conditions of wage slavery and misery, and he life, not in poisonous tenement houses and alleys, but closer to free nature, in houses surrounded by gardens, where they could enjoy the voiceless greetings and smiles of the flowers even more beautiful than those pre-sented to our brave friend and com-rade from Japan."

National Organizer Harry McKee

has been holding very successful meet

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

The following is the report made to the national convention at Chicago on the International Socialist Bureau by George D. Heron, Secretary for the United States:

'The International Socialist Bureau

was formed as a result of the Paris Congress of 190, and of previous conferences between the national repre-sentatives of the Socialist movement

to constitute an international bureau, through which the Socialist movements of the various nations of the world might commulcate with each other, and co-operate with each other in mu-tually understood programs and, so far as practicable, in united action. "Brussels was selected as the seat of

the International Bureau, and semi-

the bureau's formation.
"It cannot be said that the bureau has as yet acomplished much beyond keeping itself on record, or beyond the rather unimportant discussions of details that have occupied its semi-annual sessions. Perhapsits most significant action has been the securing of concurrent action on the part of the Socialisi members of the different European par-liaments concerning the war between Great Britain and the Boers. Resolutions were introduced by Socialist members into the national legislative bodies at Berlin, Rome, Paris and Brussels, that created no little discussion and considerable British indigna nation and profest. As a result many public meetings of protest were held throughout the continent. While, of course, the resolutions had no effect upon the war or its outcome, the peda-gogic or propaganda result was very valuable. Some discussion has also been occasioned by the resolution passed by the bureau concerning the lynching of negroes in the United States. I feel obliged, however, to de-States. I feel obliged, however, to de-cline personal responsibilities for the resolution as it was worded. It is very different in statement and sub-stance, and is much more extreme, than the report which I sent to the bureau on the subject.

But, on the whole, it does not seem

to me that the International Socialist Bureau has as yet been at all equal to its opportunities. It is not worth while for Socialist men-all of them over-worked in their own national movements—to gather together from the ends of the earth twice a year to hear statistical reports and minor dis-cussions. But it is immeasurably worth while that the international Socialist movement be fused into one dynamic world- body; that the Socialist movement of all nations shall act together as one voice, and one power, in every great question in every nation; that it shall hold and be the balance of power which every nation must reckon with. The poet's dream of the parilament of man,' the, federation of the world, is germinal in the Inter-national Socialist Bureau, and it is only by the recognition of this, and by

t has paid nothing at all in the four years since the bureau's forma-tion. I would recommend that the sum of 1,000 francs, or \$200, be settled upon

OF GENERAL STRIKE.

as our present annual contribution."

The following is the resolution adopted by a vote of 135 to 39, by the recent tenth annual congress of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Hol-

land, after extended discussion and as a result of bitter experience, in regard to the general strike as a method of working-class action:

"Whereas, It is advisable to fix the

DUTCH COMRADES' VIEW

National Committeeman Ufert was in-structed to inquire at Rome regarding Comrade De Luca's record in the So-cialist Party of Italy. The secretary was instructed to request Local New York again to transfer Comrade Ne-beu to New Jersey. The Burlington County "Times" has given notice that this country has taken practically no interest in the bureau's existence, and has paid nothing towards its maintenance. There seems to be some confu-sion even of the International Bureau, which is, in theory, is perpetual session, with the International Socialis Congress, which meets upon the call of the bureau, and is a convention, not a bureau, and which meets this coming August in Amsterdam, and to which

this convention should elect delegates.
"We should also at this convention
adopt, or recommend, some method of
making a regular annual contribution The next two meetings of the Bor for the maintenance of the bureau. All that has been paid is the sum of 151½ francs in 1991, and that was by a private individual and for the Social Democratic Party, before the present unity of the Socialist forces had been accomplished. The Socialist move-ment of the United States as a move-ment has paid nothing at all in the Here and There.

Sen Katayama, of Tokyo, one cialists, who is now travelling in the United States, addressed a meeting of comrades in St. Louis, a few days ago. "Labor" reports as follows: "Comrade Katayama spoke for over an hour on the industrial and social conditions of Japan and of the trade union and Socialist movements in the far East. He was listened to most attentively and his remarks were reposatedly present. was listened to most attentively and his remarks were repeatedly greeted with hearty applause, especially by the ladies, of whom there were quite a number among the andlence. Comrade Katayama gave a striking account of the rapid growth of capitalism in the Orient and of the strenuous attempts of the capitalist class to suppress every form of trade unions in order tion of Debs and Hanford, a remarkable campaign of education is beginning. There must be no state left without its election, and to accomplish this the national campaign fund should be swelled to the limit. Every Socifilist should not only dig down himself on the half day's donation during the third week for June, but every sympthizer without its electroral ficket in this election, and to accomplish this the national campaign fund should be swelled to the limit. Every Socialist should
not only dig down himself on the half
day's denation during the third week
in June, but every sympathizer
should be reached. Thousands of
workers will contribute if they are
approached in the right way and their
sitention called to the importance of

assisting the party of their class in this great battle. The reader of these lines who has not yet got a contribu-tion list should write to his state secretary, or to the National Secretary if

New York City.

A mass meeting to protest against the outrages upon the working class committed by the organized capitalists of the state of Colorado will be held under the auspices of Local New York of the Social Democratic Party in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, June 18. John Spargo will preside and Ben Hanford and Abe Cahan will

New Jersey.

The last meeting of the State Com-mittee was well attended. Many locals reported activity; open-air meetings have been started all over the state and every comrade who can speak is urged to volunteer. The Organization Committee reported that the expense of sending delegates to the national convention has almost deploted the treasury and locals are requested to strain every nerve to raise funds now for the red hot campaign before us. The state picuic committee reported that the price of tick ets will be 10 cents, so that they may sell easily all over the state. Local Essex will show New Jersey what it can do to make this picnic a success socially and financially.

Comrade Petrella, the Italian organizer, reported excellent progress among the Italian workmen, who promise to be a strong acquisition to our ranks. be a strong acquisition to our ranks National Committeeman Ufert was in-Sational Committeeman there was in-structed to inquire at-Rome regarding Comrade De Luca's record in the So-cialist Party of Italy. The secretary was instructed to request Local New York again to transfer Comrade Neconsin continue to act as the National Quorum until such time as an executive committee is elected in accordance with the revised constitution to be submitted to a referendum of the party membership?' was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 23 to 2. Turner of Missouri and Caidwell of Ohio cast the negative votes and the following committeemen did not vote: Reynolds. Indiana: Work. Iowa: Fox.

Massachusetts.

country.

Miss Agnes Wakefield will lecture on "The Strength of Socialism," Sun-day, June 19, 8 p. m., at 699 Washing-ton street, Boston.

ton Socialist Women's Club will be held on Friday evenings, July 1, and August 5, at 230 Shawmut avenue.

JAPAN GREETS AMERICA.

the most prominent of Japanese So cialists, who is now travelling in the

the absolute general strike, in the sense of all laborers leaving their works of all laborers leaving their works of the strike in working class cannot be the result of the working class cannot be the result of working class cannot be the result of the working class cannot be the result of the strike which extends, over escral Imperiant branches of industry over a large anabory of tracels on any better than the property of the strike which extends, over escral Imperiant branches of industry over a large anabory of tracels on any better than the strike which extends over a strike anabory of tracels on any better than the strike which extends over a large anabory of tracels on any better than the strike which extends over a strike and the rights of the laborers.

"The congress warms the laborers and the property of the strike for a pellited end may some day seem useful than the strike of the strike for a pellited end may some day seem useful than the strike of the strike for a pellited end may some day seem useful than the strike of the strike for a pellited end may some day seem useful than the strike of the strike of

their more produces it such additional energy and lessure time to enjoy them is the mission of the Socialist Party.

If the church persists in opposing this movement it will be the church and not the Socialist movement which

and not the Socialist movement which will be the loser in the long race.

THE NEW PLAYFORM.

The Ecle "People" unalyzes the meritia and defects of the new platform as follows:

"Historians criffelam of its own actions and declarations having always been peculiarly distinctive of Socialist movements, no ghalafform recently adopted at the autional convention has niready formed the subject of a widespread discussion, nor that wide by different views of its merits and demerits about have been expressed, it would, on the other hand, he symptomatic of general inertia and merital stagnation within the party, had it been acchinated on all hands chapters of the Republican and Democratic parties are in the habit of doing with their parties are in the habit of doing with their productamentoes.

"As usual, the discussion mad Democratic parties are in the habit of doing with their parties are in the habit of doing with their productamentoes.

"As usual, the discussion has again brought to the front the differences between the two tenthencies in the Socialist movement, to the trong the internal plants of the trade union movement, to extend to it our cordial aid and symmathy, and to point out its limitations, and the platform who are making the most noise. Its defenders have not as yet made the instruction of the parties of the partie In general, the objections directed against it may be enumied by an follows: It is too long. It might be admirable as an essay but its unsatistate as a partform, it is unsatistate as a partform, the character of the exploited theory of untural rights than on the class strugts. That its keynote, as one correspondent declares, is the ery for liberty, and that it courtains many doubtful phrases and much extraneous matter calculated to larger its effective as a clear presentation of the Socialist position and ablest.

doubtful phrases and index extraneous matter calculated to impair its efficiency as a
clear prescutation of the Socialist postion
and object
and object that the first of these objections is one which should present no difneutry in remedying, could it be agreed
what passages should be condensed or
omitted. The second is rather a general
than a definite charge and seed not concern us here. As to the assertion that it
is influent to see how this position can
be fairly maintained, if the impartial and
intelligent reader will carefully peruse Section 3, which is cutirely devoted to the
class strugtle basis. However, those who
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rantural right! theory can, without more
than the usual straining, read it into the
partitudes light it theory can, without more
than the usual straining, read it into the
partitudes light its att.

natural right. the met approach to this matter than the usual straining, rend it into the platform.

Are no the lealous, confirmation strong As proofs of Hojv Writ.

"Nor can we see that the 'cry for the cry is in any sense ilconsistent with the Socialist philosophy, which calls to the chained workers of the world to unite and the objector can demonstrate that the 'diberty' referred to is the abstraction for which men fought and died in the American, French and other capitalist revolutions—the liberty to change masters. 'I have always been the friend of liberty,' said for the continuous seems of the continuous distriction of the continuous distriction of the continuous distriction of the continuous districtions are not continuous districtions. French and other capitalist revolutions—the liberty to change masters. 'I have always been the friend of liberty,' said fring party in the Commune of '71. Yes,' responded a Communard, but YOUR liberty is not OURS.' Over and over again the platform reiterates the spirit of this conception of liberty.' There can be no possible basis for so this peace, for ladas, the private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in economic faved on the work of the continuous disvery.' Or again, We are preparing the soil of the economic freedom from thick will apring the freedom of the liberty that Socialists desire, and cienty distinction in the conception of liberty held by the advocates of the present system. While it is true that this word has been much alused, we fall do see, except form lays itself open to this charge. one possible instance, where the plat-one possible instance, where the plat-rm lays itself open to this charge. On "Nose is the class struggle ignored. On a contrary, an entire section of the plat-der contrary, an entire section of the plat-der contrary.

A liberal share of the to de-hero fund should be set anidentement benefit of steel trust emigle on this invested their savings in start dentral

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

tional Secretary to submit the trade union resolution to a referendum vote of the party by paragraph, we will then have an opportunity to rote down the objectionable paragraph and vote in favor of the balance of the resolution. Des Meines, Iowa, JOHN M. WORK.

-Carnegie has endowed his librar es, Rockefeller his university; it now remains for Hearst to endow the elec-

toral college.-Detroit Tribune.

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ropes until I could not bear the revolt-ing absurdity of it, even without an audience to laugh at me. The whole business is too sickening for public dis-cussion. Half the population lives mis-erably, and breaks down permaturely. from excess of bodfy toll. The other half does the same because there is no bodily work left for it to do. That is what is called civilization.

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The Eight-Hour Bill.

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ance that still exists even among the organized wage workers and their

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SPEAKERS:

BENJAMIN HANFORD, Vice-Presidential Candidate of the Social Democratic Party, who has visited Colorado to investigate the facts; ABE CAHAN, Editor of "Forward;"

AND OUR VETERAN COMRADE, CHARLES H. MATCHETT.

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Workingmen, Turn Out and Make This an Impressive Demonstration against Capitalist Tyranny.

SOCIALISM, THE HOPE OF THE WORKERS.

By John Spargo.

in the seventeenth century, and whom Karl Marx calls "the Father of Political Economy." to John Stuart Mill, every one of the great economists of England held it to be a cardinal fact in economic science that all wealth is produced by labor applied to natural forces. And Benjamin Franklin, who alone of American writers added any-thing to economic science, laid a great deal of stress upon that same primary

And what the economists have in sisted upon with so great unanimity is confirmed by the life experience of the most unlearned worker. Scan as closely as we may the whole area of our industrial system, no other means of wealth can be found. Even if Manna descended from the skies, as in the Bible legend, still it would not be available without the labor of collect-ing, a fact which John Stuart Mill insisted upon more than fifty years

In view of this fact, it is, in my judgment, evident that only those who labor can have any valid claim to own wealth. And yet, strange as it may seem, the great bulk of the wealth of this and most other countries is owned by those who do not labor, while those who do labor own little or no wealth. Upon this also all writers of authority are agreed, and even were that not the case it would surely be evident to every honest observer.

This, fundamentally, is the great "so-

cial problem" about which we hear so much, and it seems fairly abvious that there can be no solution of that problem except that which goes to the root of the evil and destroys the power of the idle parasites to live upon the result of others' toll. Always bearing in mind that "Labor" in political econans useful effort, whether of oram, the Socialist declares for

just such a racial remedy-the product of labor to be enjoyed wholly by those who belong to the useful class as opposed to the useless class,

"The world for the workers," epidomands of Socialism.
That is to say, that all who are physically and mentally fitted to labor must

Adam Smith, in that wonderful book, "the Wealth of Nations," argues that "the rightful reward of a man's labor is the whole product of that labor," a principle which the Socialist affirms. principle which the Socialist marms, though in a higher form consistent with changed industrial conditions. For, as Marx has shown so clearly, it is no longer possible to determine what the product of any individual's labor Labor is a social and complex thing, as a brief survey of any department will show. The simplest articles of tem of divided labor which makes impossible to determine the share of any individual. Nor is it alone between the individuals engaged in any indus-try that this complexity is seen. Re-tween the different industries it is equally evident. The miner depends upon the farmer, the blacksmith, the railway worker, and hundreds of other orkers; and so it is all through our

mand for any body of men engaged in a particular trade the exclusive owner-ship of what they produce. That is, the least, an absurd view to take of Socialism. Yet no less a perso than Mr. Frederic Harrison, the emir than Mr. Frederic Harrison, the emin-ent litterateur, has seriously claimed it to be Socialism, and as seriously replied to it. Taking a railway as an example, he says that it is "a favorite ent" of the Socialist, that if 10,en make a railway in three years, it will belong to the capitalist under present conditions, whereas it ought to belong to the 10,000 men without referto the surveying and engineering which preceded their labor. Mr. Har-rison has not yet seen fit to quote from the writings of any accredited Social-ist in support of this view in response to my challenge, nor do I expect that he will do so. Far from that, we should object to the ownership of the railway by the 10,000 men just as we

ld object to its ownership by Mr For a railway is essentiany a thing. It springs from social necessity and its use or abuse influences not only and its use of the 10,000 men, but of its lives of the 10,000 men, but of

From Sir William Petty, who lived | To give the railway to a minority, thousand, is to place the rest of the people in a position of servitude. More men. In order to have a railway, be fore a single man could be set to work, there must have been the tool-maker, and before the tool-maker the iron miner and the coal miner, and the farmer to provide these with food, and so on. Before a single steel rail could be laid innumerable workers had borne a share in the sum total of the labor required to make it. Never was intellect keen enough to fully unravel the tangled threads of wealth production. A railway, a ship, a factory, a plow-in a word, any one of the varied mechanical contrivances which surround us is a so cial product, the result of comm or and common experience. But they are not owned in common. On the contrary, they are owned by a compar-atively small number of people, who are thus enabled to dominate over their

> litical or moral. Socialism (a word derived from the Latin Socius—a comradei demands that all this great social product shall be-long to society as a whole, to be enjoyed by them in common. In other words, that all the means of wealth production, distribution and exchange, shall be owned by the people as a whole democratically organized, and used always for the social well-being.

"By the people democratically organ-zed . . . for the social well-be-

fellows. And to this fact most of the

evils which infest society may be traced, whether they be economic, po-

ing," that is the supreme test, the dis-tinction between Socialism and the socalled "public ownership," which often masquerades as Socialism. It is highly important that there be no confusion between the two. Much of the vaunt-ed "progress" of English municipalitles, for example, is in truth a step further into the quagmire of capitalist explaitation. It is easy to see how in this country, if nationalization of the mines, or of the reliways, should be de-cided upon bonds wight-and with a capitalist government would-be is-sued, the interest upon which would equal the present profits. Just ns with the "slumlords" in London and other English cities there is respect a de-English cities there is scarcely a de-partment of industry where this kind of "public ownership" might not be made even more profitable to the idlers than the present system. And the po-sition of the workers under such a sys-tem would be worse than at present. In Italy where they have government owned rallways, when the workers went on strike the capitalistic govern-ment placed them noder martial law ment placed them under martial law and effectually broke the strike. Does anybody doubt that a capitalist govern ment in America, whether Democratic or Republican, would do less? Government ownership of anything will not help the workers while Mr. Morgan and his associates own the govern-

Thus we come in any practical su vey of the question upon the great "class" issue. We have seen that the present problem consists in the exploi the problem can only be solved by eliminating the idler. Hard as it may appear to some well meaning Social-ists, and would be Socialists, therefore, it is essentially a "class" question. And the Socialist Party in all lands is a working class party, pledged irrevoca-bly to the interests of labor and influenced by no other consideration. The conscious aim of all its efforts is the absolute overthrow of the idle, parasitie class and the reconstruction of the whole fabric of society upon the right of the workers collectively to the whole product of their labor. In the pursuit of that revolutionary principle we find the whole of the forces of plundering capitalism arrayed against us, and, whether we will or no, we are forced to recognize the fact that there is a bitter and relentless class struggle in which we are consciously or unconsciously participants. For there are no sciously participants. For there are no neutrals. In this war it is terribly and profoundly true that "he who is not for us is against us," which translated into the language of politics means: "he who does not vote for labor votes against it." Let the timid take heart: we wage this "class war" not because we desire it, but because there is no eacape from it. If there were no class antagonism, we should not need Socialism, and there would be no social Finally, we do not seek to overthrow the present rulers of society in order that we may rule them. That would only be reversing the form of the class oppression and tyranny of to-day. Equally with those who shudder at mention of the terrible phrase, we abhor the class war. Therefore, we seek to end it by using the powers we posess as citizens to wrest from the op pressors their power, and having done that, we shall be able to say, "Now is the ghoulish strife forever ended and brotherhood made possible." Socialism means human brotherhood—the fulfilment of the ages' dream of "peace and good will among men," but it will only be made possible by the unfaltering struggle of the working class itself to secure its own emancipa

IN THE CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION.

'Safe and Conservative Labor Leaders' Make an Exhibition of Thomselves -Would Forget Colorado Outrages Rather than Let Hanford Speak.

At last Sunday's meeting of the Cen-tral Federated Union two or three delegates-"conservative labor lead ers" of the sort that the capitalists love, to hold up as good examples— made an instructive, if rather disgraceful scene. The capitalist outrages upon the working class in Colorado formed the subject of discussion and it was proposed that Ben Hanford of Typographical Union No. 6, who had just returned from a tour of investi-gation, should be given the floor to tell the delegates what he had observed. But Hanford is a Socialist! Worse yet, he is the vice-presidential candi-dates of the Social Democratic Party! He is a dangerous man in the eyes o "conservative labor leaders" of the Re-publican and Democratic parties who earn the praises of capitalists and capitalist politicians alike by shouting "No politics in the union!" and personunion men the candidates of the two old parties that constantly use their political power against labor. Hence,

It had been proposed to petition President Roosevelt to "investigate" affairs in Colorado, and in the discussion Morris Brown of Cigar Makers No. 144, seconded by Delegate Mikol, pointed out the inadequacy of such half-hearted measures, showing that the Administration was clearly against Labor and it was ridiculous for labor organizations to send humble petitions to Washington to be put in the Presi-dent's waste-basket. He it was who moved that Hanford be invited to speak, and Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Engineers was on his feet in a moment, vociferously protesting against giving Hanford the floor, lest he might express his political views on the subject. Delegate Stanton of the Figetries! Workers and one of the state of the sta ers joined in the protest. It soon be-came evident that the majority wanted to hear Hanford's report, and when the handful of obstructionists saw that it was impracticable for them to earry out their threat of "shouting him down" they called on their friends to leave the hall. The size of the exid stand by them in such tactics was very small.

Hanford spoke and was listened to with the closest attention. As he will speak more fully on the same subject in Cooper Union Saturday evening, it is unnecessary to report his address. Robert W. Reed and Thomas W. Dougan, a committee from the Western Federation of Miners, were also given

The incident had no other effect, in the end, than to disgust a large num-ber of the delegates and visitors with the methods of capitalist-minded labo leaders and to awaken greater interes in the Colorado affair and a determin ation to resist such oppression.

FOR WEST SIDE BARBERS. A movement is on foot to organize a local of the Journeymen Barbers' In-ternational Union of America on the West Side. A very successful meeting was held on Sunday evening, June 12, at 456 W. Fortleth street. Brothers Wm. Dooley, McLaughlin, and Frank spoke. A considerable number of journeymen signified their intention of joining and another meeting willi be held in the near future to perfect or-ranisation.

—Hearst is trying to steal enough Socialist thunder to make a noise; but it's the lightning that does the busi-ness. The lightning of Socialism is collective ownership of all the means of wealth. Hearst is afraid to handle that.—The Toller.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. A WORKINGMEN'S HOME.

York Labor Organizations' Legal De-

The organizations uffillated with the The organizations utilisated with the Labor Secretariat of New York City have been called upon, by decision of the Board of Directors approved by the General Delegates' Meeting, to vote on the following proposition:

"Shall the membership dues of the organizations affiliated with the Secretariat has increased from such belief."

retariat be increased from one half of one cent per week per capita to three-quarters of one per cent per week per

capita?"
The secretary of each affiliated body must report the number of votes cast in his union for and against the proposition, before August 1, to Adolph Groelinger, Secretary, 303 E. Ninetyfourth street.

The reasons for the proposed change are set forth in the following special report of counsel, Hillquit & Hillquit, dated May 23:

"Gentleman:—We desire to call the attention of your board to certain con-

attention of your board to certain con-ditions which have arisen in the Labor Secretariat, and which, in our opinion, merit the most thoughtful considera-

tion of your body.
"The Labor Secretariat has now been in existence a little over three years, and during that time the scope and work of the institution have grown enormously. The membership of the Secretariat has already reached the 15,000 mark; and the institution is becoming more popular every day with organized labor. During its brief period of existence,

the Secretariat has handled a large number of cases, in which the organi-zations affiliated with that body themselves have been involved—suits brought against such organizations for damages; actions by expelled mem-bers for re-instatement; injunctions against such unions when their members were on strike; actions against several unions upon claims for death benefits, and a number of actions of various character brought by or against the said organizations. Hardly less in number were the matters affecting large numbers of workingmen belonging to different organizations affillated with the Secretariat, such as actions or proceedings to enforce the provisions of the labor law. But the bulk of the Secretariat's work has been in attending to the claims and cases of the individual members. In this branch the most important and useful activity of the Secretariat has consisted in prosecuting claims for damages for personal injuries sustained by such members in their employment. The number of such claims has been and still is steadily growing. In a number of cases, counsel for the Secre-tariat have succeeded in compromising the claims outside of court; other cases had to be abandoned for the reason that no recovery could be expected in trial, and in a great many instances actions have been commenced in the various courts of the state, principally in the Supreme Court and in the City

"The first of these actions was com-menced about three years ago, and new actions have been added all the time. It usually takes from two to three years before an action of this character is reached for trial in the Supreme Court, so that the first case to be reached on the Supreme Court Calendar for trial (the case of Topolsky vs. General Incandescent Arc Light Company) was reached but a Supreme Court, so that the first case short time ago. But the time has now come when we may expect our cases to be reached in rapid succession, and in view of the fact that the trial of each Supreme Coart action, including the preparations, takes in the average at least one week, we may safely assume that, from next October, the trial of such actions will take almost all of the time of one attorney. The trial of an action is, however, by no means always the end of the action. In a great many cases an appeal will be taken by the defendant if the judg-ment should go in our favor, or on the contrary, an appeal would be taken by us if the judgment should go against us. In either case, an appeal involves a great deal of labor, and the appeals arising out of the Secretariat cases will, within a brief period, take a large our office. In addition to this work it must not be forgotten that the Sec-retariat has hundreds of minor cases to attend every month: Consultations on legal difficulties of any kind in which the members may occasionally find themselves, wage cialms and ac-tions for wages, police court actions in cases of strikes, boycotts, etc., landlord and tenant proceedings.

Court of New York.

etc.
"Considering it all, we are forced to the concusion that the Labor Secretar-lat cannot adequately discharge its du-ties without employing all or part of the time of three men: One to attend to the office business of the Secretar-iat, consultations, drawing papers, writing letters, notices, examining cases, negotiating for settlements etc. cases, negotiating for settlements, etc. one, sometimes two, to attend to the trial work in the Supreme Court, City Court and the numerous small cases in the Municipal Courts and Police Courts; one to handle the appeals, mo

observed that the work of the Secre tariat requires almost all the time of a special stenographer and typewriter. "From this brief statement it will

become clear to you that the presen provisions for meeting the expense of the institution are absolutely inade quate, all the more so that the Secretariat derives no income whatsoever from the amounts it collects for its members. It seems to us clear that the institution has reached a point in its development where the members will have to decide whether they pre-fer to preserve and increase its useful-

will have to decide whether they prefer to preserve and increase its useful
ness for organized labor at the expens
of a trifling increase of the member
ship dues, or to render the institution
inefficient, and to cripple its workings
"We submit to you these facts with
out further comment or recommenda
tion, leaving it to you to draw such
conclusions and to take such measure
as you may deeen best for the interests and future welfare of the institution and the organizations connected
with it."

ion Hall to Serve as Headquarters and Meeting Place for the Labor Organizations of New York City.

For several years an organization sixth street, New York city, has been intending to build a clubhouse of such dimensions as would be adequate to the interests of the Association; and now the association has been requested by many trades unions, by the Social ist Party, and many other progressive organizations, to build a hall large ough to serve the interests of orga ized labor in general, a hall of such a capacity that the central offices and pay-stations of the great labor organi-zations might be located therein, thus making it virtually the centre of the labor movement in New York.

The advantages of such a center to organized labor in this city are evident The present condition of an utter lack different organizations are scattered all over the city would, if such a hall were built, be done away with at once, and the immediate intercourse of the re-spective workmen and delegates would ent trades, their interests as wageworkers are mainly identical, and the respect by an easy exchange, at such a center, of their views and opinions upon the condition of labor, not only in general, but also upon that of the respective trades in particular.

It is obvious also, that such a hall would offer financial advantages to the different organizations; for the general expenses of every organization for its headquarters would be considerably re

Acting upon the many requests made to it the association purchased a plot, 100x102 feet, on East Eighty-fourth

Plans were made for a spacious hall, and specifications were drawn several large firms of builders. According to these plans and specifi-cations for a central trade union hall,

which it would virtually be, the cost would amount to \$225,000. The Workingmen's Educational and Home Association could easily build a clubhouse adapted to the aims, objects and interests of its members, but to put up a building for \$225,000 it would

need the assistance of all organized labor, and of all progressively thinking workmen. For the purpose of establishing the extent of the interest taken by organized labor in this project a conference of all trade unions and sympathizing organizations was called to find means and ways of collecting the necessary funds. At that conference, in which over forty organizations were represented, the following proposition was

manimously adopted: "The Workingmen's Educational and Home Asociation shall issue \$5 bonds, these \$5 to be founed to the association for five years from the date of the bonds, not to bear any interest, and to be repaid, after five years, by the W. E. & H. A. upon return of the bonds, and, if not returned, the bonds to bear

five per cent. interest per year.

"In case of the death of the bond-holder the \$5 are to be paid back, upon request, before the five years have

the weekly payment of 10 cents, o monthly of 50 cents, or quarterly of \$1.25, or by a single payment of \$5, as those taking them may decide, but the \$5 should be paid in full within one year after the first payment in part."

Thus there is a possibility for every one sympathizing with this work to further an undertaking which may be further an undertaking which may be of great advantage to himself, his or

ganization and the entire labor move ment in New York. Should the workingmen of New York indorse and determinedly support this plan, we shall soon possess a trade union house which will be worthy of our great city, and favorably comparwith similar houses in other large

The Association therefore appeals t all organized workingmen of the city to join in establishing such a home for this movement, to become members of the Association and take part in its retary to receive part-payment for bonds. Necessary supplies, blanks and information may be had from the Secretary of the Franz Schneuer, 206 East Eighty-sixtl

OUR STANDARD-BEARER IN NEW YORK STATE

Watertown has frequently been henored with the nomination for Gov-ernor, though only in one case has the candidate named from here elected. Governor Flower was chosen the misfortune to be nominated in the same year with each other by a fac tion of a divided party. Now the news comes that the Social Democratic Party has selected Thomas Pender-gast as its standard-bearer. Mr. Pendergast is a shoemaker and work daily on the bench, a pronounced So cialist who can maintain his doctrine with any one who cares to argue with him. He is thoroughly sincere and is backed up with deep study and wide research, and certainly no party hold-ing these views could find a better ex-ponent of such ideas or one who can present them more forcibly. He beleves the Socialist doctrines and has perfect faith in their ultimate tri-umph. The great majority fortunately disagree with him, but sincerity always commands respect.—Watertow Daily Times.

The vice president of the Sant Fe railroad system declares that the machinists in the employ of the road who walked out, "have walked out for-ever." He may be a little off the PARTY NEWS. (Continued from page 3.)

The State Committee of the S. D. P

held its regular meeting on June 14 at 64 E. Fourth street, New York, with

New York State.

at the E. Fourth street, New Fork, with C. L. Furman in the chair. In the absence of the secretary, Herman Reich acted in that capacity... C. L. Dedrick, Organizer of Local Sparrowbush, writes that the local has decided to take six of the penny banks. Frank Smith. Organizer of Local Consider. Smith, Organizer of Local Onelda. smith, Organizer of Local Oneida, writes that the local can use Comrade Roewer as speaker for two days, and at the next meeting will consider the proposition of the penny banks. Comrade Purdy of Wellsville writes that he can make use of literature and asks the State Committee to send him some for free distribution. It was desome for free distribution. It was de to know the arrangements that were made to get the national standard-bearers of the party to this city and vicinity to address meetings. The local wishes to arrange a ratification meeting at Madison Square Garden or Carnegie Music Hall. This meeting to be addressed by prominent speakers. and especially by presidential candi-date, E. V. Debs. The secretary was authorized to reply. Comrade Slotkin of Buffalo writes that they desire to have Comrade Roewer in that city for seven days. Comrade Wollnik, Organ-izer of Local Troy, writes that they have decided on having Roewer there for two days. Comrade Pendergast, our candidate for Governor, writes that he is speaking and agitating in the northern part of the stae for our party, and his letter of acceptance will be ready in a few days. Comrade Cas-par of Fort Edward writes that they can make use of five banks and sends financial report. Local Utica sends in its vote on the national referendum. Comrade Lee writes that he donates to the State Committee one thousan copies of Comrade Hanford's pamph copies of Comrade Hanford's pamph-let for free distribution. This dona-tion was accepted. Comrade Becker writes from Troy that he was engaged by the locals of Troy, Green Island, and Schenectady to agitate in that part of the state. He addressed a Pierce and Stanton. On June 10 he will speak at Renssellear; June 11, at Albany; June 12, Cohoes; June 13, Rotterdam; June 14. Watervliet; June 15. Troy; June 16. West Albany; June 17. Schenectady; June 18. Troy; June 19. Mechanicsville. Local Long Island City sends quarterly report. F. H. Monroe, President of the Henry City sends quarterly report. F. H. Monroe, President of the Henry George League, writes that J. Z. White cannot debate on the subject proposed.

Comrade H. L. Slobodin sends in his resignation as State Secretary, which was accepted. It was decided to engage Comrade Hayes of Cleveland as speaker of this campaign to address meetings in New York and Brooklyn.

On motion of Courade Reich it was On motion of Comrade Reich it was decided to print two leaflets, trade union questions and the other on the issues of the Republican and Democratic parties. Comrade Chase reported that the banks are ready. Comrades Furman, Reich, and Chase are to look for new state headquarters reported that the banks are for the party. Comrade Furman will furnish telephone service to the party gratis for a period of three months. Financial Secretary Neppel gave his report, which was accepted. It was decided to have the state party consti-tution printed at the earliest conven-

Acting Organizer Solomon has noti-fied the financial secretaries of the various branches that the semi-annu al financial statements and lists of members in good standing must be filed with him before the new delegates to be elected at the last branch meetings in June can be seated in the General Committee, and requests that they promptly comply with the requirements. As the most important campaign in the life of the party is now in progress, it behooves each financial secretary to exert his every effort to the end that as full a dele tion as possible be sent to the General Committee from his branch.

The 12th A. D. will hold a meeting on Friday evening, June 17, at 233 E. Broadway. All members are urgently requested to attend.

The next regular meeting of the 16th A. D. will be held at Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street, Friday, June 17, at 8 p. m. Very important business will be transacted.

The smoker which has been arranged by the West Side Agitation Committee, to be held Safurday, June 18, at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 W Forty-second street, promises to be quite successful. A number of entertaining features are scheduled, beside The 30th A. D. will hold an open-nir

meeting on Friday, June 17, on the northeast corner of Eighty-fourth street and East End avenue. John C. Chase and I. Phillips will speak. Comrades willing to act as ushers at

the Cooper Union meeting Saturday night are requested to be in the Organ

At the meeting of the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club it was reported that the plans for a central committee have been approved by all three clubs. E. Meyer, F. Meyer, and Miss Ottinger were elected as delegates, and the commit-tee will meet on Friday evening, June The first anniversary of the club will be celebrated at the party picnic in Manhattan Casino on June 26; the 14th A. D., the Verein für Volksbil dung, and the other Young People's Clubs have been invited. All other visitors to the picnic who are interested are hereby invited to join in the club's celebration. Extra charges for refreshment, lady and gentleman, will be \$1. On suggestion of the Verein für Volksbildung the club decided to ar-range monthly English lectures at the Labor Lyceum next winter. The club meets again on Tuesday evening, June 21, promptly at 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday evening, June 18, Con rades Well, Droste, and Morris eak at Hamburg avenue and Him-et. On Saturday evening, June ade Schaefer and Streeter at Stockholm street and

STATE PLATFORM

Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms lits steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States. In entering upon the campaign of 1904, the Social Democratic Party again unkes the socialist Party of the United States. In entering upon the campaign of 1904, the Social Democratic Party again unkes upon the workers may be upon the workers and the party with their cause, to join the party with their cause, to join the party with their cause, to join the party in ite struggle axainst capitalistic rule.

Never before was the contrast between two classes in society more glaring then it is to-day. The comparatively small number of expitalists own all the means of wealth production and have appropriated struggles of past rac collective labors and powers of our public life, while the working class has been reduced to a state of unprecedented misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunated libered to the distribution of their daily existence; their much vaunated libratic solutions are suppressed struggles as and saves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such classific proportions sters and saves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such classific proportions other state of the laborate state. In no other state is the misery of the wealth amassed in the hands of so few wealth amassed in the hands of so few wealth amassed in the hands of so few wealth amassed

torious, only in its triumphs can you tri-umph.

While thus always alming at the over-throw of capitalism and the establishment of Nocialism, we declare that it is the pur-pase of the Nocial Democratic Party to us-all political powers entrusted to it to re-lieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers under existing economic con-ditions and to assist them in all their con-flicts with capitalism. To that end we piedge to give our undivided support to all measures, which will benefit the working class and to oppose to the limit of our fewer and to oppose to the limit of our fewer all measures contrary to their in-terests.

cover all measures contrary to their interests.

As innucliate measures for the present
relief of the workers, operating to weaken
the hold of expitalism upon them and thereby bringing nearer their ultimate triumph,
we advocate and pledge our candidates
to work for legislation protiling for the
insurance of all workers against accident,
sickness and old age: for public industiles for the unemployed: equal suffrage
for both sexes; shortening of the hours of
the bringing of the theory of
the bringing of the hours of
the bringing of the hours of
the bringing of the sexes; abortises
from liability flow of trade union funds
from liability and referended to the public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange;
the free administration of justice; proper
housing and education of the people; the
initiative and referendum and municipal
home rule; and all other measures tending
to the advancement of the interests of our
class.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904

Manhattan Casino and Park, West 155th St. & 8th Ave., City, Arranged by

LOCAL NEW YORK, S. D. P.,

VOLKSZEITUNG CONFERENCE. KINDLY ASSISTED BY THE

PROGRESSIVE SINGING AND TURNING SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK. PRIZE BOWLING FOR LADIES AND MEN

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB. AMUSEMENTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD. The Park can be reached by 8th Ave. "L" and all Trolley Cars of attan (transfer via 8th ave.), and Bronx (transfer on 135th street), direct to the Park. - Fare, 5 cents.

Tickets can be had of all Assembly District Organizations and Organizer; also in New York Labor Lyceum Clubhouse, Eighty-sixth street; Bronx Clubhouse and all workers' headquarters.

ADMISSION, WITH TICKET, IOC.; WITHOUT TICKET, ISC. PAYABLE AT GATE,

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH FOR 10c. Grand Fourth of July Festival, County Fair, Circus and Athletic Games,

LIBERTY PARK, GLENDALE, L. I..

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK CALL FUND.

The coming Socialist and Trade Union daily newspaper, A continuous day of pleasure is in store for you, ending with a grand display

ADMISSION ONLY 10 CENTS.

members were admitted from the folmemors were admitted from the following assembly districts: Fourth, one; 5th, three; 8th, one; 9th, two; 15th, Br. II., three; 19th, one; 20th, Br. II. two; 21st, one. Fifty penny banks for the state organizing fund were ordered; 60 per cent of the amounts collected are to be cent of the amounts collected are to be kept by branches collecting it, and the balance to be sent to the State Secre-tary direct. Ten thousand copies of "The Parable of the Water Tauk," by Bellamy, with the state platform, were ordered printed in German. Five thousand copies of Hanford's Colorado pamphlet were ordered. These pamphlets can be had from the reek. Literature Agent, Charles Gacken-heimer, 947 Willoughby avenue. Campaign banners can be got through

J. Gerber, 461 Bushwick avenue. A set of the books issued by the national office for locals was ordered. The 20th A. D., Br. II, donated \$4 to Load Kings' campaign fund. A bor-ough meeting will be held in the Labor Lyceum, Friday, June 25, at 8 p. m., to hear the report of the delegates to the national and state conventions. The Organizer was instructed to write to Charles Frederic Adams and inquire whether the report in the papers that he participated in issuing a call

fer a Democratic convention in Cooper Union was true, and if not, that he send a denial of it to the daily papers and also to our party press. The Fi-nancial Secretary reported a balance, May 14, of \$86.43; receipts, \$130.80; expenses, \$78; balance, June 11, \$189.23; with \$50 additional in the Treasurer's hands. The following bills were paid: J. Gerber, expenses to state convention, \$6.25; J. Gerber expenses in arranging primaries, 8.85; Wm. Butscher, expenses to state con-vention, \$5, which was donated by him to the local; Financial Secretary, postage, \$2.40; Secretary, postage, \$1.10: Organizer's expenses, \$5.66; \$5 advanced to Organizer for expenses. The next meeting will be Saturday,

FOR THE DAILY.

tee were present.

June 26, 8 p. m. Twenty-eight of the forty delegates to the County Commit-

The New York Daily Call Conference met on May 26 and on June 9, with President Wolf in the chair. Fred Meyer and Leo Rohr were seat-ed as delegates from the Down Town Young People's Social Democratic Club. A donation of \$10 was received from Manhattan Lodge No. 402 I. A. the only sure-of M. E. Wolf and W. J. F. Hanne-bing a man of mann were elected to audit the ac-

counts of the Call booth at the exposicounts of the Call booth at the exposi-tion. Chas. Heyd, Will Schuler, A. Hohl, Ed. Brown, A. Lange, W. E. Browne, Emil Brown, Geo. Brown, Wm. Kohn, and L. Rauch were elected as committee for the Fourth of Julys picnic. Emil Brown was elected to the Advisory Board, in place of E. Toysell resigned. Another meeting will held on June 23.

An important meeting of the Work-ingmen's Co-operative Publishing As-sociation was held last Monday. The Board of Managers was instructed to

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

The trade unions of Spain have grown rapidly in recent years. In 1899 there were but 3,355 organized workers, in twenty-seven local unions, affiliated with the "Union General do Trobajadores" or General Working-men's Union. In 1902 the number of unions had risen to 267 and the nu ber of members to 43,535. We have no exact figures of a later date, but it is certain that the increase has continued. Nearly one-third of the organized workers are in Madrid. Of the thirty-eight labor conflicts covered in the last report at hand, eighteen had been won by the unions, five had been lost, and fifteen were still pending. The Spanish government, at the initia-tive of Premier Silvela, has recently undertaken a program of legislation for the improvement of the conditions of labor-a concession which, whether or not it amounts to anything in itself. shows that the growing strength and has compelled the attention of the rul ing powers.

DON'T BE ALARMED.

St. Louis "Labor" thinks that the prospect of a thousand Tammany braves visiting that city next month is enough to make every St. Louis man keep his hand on his pocket till the Democratic convention is over. Don't get excited, brothers. The Deknow a trick worth two of that. What between them and their Republican confreres, they'll appropriate all genr surplits product long before it has a chance to get into your jeans. That's the beauty of capitalism. It is