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NEW YORK, JULY 3, 1904.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR **ANARCHY IN COLORADO?**

National Committee of the Socialist Party Answers This Timely Question.

Actual Anarchy under the Protenses of Law and Order Is the Hatural Outcome of the Capitalist System-Peace Can Be Assured Only When the Workers Own the Means of Production.

connected with the fatal dynamite ended 500 yards inside of the dead line

surrounding property guarded by mine

With threats of pistols and coils of

rope the regularly elected civil officers of the Cripple Creek district were forced to resign, right after the deed

was committed—especially the coroner of Teller County, who would have held an inquest upon the dynamite outrage and who had already empaneled a

jury for that purpose. The union hall and the contents of the four union co-operative stores and the plant of the Victor "Record" have been destroyed. Mines not connected with these troubles have been shut down because

union labor was employed in them and the men peacefully working there were arrested and imprisoned.

The climax of this unparalleled de-bauch of lawlessness and outrage is found in the action of two judges, one

a Republican, the other a Democrat.

sitting as the state Supreme Court

(which is simply a part of the machin-ery of the Smelter Trust), in declaring

the suppression of the constitution by

Governor Peabody to be legal, thus legalizing anarchy in Colorade.

Socialism in Colorado.

In spite of these facts, which are in

disputable, the shameless charge is

made that the Socialists are responsi-ble for the present situation in Colo-rado. The press dispatches and the preclamation of Governor Peabedy

and Adjutant General Bell declare

that Socialism and the Socialist Party have produced the conditions which now shock the world.

Nothing is farther from the truth.

Unfortunately for the working class, the Socialist Party has little strength in Colorado. Compared with other

states and relative to its population and the importance of its industries, Colorado is one of the weakest states for Socialism. The vote of the Social-

ist Party was only a little over 2,000

state in 1903.

crats.

If the workingmen of Colorado had

been wise enough to elect at least a few Socialists to the legislature at the last election, these Socialists might possibly have prevented the wholesale corruption of their capitalistic col-

leagues by the mine owners. Colo

rado is reaping the whiriwind of capi-talism in business and of capitalistic anarchism in public office. The union

miners and other union workingmen of Colorado are reaping the harvest of the seed they have sown when they voted for the Republicans and Demo-

Under the conditions here described

we ask, what is there in the word "le gality?" If an armed mob of mine

wuers and their assistants can com

pel officers who were regularly elected to resign by putting a rope around their necks, if this kind of thing is

backed up by the governor and the militia, and supported by the Supreme Court, then "law and order" are out

Federal Action-1894 and 1904.

But is there no balm in Gilead? Is

there no way to stop capitalist anarchy in Colorado? Dare not the President of the United States ack? Cannot the courts of the United States interfere? Both interfered quickly enough in 1894

during the American Railway Union strike, when a few old box cars were set on fire by the detectives of the Railroad Managers' Association—why

cannot the President and the United

States Courts do so now?

Or, are we to go back to "first" prin-

ciples?" Are we to have a war again

for the preservation of the Union? Are the days of bloody Kansas to be re-peated in Colorado? Are 1859 and 1860-65 to be repeated, only instead of

the colored man, the white man is to

be freed?

The situation in the Cripple Creek district and the state of Colorado in

general contains a warning to union men and to all the workingmen of America. They can see right now, in the Cripple Creek district, what will

happen to them in every state of the

Union if the capitalist class continue

to band together for the purpose of taking away the constitutional rights of the workers and catch them una-

The Only Hope.

There is only one salvation. The workers must soon seize the powers of

government by political action and es

tablish a safer social order in every

state of the Union, including Colorado, or they will have to fight a mortal combat, not only for their industrial

freedom, but also their political liberty and their civic rights. Socialism stands for a new social or-der and the Socialist Praty is the po-

wares as in Colorado.

total of 100,000 in the entire

owners' deputies.

[A leaflet issued by the National | Mine Owners' Association. The wire Committee of the Socialist Party. This leastet can be and in quantity from the National Secretary, William Maily, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., at the following rates: Thirty cents per 100, postpaid; 500 for 50c. by express collect; 1,000 for \$1. Cash must ac company order.]

company order.]

Anarchy reigns in Colorado.

The world looks on in dismay and horror while workingmen are either blown into atoms, hunted like wild beasts through hills or pitched into trains which carry them to lonely prairies, where they are dumped without water, food or shelter, helpless exiles and despairing victims of the remorse less will of desperate corporations, which, baffled in every attempt to re-duce the workers of Colorado to abject slavery, have been compelled to resort ly force in order that they may gain their ends.

Who are the anarchists in Colorado

Not the workingmen whose toil and sweat have made Colorado mine owners rich and whose votes have placed the mine owners in control of the state government which now exerts its power to destroy the legitimate

ganizations of labor.
Not the workingmen who have sat patiently by while their leaders have been packed into filtry bullpens, de-ported-from their homes, separated from their families and deprived of their rights of citizenship because they dared to speak for the interests of

The Real Anarchists.

These are not the anarchists. The anarchists can be found in the club rooms of the Citizens' Alliance in the offices of the Mine Owners' Association, in the uniforms of de humanized military upstarts, in the corrupted legislative halls, in the executive chambers of the state govern ment and upon the bench of the State Supreme Court. Anarchy is wherever capitalist interests are entrenched wherever the capitalist class meets to scheme exploitation and concoct con spiracles against progress and free

The anarchists are not the workingmen who observe faithfully the "law and order" made for them by the capi-

The anarchists are the capitalists who throttle their own "law and or-der" when their class interests de-mand that law and order be throttled:

The Law Is Dead.

Anarchy reigns in Colorado becaus the capitalist class controls the courts and legislative, executive, and military The law is dead, slaughtered in the house of its pretended friends while despotism enters clothed in its Here are the facts which justify this

The origin of the present trouble in Colorado is found in the struggle for an eight-hour law in the mills and smelters. These are mainly owned by the Smelter Trust, which is controlled by the Rockefeller interest. In 1890 an eight-hour law was passed. the Supreme Court of the state, being in the hands of the capitalists, as it is on the other hand, has already su tained a similar law in Utah and similar stautes are in force in Kansas, Montans, Nevads, and Arizons. An amendment to the state constitution of Colorado was submitted to a popular vote in 1902 and carried by a majority of 46,714 votes—an exceedingly large majority for such a sparsely populated state. A corporation lobby thereupon induced the legislature to adjourn without enacting the law which the amendment to the constitution made computers.

Thus the trouble began.

Kaiser May Envy Peabody.

The miners' unions of Colorado wer compelled to go on strike to enforce what the corrupt legislature had de nied them. The mine owners retaltated by discharging the union men in Dany mills and smelters where they had not gone out on strike. Scabs were imported. The smaller business men united with the mine owner against the union men. The militi was finally pressed into service and reign of terror began. Riots ensued Militiamen made wholsale arrests. The constitution of the free American state of Colorado was suspended by the Governor, although even the Emperer of Germany could not exercise thi

r in Germany.

nstitutional rights of individuals were utterly disregarded by the mine owners and by the state militia. Govinade the state of Colorado a private detective agency for the mine owners. detective agency for the mine owners. The Citizens' Alliance, made up of the capitalist class in general, with their satellites, the dive keepers, gamblers, etc., banded together to suppress organized labor by wholesale murderand deportation. Then came the "bomb" explosion in the depot at In-

The Bloodhounds' Evidence.

In fixing the responsibility for that explosion and the killing of sixteen non-union miners, it should be noted that the blood hounds followed the trail of the murderer straight to the house of a detective employed by the

the trusts are leading to Socialism, "POLITICALS"

The economic interests of the cap talist class dominate the entire socia system, and the lives of the workin class are recklessly sacrificed for pro-fit. This is again proven in Colorado. The active force in bringing about a new and higher order of society must be the working class. All other classes are alike interested in the upholdin of the system or exploitation, as a shown in Colorado, where the saloon and dive keepers and gamblers join the Citizens Alliance to help the Smeller Trust against the working

people.
The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the inited power of capitalism by unitin in their own party, the Socia Workingmen of America, arous Join the party of your class and save freedom in America ere it is too inte Join the party of your class and help to achieve freedom for your fellow workers throughout the world!

SLOCUM AND DARLINGTON.

Little Chance that Murders for Profit Will Be Punished.

Five Successive District Attorneys Representing Republican, Democratic and Reform Parties, Have Allowed Such Criminals to Escape - So It Will Be Till Workers Vote for Themselves.

The Coroner's Jury, after spen six days in hearing the evidence of a great number of witnesses in regard to the Slocum disaster, has decided that the officers of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, which owned the Slocum; its directors, the captain of the vessel, the captain of the Grand Republic, the mate of the Slocum, and the United States Inspector who pass-ed upon its fire-fighting and life-savng appliances were all criminally neg-

No other finding was possible, in view of the facts presented.

But is there any reason to hope that any of the guilty ones will be punished and a warning thus given to others in like positions? Not much. Least of all is it likely that those most re sponsible—the officers and directors of the company, who had power and under whose orders and for whom profit

the men on the boat acted—will ever be brought to justice. Four months ago we had a very similar disaster—not involving so many lives, but similar in the sense that it resulted directly from the criminal negligence of profit-making masters. We refer, of course, to the collapse of the Darlington building. It was already proven, to the satisfaction of a Coroner's Jury and a Grand Jury, that the capitalist owner was respond sible, because, in order to save ex-pense and increase his profit, he caused unsafe methods of building to be used. On March 16 this capitalist,

Charles R. Allison, was indicted. To this day he has not been put under ar-rest. Does District-Attorney Jerome know where he is? Does Police Com-missioner McAdoo know where he is? If not, why are they making no effort to find him. At the same time the Grand Jury has declared that Building Inspector French, who allowed this criminal "rushing" of the building to be done, was "entirely unfit for his position" and recommended that he be dismissed. Has he been dismissed. Not a bit of it. Why has the Mayor, why has the head of the Building De partment, allowed him to remain in

osition where he can do only harm? The answer is: For the same reason that District Attorneys Fellows, Ol-cott, Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome— Republican and Democrat and Restepublican and Democrat and Re-former allke—have failed to punish the men guilty of Building crime, the Ireland Building crime, the Windsor Hotel crime, the Tarrant crime, the New York Central Tunnel crime—because the guilty ones are capitalists, because their guilt was a part of ordinary capitalist business ethods, because the whole capitalis class, as such, is implicated in such criminal methods of making profits, because the Republican and Demo-cratic parties and the Reform aggregation are all dominated by capitalis interests, and because the working-men have gone on dividing their votes between the different factions of capi-talists who make profits out of their hardships and dangers, instead of vot-

forces will protect the men who, for the sake of profits, ran a firetrap excursion steamer without proper bose or boats or life-preservers. til the workers respect themselves enough to think and vote for their

WARNING.

We have reason to believe that certain man with fake credentials der and the Socialist Praty is the political organization demanding this. But the Socialists have regard for the laws, although they did not make them. The Socialists obey the laws, although it is their intention to change most of them at the first opportunity. Socialism claims the full value of the product for the producer, but Socialists will not blow up property with dynamite for that purpose. The Socialists afe revolutionary, but their chosen weapons are the constitution-guaranteed rights of free speech, free press and the ballot.

There can be no peace until we have industrial order until every man gets the full value of his product. It is fortunate that the same economic causes which developed capitalism and is soliciting money from unions in New York and the vicinity in the name of the Colorado strikers and keeping the money for his own purposes. The authorized repres-entatives of the Wegtern Federation of Miners here are Thomas W. Dou-gan and Robert W. Reed. Contri-butions may be sent direct to Will ns may be sent direct to William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer, 625 Mining Exchange, Denver, Col.

—"Man is a political antmal," said Aristotle more 'than 2,000 years ago. To call man "a political animal" now-adays would be taken as a polite way of saying he was an ass.—Exchange.

ANSWER TSAR.

Reply of Siberian Exiles to Government's Offer of "Mercy."

ndignantly Rejecting Proposition That They Earn Pardon by Military Service, They Indict the Government as Russla's Enemy.

The following is the reply given by political prisoners in Siberia Cussian government's offer to them to culist in the army to fight the Japanese and so earn a remission of their sentences. The heroic victims of tan absolutism fearlessly signed their names to this scorpful deflance

of the government which already holds them prisoners. "To Nicholas II, and His Govern-ment:—You have invited us to go to the front and by active military service to 'clear' our consciences from the crimes and wrongs we have committee against the throne and our country. With indignation and contempt we re ject your offer, and for the following

"We have committed no crimagainst our ardently loved country and have therefore nothing to repent of. Every one of us has been trying, ac-cording to his abilities and power, to be useful to the Russian people, and history will show whose activity has been more useful, yours or ours. "We have heard the groans of the

starving nation, robbed by you. We have known how you were shooting down people who dared to resist your oppression and violence and that of the exploiters. We have seen and our selves experienced persecution for speaking the truth to the Russian workingmen and peakants, whom you are trying to degrade to the level of beasts under the lashes of the knout. We have witnessed thousands of abominable deeds committed by you and your agents all over Russia

"Aroused by your constant maitreat-ment, outraged over and over again in our best and most sacred feelings, we have been penetrated, body and soul, with a deep hatred and contempt for your regime, and with all our power we have protested against your conduct and in the name of the high ideals. of Social Democracy we have called

upon the country to resist you.
"If we are in any way blamable be-fore our country, it is only in that we have not put into this resistance a hun dred fold greater energy. If we are guilty, the evidence is that you still exist, that you still rule over us, that you still suck the nation's blood.

"But it is not for you to censure us for this. It is not for you to speak in our country's name. You are certainly unscrupulous and impudet enough to try thus to identify the throne with the country and the coun-try's interest, but together with all est people we protest against such

blasphemy.

"Our country has no worse enemy than that blood-stained throne. There is no deeper guilt than that which divides them. And with every day, with every hour, it deepens. It awakens to consciousness ever greater and greater masses. It calls forth ever new forces, combatants in the struggle against you. Every act and every or der of yours causes either bitter indignation or ridicule.

"True, the country that you pillage and ravage does not always protest To your violence and abuse it is ofter able to answer only with groans. But it always hates you. It is always ashamed of you. It turns its face from

you with disgust.
"Now you have started war with Jupan, and the gulf has opened yet wider and more threateningly before you. The people did not wish for this war. The country had no need for it. It demands immense sacrifices from the plundered and exhausted people victory or defeat-it will bring them nothing but new taxes and new fet-

"In case of a result satisfactory to you, it will set upon the people's shoul-ders yet a new load—the holding of ders yet a new load—the holding of Manchuria—and give you the opportun-ity, in addition to the many militions wasted in the war, yet to add more in future. Manchuria will lay a heavy burden upon the people, and this at a time when they are already starving, when they lack often the necessaries of life and when their great need is for civil rights, good schools, and independence of action. In such a time

pendence of action. In such a time you have provoked this war. You have provoked it because it was necessary for you and for you alone—for Absolutism and its officials and hangers on.

"Where, by the murderous seizure of Manchuria, you have already squandered millions upon millions of money, drawn from the people's sweat and blood, where you have buried so much of the national energy, there you design to shed yet more blood, to slaughter, yet hundreds of thousands more of the nation's sons. And for what? What is the purpose of this newest and greatest crime against the people and the country?

country?

"You are seeking for military and po litical supremacy in Asia. You aim to secure new markets for the beneat of the handful of capitalists upheld by you at the people's cost. For the sake of their private interest you sacrifice the welfare of the whole people.

"But you have another purpose of a

"But you have another purpose of a yet more ignoble character. By the thunder of cannon, by the glitter and clamer of foreign war, yot hope to be-wilder the consciousness of the awakening Russian projectarist and pensantry, to distract their attention from the infamics of your rule at home, from your brutality and oppression.

"For the sake of attaining these ignominious purposes you are willing to sacrifice a million soldiers, to throw away a billion of the people's memory.

You will hesitate at nothing, you have You will nesitate at nothing, you have hesitated at nothing, when it was a question of your interest and policy—just as you have not hesitated to shoot down hundreds of innocent workingmen, just as you did not hesitate to instigate and arrange the massacres of Kishineff.

"With exactly similar purposes, thirtiester years are did the government."

with exactly similar purposes, thir-ty-five years ago, did the government of Napoleon III, the prototype of your regime, bring on war with Germany. If your venture in Manchuria serves any useful purpose at all, it will be in case it ends with the same lesson as did that memorable Napoleonic enter-

"And in beginning this shameles work of yours, preparing to commit a new and more than ever infamous crime, you, the hangmen of our land, dare to ask us to become your accom-plices, on your promise to 'forget the past." Could anything be more impudent, more brazen, more cynical? Yet even this cannot insult us, for the fouler are your tricks, the more they bo foul yourselves. But we could not ig-nore your offer, we could not answer it with silent contempt, lest we might thus give some pretext for misrepresentation by your cringing and subsi dized press. We are compelled to un-mask you and openly and distinctly to declare that we refuse—not to defend our country, for if it were in danger we should be the first to join the ranks of the army-but to help you in com-mitting crimes against our beloved country and the whole Russian people. We refuse any complicity with Russia's inveterate inner enemy—Nich-olas II. and his government. Down with absolutism! [Translated from "Iskra" by J.

.copoloff.]

THEY WANT PEACE.

Japanese Socialists Protest Against the Horrors of War Brought on for Capitalist Purposes.

From the Tokyo "Helmin Shimbun" of May 20 we take the following ad-dress of the Socialists of Japan in regard to the war:

To Our Dear Comrades in Europe and America.

"Dear Conrades:—We suppose you have already learned much about the Russo-Japan war which is now going on; how the Russian squadron at Port Arthur has lost a great deal of its strength and has especially suffered a great loss by the drowning of its illustrious admiral; now the Japanese nay has also received a heavy blow only recently by the loss of the first-class battleship. Harsuse and the cruiser Yoshino. As for military en-gagements, the battle on the bank of the Yalu River may be mentioned as the greatest, in which more than a thousand men were either killed or wounded on each side. As Bloch says in his epoch-making work, modern im-provement in arms has made was nore terrible and brutal than we can imagine. Soldiers are rushing into blood and fire because they are taught o sacrifice everything for the sake of their fatherland, but even their patriotic enthusiasm cannot blind their eyes and prevent them from seeing the awful calamity which accompan-

les war. the hardships which the people of both nations are undergoing, because it is a plain fact that the mass of the peo-ple suffers in time of war. If the war continues for a long time, it will not only be the two nations involved in the war that will suffer, but all other nations in the world will come to share more or less its disastrous results.

"Dear comrades! We cannot under stand why your governments are so indifferent to the Russo-Japan war Your governments think it a great honor to maintain a strict neutrality, but they are not better than spectators in an amphitheater who enjoy them-selves in looking at a duel of gladiators. tween the powers of the Russo-French Alliance and those of the Triple Alli-ance; would the people in England and the United States stand aloof as merspectators? Your interests as well as your principles of humanity require you to do something in the way of bringing about peace if possible. If your governments let the Russo-Japan war alone, it will continue for a long time. As you know, the Japan war alone, it will continue for a long time. As you know, the Japanese soldiers will never surren der; they will fight on until their lass blood is shed. On the other hand, the Russians will fight to the end, because they know that their prestige will be taken from them by defeat. Such be-ing the case, it is the duty of your gov-ernments to interfere with the war in order to bring about peace. If your governments, by joint action, compel the two nations to submit the case to the court of arbitration at the Hague, the war may be brought to an end at once. We are preaching the Gospe of Peace all the time, but our effort assistance by urging their govern ments to take proper steps to put as end to the Russo-Japan war."

Our Japanese comrades are still Our Japanese comrades are still young in the movement and do not fully realize the nature of the international capitalist class, else they would understand that the governments of the world, being all private-profit governments, can have no desire for real and lasting peace. Capitalism requires was. The capitalism requires was. The capitalism requires was, The capitalism requires for the capitalism and armost in their business. The Hague Tribunal is a farce, just as is our Civic Federation. We shall get international peace is a Tarce, just as is our Civic Federa-tion. We shall get international peace and industrial peace, but not through courts of arbitration. We shall get it when the working class of the world, whose interests make for peace, takes into its hands the governments of the world. We shall get peace by intelli-gently fighting for the requisite con-ditions of peace, and in no other way.

Plans for Socialist Party's National Campaign.

Debs and Hanford Will Fill- Few Summer Dates, in Order to Be in Good Condition for Last Two Months --Literature and Supplies New Ready.

National Secretary Mailly issues the following bulletin in regard to our national campaign:
"Of course, it could not be expected

that very much could be done until the National Headquarters had greater resources at hand. Unlike the cap-italist parties the Socialists have no barrel upon which they can draw when occasion requires. Pending the time when the donations arrive from the Socialists themselves, the best we can do is lay our plans and prepare for the busy time coming.
"Despite a number of obstacles,

other than the usual one of finances things are assuming some definite shape. At least, we have not been idle, whatever else may be said. "First, as to the national cardidates.

As has already been announced Com-rade Debs will fill only such dates during the summer as he had already engaged for before he was nominated for President. His hardest work will come during the two months immedi ately preceding Election Day, and hav-ing in mind the importance of his be-ing in shape to do that work well, it becomes absolutely mecessary that Comrade Debs rest from speaking as much as possible during the warm weather. When he does start he will keep going until the campaign closes, and all who know Debs understand what that means. Comrade Manford will begin work in July, but only fillsuch dates—as are necessary during that month, August, and September, so that he also can be in trim for the last two months. As the state elec-tions occur in Maine and Verment in August and September respectively, Hanford will fill dates in both states, hanford will nil dates in both states, beginning in Maine on July 77. He will also speak in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. After his Vermont dates he will work westward and spead August in the Middle and Southwestern states. The exact place where Hanford will formally open his campaign is not yet decided upon. "Just what other speakers will be in the field under national auspices it

is too early to state yet.
"As to literature, it can be said that an extensive assortment is being provided for. The first pamphlet off the press is one of the most popular by Ben Hanford—What Workingmen's Votes Can Do.' Comrade Hanford has revised this pamphlet and it deserves a wide circulation. Printed on good paper with photos of Debs and Hanford, on cover; it will be sold at 5 cents a copy; three for 10 cents; eight for 25 cents; twenty for 50 cents; or fifty for \$1; postpaid. By express, at purchaser's expense, prices will be: one hundred for \$1.50; two hundred for \$2.50; three hundred for \$3.75; five hundred for \$5, and one thousand for \$8.50.

"There is also in preparation a pamphlet by A. M. Simons, one German by Ernest Untermann, one Italian by Silvio Origo, and one in Polish by J. Barkowski. Debs and Hanford's speches of acceptance will also shortly be ready in pamphlet form. A useful pamphlet will be one called Socialism, its Mission and Methods. It will contain a special article descriptive of the Socialist party organization, and its methods of party organization, and its methods of work; the party platform; how to or ganize locals; why Socialists pay dues and the Socialist vote in this and other countries. This will be the very thing to hand to a friend whom you are trying to interest. Shows different we are in everything from

the capitalist parties "A small leadet which party members should have and especially dur-ing the campaign, is How to Arrange Socialist Meetings. It contains all the information in a compact form how meetings, both indoors and out, should be arranged for. The National Secretary is sending it out at cost-fifty for 10 cents; one hundred for 25 cents; or \$1 a thousand.

"Workingman Next! is a pamphlet "Workingman Next: is a pamphlet in Jewish written for the national party by B. Feigenbaum of New York, who is one of the best known and most popular Jewish writers in America. This pamphlet was got out because of the great necessity for one which could be distributed among the on good paper and presents a good ap-pearance. Our Jewish comrades should see that it is widely distributed. Single copies cost five cents; ten for 40 cents; fifty for \$1.75; one hundred "The national platform will also be

issued in different languages in leaflet form as soon as the pending referen-dum is closed.

"The lithograph now being prepared for the national headquarters will be a beauty. The design is an original one. It will be printed in two styles—in black, and in four colors. It is in the hands of a first-class company and the National Secretary will hall the production as a work of art, worth preserving as a momento of a memorable campaign. Prices will be announced later, but they will be low enough to enable every comrade and local to buy in quantities.

"Orders for a combination portrait-button of Debs and Hanford and a single button of Debs have been placed with one of the best houses in America. Having ordered in large quantities, the National Secretary can offer these buttons at low figures.

AT HEADOUARTERS. | CAPITALIST INFERNALISM

IN COLORADO.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

blown up at Victor, Colo., resulting in the death of a score of workingmen, was the result of a deliberate plot to commit murder. I will stake my repu tation that it was instigated by the mine owners or their hirelings. To me the case is clear as daylight. Of course, the mine owners are too foxy to be connected with the crime in any way that could be proved, but it is safe to assume that their hirelings understood what they were engaged for and earned their pay by performing their hellish duties. When murder is committed in the

dark the first question is always, who benefited by it? The question is pecul-iarly applicable to this case. Who benefited by this crime? The mine owners, of course. At whose expense? The strikers, of course. The mine owners had everything to

gain; the strikers everything to lose. The very instant the explosion oc-curred hell broke lose against the strikers.

strikers.
This was a foregone conclusion. Not a question was allowed. No ifs or ands or explanations. Wipe out the Western Federation of

Miners and crush the strikers to the earth! That is what the explosion was plotted for, and to conceal their tracks the mine owners and their lickspittle Citizens' Alliance at once forced the sheriff and other officers of the law to resign, and by violence took the ma-chinery of law into their own hands so that they might conduct the investigation, cover up the corporation criminals and convict innocent union

They will have any number of paid character assassins on the ground to swear to anything that may be neces-sary to carry out their diabolical program. But it will fail! No matter how cunningly devised or how skill-fully they do their work, the truth will out at last and the real conspirators will come to light. It has been so in the past and it will be so again. All the powers of Peabody, Bell and the horde of bloodthirsty labor exploiters they represent, all the powers of hell and capitalism cannot prevail

ngainst the truth.

During the Pullman strike hundreds of instances occurred to prove the alle-gations herein contained. In California the sleuth-hounds of the Southern Pacific laid a net and caught a weak minded member of the A. R. U. to join in a plot to wreck a train. The A. R. U. member was caught, of course, and sentenced. The capitalist press howled down the A. R. U. and the whole state arose in arms against it, even the members of the order being misled, many of them turning upon their former associates who remained loyal in spite of the criminal conspiracy to de-

stroy their organisation.
In Utah the Union Pacific detectives got a couple of members of the A. R. U. drunk and hauled them out of town to a point along the line where they found some tools and set to work to pull up a rail about the time a train was due. But the whole thing was so carefully arranged that before the rail was lifted the train came to a stop and at the same moment the sheriff and his deputies stepped out from the bushes and placed the alleged train wreckers under arrest.
Of course, the press had screaming

headlines an hour later, announcing the fiendish conspiracy of the A. R. U. and demanding that all the powers of the state be invoked to crush it out of existence. Of course, the politicians and preach

other patriots (7) all joined heart ly-in the chorus, with the result that the strike was broken up, the order disrupted and the poor devils sent o the penitentiary.
In due time their innocence was ad-

mitted by the decent people of Salt and the world. Lake City, including officers of the law, and they were pardoned.

Were it necessary I could tell of

hundreds of instances, and produce the absolute proof, where detectives and sples and spotters and sneaks in the service of the corporations instigated violence, set fires and committed num beriess other chimes to make strikers appear as rioters, incendiaries and murderers that injunctions might be issued against them to restrain them of their liberty, that soldiers might be called out to massacre them and that the people of the country might turn upon them as if they were monsters seeking to devour their fellow-be-ings instead of half-starved working-men mildly protesting against crimes they could no longer bear. The union miners of Colorado are

not guilty. I will put my word against that of Sherman Bell, who has already announced, according to the press dis patches, that forty or fifty of them would swing for the crime. He has unmasked his animus and revealed his spirit. He has given his case away. In the exultation of the moment he has laid here the plot to fasten the guilt

If the railroad platform recently | of crime upon union men before they

Just at this moment he has the power of a petty despot, but he would bet-ter beware. If he and his law-defying, crime-inciting pals bring innocent men to the gallows they may live to feel the noose around their own necks and they certainly will live to see the blood of these victims of capitalist robbery and military anarchy washed away in

a torrent of retributive justice.

O, workingmen of Colorado, this is the supreme hour of your lives. You have been tried by fire and sword, by dungeon and by devils. You have not lowered your colors and I appeal to you not to lower them now. They have done their worst and you have stood it all, and you can and will stand the

rest.
Stand solid as a granite wall in this fight and you will render the cause of labor a service that generations yet unborn will thank and honor you for. inborn will thank and honor you for. Don't surrender! Die rather!

They can no more crush out the spirit of unionism than they can expel the

nountains or snuff out the sun.
You are fighting for humanity and every day of the struggle hastens the

day of liberation.

If they deport you, return again and again and again. again and again.
You represent an eternal principle
that they will battle against in vain.
Their petty temporary victories will
but hasten the day of their own crush-

ing and everlasting defeat. It is the class struggle you are engnged in. You are the workers, they are the capitalists; you are the pro-

ducers, they are the parasites; you are the victims, they are the robbers. You are in the majority, overwhelm-ingly. United Close up the ranks! Every true man is with you. Swear that by the eternal you will hold your d to the bitter

ground to the bitter end.

This year you have your supreme opportunity. The national election gives you your chance.

Strike, I appeal to you, a blow on election day that will shake the capi-

talists of Colorado and the nation out of their boots. Would you strike terror to the craven souls of the class who are murdering and starving you? Would you have all opposition to unionism withdrawn and have those who now smite you smile fawningly upon you? Would you restore law and order and go back into the mines as union men? Would you strike a blow in the interest of the working class that will be felt through-out the length and breadth of the land? Would you see Peabody cower in abject fear and Sherman Bell turn

pale as the victims of his military hyenaism? Would you revive hope in the breasts of despairing toilers, cheer their desponding wives and comfort their terror-stricken children? Would you strike at the black heart of tyran ny, rebuke its murderous minions, re-pudiate its cringing apologists and have the handwriting blaze upon the wall where every capitalist and every coward may read their inevitable doom? Would you assert your own manhood, hold your head erect and feel the throb of coming freedom?

If you would see these things and more to follow along the same lines you have but one thing to do. In November next march to the polls from end to end of the state in one

olid phalanx and deposit a round hun-ired thousand votes for revolutionar, One hundred thousand votes at least for the Socialist Party and emancipa-tion. This will strike terror to Pea-body and raise hell in Wall Street. Do if and you will have answered

the challenge of the mine owners on their own ground.

Do it and you will vitalize and in-spire the intor movement of America.

the enemy will disappear before your march like chaff before the cyclone.

De less than this and you with the spurred heel of a military satrap on your neck.

If after what you have seen and felt and suffered under a capitalist admin-istration; a Democratic Governor in Idaho, a Republican Governor in Colorado; injunctions, soldiers, builpens, deportations and numberiess crimes committed everywhere under Republi-can rule and Democratic rule, the twin rule of capitalist tyranny; if after all this you go to the polls and vote the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket you ought to be damned and you will be as surely as servile submi to slayery has always been damned throughout all the centuries of the

But you will not be guilty of such foul treason to principle, such cowardly betrayal of your class. You will be men and you will do your duty while the world looks on and awaits your revolutionary verdict.—Chicago S

5 cents apiece and the Debs button at 8 cents. In quantity, to party organisations, the prices are: For the Debs All that is needed is the money, and Hanford button—twelve for 50 hoped and expected that the recents, thirty for \$1, \$2 a hundred or, from the half-day's wage donated in orders of five hundred or more \$1.50 a hundred; for the Debs button—ten for 25 cents, 60 for \$1, \$1.50 a hundred or, in orders of five hundred or more, \$1 a hundred. To individuals one cent aplece more on orders of more than thirty will be charged.

"All orders for literature or supplies should be sent and checks or money-orders made payable to William Mailly, National Secretary, 269 Deaborn street, Chicago.

"This incomplete resume should be sufficient to show the party members that a great campaign is contemplated. The work of the national office is now

meet all the demands made upon it hoped and expected that the returns from the half-day's wage donation will equip the national office with sufficient funds to get the campaign well and effectively started."

-The capitalist mind cannot con lationship than that of a kind master and a satisfied slave. But the Socialist ideal is a society in which ther shall be neither masters nor slaves. The New Time.

-Of course all the workingmen with water on the brain will vote for Roosevelt because he gave them the Panama canal.—Iowa Socialisa

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

In the state of New York, on account of the provisions of the election laws, the localist larty is officially recognized under the same of Social Democratic Party, as a emblem is the Arm and Torch, as show

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The inter is a small, ring-ruled, mortbund THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

e Socialist Party (the Social Democratic y of New York) has passed through its ad general election. Its growing power adiented and its speedy victory for-owed by the great increase of its vota nown in these figures.



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT-BENJAMIN'HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

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

CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER

cretary of State E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer EMIL NEPPEL of New York.

LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

For Attorney-General-

For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

For Associate Judge of the Court of WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

FOR THE DAILY.

one should imagine, because th Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has frankly announced pects for its increase in the near future do not warrant a decision to start publication of the "Daily Call" in September, that therefore the project is to be dropped Nothing could be farther from the fact We must and will establish the daily. It will appear as soon as the necessary \$50,000 is in hand. The present work is to raise that fund, and those comrades in New York and vicinity who wish to help in this work, as all Socialists must, have an opportunity presented this week in the shape of the great Fourth of July picnic at Liberty Park announced elsewhere in this pa per. Let us hope that its success will

THE JOY OF LABOR, NOW AND IN THE FUTURE.

In factory labor generally there can no joy at all. The old hand-loom weaver had the pleasure, at all events of feeling-that the work was his own nd of rejoicing in its completion. But or spindle, and can hardly feel more

So says the Toronto "Sun"-and very truly, so far as it goes. But are we to stop here and hopelessly conclude that because machinery is here to stay (being economically cheaper than hand labor) and because, unde the existing forms of industry, the factory worlder has no chance for joy in his work, therefore an irresistible des tiny dooms the masses of men to a joyless existence and the wisest course those that are lucky enough not to friendly equals. In labor under such wage-workers is to harden their conditions (quite aside from the gues-

hearts and whistle and forget? Such s the view of many cultured and or iginally good-hearted individualistsmen of the bourgeois "metaphysical" or the so-called "practical" types of mind (types of mind fostered in the propertied classes by the influence of conomic environment); but such is by no means the view of the Socialistthe man who looks on things not sep arately but as a whole and an evolv ing whole; and fortunately the eco nomic environment of the working class itself tends to develop, even in unschooled men, this that we call the "dialectic" habit of thought.

The Socialist is no Jeremiah. He sees the evil and regards it with calm though sympathetic eyes and pro claims it with fearless voice. But be ing a Socialist, he sees in that very evil the germ of future and greater good and seeks to hasten the develop ment of that germ to the bursting of the husk of outworn social forms and the liberation of new and constructive social forces.

We stand to-day on the middl ground between an old and a new industrial system. The old was the sys tem of individualism in labor and in possession, with its appropriate indi vidual toy and incentive. The future -many of the most thoughtful, ever though the most bitter, opponents of the Socialist movement admit this-i evidently to be a system of collective ism in labor and in control of the means and products of labor, with its appropriate social joy and incentive The processes of labor are already pretty thoroughly socialized. As the 'Sun" points out in the paragraph we have taken for a text, the individual worker does not know his own product; he makes nothing by himself, but only co-operates with scores or hundreds of others in making something Labor is socialized, but ownership and the control of industry remain on the individualistic basis. Not only does the worker have no joy in the perfection of the product of his own hand; the workers have little if any voice, individually or in concert with their fel lows, in determining what the joint product shall be, how they shall work or when or to what end: they work at other men's will and for other men's gain; for even their remuneration does not depend primarily-and ever less and less-on their skill or energy or patience, individual or social, but upon economic conditions whose fluctus tions are beyond their control, beyond the control even of their individual or associated masters. The master's joy is to "make money" (that is, to get it) or, at best, to be actively a masterboth of them comparatively ignoble and often demoralizing pleasures. So

travagances of the jeunesse dorée. It is a joyless world. But the Socialist sees in the factory system-in the association of the workers, their exchange of thought and feeling under common conditions; in the obvious and instructive contrasts of tollsome or unwillingly idle poverty with arrogant and wilfully indoten luxury, and in the spontaneous and irrepressible conflict of classes-the forces at work which are to socialize the control of industry, the ownership of the means of production, as the processes of labor have already been socialized. When that conflict has been fought out, when the transition stage has been passed and collectivism has triumphed, then, while we shall not expect to see the joys of the older in- Labor silke. dividualism restored, we may well im agine the larger and higher lovs of labor and life that will more than take their place.

What makes the present-day factory

to-day, in this transition age, we have,

on the workers' side, the evils of en-

forced social labor and of individual

property divorced from labor-drudg

ery and subjection-without the joy

either of individual craftsmanship o

of free fellowship; and on the masters

side, even, the ennul of isolation and

artificiality and parasitism grows and

exhibits itself, in the literature of

world-weariness or in the fantastic ex-

worker's task a dreary one-asid from the inhuman duration and intensity of toll imposed by the profit-mas ter's needs or wishes-is not so much that he cannot identify his individual product and "feel that it is his own and rejoice in its completion"; it is rather that his task is imposed upor him, in common with his fellow drudges, by an outside will and for purposes in which they have no share The old-fashioned shoemaker made shoes to satisfy a definite human need and had a human interest in making them; in the capitalist factory the mer work in order, not to make shoes, but to make a living (and a poor living, no matter how hard they work), and the proprietor allows them to work, not in order that the people-may be shod, but | der to keep working people of both in order that he may make profits. In such labor there can be no positive joy even in such mastery of labor but little. But let us imagine the worker hours and easier pace and ple er surroundings made possible by the elimination of profit, but more especially the feeling of the workers that they are their own masters, that they are free comrades instead of "fellow to-day), and that they are working, not to eurich a few ruling idlers, but to

atisfy a certain need of free and

tion of remuneration) there will be an ctive joy akin to that of a scienti working for the discovery of truth, to that of an artist working for the realization of beauty, even to that of a mother working for the happiness of her children. That the outcome of "our" strength and skill and knowledge, not the product of "my" efforts alone, will be the object thought of, so far from lessening the pride and joy of achievement, will enhance it, and make the labor of the future Socialist state more attractive than ever could have been that of the now all but extinct individual craftsman.

Yes, it will be a glad world in thos days to come. Meanwhile, dismal as labor is to-day, the working class is not without some foretaste of the joys of Socialism. The feeling of solidar ity, of brotherhood, which actually exsts and grows stronger within the working class year by year-though neither the closet-theorists nor the philanthropic visitors to the slums can ee it or could understand it if they did-does give very real and deep happiness to thousands in suite of privation and hardship.

And then, too, we have the joy of buttle till the victory shall be won.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

In another column we reprint an ineresting editorial from the Washing ton "Bee," a newspaper published by and for negroes in the United Stnes Some comment may not be out of

As Sécialists we are not looking for the negro vote, any more than for the Jewish vote or the Irish vote or the native white American vote. We wish to call forth the vote of thinking workingmen, as such, and of all others who, as lovers of liberty and human progress sympathize with the aspiration of the working class. Their race, their nativity, and their religion do not concern us except as bearing on their eco omic position.

What is it in the attitude of the Socialist Party that commends it to the consideration of the "Bee" and justifles him in suggesting that colored men might do well to vote the Socialist ticket? It is just this, that we do not appeal to them as negroes, but as fellow men who are suffering under the same industrial oppression that afflicts the masses of the workers of every race in every civilized land. The Socialist Party does not consider itself as a body apart from the negro workers or from any other body of workers, offering to bestow blessings upon them in exchange for their political support. It is the party of Labor, white Labor or black, Jewish Labor or Gentile, native Labor or foreign, in the fight against capitalism, of whatever race or creed the capitalists may

The Republican party claims the votes of the colored people on the ground that a Republican administration emancipated their fathers from chattel slavery. That the Republican of forty years ago, aided or driven on by the Abolitionists, did this is true It was a step toward freedom. But it did not give the negroes the freedom that they expected. It took them out of chattel slavery and left them, propertiless wage-workers, in the bonds of the same capitalist slavery that confin also the propertiless white workers And systematically, through the last thirty-six years, the Republican party, becoming ever more and more clearly the party of the great capitalist class has traded upon the record of the early heroes whose ideals it has betrayed, and has expected the poor and exploited black wage-worker to be eternally grateful to the party that has merely changed the form of his slavery, an forever to go on voting power into the hands of a party that now acts only in the interest of a class that lawfully rules and robs white Labor and black

The Socialist says to the colored workingman: Cease to think and vota as a black man and begin to think and vote as a workingman. You are denied civil and political rights and are kept in economic subjection under Re onblican and Democratic administrations alike? Well, so are we. Your trobules in Alabama or Virginia are natched by our troubles in Colorado. We are all oppressed alike, because the capitalist class can make profit out of

The Socialist Party does not trouble itself about the bugbear of "social equality." Whether white men and black men shall sit at the same dinper-table is a matter, we say, for individual white men and black men to decide. We would neither command it nor forbid it, if we could. That is not a question for politics. It is a fake issue injected into politics by Repub lican and Democratic politicians in or races from voting on the one real and live issue. That issue is: Shall capi talists of any race or color be allowed to go on making profits out of the toll and poverty of workingmen of every race and color? The Socialist Party alone dares to put that question frank ly and to answer it. The Socialis Party answers it with a No!-and its answer grows louder and clearer every year. To us the black laborer on a thern plantation or on a dock a New Orleans, the round Penusylvania mine, the Jewish works in a New York sweatshop, the Swedist workman in a Minnesota mill, and th

Pilgrims toiling for wages in shop or allke brothers in wrong and all should feel and think and act together for the emancipation of their class. To bring about such unity of feeling and thought and action is the mission of the Socialist Party.

If we are especially pleased to see

the colored victims of capitalism breaking away from the leading strings of the Republican agents of canttalism it is for the same reason that we are glad when we see Italian or Polish workingmen refusing to be led by subsidized priests or Scandinavian workingmen by subsidized parsons or Jewish workingmen by subs rabbis, or Irish workingmen revolting from the rule of Tammany politicians We make no "bid" for the negro vote or any other vote. We say: Here are our Socialist principles; here is our Socialist policy; we believe that it prom ises real freedom for the whole working class, real peace and progress for all mankind; we ask you all to think of it and, if you agree with us, to vote as you think.

LET US QUIT FOOLING.

Some of the critics of the new plat form, unsatisfied with the opportunity to vote for or against it as a whole, with the alternative of readopting the old platform if the new one is rejected. ask that it be again submitted to the membership to be voted on "by sections and paragraphs." We suggest that some local that wishes to distinguish itself initiate a demand that th platform be voted on "by sentence and word." We make the suggestion in all seriousness. With anything of the nature of an address to the voters, such as a platform should be and such as the new platform is, it would be quite ns sensible to discuss it and vote on it seriatim, word by word, as para graph by paragraph.

A platform is supposed to have cer tain literary qualities, among which is that of unity. It should have style. Now we might take a thousand men. each of whom is capable of writing in a good and impressive style, and submit any article or oration or poem or other literary production to them to be voted on seriatim, by words or by sentences or by paragraphs, each such division to be accepted or rejected or substituted separately, and even if those voters were the thousand best writers in the world. It is certain that the result of their referendum would be a most monumental botch—unless the majority of them had the good sense to defeat the very intention of a seriatim vote by either accepting the thing in toto or else rejecting it in toto and commissioning some one of their number to draft a substitute on differ-

Even in the case of a constitution the relation and interdependence between whose sections is so much simpler and more obvious than between the sentences or paragraphs of a propaganda address such as the platform should be and is—the chances are that the result of a seriatim vote will not satisfy one of the voters. Each section is not good or bad in itself. Each has relation to another section or to several others. But the carelessness of misunderstanding of a few of the voters and we know that many are careless-is likely to turn the balance one way on this section and the other way on that, with the result that the document as finally adopted will be confused, contradictory, or meaning-

fetish-worship of the referendum, are making the very principle of the referendum ridiculous and abhorrent. The referendum is a most useful method of preventing usurpation by officials and cometimes of correcting their mistakes. But it loses all its usefulness for either purpose when it is excessively need. If we are to have a se referendum every month or two, even in campaign time, on details of party affairs, the result will be that most of us, in order to get time to work for Socialism, will have to neglect the refcrendums altogether and leave the management of the party in the hands of a small minority of referendumanlacs-which would be unfortunate.

Let us quit making fools of ou selves, or allowing a few among us to make fools of the whole party. Let us quit justifying the Davenports and Cassons in their scoffing at the incompetency of Socialist administration Let us begin to act, in regard to party affairs, as if we knew what Social Democracy means.

It does not mean anarchy. Still less does it mean anarchy qualified by counting noses. That species of mocracy—if we may so degrade the word-is fit only for Populists and others who have no real work to do in the world. As Socialists we should have some conception of unity and order. We should have some confidence in our officers and delegates-or, rath er, we should elect as officers and dele gates only those in whom we have confidence. Having elected them, we should advise them, certainly, and in-form them of our wishes, and admonish them when we think they are making nistakes; and if we discover them to be unwerthy of our co uld have no besitation in taking off their heads; but we ab-

interfering in the details of their work Let us be sane and calm and take large views, not trying to judge each little word or act by itself, but regarding the ordered whole of an official's work or a committee's work or a conven tion's work, accepting it if it is good on the whole and, if it is bad on the whole, rejecting it and substituting

another ordered whole more to our lik

If we are not to make the Socialist Party of the United States utterly ridiculous in the eyes of other parties and of the Socialists of other countries the new platform should either be ac cepted or rejected as it stands, not tinkered up by 23,000 censors; the trade-union resolution should be treat ed likewise; and the constitution also (with the exception of a few separable clauses); and we should get down to -436453

In response to our editorial remarks of last week, our comrade Joseph Wanhope, editor of the Erie "People," writes us as follows:

THOSE "HINTS" AND "RUMORS."

"Noticing your comment on the edi-torial in the Eric 'People' of June 18, in which you call for facts and pre-scribe what you think an 'honorable' course for me to pursue in the matter. kindly allow me some space for the answer that you evidently think is

"There was one positive statement made in that article which concerns the readers-namely, that certain ru more were in circulation regarding the recently issued national platform. For mentioning that fact I owe neither pology nor explanation to any one They were not originated by me, but merely came under my observation. No burden of proof is laid on me to verify them, nor will I assume such bur-den. Unless it can be shown that it ninal or reprehensible to mention the fact that these rumors are in ex-

istence, 'my withers are unwrung.'
"It is not true that the editorial 'definitely states' that printed copies were not issued at the time of the reading of the platform. This, like the other matters mentioned, is but one item in a series which go to make up the rumors mentioned. For its truth or faisehood I am not responsible. But I am responsible for mentioning it and willing to take any consequences on

that score. "As to the question of an 'honorable course, there are two sides. It cermors, if the correspondents who bring them to one's notice are not willing that case is otherwise, however, the 'nam ing of the informants' takes on a total-

ly different complexion.
"These rumors made a certain impression on me. I will not attempt to deny that. Whether they will, when they reach the ears of those who have not yet heard of them, produce a similar impression I know nor nor do pretend to say.

"There will be no need to drag the cowardly slanderers' to light. By this forward and is willing to assume pub lic responsibility for his views on platform, and things connected there-with. But whether these views will ever see the 'light' they court seems dubious,

If the New York "Sun" or the Chi cago "Chronicle" or the "American Pederationist" had come out with an ditorial citing "hints and rumor from various sources" impugning the honor of our national candidates and other representatives of the party and had said "enough has been disclos to warrant the belief that all was no fair and above board" in the Socialist convention, we believe that Comrade Wanhope would have joined with us in declaring that such a method was quite worthy of those periodicals and in demanding that they produce their evidence. An informant who is willing only to furnish "hints" against other comrades for unwary editors to repeat, but who is unwilling that his name should be attached to a definite statement of fact, is just the sort of an informant that a Socialist edito should suspect especially if it has taken this informant five or six weeks to get his "rumors" into shope.

open for any one who has any evidence to produce to the effect that the platform committee "deliberately kept back" its report in order to "railroad" the platform. Not one lot or tittle of such evidence has been offered-not even by the one informant to whom Comrade Wanhope refers in his last Laragraph.

The Worker is ready for a fight any hour in the day when there is anything worth fighting for-or against. But it does like to see a fair fight and no hitting below the belt.

DISINGENUOUS CRITICISM. It does not seem that it ought to be

necessary—yet unfortunately it is necessary—to point out the misinter pretation of the first sentence of the new national platform into which cer tain of its critics have fallen and which Comrade Herron sets right in this issue of The Worker. When we find in a sentence a series of clause of a similar construction, it is only reasonable to take them as all qualifying the same subject. Such are the three clauses in the first sentence of the platform. Anyone who knows how to read English and who reads this whole sentence candidly should-and most do-see that the Socialist Party is referred to as the defender of the idea of liberty and as the only politi-cal movement standing for the princi-ples by which individual liberty may ples by which individual mostly become a part and as the only politi cal organization that is di But some critics have chose

WAY OFF SOMEWHERE

By Horace Traubel.

aradise. It is not in your own house, It is not in the house next door. It is not in your town. In your country. In your time. It is way off somewhere, newhere in events. Somewhere in the years. In the beyond, You preach of paradise in your churches. But para-dise is not in the church. You pass laws for paradise in legislatures. But Paradise is not produce. Apparadise is always postponed. Always seen in the mists. Always approached but never reached. Paradise, Justice, The decent relation of man with man The first condition of social equity. All put off. Always called. Called by the religious. Called by the teachers, Predicted by the prophets. Yet pushed away. Always refuse ets. Yet always ly answering the summons. Brutally rejected. The paradise beyond. Always way off. Way off.

Yet this day is as good as any day for paradise. Why should we be afraid to take chances now? Why

should we be willing to stake every-thing on the future and nothing on the present? What's the matter with having paradise here and now? Do you think you could not stand paradise? Do you think justice would hurt you or hurt anybody? Do you think the human race could not immediately size up and out to the dimensions of economic equity? Why should we skulk in the present? Why should we apologize? Why should we be willing to admit that the future is good enough for justice but that the present is not good enough for justice? Justice is good enough and not too good for us. Why should we not be good enough and not too good for justice? Do you think that the General Slocum is good enough for you but that justice is too good for you? Do you think that Colorado is good enough for you but that fustice is too good for you? Do you think that the insatiable robberies are good enough for you but that the comunal life is too good for you? you think that when interest and rent and profit make a bed of sorrow for you that bed is good enough for you? And yet that a bed made for you by justice would be a too easy bed for ou? Do you think that all the maimings and sacrifices of private property mercilessly assulling you everywhere are proper and due? And vet that a whole body and a whote soul and a fair outlook upon life is better than you deserve? Do you think that the half-fed youngsters in the tenements get what they are fit for when they that food enough and play enough and fresh air enough and green the workers who do the work of the world are equal to the work or the motherhood of the world is equal to slavery but is not equal to freedom? Do you think? Do you think? Answer me. Or do not answer me. But think. Put the question to yourself. The question pot of the present to the future. The question of the future to the present. It is time we stopped making confessions. It is time we made some claims. Not claims on account of the future: Claims for to-lay. For this hour. For the street we live in. For the people we know, For the imminent paradise.
You are a professor. And you put

ire a lawyer. And you put everything off beyond the law. You are anything You practice any sort of a profession or any sort of a trade. And you put off everything beyond the profession and the trade. You put religion off bebeyond commerce. You put even so in evolution is not with men to cial honor off beyond society. Always it is with men who have arrived for to-morrow. Afraid of to-day. Heroic for some one else. Cowardly Starving. Yet desping the food. The spirit calls. Yet you delay with the etter. You are learned in nonsense. will evolution do for you if you do here to serve.

strue the first part by itself in such a way as to make it mean the opposite of what the whole sentence obviously means. This is the method of "Go thou and do likewise," and concluded that the Bible commands fentricide It is a sort of argument that Socialists cannot afford to use even against capitalist opponents. Much less should it be used in the discussion of party questions.

FOR THE SOCIAL DRAMA.

The society recently founded for the purpose of producing social dra-mas and plays of modern, progressive tendencies, such as those of the inas and pays of modera, progressive tendencies, such as those of Ibsen. Bjornsen, Hauptman and others, will hold a public meeting at Lyric Hall, 723-727 Sixth avenue, near Forty-sec-ond street, on Thursday evening, June 30. The following speakers are on the mooram: Julius Hopp, Mrs. Richard program: Julius Hopp, Mrs. Richard Hovey, Gaylord Wilshire, Mrs. Vera Johnston Johnston, Courtenay Lemon, Alexis C. Ferm. The purposes of this move-ment, which appeals especially to Sochilists and the progressive proletar-iat, were given in The Worker of May 22, and further information can be had from Julius Hopp, 205 R. One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New

London "Justice" reports that in Nor-way many of the labor organizations

Way off semewhere is the social | nothing for evolution? Evolution in cludes delay. But it also includes hurry. It includes things that retreat and things that stand still. But it als includes that which goes on. Why should you say that the not go on? That only the future shoul

go on? Am I to be a dead tool of evo-lution? Or am I to be a vital factor

in evolution? I say that anything in

social justice that is good for future may be good for to-day. That I am going to try it on to-day. I do not distrust my own era. My own

powers. The potency of the imi

ate event to provide for beautiful results. I am willing to wait. But I am not going to force myself to wait. am willing to wait until the landlords and the other lords are dead and gone. ing I am bound to do so. My haste i quite as significant as your delay. ask for nothing for the future which do not equally ask for the present. I ask the future to give up nothing which I am not willing to give up now. man. But I also see justice very near, in you, in myself, in the everyday of the current chronology, arbitrating the intimate destinies of the life we live. It is a dangerous habit. That of putting off justice. That of seeing the injustice of the particular ago we know and of refusing to see that justice is also possible in the particular age we know. Always to say discouraging things about human nature. Always to say that the endowed college will do but that the freed teacher will not do. Always to say that the individual will do but that the community will not do. Always to say that hell will do but that heaven will not do. Always to say that everybody must wait until everybody is ready. Always to to-day but that somewhere way off we may all be decent in the fatness of time. I say no. No. The man who does not honor to-day will not honor to-morrow. If I could not trust at all the worker of to-day I would not trust the worker of to-morrow. If I believed my own heart utterly in-

capable of justice I would not be willing to admit that some other heart a thousand years shead will be capable of justice. I want justice to start right now, here, with you, with me. I do not doubt but that man just as he is would do Think of decently well with justice. what man has done with blindness and injustice. Then try to think of what he would do with his eyes epen and with justice. It makes me giddy with justified expectation. It suffocates me with promise. I do not need to go far to get the colinteral. I offer man as his own collateral. His own recognizance is enough. After all the delays. After all the apologies and surrenders. Now I offer you man in surrenders. Now I offer you man in his own person. Not the man way off somewhere. The man here. The

You have made one engagement with

justice after another. You broken them all. You were to to keep your engagements with justice. You had to instruct classes in university. You had to play judge in a court. You had pictures to paint. You had sales to make in your store. You had navies to start off on voyage of conquest. All manners of palliating functions to fulfill. Justice was on the spot appointed. But you did not appear. You sent excuses. Or defaulte without a word. Somehow their trysts. But you ask to be par doned your own cowardly surrenders and neglects. But why should you de-ugand from them what you do not de-mand from yourself? Your time is not way off. It is right here. Your place putting off. If you belong to the tride | can of borrow righteousness of the beunion perhaps you put off justles beyond the frade union. Everybody is putting off. On every pretext. Erave member your appointment with justice. Not an appointment in vague aftermists of history. An appointment Heroic for some one else. Cowardly aftermiss of history. An appointment for yourself. Conceding that anything in the clear noon of your personal cause possible to the future. Doubting if anything is possible to the present Department of the property of the lord high god omnipotent. Starving. Yet desping the food. The have faith in justice as incarnated fact. as well as in justice as a succoring dream. Do not go to justice saying: You quote exolution against haste. The time will come. Go to justice says as it accentuates the fact against to-day. In favor of doing nothing The time is here. Do not go to ing yourself. In favor of waiting for to-justice saying: A man will come to means confine themselves morrow to do everything. But what serve. Go to justice saying: I am

London "Justice" says: "Comrad Vaillant made in the French Legislative Chamber a very eloquent speech in the famous biblical critic who quoted favor of the substitution of the militia from Scripture, "Cain slew his brother for militarism. The speech was re-Abel" and then, from another place, ceived with marked attention, though naturally it made no impression on the bourgeo's representatives, whose interests are far too closely bound up, as Vaillant pointed out, with the mainenance of standing armies to permit their voting for such a proposal. The representatives of both sections of the Socialist Party, ministerial and revolu-tionary, in-addition to fifteen Radicals, voted for Vaillant's resolution-with the exception of the ex-Socialist Miller and and the ministerial Socialist an ex-Marxist, Gabriel Deville, who voted against, and another ministerial Social ist who abstained. It is something that there are questions on which Jaurès and his friends can show us that they have not entirely forgotten their Sc cialism."

BELGIAN LOCAL ELECTIONS

In the Belgian communal elections places, and proved that their recended in the parliamentary election has in no way discouraged or disorgan-ized them. That shows the stuff of which our party is made, and we may well be proud of it.

A LITTLE STEALING.

A little stealing is a dangerous part, But stealing largely is a noble art; "Tis mean to rob a henroost or a hen, But stealing thousands makes t

READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

WILL NEGROES VOTE FOR SOCIALISM?

Washington "Bee," Organ of the Colored Race, Suggests that Such Is the Wise Course for Them.

In its current issue the Washington "Bee," a weekly paper published in the interest of the negro race in the United States, editorially discusses, or at least suggests, the question whether the colored voters we Party. We quote:

"The time has come in the history of political parties for the negro to divide his vote. The white man who fought to destroy this Union is high in the councils of the present party in power, The white man who fought to the fing has allied himself to the Dem-ocratic party. The colored man who has been faithful ever since his arrival in this country in 1620 and fought in all battles for the betterment of our government continues to be the 'hewer of wood and drawer of water.' From been the 'bone of contention.' He has obeyed the whims of the white man in the Republican party to be degrad-ed, ostracised, and discriminated against. He has voted to place the white Republicans in office because he could not trust his own race. To-day the colored voter in one section of this country is not permitted to vote, while in other sections he holds the balance of power, but he doesn't know how to use it. There are two great political parties in this country; one is as democratic as the other. There is no Repubfican party to-day. The negro is safe in one as he is in the other. will receive as much from one as he will receive from the other. The Democratic party is just as democratic as it ever was, while the other is Republican in name and not in principles. The Socialist Party believes in the equality of man. Neither the Demo equality of man. Neither the Demo-cratic nor the Republican party believes in human rights so far as the negro is concerned. The Republican party has admitted its inability to protect the negro in his vote. The Democratic party whenever it obtains power distranchises the colored man glories in its depravity and political demagogy. The Socialist Party claims all that the two great political parties repudiate. In the coming contest what position will the colored voter assume? Will it be advisable to go to the party two great political parties? White man can vote with any party and his acts are applauded. His honesty is not ques-tioned if he votes for the party of his choice. He is reasoned with, while the colored man's bonesty is questioned Must the negro in the coming campaign divide his vote? Or mi, he remain slient and allow himself to be the same political slave and ponentity in time has come for a new leadership. The time has come for the negro to decide. Act at once and let other decide. Act at once and let other struggling nations see that the American negro has manhood and independence. dence. Let the negro no longer be governed by sentiment."

THE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Writing on the difference between le Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Social Democratic Party of Russia. Christian Karr says that the former have laid so much emphasis on winning the peasants, while the latter have been the party of the proletariat. The former go so far in their concessions to the peasants and in demon-strating what they can achieve under the existing regime as actually to strengthen and consolidate that regis In these words the policy of the oppor-tunists is summed up—as it shows itself in all countries, namely, the desire to buy by concessions, which seem harmless, the support of other sections of the community. But the result is a ways the same. In demanding special privileges for the pensants or other ections of the bou in the total abolition of all privilege; of our party is so clear as to invite the distrust even of those whom we want to conciliate. The article is of interest, as it accentuates the fact that the Social Democratic Party in Russia by no tion of the proletariat is the most important action for a Social Democratic Party.-London Justice.

DIAMOND WORKERS' STRIKE.

The great strike of diamond work ers in Holland and Belgium seems to be in a fair way to settlement with results favorable to the men. This is of especial interest to us because the diamond workers in those countries (which are the center of the industry for the whole world) are mostly So-cialists. In Antwerp the strike is off, after a fight of eighteen weeks, the union winning a nine-hour day after Jan. I (nine and a half hours until then) in place of ten hours as heretofore, and an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, while yielding their point in regard to the number of apprentices. The Autwerp diamond-workers now propose to give 15 per cent. of their wages as an assessment to help their brothers in Amsterdam in winning at

The American Labor Union this

veek moves its headquarters from Butte to Chicago. It is reported that source to Unicago. It is reported that over 20,000 workingmen in Chicago, representing twenty-two organized trades, are now affiliated with this body. Most of these have joined with in the last year. Federal Union No. 454 is the nucleus, taking in men of all ty-five of any one trade, allowing them to start a separate local for that trade No. 454 and the several trade locals send delegates to a city central body.

When the Socialist agitator makes the statement that the workers build houses for others to inhabit he should except poorhouses.—Iowa So-

The National Secretary reports the following receipts for the Campaign Fund: Half-day's pay contributions— Howard Smith, Chicago, \$1.50; Jas. H. Brower, Elgin, Ill., \$1; Comrade Web-er, Nashville, Tenn., \$1.25; Carl Landahl, Colfax, N. D., \$1; List 2377, Irwin, Pa., \$2.50; previously acknowledged, \$16.50; total, 24.15; other contributions —Jas. J.Dobbins, Soldiers' Home, Cal., \$7,50; L. Rivet, Chicago, 70c.; Ben Mc-Alivee, Richmond, Va., \$1; 26th A. D., Bohemian, New York, \$1.50; W. E. Ragiand, Peru, Neb., \$2; through The Worker and New York "Volkszeitung," \$12.75; Chris Weber, Colgate, I. T., \$1; previously acknowledged, \$138.95; grand total to June 25, \$189.55. Local and state secretaries should see that returns on the subscription lists for the half-day's pay donation to the national campaign fund are made at once. Do not wait until the entire amount subscribed on lists is collected, but send in whatever you have to either the state or national office, as the case may

be. The money is needed.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins is getting things into good shape in West Virginia. He spoke at Huntington for three nights recently and local Secrethree nights recently and local socre-tary Barnett reports a number of new members for the local and says: "I think the Socialist Party is to be con-gratulated upon having such an able speaker and organizer as Wilkins." Later in the summer Wilkins will go into Pennsylvania and pay special at-tention to the soft-coal regions. Comtention to the soft-coal regions. Comrades in that district who would like to have him should address the Na-

tional Secretary.

Harry M. McKee begins work in July as National Organizer in Kentucky, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina. Comrades in these states who would like to have him should address the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Louis Goaziou of Charleroi, Po., will

begin work as French organizer under irection of the National Secretary dur direction of the National Secretary dur-ing July. He will work principally in the middle western states. Comrade Goazion is also a good French speak-er, and can be used to advantage for meetings in both languages. Comrades where there are French workers to be reached can essist greatly in arranging this tour for Comrade Goaziou by no-tifying the National Secretary. Charters in unorganized states have

been granted to Locals Newport, Mars A NOTE FOR CRITICS and Purcell, I. T.: Rome, Ga. iarpsburg, Md.; Maple Grove, Tenn.; Sharpsburg, Md.; Maple Grove, Tenn.; Bingham Canyon, Eureka, Ogden, Mt. Pleasant and Park City, Utah.

riesant and Fark City, Utah.
National Organizer Geo. E. Bigelow begins work in South Dakota at Vernillion on July.4.
William A. Toole will work during the first two weeks of July for the national party in Maryland and Vir-

ginie 1 Organizer Geo. H. Goebel is dated in Arizona until July 5 and he will enter California next day to travel under the direction of State Sec-

retary Helfenstein.
Orders for the set of books prepared for locals and branches have been re-ceived at the national office from twen-ty-five states, New Jersey leading in the number ordered. All locals and branches desiring to keep their affairs in systematic shape should order be-bere printing is placed. Sending in a dollar to the National

Campaign Fund, Comrade Catrell of Richmond says: "This was donated by the prestdent of our union. (Brick-layers), who has been a bitter opponent of Socialism, but the Colorado affair and the party press have taken the kinks out of his brain."

State Secretary Latham of Texas re ports the organization of three new lo-cals within the past few weeks.

Orders for the National Committee leaflet, "Who Is Responsible for An-archy in Colorado?" have been received from Idaho Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Florida, and Pennsylvania. Thirty cents per hun-dred up to 590, postpaid; five hundred, 60 cents, and 1,000, \$1, express paid by purchaser.

The activity of the Socialist Party The activity of the Socialist Party can be judged by the number of state conventions scheduled to be held on July 4. So far as the national office is informed they are as follows: Colorado, at Denver; Florida, at Ocala; Idaho, at Welser; Indiana, at Indianapolis; Iowa, at Marshallewn; Nebraska, at Omaha; Oklahoms at Ok. brasks, at Omaha; Oklahoma, at Ok-

The response to the recommendation of the National Quorum that public protest meetings be held against capitalist outrage and tyranny in Colorado has been so unanimous and wide-spread that it gives increased confidence in the solidarity and compact-ness of the Socialist Party organization in this country. Reports to the Na-tional Secretary show that the various state secretaries acted promptly upon the telegram from the Quorum and notices were sent immediateto all the locals and these in ty to nil the locals and these in turn acted with encouraging and com-mendable unanimity. As a result nectings have been held and collec-tions taken for the miners in every center of Socialist activity and there cause will be materially advanced in every way. The Socialist Party has met the test placed upon it at this crisis with a spontancity which gives promise of great things for the future. Let us continue as we have begun and we can be assured of our protests against the conditions in Colorado. taking more emphatic and effective form at the ballot-box in November.

Pennsylvania.

charter to a German local in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne County.

Guy Williams will spend two or three weeks organizing in Indiana and

Comrade Wilkins of California, Na-Vennngo County Socialists held their

convention on Saturday, June 25, and nominated a full ticket. Local Philadelphia will hold its reg-

Our list of special premiums on the fourth page. Make use of it. They last only a short time.

ular monthly meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, en-trance on Randolph street, Wednesday evening, July 6. All members are re-quested to be present. The referendums on the national and

state constitutions have been sent to all the local secretaries. The individ-ual bellot is printed on white paper; the blank for the local secretaries to report the vote of the locals is pink. The vote of the locals on the national referendum must be filed with the State Secretary by July 30. The vote on the state constituion must be in by August 1.

sent to all the locals on June 8: "Comrades:—A great campaign is impending, a great and noble work is taid upon us. Meetings numerous and rousing must be held to awaken the workers to their high duty and opportunities.

production agreed and nother works is laid upon us. Meetings numerous and rous in must be belief to awaken the workers to their high duty and opportunity of the battle you must render the first necessary service. We need the name and address of each member in good standing in your followers of seasons to be in sympathy with our party.

"We must be able to stir to activity many people at short notice when only only the property of the state work appear weekly in the Eric People," the Tengelst. Egyptists of the state work appear weekly in the Eric People, the Union Secution of Beaching, and The Worker of New York, of the State Committee. Rowwork of the State Committee. How do so mit your local to do so for you by request of the State Committee. Moreover, and the Worker of New York, and The Worker of New York, and The Worker of New York. The state work appear weekly in the Eric State State

the National Quorum on June II, should have appeared last week, but for a delay in the malls.—Ed.]

The National Quarum of the Socialist Party was called to order by National Secretary Mailly at II a. m., June II, 1904, in the national headquarters. Chicago. Victor II. Berger of Wisconsin, R. Berlyn of Ollinois, John M. Work of Iown and S. M. Reynolds of Indiana being present. Chas. retary Mally at 11 a. m., June 11, 1904, in the natingal headquarters, Chicago. Victor I. Berger of Wisconsin, R. Herlyn of Illinois, John M. Werk of Iown and S. M. Herlyn of Illinois, John M. Werk of Iown and S. M. Herlyn of The Common of Contrade Berger, Comrade Berlyn was elected chairman. W. L. Oswald of the national office was elected secretary.

Letter from Comrade Towner explaining his absence was read by Secretary Mally, and same was ordered on file.

Letter from Comrade Towner explaining his absence was read by Secretary Mally, and same was ordered on file.

External of the state of the contrade of the contrade of the same of the state of the contrade of the contrade of the same is a secretary of the submission of the state and smulcipal program to a referendum, but in accordance the program was first to be revised by the National Committee and then submitted to a referendum. Comrade Oswald of New Jersey has been engaged as bookkeeper in the sational office, Comrade Martiff having taken charge of literature department and newspaper plate matter. Comrade Corrade Carrilis on a vacantion, Comrade Oneal being the sational office, Comrade Martiff having taken charge of literature department and newspaper plate matter. Comrade Carrilis on a vacantion, Comrade Oneal being the contrade of the program of the following retons the same plant of the following retons were taken:

Secretary Mally then gave a systematic review of the situation in the various states when the following actions were taken:

Secretary Mally advised sending H. M. McKee through Tenesses, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in order that we might have an "electoral ticket in each state. The suggestion was endorsed by the Quorum issue a conclas statement of our position on the Colorado situation. On motion it was so, ordered and Comrade Berger may a sustanced to deat same.

On suggestion of Secretary Mally Comrade Gerger was instructed to deat same.

On suggestion of Secretary Mally Comrade Berger moved that cased that Mational Secretary he

be notified to appear at four o'clock. Car-

be notified to appear at four o'clock. Carried.

Correspondence from State Secretary of Indiana, presenting the necessity for an organizer in that state was read, and Secretary Mailly recommended sending an organizer as requested. On motion of Conrade Work it was decided to send Comrade Towner into Indiana for a period of from six weeks to two months.

Letter was submitted from State Secretary of vermont asking that an organizer nearly of vermont asking that an organizer nearly of vermont asking that an organizer to the state election in September. Carried. The National Secretary was itstructed to precoure information as to the cost of insignating the present state organizer in Florida with the intention of leading assistance to that state.

On motion of Comrade Reynolds the action of the National Secretary in approving peiling John it. Rastella for having accepted a nomination from a capitalist party, and on demand refusing to withdraw his name from the ticket, was approved.

The National Secretary reported that

oraw his many from the National Secretary reported that Mrs. Sila Recyc Cohen was performing the state of the National Secretary reported that the National Secretary Secretary

and Mrs. Corinne S. House, were granted.
The Quorum then took up consideration of national campaign matters. Comrade Berger suggested that various committees be appointed to conduct the campaign. After discussion, in which Comrades Work, Republis and Berlyn expressed themselves against the suggestion, the suction was dropped.

After discussion, in which Consace Work, Reynolds and Berlyn expressed themselves against the suggestion. The matter was dropped, reported that Comrade Debs would rest as much as possible from lecturing during June, July and August, filling only dates that were either arranged for or promised before he was nominated for President. That Comrade Debs would be prepared to open his sumpaign in September, and work uncertainty of the property of th

Port Whitby, Ontario, June 13.

of pamphlets in English and other languages which he proposed should be issued during the campaign and his plans in the matter were approved. A sketch for a colored lithograph continuing portraits of Description of the control of t

ARE FIGHTS WITHIN THE PARTY

DETRIMENTAL TO ITS PROGRESS? To the Editor of The Worker:-In dis-

To the Editor of The Worker:—In dis-cussing the contests that frequently de-mand the attention of party members, it is quite common to say, or hear add: "Let us atop fielding among ourselves and fight capitalism." But the fights continue. There are factional differences that de-termine the fights of the fight of the cussions with deserve to be called intel-lectual contests.
During the last two years there have been party fights of one kind or another in no less than twenty-two of the forty states in which we have Socialist Party organi-zations. One theme, that of party con-trol, has been at the bottom of every dis-deepest concern to every member of the Socialist Party, who is interested in the krowth and purity of the Socialist move-ment.

As the party begins to be a political fac-

printless to others. We speak and sense as though we were absolutely certain of the pestion we may happen to take on any question before the party. We are so sure that it seems after the party. We are so sure that it seems after the party. We are so sure that it seems after the party. We are so sure that it seems after the proposed that we are thought to prove that we are thought that we are thought the party. It is a characterisate of the human nature that we are thanted with trying to change. And the very fact of our bitterly contested fights can be used as .m. argument against the charge of utoplanism, and to prove that we are sundiffered we find them and that we are some enough to knew we will have to fight for every step of progress we take.

Looking at the subject from this standpoint, instead of benouning a certain contest that may be going on in the party, we will weigh the arguments presented and take our stand accordingly. Nor will we worry over the fact that between convestions there is a continual discussion going only in the party. We will be subject that the the thanks sharp and well fought debates are critically and are the subject of the party and restrained only by parliamentary law, we will not become diagnated and leave the halt.

During the recent antional convention

weather the sevens. Can the bark weather the gale?

It is my opinion that all these struggles within the party organization are necessary to its development. They test our attempts and prepare us for the more serious condicts with the capitalist class. We may depend upon it that the final sortle with expitalism will not be a love affair. It will demand strong hearts and clear heads who know how, to fight. I will demand women and women and the series of the ser

A fine premium to every reader who sends us a new yearly or two sixmonth subscribers. We will send FREE OF CHARGE an album Coney Island, containing 65 beautiful views of America's most popular pleasure resort. This offer is only for

ganisation is brave enough to meet every issue squarely, and as often as it may arise, and fight it out on democratic flues, capitalism cannot stop nor even impede its progress.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDY.

FOR SOCIALIST STUDY.

[The following is the prospectas issued by A. M. Simons and May Wood Simons for a study class its sociology which they hope to conduct next winter.]

The necessity for some place in this country where the working class and those interested in the welfare of that class can systematically study social facts and forces has been frequently recognized. At the present time nearly all such opportunition, are monopolized by the rating social class and its supporters. Even if their investigation and disposition should be carried on in an unbiased manner, nevertheless, the results of their work remain the memopoly of a few, and is largely inaccessible to the great mass of the poople.

The work of education for those who are the property of the second of the second in the memopoly of a few, and is largely inaccessible to the great mass of the poople.

The work of education for those who are recognised the second too great to be any longer carried on without division of labor. The Socialists of their countries have recognised this and in the 'New University' of France we see institutions which have been formed for this work. In no country in the world, however, is there a more presentional work in this direction than in America. Economic development has created a widespread discontent, which, while still largely unintelligent, is vaguely reaching out toward the Socialist movement. Gleiest this discontent can be met and assimilated, one of two things will happen, of Socialism—either the Socialist movement will listel be overwhelmed by this confused discontent, and be turned aside from the path of intelligent revolutionary action, or else it will remain apart from the great current of revolutionary thought, and degenerals into a mere closed sect, while the actual proleataria ryvolt goes on with the actual proleataria the routionary action, or else it will remain apart from the great current of revolutionary thought, and degenerals into a mere closed sect, while the actual proleataria the revolutionary a

Socialist Party, who is interested in the growth and purity of the Socialist movement.

As the party begins to be a political factor, the cupitalist press will take notice of all the factional differences that may arise in our party. We may depend upon it that the press will development to the Kocialist ranks. Can we look forward to this with pleasure or regret? Are these fights with pleasure or regret? A

stielens will be assisted in the preparation of a paper requiring a thorough investigation of some one phase of the subjects covered.

Political Economy, by May Wood Simons. The comparative historical method will be traced historical part of the property of the comparative historical which he is a comparative historical which he period in which they arose will be pointed out. Among the ideas so traced will be those of Wealth, Hent, Interest, Wages, Profits and Vaire. The subjects will-be compared with each other and with the Socialist doctrines on these and will be compared with the subjects. The student will be brought in touch with the Socialist doctrines on the will be the subjects. The student will be brought in touch with the Portagol Englist German and Austrian economists, as well as with the writings of Patton, Ely. Commons, and the subjects of the theory of the constant of the philosophose a familiarity with the leading Socialist classics. The work will consist in a study of the three touch with the philosophose a familiarity with the leading Socialist classics. The work will consist in a study of the three touch with the philosophy of the case struggle, and particularly the relation of the philosophy of Socialist movement in Europe, and America.

Biological Sociology, by Erney, Untermans, Pous, hours, a week. Hogmaning with a preluminary survey of the facts of biology, the theory of evolution is traced various writers pointed out. Having developed the laws of evolution which are most general in their application, the subject of comparative animals sociology and its relation to Ruman society is Investigated. This leads to a study of the work was a strength and with a preluminary survey of the work various writers pointed out. Having developed the laws of evolution which are most general in their application, the subject of comparative animals solology and its relation to Ruman society is Invest

During the recent national convention very few propositions escaped bond and entry few propositions escaped bond and entry few propositions are more designates. Many situations were more designates when the supplication, the substance of the proposition of the supplication of the supplication of the supplication of the supplication. The many flery atterances heard on the floor of that convention were from men and woman of deep convictions. Such people of first equivocate. They do not trade nor compromise. They light. Sometimes they may forget to argue: they may forget to argue: they may forget to argue: they may forget on the supplication of the supplication of the supplication of the supplication. The substance of principle they have been substantially to an enhantive discussion of the substantial substance of principle they have been substantially to an enhantive discussion of the substant to the substantial substa

ed as to form a complete and rounded course of work.

Still another phase of the work will consist of correspondence courses for the benefit of those who cannot attend the school. These courses will aim to carry the benefit of the work to the homes of the students in so far as this is possible.

The school will open about Nov. 14, 1904, and continue for twenty weeks.

The whole idea of the work will be that of co-openitive study for truth by students and teachers in an endeavor to discover to the working deam of the United States and of the world in their effort to free themselves from the oppression of the present system and to realize the historical mission of their class.

A. M. RIMONE,
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OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

MORE DEPORTATIONS.

Dealing With Colorado Strikers.

A dispatch from Victor, Colo., dated

eral Muravieff, after deluging the

blood, sent to his master at St. Peters-

burg the significant message, "Order

Open-air meetings have been ar-

ranged by Local New York to be held at

the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district or-

ganizations are requested to take no

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

30th A. D.-S. E. corner Eighty-fourth street and East End avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips and Fred Pau-

14th A. D.-S. W. corner Tenth street

and Second avenue. Speakers, Edw. Meyer, John C. Chase and Alex.

13th A. D.-S. W. corner Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes and Thomas J.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

7th A. D.-S. W. corner Sixteenth

street and Eighth avenue. Speakers,

John C. Frost and J. Sackin.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner One Hun-

dred and Twenty-fifth street and Sev

TUESDAY, JULY 5

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

25th A. D.-N. E. corner Twenty

second street and Seventh avenue Speakers, Alex. Rosen and L. D.

street and Tenth avenue. Speakers. L. A. Harris and Edw. Cassidy.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

30th A. D.-S. E. corner Eighty-fourth street and East End avenue.

Speakers, Algernon Lee and Albert

14th A. D .- S. W. corner Tenth street

and Second avenue. Speakers, L. D. Mayes, Edw. Cassidy, I. Phillips. 6th A. D.—N.W. corner Fourth street

and Second avenue. Speakers, Jacob Pankin, A. Rosen and Fred Paulitsch.

SATURDAY, JULY 0.

9th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-fifth

street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Thos. J. Lewis.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner One Hun-

dred and Twenty-fifth street and Sev-

enth avenue. Speakers, John C. Chase

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from 3d page.)

was held last week and a nearly full

Socialist ticket, nominated, and a great

Henry R. Kearns of Arlington, our candidate for Governor, spoke in Tren-

ton on June 2 upon "The Impending

hundred people listened with close at-tention and it was evident that a most

favorable impression was made. On June 16 J. W. Slayton of Pennsyl-

vania spoke in Trenton Theater, to a good audience, under the aus-picos of the -Carpenters' Union, and

his reception was such that the local

were highly successful. At the last

meeting Comrade Slayton devoted his

attention especially to the Color situation and treated it very well.

Here and There.

The first Socialist Party state con-

ventién of Wyoming was held June 19-20/and an organization was formed. State, congressional and electoral tick-ets were nominated. Louis Marquardt,

Laramie, was elected state secretary.

Robert Rives LaMonte starts July 1

on a speaking tour which will continue till August 4 at least, covering about

twenty-five places in Missouri, besides a few in Illinois and Kansas: His dates for next week are: July 4, Lexington, Mo.: July 5, Higginsville; July 6 and 7,

Verdict against Capitalism."

Acting Organizer.

Several

to the Colorado

Abrahams,

and I. Sackin.

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enth avenue. Speakers, Algernon Lee

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11. Beautiful picture, "The Forest."

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FOURTH OF JULY.

New York Socialists Will Celebrate It Appropriately.

Pionic to Swell Fund for Starting Daily Paper to Fight the New War of Independence.

The committee in charge of arrange The committee in charge of arrangements for the Fourth of July "Daily Call" Picnic at Liberty Park, Glendale, L. I., held its final meeting last week and it is announced that everything is now in order for a fitting Socialist observance of the "glorious Fourth"—an opportunity for workingmen and their families to gather and men and their families to gather and enjoy their holiday to the full and at the same time to bring nearer the es-tablishment of their own daily paper to fight Labor's War of Independence.

Turn Verein Vorwärts has ar ranged to run an elaborate circus, tent two hundred feet square will a date the spectators, who may count on a first-class entertainment The menagerie, we are told, will con-tain wild beasts and wild men from all parts of Brooklyn—which is saying good deal. The ghosts of Barnum and Forepaugh are expected to "re-visit the glimpses of the moon"—or of whatever luminaries may serve—and to turn green with envy as they view e acrobats, the trained animals, the savage beasts, the side-shows and everything else that goes to make up

a complete circus.

Dancing, prize bowling and other games, and a stereopticon show are also on the list of attractions.

The Ladies' Auxillary has arranged to have a booth which will deserve the itention of all passers-by.

Everybody wishes to go out on the

Comrades and sympathizers with the Socialist movement cannot choose a better place to have an all-around good time for the day than at Liberty Park and at the same time to help a cause which all of us have very much at heart. So the word is—Come; and don't come alone, but bring the family and invite your friends.

The admission charge is to be 10

cents at the gate.

Now to Reach the Park. Liberty Park can be reached from

the Forty-second Twenty-third, Grand or Roosevelt street ferries, taking thence the Bushwick avenue trolley cars to Ridgewood and trausferring to the Cypress Hills cars, which go rect to the park; or taking the Bro way Elevated to Myrtle avenue, rhanging to the Ridgewood train and ranaging to the Riogewood train and transferring to the Cypress Hills car. Those going over the big bridge will take the Myrtle avenue elevated train direct to Ridgewood and there trans-fer to the Cypress Hills car. The fare is but five cents on any of the routes given, with free transfer at the points

The Workers.

The following comrades have been élected to the various committees: Wm. Butscher, chairman; Geo. H. Lewis, Geo. Marr, and Edw. Brown. The members of this committee will report to the chairman at 11 a. m. on July 4 at the Park. Beer Committee-G. Skorsetz, chair-

man; Elias Wolf, Wm. Kohn, and T. Salverson. The members will report to chairman at 11 a.m. at the Park. Gate Committee-W. Adler, chairman; J. A. Behringer, L. J. Lewis, J. A. Rixon, A. Hohl, Gus Nauman, U.

Solomon, S. Solomon, Chas, Larsen, A. Lange, J. Bychower, and John Libskie. The members of this committee will report to the chairman at 10 a.m. at the Park. Circus Committee-Chas Gacken

helmer, chairman; I. Phillips, W. Edwards, T. A. Hopkins, H. J. Hewer, Paul Thomat. Members of this com

chairman at 12 noon.

Any other comrades who are willing to help in the day's work are requested to inform the committee

Marshall; July 8, Booneville; July 9, Fayette; July 10, Higbee; July 11 and 12, Moberly. The fun will begin in the morning and last all day. So come early and stay late and have a good time, while helping the cause of the working class. 12. Moberly.

Seymour Stedman of Chicago will be the speaker at the St. Louis Socialists' the speaker at the St. Louis Socialists' big labor press festival on July 9.

Comrade Baker of St. Louis has an excellent communication in the "Typographical Journal" for June, correcting some misrepresentations of Socialism.

Our Presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, has just competed a pamphlet on "Unionism and Socialism" which

A system that produces paupers of habor on one side and princes of capital on the other should be changed, and the princes can hardly be expected to make the change.—St. Louis Labor.

different parts of Greater New York and in this work it is hoped that the older comrades in the branches of the party and the labor organizations will SOMETHING THAT MUST BE CHANGED.

By Alberta Montgomery.

thing ought to be changed of the pres-ent order of things. That is true in-deed, but let us to-day just direct our attention to one point, a point which might seem a small one, but which is symptomatic and symbolic of all the is symptomatic and symbolic of all the rest. I refer to the way in which the two classes at present existing talk of each other. To begin with, in com-mon parlance, they are still callled by the evil and absurd appellations of the upper and the lower classes. That is, in the eyes of the world an upper class must consist at people who are idle General Bell Again Exercises Arbitrary Powers of a Russian Autocrat in must consist of people who are idle and rich, and a lower class of people who are bard working and poor. That June 28, says that Adjutant-General Bell has again deported a lot of strik-ing miners—thirty-four in number, such shameless appellations should be cheerfully tolerated and daily used in a bad start to begin with, but there is worse to come. The upper class not It is announced that "peace" and worse to come. The upper class not only accept their name as a matter of ulet prevails, but martial law is still force." Just so the Russian Gencourse, but in one way at least they fulfill it, and that is in looking down streets of the Polish capital with

on the lower class.

Now to be fair, there are two ways of looking down, and certainly many of these upper people look down with a benevolent condescension. These are not the people who are recklessly selfish in their clutch on their moneybags, and who give themselves up wanton extravagance without thought of the working class, on whon

they look down with contempt, dislike, and, thank goodness at last, with fear. No, not to be unfair, I choose the benevolent from among the idle rich. Their attitude of mind is, however, tice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is none the less absurd. They actually think there is virtue and merit in their charities, instead of realizing that they are only making a ridiculously insuffi-cient restitution of stolen goods, ludi-crous in the eyes of real justice. But I do not refer so much to their soul saving works of philanthropy and alms-giving as to their attitude of

> "I rather hate going to see the poor people, don't you? Of course, one ought to do it, but they are so stupid and dirty and their houses so smelly, I do wish one could put some idea of thrift into their heads, but they are really hopeless. It is dreadful. Why if they had better pay and more less-ure it would all go in drink, even worse than it does now. I do wish one could elevate them a little."

Oh, you poor, ridiculous rich! It you only knew what fools you are in talking like this about people who are really superior to you. People full of faults, black faults and sins and weak-13th A. D.-N. W. corner Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips and Thos. J. Lewis. 18th A. D.—S. W. corner Sixteenth street and Avenue A. Speakers, Fred nesses no doubt, but what wonder? of the nations.

Something that must be changed! People full of strength and courage and endurance and work and skill, thing ought to be changed of the presnot sad to talk thus of the working class? Is there no shame in those who can contentedly do this day by day?
And so this famous upper class goes
on looking down, with blame of the lower lot, tacit or expressed—for if they are so badly off is it not all their fault?—or in lighter moments with the touch of ridicule, with mimicry of their uneducated speech, with amuse-ment us at lower animals.

Well, so be it, but in what way then, may I ask, do the lower class (I am

using these bad words myself, as they have become convenient in a hurry) in what do the lower class speak of the upper? Why, unless they are So-cialists and have had their eye open-ed, they contentedly accept the whole thing! It seems to them not only in-evitable but right, and they dumbly feel that it is sanctioned forever by hidden forces of custom, haw, religion; that it is their duty to "order themselves lowly and reverently towards all their betters;" that these people who happen to have the money must be their betters. If a workman, who I do not know, takes off his hat to me I hope it is because I am a woman, not because I am a lady. But if a man unknown to him, but who happens to be well dressed, asks him the way or the time, why does he call him "Sir" when he answers? Why! Why? What is there to reverence or respect in that unknown man who merely wears good clothes which have been stolen from himself? Why this subserviency, this looking up, this gratitude for conde scension and a little relief, this lethar gle acquiescence in the present ini-quitous system? Through Socialistic ideas light is

spreading among the nonored work men-of England and America, but it is mind and manner of speech. Ah, then they look down with a vengeance! Englishwoman, but I know it is the same in the two nations. I know what anothy, and, as it were, contented de spair, reigns over the majority of the workers, who accept as mevitable the facts of their overwork and unchanging poverty, who watch with compla cency the gross luxury of the do-nothings, and who would suspect as the dreams and plots of agitators the great hope of a complete revolution in all this. Never mind the dawning light is spreading, and the bright day of the Socialist ideal will lighten more and more blinded eyes, and fill with inspiring hope and faith more and more sad hearts among the real mon

will undoubtedly deserve and get a week and nominated as follows: For wide circulation during and after the state Senator, Thomas Lynch, for Ascampaign. It is to be issued by the Standard Publishing Company, Terre Second. Howard Rosenboon: 76° Dis-Haute, Ind., and sold at 10 cents a copy or \$4 a hundred.

The Chicago comrades held six big

meetings last Sunday afternoon and evening to protest against the Colorado outrages. Seymour Stedman, Thomas J. Morgan, Walter Thomas Mills, Peter Sissman, Mother Jones, James Oneal, Walter L. Oswald, Geo. Koop, A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, Daniel McDonald, A. W. Mance, and C. L. istreet and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Alb. Abrahams and Thos. J. Lewis, 16th A. D.-N. W. corner Fourth street and Avenue B. Speakers, Sam Panzer, I. Phillips and Chas. Franz. Breckon speaking.

Courades Brower and Collins are h the field in Illinois and having good

meetings.
At a recent regular meeting Cen tral Branch, Local Seattle, endorsed the position taken by Local Omaha on the proposed platform adopted at the national convention.

Sol Fieldman of New Haven spoke Saturday night in Mystic, Conn., at a meeting arranged by Local Mystic as a protest against the infamous crimes being committed in Colorado against the working class. He spoke in New London on Sunday night. He had large audiences and undivided attention at both places. Liberal collec-tions were taken up at both meetings for the benefit of the miners.

The American and German branches of Local Manchester, N. H., met Sat urday evening, June 25, and nominate the following city ticket: For Mayor Charles J. Brygger; for Aldermen— Ward 2, Chas G. Levan; Ward 6, Jas. H. Paige; Warda 8 and 9 were left to a later caucus of the comrades in those wards. The interest was good in spite of the hot weather. The haif-day's pay collection was made up at this mesting. Notice was received of the coming of Vice-Presidential candidate Ben Hanford, with dates prob-Milford, July 26; Manchester, July 27;

Concord, July 28. The vote on plat-form and trade union resolution was a unanimous yes for both. Although residents of the District of Columbia do not have the ballot and although the police have tried to sup-press Socialist azitation there, yet the Socialists make themselves heard. For some time past weekly public meet-ings have been held in the People's Church, at first on Sunday afternoons and now on Friday evenings, and the audiences are growing. On Decoraaudiences are growing. On Decora-tion Day the comrades held a plenic at Congress Heights, and Comrade Adams, Bernstein, Kent, Dewart, and McCreery addressed the crowd of nine hundred people that attended. Literature is being distributed and the membership keeps increasing. The officers of Local Washington elected, last wash are: Occasions 1 Lected. last week are: Organizer, I. Isado ing Secretary, John H. Swerdfiger M. A. Bonbam, Daniel A. Hastings and F. W. Ott will be yoted upon by referendum for National Committee-man. The constitution is submittee to Financial Secretary, Wm. L. Dewart. The local will be represented at the Maryland state convention in Hagers-town on July 3, as it comes under the jurisdiction-or perhaps it is a "pro tectorate"-of the Maryland State Committee. The Washington com rades believe in teaching Socialism

even though they cannot vote, and they say they are waiting to welcome President Debs and Vice-President Hanford. New York State.

The regular election of officers of Local Buffalo will take place on Sunday, July 2. On Saturday evening, July 9, there will be an open-air Colorado protest meeting at the corner of Main and Mohawk streets, with Comrades Wanhope and Klenke of Erie, Pa. as speakers.

The Social Democrats of Jefferson County held their county and legislative conventions in Wateriewn last

trict Attorney, R. K. Bull; for Sheriff, Joseph McCune; for Coroners, James Marshall and Morris Miller. Oliver Curtis presided. Levi Carpenter, Jos. McCune, and R. K. Bull were chosen as delegates to the Congressional con-vention. The delegates showed a spirit of enthusiasm and devotion that augurs well for the outcome of the cam

New York City. Recording Secretary E. S. Egerton

reports: Aside from some routine business he session of the General Committee ast Saturday night was devoted to the discussion of the report of the Grievance Committee on the Boudin case, which was to this effect—That the charges against Comrade L. B. Boudingfor having made unjustifiable statements regarding the alleged im-proper taking of the referendum on state headquarters and for having said that the committee elected to canvass the vote had been a whitewashing committee, were fully proven; that the Grievance Committee had taken the testimony of a large number of com rades, developing facts entirely con-trary to Comrade Boudin's state-ments; and that the Grievance Commiftee recommends that he be sus pended from party membership for the space of six months. While the consensus of opinion was that the Grievance Committee's recommenda-tion was justified, it was thought bet-ter for party discipline that Comrade Boudin be censured and the following resolution was passed by the General Committee:

"That Comrade Boudin be severely ensured for having made such state ments, that the same be declared slaueral Committee be printed in the party press."

A general party meeting of the entire membership of Local New York for the purpose of discussing the pend-ing state and national constitutions and also to devise ways and means for our coming campaign, will be held on Saturday, July 2, beginning promptly at 8 p. m., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. This meeting is called for the purpose of enlightening the members on the various changes in our proposed state and national constitutions, and it is the duty of every member who desire to vote intelligently on these referen-dums to attend this meeting and par-ticipate in the discussion.

The first meeting of the Central Committee of the Young People's So-cial Democratic Club was held in the Labor Lyceum on June 17. On report of the credentials committee delegates were seated from the York-ville Club, four from the Brooklyn Club, and two from the Down Town Club. The aggregate membership in good standing is about 130, with a number thore in arrears. Officers were elected for a ferm of six months, Charles Friedrichsen of Yorkville being chosen as Recording Secretary, Edward Meyer of the Down Town Club as Corresponding Secretary, Emil Paul of Yorkville as Financial Secretary, Fred Henne of Brooklyn as Treasurer, and Robert Sprotte of Yorkville as Sergeant-at-Arms. A Yorkville as Sergeanvar a committee consisting of Comrades Sprotte, Burmeister, and Meyer was elected to draft a constitution. Other

next regular meeting will be on Fri-day, July 1, at 64 E. Fourth street. Open-air meetings are being held six nights in the week on the West Side. The Russian Social Democratic Society will hold a picnic in Oerter's Park, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street and Southern Boulevard, Sur day afternoon and evening, July 3. Admission costs 10 cents. The proceeds go for agitation against Russian tyranny. BROOKLYN. At last Saturday's meeting of the Kings County Committee four new members were admitted to the party. Five hundred copies of Hanford's pemphlet and 5.000 of the leaflet issued by the National Committee on the Colorado situation were ordered. It was reported that many street meetings

give their aid. The Central Commit-

give their aid. The Central Commit-tee will meet on the fourth Friday of each month in the Labor Lyceum and the clubs regularly hold their meetings as follows: Yorkville, every Thurs-day at 206 E. Eighty-sixthstreet; Brooklyn, every Thursday at 049 Willoughby avents Down Town.

Willoughby avenue; Down Town, every Tuesday at 64 E. Fourth street; but during July and August each club will meet only twice a month.

The last meeting of the 16th A. D. was marked with great success. The

members were all enthusiastic in their

determination to carry on a vigorous campaign this year. 8. Graff opened the meeting by saying that every mem-

ber should first of all devote as much

time as he can afford to distributing The Worker among the enrolled S. L. P. and S. D. P. voters. A. Fishman

and S. Glassner volunteered to act as a committee to make a house-tohouse

canvass. The following officers were elected: Financial Secretary and

Treasurer, L. Spector: Recording Sec

retary, A. Panzer; delegates to the General Committee, S. Panzer and M.

Sher; to the First Agitation District,

A Fishman and S. Glassner.

were being held throughout the bor-ough and, as some speakers attend several each week, it was decided to allow them 25 cents for expenses for each meeting they are sent to. Branch secretaries are called upon to see that their branch officers and delegates to the County Committee are elected at the first meeting in July; and also to see that the vote on the national plat-form referendum is sent in by July 10. At last week's meeting of the Brook lyn Young People's Social Democratic Club two new members were admitted. To fill vacancies caused by the resignation from office of Wm. Weigl and M. Henne, Ida Albrecht was elected Corresponding Secretary and A. Brandt Recording Secretary: E. Sachtleben was chosen for Treasurer. It was decided to run two games at the "Daily Call" please on July 4, and it was also agreed that each member should bring one or more prizes. Ten dollars was appropriated from the treasury for the "Daily Call" fund. The 9th A. D. will hold an open-air meeting on Wednesday, July 6, a Dikeman and Van Brunt streets. Sym

pathizers are invited to attend. THE AGENT PRCOVOATEUR.

[From the London "Daily News" of May 25 we take the following articl by W. B. Hodgson. We may remark that England is not the only country that is being invaded by Russian police spies of the sort described and that the Russian government is not the only power that employs such agents. The organized capitalists of this country through their detective agencies, and often in collusion with the police under old-party administration, have undoubtedly resorted again and again to simi lar methods either to incite laborers to violence or, failing that, to commit acts of violence and fix the blame

upon innocent workingmen. "Scotland Yard," it may be explained to Ameri-can readers, is the headquarters of the British secret police.—Ed.] The secret proposal said to have been made by the Russian government to our own and other countries that each should establish a central anarchist police office, that the right of asylun for political refugees, and the extra-dition law as regards them, should be swept away, and every so-called "an-archist" handed over to his own gov-ernment on demand, deserves more than a passing mention.

However much we may deprecate he horrible crimes of such men as Ravachol and Luccheni, and the assas sin of King Humbert, we are bound to consider whether any substantial pub-lic end would be served, whether such atrocious deeds would be made less frequent by the handing over of this country to Continental police methods. The story of Scotland Yard's last

great experiment with the "agent prov ocateur" would be irresistibly comic were it not for the deadly tragedy in which it ended. A little over a dozen years ago, soon after the great dock strike, when the police were making a determined effort to put down-free speech, when the Socialists at Gheisea were finding a weekly candidate for imprisonment, and the Salvation Army was fighting the same battle at East-bourne, there appeared in South Lon-don a little French artisan, who was most vociferous in denouncing consti-tuted authority. He was all for "propaganda by force," and even published a small paper which advocated vio lent retaliation on the ruling classes and gave recipes for the construction of bombs. He called on a friend of mine who had made a speech at Tower Hill, and left some copies, which my friend discreetly put on the fire. An-other friend to whom a set was given presented them to the British Museum. I have just been trying to find them, but apparently they are not catalogued. This is a pity, for as I shall show in a moment, there was ample evidence later that they were printed at the expense of the long-suffering British tax

Our little friend, the Frenchman was amazingly active in ingratiating himself with all sections of "ad-vanced" thinkers. In the Socialist committee consisting of Comrades Sprotte, Burmeister, and Meyer was elected to draft a constitution. Other committees will be elected at the meeting to be held on July 22. It was reported that the Yorkville Club will give 40 per cent of the net proceeds of all festivals it may hold to the State Committee of the Social Democratic Party. The Down Town Club had already adopted this rule. It is hoped to organize additional clubs in "The Tocsin," will casily be identified

by those who remember that exciting

The little Frenchman tried his hard-est to get into William Morris' Ham-mersmith Socialist Society, and being repulsed, actually entered his own name surreptitiously in the list of members. The committee found it out and expussed the name. and expunged the name.

and expunged the name.

Finding London too hard a nut to crack, he next tried the fresher and more ingenuous spirits of the Walsall Socialist Club. He gave an assumed name, and got around him a little group of young men, to whom he told frightful tales of Russian tyranny, and unfolded a scheme for making hombs. unfolded a scheme for making bombs to be sent to Russia. Some of them consented to conceal castings and other incriminating objects. One of them was not even given a hint wha them was not even given a mint want the objects were, but was employed at his shop in the ordinary course of busi-ness to make fittings for the French gentleman, who said they were for a new electrical invention. In the end the Frenchman vanished, the police came from London and raided the came from London and raided the houses, and three of the foolish vic tims got ten years' imprisonment and another five. Ditchfield, the man who actually made a part of the bomb, was discharged by the jury as having had no guilty knowledge whatever. This was on April 4, 1802. Counsel for the accused fiatly put

the question to the inspector from Scotland Yard whether they had paid the instigator of the plot, who had not been brought forward either as pris-oner or witness. oner or witness.
"I must decline to say," was the au

swer as reported in the next day's

Daily News."
The Walsall case excited the utmost indignation among the London anarch-ists, to whom the Frenchman had so long been a pest, and the editor of the "Commonweal," David Nicoll, a former "Star" reporter, denounced it as "a police plot got up by one of those infa-mous persons who get a living by get-ting up these affairs, and then selling their victims to the law." "If they their victims to the law." "If they shoot you down like dogs," he wrote, "remember the last weapon of the wretched—the torch and the bomb!" Nicoll was promptly hauled off to prison for inciting to murder and came out eighteen months later, a broken man!

The police continued their work of spying by means of sham revolution-ists. The Club Autonomic, near Tottenham Court Road, was the loltering place of scores of secret police from every country of Europe, and sham raids took place from time to time which gave the place a fearful and fas cinating reputation, and attracted adventurous young spirits like moths to a candle. One very shocking case was that of a young Viennese, absolutely unconnected with any political move ment, who called there to see an ac quaintance. He found a fellow-countryman who became his inseparable chum, and assisted him to pack his trunk on his return. Arriving in Austria, he found the police awaiting him, revolutionary literature was found at the bottom of the trunk, and he got five years! His obliging chum had been a policeman in plain clothes! About the same time the detective

energy of the Continental police broke out in a new place. There appeared at the British Museum reading room a man whose eccentric taste in literature was the wonder and mystery of the place. No language, no subject, appeared to be outside his scope. Into what occult question he was really inquiring the staff of the library could not guess. Here is a specimen of the kind of books with which he would pile up his table:

Goehre, Paul-"Three Months in a Workshop.

Goehren, Caroline von-"Victor und Thora." (A novel.)
Goeje, M. J. de—"La Legende de Saint Brandan.'

Goeken, Carolus-"De aetiologia febris intermittentis." Goeler, Friedrich—"Spiegel des Teut-

schenlandes." Goeldi, Emilio Augusto—"Estudos

obre o des envolvimento." Goelicke, Andreas—"Historia Chirurgical Antiqua."

Goemans, Leo-"Het Dialect von Leuven." Goepp, Edouard-"Les Grands Hom-

mes de la France."

At last it was noticed that all the books taken on any one day came from a single part of the catalogue, and a suspicion arose that this wonderful reader was merely taking books at random for appearances sake. When it was noticed that he never read them, but wandered about trying to get into conversation with foreign students, to their great annoyance, a glimmering of the truth dawned on the officials. He soon there were many of his profession in daily attendance—both men and women. For years there was active women. For years there was active competition among these people for the seat near the door, behild the glass screen, which commands a riew of all who come and go.

If the Continental secret police really prevented crime there would be some-thing to say for them. But all the evidence seems to show that their pre-

ence instigates the foolish assassin When Lucchen' assassinated the Empress of Austria at Geneva it was admitted that two police agents had been present while he was taunted with cowardice for not killing some one, and that Italy and France had been warned of a probable attack on King Humbert or the President. It is "no play no pay" with the secret police. They want to selze the smoking revolver or the assassin's knife when it is raised for the fatal deed, to have a big scare, and unlimited secret service money. It does not pay them to nip these things in the bud. Are we to introduce in England the methods which have produced such disasters abroad while our own shores have been happily free?

UNCONSTITUTIONAL, OF COURSE

An act of the Kansas Legislature making it unlawful for an employer to discharge employees because of their connection with a trade union has been declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state, which says that a statute "imposing upon an employer the obligation of keeping one in his services whom for any reason he does not desire would be a denial of his constitutional right to make and terminate contracts and to acquire and hold property." Such a decision was to be expected. Laws for the protection of the working class will never be held constitutional until working inen vote to put representatives of their own class on the bench. discharge employees because of their

THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH FOR 10c. Grand Fourth of July Festival,

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

ADMISSION ONLY 10 CENTS.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American Control of the dos of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born-as the only political movement standing for the pregram and principles by which the liberty of the ladividual may become a fact; as the only-political organization that is demicratific, and that has for its purpose the democrating of the whole of a Republican and Democrating parties are equally false. They alks struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavament and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the

throw of such liberties as we aiready nave, and by the still further ensistement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the wested in the uame of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as done in the seize of done from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. They have come into what is practically and seize of the seize of th

Our politheal institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opp rimity depend. The premise of economic independence to each man was one of the founded. But, under the prise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impersible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessars of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of

in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalised confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyramy lactitable.

Socialism comes as to consider the control of the c

ment grotinas society in an economic alaryery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and assetely that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the large that the shall be secure in that private property in the large that a shall be secured in the property in the large that the shall be secured to be to be

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts

The Socialist movement owes its birth account of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth are solven to that economic development of a control of the solven o

of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the hierans of employment, or the torse production. Wherever and whenever man product his own land and thous, and by them produced only the things which he may be consoned to be included to be in the control of t

Between these two classes the Between these two classes the no possible compromise or ident the reason of the compounts of the compounts of the compounts of the compounts of the class division carries in itself this own destruction. Such a founded in fundamental injustic can be no possible basis for so for individual freedom. for mineral harmon, except in the continual harmon, except in the continual control harmon, except in the control the only class that has the right to be,

socialization of the world's w versal increase of the uncertain yment, the universal capital aution to break down the unit the trade unions, the widespre-sions of im-

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STATE PLATFORM

-OF THE-

Social Democratic Party of New York.

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its 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 eampaign of 1005, its appeal to the working on makes its appeal to the working on the party in its struggle against capitalistic rule.

Never before was the contrast between two classes in society more giaring than it working the contrast of the contrast of capitalistic rule.

Never before was the contrast between two classes in society more giaring than it under of capitalistic organizations of westith production and have appropriated all the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Through this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the absolute control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and all other organs and powers of our public life, while the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and all other organs and powers of our public life, while the wealth producers, are dependent upon the mon-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vanuated liberty is, at most, the liberty of the slave, to choose and change his master, and their political severeignty is but too often the lates of their employers.

Between, the two classes their can be no common interest or harmony. The masters 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 gigantic proportions as in this, our own lampler state. In no ownealth ammssed in the last such enormous wealth ammssed in the same state, in no other state is the misery of the working population so intense; in few other states are the powers of government, executive, legislative and judicial, so openly and defanily arrayed for the capitalist class for the preservation of its majory over the workers and for the p

The Social Democratic Party of the state of New York in convention assembled, restricted on the state of New York in convention assembled, restricted on the state of the Social Democratic Party again makes in a cheristic plant of the Socialist Party of the United States. In entering upon the campaign of 1904, the Social Democratic Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls with their cause, to join the party party with their cause, to join the party party with their cause, to join the party par

If advocates your cause, it fights your hatters. Gen'y in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you trimined the second of Socialism, we declare that it is the purpose of the Social Lemocratic Party to use all political powers entrasted to it to relieve, as far as possible, the hardships of the workers under existing economic conditions and to assist them in all their conditions and to assist the most the working class and to epose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As immediate measures for the present relief of the workers, operating to weaken the bold of capitalism upon them and thereby we advocate and please to weak the bold of capitalism upon them and thereby we advocate and please to the interest of the interests of the case.