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## THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE WORKING CLASS.

### Eugene V. Debs' Opening Campaign Speech Delivered at Indianapolis.

Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Party, in a Clarion Call to the Proletariat, Shows the Identity of the Two Old Parties, Exposes Their Subserviency to Capital, Flays Their Candidates and Points Out the Real Interests of the Working Class, Its Mission and the Path to Its Emancipation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1.]
Mr. Chairman, Citizens and Comrades:

There has never been a free people civilized nation, a real republic on this earth. Human society has always consisted of masters and slaves, and the slaves have always been and are today, the foundation stones of the

Wage-labor is but a name; wage slavery is the fact.

The twenty-five millions of wage-workers in the United States are twenty-five millions of twentleth cen-

ry slaves. This is the plain meaning of what

#### The Labor Market.

And the labor market follows the

capitalist flag.

The most barbarous fact in all christendom is the labor market. The mere term sufficiently expresses the animalism of commercial civilization.

They who buy and they who sell in the labor market are alike dehuman-ized by the inhuman traffic in the brains and blood and bones of human

The labor market is the foundation of so-called civilized society. Without these shambles, without this commerce in human life, this sacrifice of manhood and wemanhood, this bar-ter of babes, this sale of souls, the capitalist civilizations of all lands and all climes would crumble to-ruin and perish from the earth.

Twenty-five millions of wage-slaves are bought and sold daily at prevailg prices in the American Labor This is the

#### Paramount Issue.

in the present national campaign Let me say at the very threshold this discussion that the workers have but the one issue in this campaign, the overthrow of the capitalist system and the emancipation of the working class from wage-slavery.

The capitalists may have the tariff, nance, imperialism and other dustcovered and moth-eaten issues entirely

The rattle of these relics no longer deceives workingmen whose heads are

on their own shoulders. They know by experience and observation that the gold standard, free silver, fiat money, protective tariff, free trade, imperialism and anti-im-

perialism all mean capitalist rule and wage-slavery. Their eyes are open and they can see; their brains are in operation and

The very moment a workingman begins to do his own thinking he understands the paramount issue, parts company with the capitalist politician and falls in line with his own class on the political battle-field.

political solidarity of the workism, the birth of freedom, the sunrise

Having said this much by way of inactualities of my theme.

#### The Class Struggle.

We are entering to-night upon a momentous campaign. The struggle for political supremacy is not between political parties merely, as appears upon the surface, but at bottom it is a life and death struggle between two hostile economic classes, the one the capitalist and the other the working

The capitalist class is represented by the Republican, Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties, all o which stand for private ownership of the means of production and the trime of which will m continued wage-slavery to the work-

As the Populist and Prohibition sec minority elements which proposes to reform the capitalist system without disturbing wage-slavery, a vain and impossible task, they will be omitted from this discussion with all the credit due the rank and file for their good

parties, or, to be more exact, the Ro ublican-Democratic party, represents he capitalist class in the class strug-They are the political wings of the capitalist system and such differences as arise between them relate to spoils and not to principles.

With either of these parties in power one thing is always certain and that is that the capitalist class are in the saddle and the working class under

Under the administration of both these parties the means of production are private property, production is car-ried forward for capitalist profit purely, markets are glutted and industry paralyzed, workingmen become tramps and criminals, while injunctions, soldiers and riot guns are brought into action to preserve "law and order" in the chaotic carnival of capitalistic anarchy.

Deny it as may the cunning capi-talists who are clear-sighted enough to soldiers and riot guns

[Opening campaign address delivered by Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, at unthinking to see it, the struggle in oppressors. which we are engaged to-day is a class the exploited class, the workers in all useful trades and professions, all hon-

struggle, and as the toiling millions come to see and understand it and rally to the political standard of their class, they will drive all capitalist parties of whatever name into the same party, and the class struggle will then be so clearly revealed that the nosts of labor will find their true place in the conflict and strike the united and decisive blow that will destroy slavery and achieve their full and final unancipation.

In this struggle the Torkingmen and women and children are represented by the Socialist Party and it is my privilege to address you in the name of that revolutionary and uncompronising party of the working class.

#### Attitude of the Workers.

What shall be the attitude of the vorkers of the United States in the present campaign? What part shall bey take in it? What party and what principles shall they support by their ballots? And why?

These are questions the importance of which are not sufficiently recognized by workingmen or they would not be the prey of parasites and the servile tools of scheming politicians who use them only at election time to renew their master's lease of power and perpetuate their own ignor poverty and shame. In answering these questions I pro-

pose to be as frank and candid a plain-meaning words will allow, for have but one object in this discussion and that object is not office, but the truth, and I shall state it as I see it if I have to stand alone.

But I shall not stand alone, for the

party that has my allegiance and may have my life, the Socialist Party, the party of the working class, the party of emancipation, is made up of men and women who know their rights and scorn to compromise with their op-pressors; who want no votes that can be bought and no support under any

false pretense whatsoever.

The Socialist Party stands squarely opon its proletarian principles and re lies wholly upon the forces of industrial progress and the education of the working class.

The Socialist Party buys no votes and promises no offices. Not a farth-ing is spent for whiskey or cigars. Every penny in the campaign fund is the voluntary offering of workers and their sympathizers and every penny is

used for education.

What other parties can say the

Ignorance alone stands in the way of Socialist success. The capitalist par-ties understand this and use their resources to prevent the workers from seeing the light.

Intellectual darkness is essential to industrial slavery.

Capitalist parties stand for Slavery

ind Night. The Socialist Party is the herald of Freedom and Light.

Capitalist parties cunningly contrive to divide the workers upon dead is-

The Socialist Party is uniting them upon the living issue: Death to wage slavery!

\* When industrial slavery is as dead as the issues of the Slamese capitalist

parties the Socialist Party will have And now to our questions: First, every workingman and woman owe it to themselves, their class and their country to take an active and in-

#### telligent interest in political affairs. The Ballot.

The ballot of united labor expresses the people's will and the people's will is the supreme law of a free\_nation. The ballot means that labor is no longer dumb, that at last it has a voice, that it may be heard and it

united it must be heeded.

Centuries of strugger and sacrifice were required to wrest this symbol of freedom from the mailed clutch of tyranny and place it in the hand of laor as the shield and lance of attack

responsible for its evils.

The divided vote of labor is the abuse of the ballot and the penalty is

slavery and death.

The united vote of those who toll and have not, will vanquish those who have and toll not and solve forever the problem of democracy.

#### The Struggle of Classes.

Since the race was young there have been class struggles. In every state of society, ancient and modern, labor has been exploited, degraded and in subjection.

Civilization has done little for labor

except to modify the form of its ex

Labor has always been the mudsill

Labor has always been the mudeill of the social fabric—is so now and will be until the class struggle ends in class extinction and free society. Society has always been and is now built upon exploitation—the exploitation of a class—the working class, whether slaves, serfs or wage-laborers, and the exploited working class in sub-

can be served and that one attitue ex-pense of the other. Mr. Roosevelt's whole political career proves it. The capitalists made no mistake in nominating Mr. Roosevelt. They know him well and he has served them well.

They know that his instincts, associa-tions, tastes and desires are with them, that he is in fact one of them and that he has nothing in common with the

working class.

The only evidence to the contrary is membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen which seems to have come to him co-incident with his ambition to succeed himself in the presidential chair. He is a full-fledged member of the union, has the grip, signs and passwords, but it is not reported that he is attending meetings, doing picket duty, supporting strikes and boycotts and performing such other duties as his union obligation im-

The call of the Socialist Party is to

est occupations, from the most menial

service to the highest skill, to rally be

neath their own standard and put an

end to the last of the barbarous class struggles by conquering the capitalist government, taking possession of the means of production and making them

the common property of all, abolishing wage-slavery and establishing the Co-

The first stepsin this direction is to

They are precisely alike and I chal-

lenge their most discriminating parti-zans to tell them apart in relation to

abor. The Republican and Democratic par-

ties are filike capitalist parties—differ-ing only in being committed to differ-ent sets of capitalist interests—they

have the same principles under vary

ing colors, are equally corrupt and are one in their subservience to capital and

The Ignorant workingman who sup-

ports either of these parties forges his own fetters and is the unconscious au-thor of his own misery. He can and must be made to see and think and act

with his fellows in supporting the party of his class and this work of ed-ucation is the crowning virtue of the Socialist movement.

The Republican Party.

can party from the workers' stand

point. It is capitalist to the core. It

has not and cannot have the slightest interest in labor except to exploit it. Why should a workingman support

Socialist Party, all the workers should be opposed to the Republican party. It is a capitalist party, is loyal to capital-ist interests and entitled to the support

The Republican party is now and has

been for several years, in complete

centrel of government.
What has it done for labor? What

has it not done for capital?

Not one of the crying abuses of capital has been curbed under Republican

ule. Not one of the petitions of labor has

The eight-hour and anti-injunction

bills, upon which organized labor is a unit, were again ruthlessly slain by

the last congress in obedience to the

Davis M. Parry has greater influence

at Washington than all the millions of

organized workers.

Read the national platform of the

Republican party and see if there is in all its bombast a crumb of comfort

for labor. The convention that adop

ed it was a capitalist convention and the only thought it had of labor was how to abstract its vote without wak-ing it up.

In the only reference it made to la-

bor it had to speak easy so as to avoid offense to the capitalists who own it and furnish the boodie to keep it in

The labor platforms of the Republi-

can and Democratic parties are inter-changeable and non-redeemable. They

both favor "justice to capital and justice to labor." This hoary old platitud

is worse than meaningless. It is false

and misleading and so intended. Jus

tice to labor means that labor shall have what it produces. This leaves

nothing for capital.

JUSTICE TO LABOR MEANS THE

The old parties intend nothing of the kind. It is false pretense and false promise. It has served well in the past. Will it continue to catch the votes of unthinking and deluded work-

What workingmen had part in the

were honored by it?

The grand collseum swarmed with

trust magnates, corporation barons

money lords, stock gamblers, professional politicians, lawyers, lobbyists and other plutocratic tools and mercenaries, but there was no room for the horny-handed sons of toil. They built

Compare that convention with the

convention of the Socialist Party, composed almost wholly of workingmen and women and controlled wholly in the interest of their class.

But a party is still better known by

its chosen representatives than by its chosen representatives than by its platform declarations.

Who are the nominees of the Republican party for the highest offices in the gift of the nation and what is their

Charles W. Fairbanks, candidates for President and Vice-President, respec-tively, deny the class struggle and this almost infallibly fixes their status as friends of capital and enemies of labor. They insist that they can serve both;

relation to the working class? First of all, Theodore Roose

it, but were not in 4t.

Republican national convention

ocen granted.

capitalist masters.

of capitalist voters on election day All it has for workingmen is its "glorious past" and a "glad hand" when it wants their votes.

the Republican party?

Let us briefly consider the Republi

Capitalist Parties.

operative Commonwealth.

When Ex-President Grover Cleveand violated the constitution and outraged justice by seizing the state of Illinois by the throat and handcuffing Illinois by the civil administration at the behest, to the cause of the verime-standed trusts and corporations. Theodore Roosevelt was porations. Theodore Roosevelt was a still again did President Roosevelt drive home his arch-ennity to labor and his implacable hostility to the cause of the enthislastic supporters. He wrote in hearty commendation of the atroclous act, pronounced it most exalted pat-riotism and said he would have done the same himself had he been presi-

And so he would and so he will!

How impressive to see the Rough
Rider embrace the Smooth Statesman! souls with but a single thought, two hearts that bent as one."

There is also the highest authority for the statement charging Mr. Roosevelt with declaring about the same time he was lauding Celeveland that if he was in command he would have such as Altgeld, Debs and other traitors lined up against a dead wall and shot litto corpses. The brutal remark was not for publication but found its way into print and Mr. Roosevelt. after he became a candidate, attempted to make dealal, but the distinguished cellior who heard him say it pluned him fast, and the slight doubt that remained was dispelled by the words themselves which sound like Roosevelt and bear the impress of his

warlike visage. Following the Pullman strike in 1894 there was an indignant and emphatic popular protest against "government by injunction," which has not yet by

ony means subsided.

Organized labor was, and is, a unit against this insidious form of judicial usurpation as a means of abrogating constitutional restraints of despots Why should a millionaire support the Socialist Party? For precisely the same reason that all the millionaires are opposed to the

Mr. Roosevelt with his usual zeal to serve the ruling class and keep their protesting slaves in subjection, vaulted into the arean and launched bis vitriolic tirade upon the mob that dared oppose the divine decree of a corporation judge.

"Men who object to what they style

'government by injunction'," said he, "are, as regards the essential prin-ciples of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors, who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. They are dangerous whenever there is the least danger of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic moral-

In direct terms and plain words Mr. and this violent and sweeping stigma embraces the whole organized move-ment of labor, every man, woman and child that wears the badge of union labor in the United States.

suppresses anti-injunction and eight-lour bills and all other measures fav-ored by labor and resisted by capital.

No stronger or more convincing proof is required of Mr. Roosevelt's allegiance to capital and opposition to abor, nor of the class struggle and class rule which he so vehemently de nies: and the workingman who in the face of these words and acts, can still support Mr. Roosevelt must feel himself flattered in being publicly pro-claimed a berbarian, and sheer grati-tude, doubtless, impels him to crown his benefactor with the highest honors

ecording to Mr. Roosevelt, this may account for his esteeming himself as having the very qualities necessary to make himself Chief of the Tribe.

But it must be noted that Mr. Roose welt denounced organized labor as say ages long before he was a candidate for president. After he became a can-didate he joined the tribe and is to-day, himself, according to his own dictum, a barbarian and the enemy of civic

The labor union to which President Roosevelt belongs and which he is sol-emnly obligated to support, is unanimously opposed to "Government by Injunction." President Rosevelt knew it when be joined it and he also knew that those who oppose injunction rule have the instincts of cannibals and are a menace to morality, but his proud nature succumbed to political ambition, and his ethical ideals vanished he struck the trail that led to the tribe and, after a most dramatic scene and impressive ceremony, was decorated with the honorary badge of

How Theodore Roosevelt, the trade-unionist, can support the presidential candidate who denounced him as an immoral and dangerous barbarian he may decide at his leisure, and so may all other union men in the United States who are branded with the same yulgar stigma, and their ballots will

determine if they have the manhood or if they have been fitty characterized and deserve humiliation and contempt. The appointment of Judge Taft to a cabinet position is corroborative evi-dence, if any be required, of President

Roosevelt's fervent faith in Govern-ment by Injunction. Judge Taft first came into national notoriety when, some years ago, sitting with Judge Ricks, who was later tried for mal-fonsance, he issued the celebrated in-junction during the Toledo. Ann Arbor junction during the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan railroad strike that paralyzed the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and won for him the gratitude and esteem of every corporation in the land. He was hauled to Toledo, the headquarters of the railroad, in a special car, pulled by a special engine, on spe-cial time, and after hastily consulting the railroad magnates and receiving instructions, he let go the judicial lightning that shivered the unions to splin-ters and ended the strike in total defeat. Judge Taft is a special favorite with the trust barons and his elevation

Paul Morton, the netorious union hater and union wrecker, his Secretary of the Navy. That appointment was an open insult to every trade unionist in the country and they who lack the self-respect to resent it at the polls may wear the badge, but they are lacking wholly in the spirit and principles of union labor.
Go ask the brotherhood men who

were driven from the C. B. & Q. and the striking union machinists on the Santa Fe to give you the pedigree of Mr. Morton and you will learn that his hate for union men is equalled only by his love for the scabs who take their places.
Such a man and such another as

Sherman Bell, the military ferret of the Colorado mine owners, are the deal patriots and personal chums of Mr. Roosevelt and by honoring these dishonors himself and should be repudiated by the ballot of every workingman in the nation. Mr. Fairbanks, the Republican can-

didate for Vice-president, is a corpora-tion attorney of the first class and a He is in every respect a fit and proper representative of his party and every millionaire in the land may safely sup-port him.

#### The Democratic Party. In referring to the Democratic party in this discussion we may save time

by simply saying that since it was born again at the St. Louis convention it is near enough like its Republican ally to pass for a twin brother. The former party of the "common people" is no longer under the boycott of the plutocracy since it has adopted the Wall street label and renounced its

middle class heresies. The radical and progressive element of the former Democracy have been evicted and must seek other quarters They were an unmitigated nuisance in

They were an unmitigated musance in the conservative counsels of the old party. They were for the "common people" and the trusts have no use for such a party. Where but to the Socialist Party can these progressive people turn? They are now without a party and the only genuine democratic party in the field is the Socialist Party and every true Democrat should thank Wall street for driving him out of a party that is dem-ocratic in name only and into one that is democratic in fact.

The St. Louis convention was a trust jubilee. The Wall Street reorganizers made short work of the free silver ele ment. From the first to last it was a capitalistic convention. Labor was to-tally ignored. As an incident, two It is not strange in the under thousand choice than a first that the national congress, under for the Business Men's Lengue of St. President Roosevelt's administration. Louis, an organization hostile to organ-suppresses anti-injunction and eight-suppresses and eight-supp the convention hall, had clothed, trans-ported, fed and wined the delegates and whose votes are counted on, as if they were so many dumb driven cat tle to pull the ticket through in No

As an incident, when Lieutenant Richmond Hobson dramatically deciar-ed that President Cleveland had been the only president who had ever been patriotic enough to use the federal troops to crush union labor, the trust agents, lobbyists, tools and clackers creamed with delight and the convenion shook with applause. The platform is precisely the same as

the Republican platform in relation to aber. It says nothing and means the same. A plank was preposed condemn-ing the outrages in Colorado under Republican administration, but upon or ler from the Parryltes It was promptly

rgan of the Manufacturers' Associa ented at length in the fas tion, commented at length in the issue of July 15, on the triumph of capital and the defeat of labor at both Repub-lican and Democratic national conventions. Among other things he said:
"The two labor lobbles, partly similar
in make-up, were, to put it bluntly,
thrown out bodlly in both places." And that is the simple fact and is known and is the simple fact and is known of all men who read the papers. The capitalist organs exult because labor, to use their own brutal expression, was kicked bodily out of both the Republican and Democratic national conven-

What more than this is needed to open the eyes of werkingmen to the fact that neither of these parties is their party and that they are as strangely out of place in them as Reckefellar and Vanderbilt would be in the Socialist Party?

And how many more times are they to be "kicked out bodily" before they may out and join the party of their dass in which labor is not only hon-

ored but is supreme, a party that is clean, that has conscience and convic-tions, a party that will one day sweep the old parties from the field like chaff, and issue the Proclamation of Labor's Emancipation?

Judge Alton B. Parker corresponds precisely to the Democratic platform. It was made to order for him. His famous telegram in the expiring hour removed the last wrinkle and left it a perfect fit.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston mill Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, charges that Senator Patrick McCarren, who brought out Judge Parker for the nomination, is on the pay roll of the Standard Oll Company as political master mechanic at twenty thousand dollars a year, and that Parker is the chosen tool of Standard Oil, Mr. Lawson offers Senator Mc-Carren one hundred thousand dollars if he will disprove the charge. William Jennings Bryan denoun

Judge Parker as a tool of Wall Street before he was nominated and declared that no self-respecting Democrat could vote for him, and after his nominatio he charged that it had been dictated by the trusts and secured "by crooked and indefensible methods." Mr. Bryan also said that labor had been be trayed in the convention and need look for nothing from the Democratic party. He made many other damaging charges against his party and its candidates, but when the supreme test came he was not equal to it, and instead of denouncing the betrayers of the "common people" and repudiating their made-to-order Wall Street pro gram, he compromised with the pirates that scuttled his ship and promised that scuttled his ship and promised with his lips the support his heart re fused and his conscience condem

The Democratic nominee for President was one of the supreme judges of the state of New York who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional and this is an index of his political character.

In his address accepting the nomine tion he makes but a single allusion to labor and in this he takes occasion to say that labor is charged with having used dynamite in destroying property and that the perpetrators should be subjected to "the most rigorous punishment known to the law." This cruel intimation amounts to conviction in advance of trial and indicates clearly the trend of his capitalistically train judicial mind. He made no such reference to capital, nor to those ermined rascals who use judicial dynamite in blowing up the constitution while labor is looted and starved by capital istic freebooters who trample all law in the mire and leer and mock at their despoiled and helpless victims.

It is hardly necessary to make more than passing reference to Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for Vice-Davis, Democratic nominee for President. He is a coat baron, railroad owner and, of course, an enemy to un-ion labor. He has amassed a great fortune exploiting his wage-slaves and has always strenuously resisted every attempt to organize them for the bet-terment of their condition. Mr. Davis is a staunch believer in the virtue of the injunction as applied to union labor. As a young man he was in charge of a slave plantation and his convic-tion is that wage-slaves should be kept free from the contaminating influence of the labor agitator and render cheer-ful obedience to their master.

Mr. Davis is as well qualified to serve his party as is Senator Fair-banks to serve the Republican party and wage-workers should have no trouble in making their choice between this precious pair of piutocrats, and certainly no intelligent workingman will besitate an instant to discard them both and cast his vote for Ber Hanford, their working-class competi-tor, who is as loyally devoted to labor as Fairbanks and Davis are to capi-

#### The Socialist Party.

In what has been said of other par ties I have tried to show why should not be supported by the mon people, least of all by working-men, and I think I have snown clearly enough that such workers as do sup-port them are guilty, consciously or unconsciously, of treason to their class They are voting into power the ene of labor and are morally responsi ble for the crimes thus perpetrated upon their fellow-workers and sooner or later they will have to suffer the consequences of their miserable acts.

The Socialist Party is not, and does not pretend to be, a capitalist party. It does not ask, nor does it expect the of the capitalist capitalists as do support it do so see ing the approaching doom of the capitalist system and with a full under a capitalist party, nor a middle clas party, but a revolutionary working class party, whose historic mission it is to conquer capitalism on the politi-cal battlefield, take control of government and through the public powers take possession of the means of wealth production, abolish wage-slavery and emancipate all workers and all human

ing their industrial freedom as they were to secure their political liberty and both are necessary to a free na

The capitalist system is no longer adapted to the needs of modern ciety. It is outgrown and fetters the forces of progress, Industrial and commercial competition are largely of the past. The handwriting blazes on the wall. Centralization and combination ing down and co-operation is supplanting it. The hand tools of early times a used no more. Mammoth machin

The hand tools of early times are used no more. Mammoth machines have taken their places. A few thousand capitalists own them and many millions of workingmen use them.

All the wealth the vast army of labor produces above its subsistence is taken by the machine-owning capitalists, who also own the land and the mills.

## EUGENE V. DEBS WILL SPEAK AT CARNEGIE HALL, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

candidate of the Socialist Party, will address a great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, New York City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 6. He will answer ex-President Grover

Cleveland's recent attack on the American Railway Union. Debs was the the strike, notwithstanding the protest of Governor Altgeld. After this lapse of years, Cleveland has recently written an article in "McClure's Magazine" defending his action at that time and attacking the strikers. An article in reply by Debs was refused by the publishers of the magazine. At this neeting Debs will reply to the falseoods of Capitalist President Cleveland actions and the subserviency of his administration to the railroad corporations.

Eugene V. Debs is one of the most eloquent orators in the United States. He has given his life to the cause of labor, to the cause of his own class, and he has learned in the struggles

Eugene V. Debs, the Presidential which he has led against capitalist masters that the only hope for emancipation of the working class is in the Socialist movement.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Workingmen in New York City and vicinity should not fall to attend this meeting and hear the truth about a struggle which all remember, although it occurred ten years ago. - Come and lender of the great A. R. U. strike in learn something about the principles 1894, when President Cleveland sent of Socialism, the struggle for indusfederal troops into Chicago to break trial emancipation, and the political organization of the working class, from the lips of the gifted Socialist candidate for President.

All earnest Socialists will turn out to make this meeting a glorious demonstration for the national ticket of the revolutionary labor movement.

Admission is ten cents and tickets can be procured in advance at the office of The Worker, 184 William and expose the infamy of his official street, or at the office of the Social Democratic Party of New York City, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. top floor.

> Socialists who are willing to act as ushers, assist in the sale of literature or perform other services at this meeting, are asked to send their names to the Organizer at the above address

ests and fields and all other means of | for the march from Capitalism to Socialism from Slavery, 5 Fr from Barbarism to Civilization production and transportation. Hence wealth and poverty, millionnires and beggars, castles and caves, luxury and squalor, painted parasites on the boulevard and painted poverty

Hence strikes, boycotts, riots, mur-der, suicide, insanity, prostitution on a fearful and increasing scale. The capitalist parties can do nothing. They are a pat:, an iniquitous part of the foul and decaying system. There, is no remedy for the ravages

mong the red lights.

of death. Capitalism is dying and its extremities are already decomposing. The blotches upon the surface show that the blood no longer circulates. The time is near when the cadaver will have to be removed and the atmos-

phere purified. In contrast with the Republican and Democratic conventions, where politicians were the puppets of plutocrats, the convention of the Socialist Party consisted of workingmen and women fresh from their labors, strong, clean, wholesome, self-reliant, ready to do and dare for the cause of labor, the cause of humanity.

Proud indeed am I to have been chosen by such a body of men and women to bear aloft the proletarian standard in this campaign, and heart-ily do I endorse the clear and cogent Piatform of the party which appeals with increasing force and eloquence to the whole working class of the coun-

To my associate upon the national ticket I give my hand with all my heart." Ben Hanford typifies the working class and fitly represents the his-toric mission and revolutionary char-acter of the Socialist Patry.

#### Closing Words.

These are stirring days for living men . The day of crisis is drawing near and Socialists are exerting all their power to prepare the people

The old order of society can sur vive but little longer. Socialism is next in order. The swelling minority sounds warning of the impending change. Soon that minority will be the majority and then will come the Co-operative Commonwealth

Every workingman should rally to he standard of his class and hasten the standard of his class and the full-orbed day of freedom. eent must he will but free himself from preju-

dice and study the principles of Soporter of our party. Every sympathizer with labor every friend of justice, every lover of humanity should support the Socialist Party as the only party that is organ ized to abolish industrial slavery,

prolific source of the giant evils that Who with a heart in his breast can look upon Colorado without keenly feeling the cruelties and crimes of capitalism! Repression will not help her. Brutality will only brutalize her. Prithe curse of Colorado. Only Socialism will save Colorado and the nation.

The overthrow of capitalism is the object of the Socialist Party. It will not fuse with any other party and it would rather die than compromise. The Socialist Party comprehends the magnitude of its task and has the

patience of preliminary defeat and the faith of ultimate victory.

The working class must be emancipated by the working class.

Woman must be given her true place in society by the working class.

Child labor must be abolished by the

working class. Society must be reconstructed by the working class.

The working class must be employed

by the working class.

The fruits of labor must be enjoyed by the working class. War, bloody war, must be ended by

the working class.

These are the principles and objects of the Socialist Party and we fearlessly we know our cause is just and that t must prevail.

With faith and hope and courage we

hold our heads erect and with daunt-less spirit marshal the working class

This speech of Comrade Debs is is-ued from the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party in a 32 page booklet, neatly gotten up, in clear print, and will be sent prepaid to any address as follows: 1 copy. 5 cents; 15 copies, 50 cents; 40 copies, \$1; 100 copies, \$2; 500 copies, \$7.50; 1,000 copies, \$12. Send all orders to William Mailly, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.1

### LABOR DAY.

By Robert T. Whitelaw.

To the shrilling fife and throbbing

To the full band's brazen blast, On the crowd-lined street with rhythmic feet See the Men of Toil march past, And they bear no arms, nor sword, not

gun, Nor bayonet glancing bright, But their-calloused hands will win all lands

When their eyes have seen the light. Yes, theirs are the hands shall shape

the world, Shall purge it, and sweep it clean; And their word shall ward, and their strength shall guard

From the ills past years have seen. For the Worker's strength is a godlike strength, Though as yet their eyes are bound By Want and Fear, and they do not

hear The glad song of Hope resound. When their eyes have seen the grow-

ing light— Dawn-streak of a better day— They will take their stand in every land, Voting Want and Crime away.

And soon shall they see the light of Truth Aye, soon hear the song of Life-The hymn of peace that shall bid wrong cease— That shall end the hunger strife.

Then the greedy grasp of Master hands Shall the children no more feel,

Nor the earth run red 'neath War's grim trend. Or the soldiers slaught'ring steel Then hall! all hall, to the men of toff, "Tis theirs to redeem the world— They will rule at last with slav'ry past

And tyranny's might down n But not to the sound of fife and drum Will the workers win their fight; There will be no band to cheer their

stand, Nor banners fluttering bright. For vict'ry lies at the polling booth And there each alone must act His little part, with a steadfast heart, So the Dream shall be a fact.

#### MR BRYAN'S POSITION

Friends and countrymen, let's trust him Though he's not a man to trust-Let's endeavor to elect him. Though his cause is far from just: I have put away all rancer
As I promised them I would, am for the splendid ticket. . Though it isn't any good.

But I hope we cannot win-Let us pray to be successful, Though success would be a sin;

Let us give the people's banner Unto him to nobly bear. But it's dangerous to do it. For he isn't on the square.

Let us wave our hats for Parker The poor tool of foxy Dave;
Let us rest our hopes upon him,
Though he's Mammon's cringing slave! Let us raise him up to power,

Help to send him whooping through, But remember here I warn you-

—There is now no difference be-tween the old parties except in the names, and a couple of million Social-ist yotes in November would most like

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York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

state of New York, on account of provisions of the election laws, the Party is officially recognized under the following Democratic Party, and is the Arm and Torch, as show.

Socialist Party (or Social Democratic in New York) should not be confused the so-called Socialist Labor Party the so-called Socialist Laboratorial and inter is a small, ring-ruled, moribund station which bitterly opposes the unions and carries on an abustve camof slander against the real Socialist ment, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic try of New York) has passed through its cond general election. Its growing power indicated and its speedy victory for-mioured by the great increase of its vote shown in these figures: 



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

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR-THOS. PENDERGAST. OF WATERTOWN. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR-CHARLES R. BACH. OF ROCHESTER.

cretary of State-E. J. SOUIRES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer-

EMIL NEPPEL of New York. For Attorney-General-LEON A. MALKIEL of New York.

For State Comptroller-W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. For State Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

For Associate Judge of the Court of

WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

DO STRIKERS DESTROY PROP-

ERTY? "cnat the "sins of the futhers are sized on the children" finds no better pplication than in the constant howl that goes up during times of labor discurbances from the capitalist press to the effect that "destruction of proper ty" is one of the chier objects of the strikers.

A century ago when the introduc tion of machinery was destroying the means of life for hundreds of thou sands of handicraftsmen the charge of destroying property had certainly some justification. The exploits of the Brit ish workingmen in the early part of last century in smashing the newly installed machines that took away their livelihood, have, of course, been heralded far and wide and by process of time have crystallized into a belief or rather a pretended belief in the property destroying propensities of the

man who goes on strike. It would be easy enough to prove that while this tendency undoubtedly existed in the past, it has been con stantly diminishing, until to-day the charge is almost ridiculous in its absurdity. Did it not suft the interests of the exploiting class to keep it alive, we should have little or nothing of i at present.

If a record were kept for the last senty years of property wantonly destroyed by strikers, the amount would be so surprisingly small compared to the magnitude of the strikes that have minds of reasonable men that the charge has little or no basis.

But, being in control of the press and most of the other channels of information, capitalism has no difficulty in fastening this charge, through fre-

quent repetition, upon organized labor There are millions who to-day believ that the destruction of railroad prop erty in the great strike of 1894 at Chi cago was the work of the striking em ployees. Comparatively few are awar that the suit against the city brought afterwards by the railroad companies for compensation for damages, was thrown out because no proof was forth-coming that the strikers were the incendiaries, and that on the con trary strong evidence was brought to show that the destruction was purpose y wrought by agents of the railroad companies, for the double purpose of getting rid of worn out rolling stock and standing a chance of reimburse ment from the public funds, and of molding "public opinion" against the strikers.

In the same manner Peabody reite ates again and again his charges of destruction of property against the Western Federation of Miners. General Bell, Walter Wellman and other military and journalistic prostitutes re echo the allegations, and the prese spreads them far and wide, until a gullible public, weary of hearing them constantly repeated, finally accepts them as facts. It counts for nothing that in every

case, such as those of the "Sun and Moon" and "Vindicator" mines, where legal inquiry was made, the arrested strikers were promptly discharged by the courts, as nothing could be proved against them, though had the slightest evidence of their guilt been forthcoming, nothing would have been mor pertain than their conviction and ounishment, the courts being absolutely controlled by the capitalists. But just as in the Chicago case, the accused brought forward damning evidence of the complicity of the mine owners in these convenient explosions. and on one notable occasion one of th hired perjurers testified plainly that he with others was acting as the agent of the companies, in destroying property.

But how many of the "public" of the ending of these cases? Gener ally speaking, a short paragraph in an obscure corner of a capitalist paper, stating that So and So charged with destroying such and such property was scaultted, is deemed sufficient. On the other hand when the destruction oc curs, entire columns are printed all leaving the impression that the strik ing workmen were the perpetrators To rebut this a few Socialist and labor organs of limited circulation are al that are available for the task.

As might be expected, under thes circumstances, it is comparatively easy for such a falsehood to survive. But nevertheless the fact remains that the tendency of workingmen to destroy property continually diminishes, which it necessarily must as their intelligence

At present the charge is made by the capitalists for another purpose altogether. When an owner whose employees are on strike, hires private de tectives, arms strikebreakers, and surrounds his plant or factory with live electric wires, stockades and sentry boxes, his object is rather to prevent intercourse of the strikers with those who take their places than to guard his property against destruction, though the latter is generally the ex cuse put forward. The wording of injunctions demonstrates this fact amply. Hardly one can be found enjoining strikers from destroying property, but nearly all prohibit picketing or interference of any sort with those who have supplanted the strikers. Inter ruption of production is what the capi talist fears rather than destruction of property.

The working class have long out

grown this infantile disease. Even the dullest trade unionist knows well that the destruction of property cangree. This is so well recognized that on many occasions where strikes have occurred in small cities in which the local authorities stood with organized labor the application of an employer for special constables to protect his property from destruction has been an swered by appointing strikers to that duty. And in no case have such men shown any tendency to neglect the work allotted them. On the other hand they regarded it as an admirable scheme to make the employer pay for the support of his idle employees. In every case also the employer was first to kick on this arrangement, proving clearly that he dreaded far less th destruction of his property than the expense and irritation entailed by sup-

porting strikers as special constables. There is besides another idea grow ing in the minds of the more advanced and intelligent of the working class, which tends to preserve the property of the capitalist from physical destruc tion-the idea that as it is their labor that created this wealth, so tha wealth must eventually become the property of those who created it. To be sure there is not much satisfaction for the capitalist in this view, but that it grows with the growth of Socialism is apparent.

A few years more will serve to retire this ridiculous charge permanently. The working class have progressed so far in general intelligence as to make It too absurd for much longer use by the capitalists. The thing that the lat ter have now to dread is the collective ownership of property rather than its injunctions nor the physical ferce nov at their service can ultimately avail.

CORPORATION CONTROL IN POLITICS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has definitely ecided to use all its influence to aid in the lection of President Roosevelt. This decision has been communicated to the attaches of the road in every State through which it runs, and they have been told that, in the opinion of its higher offi-cials, the best interests of the corporation will thus be conserved.

It was decided a week ago that the con any should throw its strength to the Re ablican ticket in Indiana. The decision as to every state where support is needed and the Pennsylvania has control was reached only a short time ago. A. J. Cassatt, the President of the rail-

mad company, is nominally a Democra-He has had several conferences with President Roosevelt lately, and it was following these that the directors took up the matter

The above extract, which appeared in several newspapers last Saturday, is simply another illustration, first, of the power which really controls in this country, and, second, that between the Republican and Democratic parties at present capitalism can safely choose either. This corporation has only now made a definite decision. Its president, though "nominally a Democrat," has reached the conclusion finally that the best interests of the corporation are bound up with the election of a Republican president. .

At first it seemed that the election of the Republican ticket in Indiana alone, would have been sufficient for the conservation of the interests of this corporation, but later developments, following several conferences between the two presidents brongist about a somewhat different arrangement.

There is nothing inconsistent in the action of "democrat" Cassatt. A few months ago he utilized a Republican Attorney General, Knox, as successor to the deceased Quay as State Senator, dispensing with the formality of an election. His action was sustained by the Republican governor of the state who confirmed the "appointment."

Now he has decided that a Reput lican President is equally useful. In both cases the "best interests of the corporation" was the criterion that determined the action. During the present year this corporation has success fully carried through several other measures dictated by its best interests. For example it refrenched, and economized by discharging many thousands of its employees, and turning them adrift to face the horrors of lack of employment and starvation. It reduced the wages and increased the tasks of those who were lucky enough to escape discharge. "Lay off every may whose services can be dispensed with' was the order that came from Cassatt, zealous to conserve the best interests

of the corporation. And now the flat goes forth to the remaining wage slaves that the same interests demand the election of Roos velt. Woe to the incautious wight who dares express a preference in matters political, different from what the cor poration has d anded to be for 1.3 best interests. The higher officials have expressed their opinion. Every slave vho expects promotion or wants to hold on to his job has been informed of what the corporation desires, and knows what is expected from him. Of course, the aforesaid corporation "has no desire to interfere with the political beliefs of any of its employees." Not at all. It only mentions this mat ter from a profound conviction that the interests of employer and employe are identical.

To the corporation, Republican or Democrat are mere names-nothing more. They can use either when oc casion demands. Years ago when Ja Gould declared himself "a Republicar in Republican states, a Democrat in Democratic states, but an Eric Rallroad man all the time," the assertion talist politics.

The Cassatts "appoint" and direct the election of Presidents without concealment or disguise, feeling that there is no need for it. The development of capitalism has reached the point where the truth that legisle tures and governments are merely committees for managing the common interests of the ruling class, become so plain and palpable that its denial is mere folly. We shall have corporation rule until

Socialism supplants capitalism-until the working people discover that their interests are not only not identical with the interests of the corporations but directly opposed. But this discovery may not be completely made until physical necessity that cannot be alle viated under capitalism makes its continuance a matter of impossibility."

In the meantime the Cassatts Goulds and Rockefellers will select their presidents, senators and repre sentatives as their common busines interests dictate, nor need they fear any interruption of their political pro grains from any source on earth unti the growth of Socialism awakens the working class to the fact that they have interests of their own that car only be served through controlling the governmental powers just as the capi talists are now doing. Only through a recognition of the class struggle and through the power of proletarian class consciousness will rule by corporation

The Beef Trust, it is reports fight for a dissolution of the injunction

issued against it by Judge Grosscup in the Pederal Court in Chicago not withstanding the belief of the Department of Justice that they would pay no attention to it. The will begin after election in November. when Roosevelt is safety enthroned in the presidential chair. Evidently the Beef Trust is not afraid of the opinion of that strenuous person who described people who objected to government by injunction as no farther developed than "their remote skin clad ancestors who lived in caves and fought one another with stone-headed axes, and ate the mammoth and wooly rhineceros." But the Trust knows that Teddy was referring exclusively to workingmen when he penned that famous passage. Besides the Trust is not objecting to government by injunction, but to the injunction itself. They never permitted it to govern them. Government by injunction is all right for their striking employees, and they have not been slow to demand and secure it. But an injunction against them, though harmless, is still not to be tolerated. It is a bad precedent, a nuisance that requires removal. Even the prefence that an injunction can be used impartially against either explotter or exploited is a proposition that the judges must disabuse their minds of.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

A countade writes: "I wish you would explain the" economic effect of the graduated taxation of land values denancied in our platform. If this is 'for the immediate interest of the working class' and the renters and small farmers, I fail to see it., I suppose it ap-plies to farm land as well as city lots. it how the renter will be be by a change of payee or the small proorietor by becom ming a renter is not clear to me. The latter is undoubtedly exploited, and if we are to increase the exploitation by adding the 'single tax.' wherein will he be beneated? How will we compensate for the increased exploitation?"

Our correspondent errs in speaking of the proposed graduated tax on land values as "the single tax," for it is not proposed to relieve orner property from taxation. Furthermore, he quite overlooks the significance of the word "graduated," which is the very essence of the proposition.

The Civic Association of New York,

an organization of merchants, manufacturers, and landlords, whose avow-ed object is "to promote good govern-ment and equitable taxation," has this motto, or warning, on its letter-heads: "There is such a thing as confisca-

tion by taxation."

If we understand it aright, it is in this spirit that the tax plank in que tion was incorporated among the im-mediate demands in our platform. The graduated tax is a method, a weapon, which a Socialist government may use for the legal expropriation of the great capitalists and for the benefit of the roducing class.

The plan of the graduated land-value tax, as here proposed, and as applied in some of the Australasian states, is as follows: Properties of less than a certain minimum value, say \$1,000 may be exempted from taxation or taxed at a minimum rate, say five mills in the dollar; somewhat larger properties, say from \$1.000 to \$10,000, might be taxed a cent in the dollar; properties of from \$10,000 to \$100,000 in value, st fifteen mills in the dollar; still larger properties at two cents, and so forthdetails, both as to the classification of taxable properties and the rate of taxation in each class, seing fixed in accordance with the needs of the state or the extent to which it wishes. at any given time, to appropriate to pub-lic purposes the profits or rents arising ch large properties.

from such large properties.

If landed property is especially selected for such treatment, it is because it is chiefly and almost sotely in this form of property that monopoly with-out use is made a source of private profit. The supply of other forms of wealth—as wheat or cloth or coal or machinery—can be indefinitely increas-ed. Not so with land—including mineral deposits, native forests, water power, and other natural resources un-der this term, as we always do in ecothese is approximately fixed. With the city and country, are able to make fortunes by simply holding it out of use until someone wik pay what they demand. There is this difference, at least, between the landlord and the industrial capitalist, that the latter seldom can and the former often does and his interest in keeping his property

out of use and so limiting production. Furthermore, it may be noted, as a general principle, that the renter does not pay the tax upon the land he hires, either directly or indirectly in the form of increased rental. On this point the

Single Taxers are right. The owner pays, formally and actually.

Our correspondent will now see that his alarm on behalf of the tenants and small landowners is not well founded The proposed policy of graduated taxa-tion of land values would rather lesses than increase their burdens, the weight of increased faxes falling upon the large proprietors and the proceeds be-ing used for purposes (set iorn in offi-er planks of the immediate demands) neticial to the whole mass of the people and particularly to the exploit-

ed classes.

There would be neither need nor wish on the part of Socialists in public office to use the governmental powers for the economic destruction of the small proprietors, particularly the small farmers; no need, because eapttalism itself is eliminating them quite fast enough; no wish, because they are not (at least to any considerable ex-tent) exploiters of labor.

tent) exploiters of labor.

We repeat: All taxation is essentially confiscation of private property for public purposes; it is in that aspect primarily that Socialists are interested in it; and they mistake who suppose that the welfare of the workers (even those who are also small proprietors) is best the welfare of the workers (even those who are also small proprietors) is best to be served by the reduction of taxes.

—There is still time to send in your contribution to the Socialist Campaign Fund. Do it now.

7

"REVISIONISM" REPUDIATED.

Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress.

Rebuke to the Ministerialists At Amster dam - Text of the Various Resolu tions Debated - The Arguments Bebel and Jaures - Uncompromising Revolutionary Tactics Upheld.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.-Undoubtedly the most important act of the In-ternational Congress was the adoption ast evening, of the report of the Com mission on International Rules of So cialist Policy. The result is a clear declaration by this parliament of the world's proletariat against the revis ionist tendencies in theory and practice represented \* in varying degrees by Bernstein in Germany. Jaurès in France, and Turati in Italy. While the Congress has, of course, no power to enforce its decisions, the declaration vill certainly have a great moral efect, as being the very deliberate and careful judgment of an assembly rep-resenting the whole Socialist move-ment and including many of its most minent thinkers and leaders.

The First Commission, charged with the consideration of this subject, and composed of one or two representa-tives from each of the twenty-one naions represented, was in session for the better part of Three days, and the various declarations proposed were there exhaustively discussed, pro and con. Nearly the whole of yesterday's sitting of the Congress itself was de-voted to the further discussion of the subject in general session, and a vote was not reached till after six o'clock.

The Kautsky Resolution.

This subject, it will be remembered, was taken up by the Paris Congress of 1900, which adopted what is commonly called the Kautsky Resolution in th following terms:

1. The Congress again declares that th class-struggle forbids any species of alli-nace with any fraction of the capitalist

Admitting, eyen, that exceptional cir cumstances may necessitate conditions (but coffition which the party must seek to reduce to the minimum and finally to climinate alto gether, can be tolerated only in so far as their necessity is recognized by the reglound or national organization to which the groups engaged in them may belong.

1. In a modern democratic state, the con quest of the public powers by the prote-tariat cannot be accomplished by a single blow, but by a long and patient work of proletarian organization on the econom nd political fields, by the physical and moral regeneration of the working class and by the gradual conquest of municipals ties and fegislative assemblies.

But in those countries where the gov onquered fragmentarily.

The entry of an individual Socialist into bourgeois ministry cannot be considered as the normal commencement of the conpolitical power, but only enforced expedient, transleut and excep tional.

If, in a particular case, the politica dination necessitates this dangerous experience, it is then a question of tactic and not of principle; the International Con gress need not pronounce upon this point but, in any case, the entry of a Socialist into a bourgeois ministry promises good results for the militant proletariat only if it (the Socialist Party) by a large majority remains a responsible agent ("mandataire" of his party. In the contrary case, where the minister becomes independent of the party, or represents only a portion of it, his participation in a bourgeols ministry threatens to lead to disorganization and confusion for the militant proletariat, threatens to enfectle rather than to strengthen it and to hamper the proletarian conquest of the public powers rather than

The Congress is of the opinion that, ever in these extreme cases, a Socialist ough to quit the ministry when the organized party recognizes that the latter has given between capital and labor.

This declaration was by no satisfactory to the opponents of com-promise, nor were its terms emphatic enough to be regarded by the so-called Jamelsts (the French Socialist Party, increase of the population and its enough to be regarded by the so-called needs, therefore, land acquires a monoply price, and speculators, both in the ministerialist faction) or their sympathizers in other countries as express ing positive disapproval of their course. Millerand's ministerial career fully justified and more than justines warnings of the Paris Congress but ministerialism continued even after Millerand was expelled by his own party and the breach in France so far from being closed, grew wider. Meanwhile a similar tendency showed itself in the Italian party, culminating this year in a definite schism, and in Germany, while no division of the party occurred or was seriously threat-ened, the revisionists, though few in numbers, become very active and gave much aid and comfort to the enemy. The Oresden Resolution

The congress of the German Social Democracy held in Dresden last Sep-tember, by an overwhelmingly large vote, after full and free discussion, adopted very sfrong resolutions in op-position to revisionism. A few weeks later the Socialist Party of France the so-called Guesdists or "orthodox wing) held their national congress at Heims and, considering that the ques-tion was an international one, and not merely a German or merely a French question, adopted the Dresden Resolu-tion, with but little change, as their own and proposed it, through the In-ternational Bureau, to the Amsterdam Congress. This declaration, which

We here translate "gouvernement" a 'we here transate government as 'ministry' because it is to the responsible governments of European states that reference is made, as in the case of Millerand. The holding of legislative, Judicial or executive office by a Socialist as a result of election, even though with bourgeois colleagues, is, of course, quite a different matter.

"As it was alleged that the of Millerand in the Waldecke-Rousseau lition ministry "saved the republic" f the attacks of royalist, militarist and c

formed the basis of the dis-this week, is in the following t The Congress condemns' to the fullest exent possible the efforts of the revisionists

which have for their object the modific tion of our tried and victorious policy bases on the class war, and the substitution, for the conquest of political power by an un-ceasing attack on the bourgeoiste, of a polcy of concession to the established order society. sequence of such revisionist tac

The con tics would be to turn a party striving for the most speedy transformation of bour-geois society into Socialist society—a. party therefore revolutionary in the best sense o he word-into a party satisfied with the reform of bourgeois society.

For this reason, the Congress convinced in opposition to revisionist tendencies, that class antagonisms, far from diminishing continuously increase in bitterness, de 1. That the party declines all rebility of any sort under the political and

economic conditions based on capitalist production, and therefore can in no wise ountenance any measure tending to mai tain in power the dominant class. 2. That the Social Democracy can accept o participation in the government un bourgeols comity, this decision being in secordance with the Kautsky Resolution

Paris in 1900. The Congress further condemns every effort to mask the ever growing class an-tagonisms in order to bring about an un-

lerstanding with bourgeois parties. The Congress relies upon the Socialist parliamentary group to use its power, increased as it is by the number of its memers, and the great accession of elector ganda toward the first object of Socialis and, in conformity with our program, to defend most resolutely the interests of the working class, the extension and consoli dation of political liberties in order to obtain equal rights for all, to carry on more tarism, against the imperialist and colonial solicy, against injustice, domination and of every knd, and finally to exert itself to the utmost to perfect socia legislation and to enable the working class fulfill its political and civilizing mis-

#### Resolution Proposed by Vandervelde and Adler.

Resolutions upon the same subject were also introduced by the Social Democratic Labor Party of Holland, by the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and by the Revolutionary Socialist Party (the terrorists) of Russia, but none of these were voted upon, being withdrawn in order to avoid complication. The issue was be-tween the resolution just quoted and a substitute elaborated in commission and known as the Vandervelde-Adler

The Congress fillrms in the most strengous way the necessity of maintaining un-waveringly our proved and glorious tactics esed on the class-war and will never allow that the conquest of political power in the teeth of the hourgeoisic shall be replaced by a policy of concession to the established

The result of this policy of con would be to change a party which pursue the swiftest possible transformation of the consequently revolutionary in sense of the word-into a party which contents itself with reforming bourgeols so

For this reason the Congress, persuaded that class antagonism, far from diminishing, increases continually, states:

1. That the party declines all resp bility whatsoever for political and economical emilitions based on capitalist produc tion, and consequently cannot app my means which tend to maintain in power the dominant class.

2. That the Social Democracy, mindful of the dangers and the inconveniences of participation in the government in bourgeo Kantsky Resolution, passed at the Inter-national Congress of Paris in 1900. The significance of the issue between

the two propositions is not so much in their mere text of the resolutions as in their mere text of the resolutions as in their historic context—in the fact that Jaurès, defending his policy of concil-lation, accepted the Vandervelde-Adler Resolution as justifying or sanctioning his position. It was with this fact in mind that the delegates voted.

The Debate.

August Bebel was, of course, the ender in the fight for the Dresden Resolution, while Jenn Jaurès led on the other side. In the Commission a one side or the other. In Commission the Dresden Resolution the Dresden Resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 7 with 10 abstentions, each nation having two votes. On Friday the two resolutions submitted to the Congress and Emile Vandervelde made a report of the Commission's deliberations, impartialsumming up the arguments ad-need for and against each. Jaurès then spoke at length against the Dres-den Resolution and Belet repiled, after which Victor Adler, Edward Vaillant E. Anseele, and Eurico Ferri spoke more briefly—Adler and Anseele on the Jaurèist side, Vaillant and Ferri on the other. The burden of Jaurès' argument was

that it is impossible to lay down rules for Socialist policy that will apply in all cases; that differences of political institutions in different countries necessitate different tactics; that the rules which are applicable to m ical Germany are not applicable to re-publican France; that the party in each country must be left free to for mulate its own policy. He defended the ministerialist policy of als frac-tion of the party in France, on the ground that it had saved the republic, checking the conspiracies of the royal-ists, restraining militarism, and effec-tively combatting clerical reaction. But he went farther yet and reproached the German Social Democrars with having accomplished nothing by their rigid and uncompromising policy. And finally he made an impressive plea against the adoption of the Dresden Resolution on the ground that it was a personal attack upon himself and other comrades and that the Congress ought not to act as a court of inquisition.

Bebel put aside the last point by declaring that the Congress was not concerned with personalities except in so far as they represented tendencies.

On Friday, shortly before the question came to a vote, the movers substituted the word "repudlates" for the word "con-demns" in this place. The proposed resolution dealt with divergent and tactical tendences and indicated the opinion and will of the international party thereupon. More rer, in adopting such a resolution, the ongress would not be interfering in oculiarly French affairs such as ought ver, in ado

to be left to the French comrades These divergent tendencies showed themselves in many countries in very imilar forms. The question was act sally an international one and proper ly on the order of business of the He could not admit that the differ-

ence of political institutions between Germany and France, for instance, Justified such a divergence of policy.

True, France was a republic and Germany a monarchy. We all realized the value of republican institutions, as a means to the acquisition of greater liberties. The German Social Democrats. working under a very severe monarch-ical rule, strove for the establishment of a German republic; and they re joiced in the existence of the republic in France If the French Socialists had saved the republic and checked mili-tarist and clerical reaction, they had done well.

But it was not to be forgotten, said Bebel, that the republican govern-ments of France, Switzerland, and the United States, quite as trury as the monarchical government of Germany, were class governments, capitalist governments. In some respects they were more servile to capitalism and more brutally oppressive to labor than the German monarchy. The use of police German monarchy. The use of police and soldiers against strikers in France and in America during the last fifteen years could not be paralleled in Germany. And it was the strength, the growing strength, of the Social Democratic Party, and its aggressive and uncompromising policy, based on a frank recognition of the class struggle, that restrained the German govern ment from such brutalities and not only prevented political reaction, but concessions of social reform.

The German Social Democrats, he readily granted, had not yet established the republic, notwithstanding their three million votes. But it was to be remembered that those votes were three million out of eleven million; it ould take more than twice as many to accomplish the party's ends; but those three million were the product of thirty years' patient work, or thirty years of uncompromising policy; the years of uncompromising policy; the progress had been steady and real, and t promised to continue, because the German party held firmly to the same

well-tried tactics.

In France, he pointed out, the participation of Millerand, then a Socialist a member of Jaures' wing of the party, in a bourgeols ministry had pledged that party to the support of a bourgeofs policy, diverted it from Socialist purposes, and involved it in re-sponsibility for that capitalist govern-ment's outrages upon labor. As all existing governments were

capitalist class governments, whether under republican or monarchical forms, as the interests of capitalist and working classes were everywhere in conflict, and as the action ment everywhere affected this class conflict, Bebel held that it was practicable and advisable to lay down certain general rules, certain grand pri ciples of Socialist policy, based on these universal facts and applicable in all countries where politica: action wa possible at all. It was not proposed to frame a code of laws to cover every detail of every case. It was proposed only to state the party's position in regard to the two divergent tendencies which were actually international and which concerned themselves with international political and economic con

ditions. The discussion was followed through out with the most eager attention. Although earnest in the extreme, it was always conducted with admirable selfestraint and parliamentary courtesy. It was a battle of glants, but not for factional advantage or personal glory. The tone of the debate may be inferre on Thursday, when Jules Guesde, in a moment of intense excitement, referred to Jaurès as "my former comrade," it brought forth murmurs of protest from all sides and he took occasion soon after to speak of his opponent as "my comrade."

An Addition to the Dresd o Resolution

Before the two propositions were put o vote in the Congress Friday even-ng, the following resolution was ing, the moved by Bebel, Kautsky, Ferri, Adler. Troelstra, and Vandervelde, to be added to whichever of the main propositions might be carried:

The Cougress declares:

In order that the working class may device its full strength in the struggle against capitalism, it is necessary there is should be but one Socialist party in each country as against the parties of capitalists, just as there is but one proletariat in each country.

For these reasons all comrades and all Socialist organizations have the imperative duty to strive to the utmost of their power jo bring about this unity of the party, on the basis of the principles established by the international conventions—that unity which is necessary in the interests of the proletariat to which they are responsible for the work which is necessary in the interests of the proletariat to which they are responsible for the distance of the front the structure of the first the control of th proletariat to which they are responsible for the disastrous consequences of the con-tinuation of divisions within their ranks. To assist in the attainment of this aim, the International Socialist Bureau, as well as all parties within the countries where this unity exists, will cheerfully offer their services and co-operation,

This was unanimously adopted and enthusiastically cheered.

It was then stated that the Van-

dervelde-Adler Resolution would be put first; that if it were not carried the Dresden Resolution would be put; and that an absolute majority (not simply a majority of votes cast) would

be required to carry either.

The roll of nations being called, there were 21 and 21 against the Vander-velde-Adler Resolution, which was declared lost.

The Dresden Resolution was then carried, with 25 votes in favor, 5 carried, with 25 votes in favor, against, and 12 abstentions. The two votes of the United States

one for each party, were cast together, as need hardly be said, against the Vandervelde-Adler substitute and for the Commission's report. A. L.

—The imperialism which is con-demned in the Philippines is but a de-velopment of the imperialism which now reigns in the workship, and for the abolition of which the Socialist Pary stands.

CONCRESS OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS.

The annual convention of the Parti locialiste de France opened its sessions on Aug. 9 at Lille. It was pre ceded by a celebration the evening be-fore at the Union Co-operative. The talk ran mainly into two great channeis: First, the attitude of the Socialists toward the Russo-Japanese war; second, the necessity of seconds. Socialist Party clear from bourgeois

Comrade Sorgne was vehement in her denunciation of the Russian government, and in her appeal to the workingmen of France to resist any attempt on the part of reactionaries to force them into the conflict on account of the pretended alliance between France and Russia. Comrade Rubanovitch of Russia in

a superb speech made a call to the proletariat of all countries for sympa-

thy for the Russian party of revolution which is attacking organized tyranuy, even though it be forced to respond to force by force. Comrade Rubanovitch also called attention to the fact that the conflict in Manchuria was but haif of the war waged by the Russian government, that as deadly and perhaps a more murderous war was being waged within the confines of Russian territory by all classes against exarism, There all are up in arms, pensantry, the industrial workers of the towns, the industrial workers of the towns, the intelligent youth of the universities, even the bourgeoisle is being forced to take a stand against a gov ernment which is a barrier to all progress. Paul Lafargue also spoke on the war and expressed the opinion that the results of the war and the imminent revolution in Russin would cause a commotion in world politics that will prove highly profitable to the international Socialist movement, especially that of France, where the financial ef-fects of the Russian revolution would fall heaviest. He also insisted upon the great necessity, for the Socialist movement to maintain its integrify, especially now that bourgeofs politicians are using the name of Socialism itself to cloak their party legislation. In every country within the last every years there have been efforts put forthto effect a compromise between to cialist movement and certain radical wings of bourgeois polities. The con-flict was waged in all countries, but especially in France during the ministerial controversy. The experience of Germany and of France shows that the safest and truest policy for the Socialist movement is to stand on the basis of no compromise whatsoever and a strict adherence to the princi-ples of economic materialism and the class struggle.

The last speaker was Jules Guesde, who was received with the enthusiasm which only such a veteran of Socialisin could call forth. His talk ran mainly on the thesis held by Lafargue, the necessity of maintaining above all the purity and integrity of revolution ary Socialism.

De Leon of the S. L. P. and Marguer-ite — Wien were presen: from Ameri-ca and were invited to follow the sessions of this convention.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Circulation Statement Show ing Condition of The Worker.

As The Worker always has been and s now published at a deficit, and as it is imperatively necessary that the deficit be wiped out and the paper made self-supporting, a circulation statement will be published from week to week, showing the gains or losses of the paper, so that its readers may the necessity of increasing the circulation and may see the results of their efforts to do so. It is necessary for the paper to have a regular paid circulation of 25,000 in order to be self-

supporting. Week ending Bundles . . . . . . . . 1,050 Sample copies . . . . . 240 003 569 

2,512

dles and at retail.. 3,174 Gain for week...... 1,000

WHAT MUST BE DONE FOR THE WORKER

Editor of The Worker:—It is not without purpose that week after week there appears from the 6th and 10th Assembly Biarlet, a report of the amount of literature show the best manner in which we can agitate for our party organ. The Worker.

To give a striking example: on Friday.

effect that would have; Is this not worth the effort? You are aware of the fact that several weeks ago the management of The Worker came before the General Committee of Loyal New York in order to Inform it as to the financial condition of the paper, and asking that steps be taken to free the paper from the crushing defect, which drags along week after week, threat-ening to annihilate the paper. The General Committee has now appointed a "special" committee has now appointed a "special" committee that the paper and ways in which this deficit can be overcome, new subsenders gained for the paper and so forth.

committee to discuss means and ways in which this deficit can be overcome, new subscribers galand for the paper and so forth.

A committee!! It seems to me that that is not the correct manner in which to settle the difficulty. While the committee is the difficulty. While the committee is into the control of the committee in the control of the

will not delay the solution of the problem and.

Commoles, don't waste another day! Order the necessary number of copies of The Worker to your headquarters, the "Volks-relium," also where there are Germans, and start out on the campaign of delivering The Worker from the taions of its arch enemy: Deficit, It would indeed be said if we could not succeed in doing so.

M. TANZER.

## PARTY NEWS.

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CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since the last report:

Half-day's pay contributions: T. E. Palmer, Missouri lists, \$16.15; E. E. Martin, Washington lists, \$8.98; John C. Chase, New York list, M. Gills, \$6. Edw. Gardner, Ohlo lists, \$34.20; \$6; Edw. Gardner, Ohlo lists, \$34.20; John A. C. Menton, Michigan lists, \$1; L. B. Helfenstein, California lists, \$0; Albert Ryan, Arizona lists, \$22.86; Walter Lanfersiek, Kentucky lists, \$16.25; E. W. Perrin, Arkansas IIsts, \$20; Geo. W.Kline, West Virginia lists, \$8.30; A. M. Hunter, Coyoto, Utah, \$1; total, \$140.74; previously acknowl

\$1; total, \$130.74; previously acknowledged, \$2.259.44; total, \$2.400.18.

Regular Contributions: L. L. Archart., \$1.50; Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, for K. H. E., New York City, \$5; for Geo. Jackson, 50c.; for H. Forster, Salamanka, N. Y., 50c.; for J. Leekan, Forrest City, Pa., \$1; for W. Sredenscheck, Porrest City. Pa., \$1; for Fred, Knapel, Collinsville, Conn., \$1; Thos. J. Coonrod, Emmett, Idaho, \$2.50; W. W. Arland, Card 1456, Corning, N. Y., \$1.50; C. F. Kirby, San Francisco, Cal., \$2.50; C. Her kenrod, Davisville, Cal., \$3; R. N. Roger, for Local Goldfield, Nevada, \$31; F. A. Clark, Salem, Ill., 50c.; Max Sydel, for Polish Socialists of Elizabeth, N. J., \$2; C. Frieke, H. Gerner, J. Schoen, \$4.10; J. H. Swerdfiger, Washington, D. C., \$2; W. D. Altman, Rosensteel, Pa., \$1.70; J. A. Wayland, Girard, Kans., \$20; Fred. Taylor, San Francisco, Cal. (sent by E. V. Debs), \$5; L. Mayer, Salinas, Cal., \$1; Julius Bernard, Stevensville, Mont., 95c.; J. D. Sloan, Mt. Vernon, Mo., \$4; Alex. Countner, Freeland, Wash., \$2.25; to-tal, \$04.50; previously acknowledged, \$612.52; total, \$707.02. Grand total, \$3,107.20.

The following supplies for party work are now ready for delivery at national headquarters and can be had at prices named: Set of books for locals, \$3.25, express at purchasers' ex-pense; "How to Conduct Socialist Lo-cal or Branch," 5 cents per copy; blank resignation forms, 5 for 10 cents; 10 for 15 cents; 25 or more, 1 cent aplece. Complete catalogue sent upon applica-tion. The books for locals already de-livered have met with general approval and commendation. They were de-signed by Charles E. Martin, assistant in the national office.

The Wiscons n State Committee has

made its order for the national headquarters campaign lithographs, 5,000 black and tint, and 500 colored. Both kinds are now ready.

John M. Work will speak in Missouri early in September instead of in Min-nesota as previously announced. He will also fill dates in Kansas during the same mon'h and part of October, after wn'ch he will speak in Iowa until

DEBS AND HANFORD CAMPAIGN

Beginn'ng at Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, Sept. 1, Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Socialist Party for President, will begin a campaign tour of the United States which promises to break all records in that direction. The assignments for the entire tour have been made, and extend from Sept. I until the eve of election.

...t the same time that Debs is in the Western states, Ben Hanford, the ice-presidential candidate, will be in se East, and when Hanford has reached the Western states Debs will be in the Eastern ones, both closing the campaign in different sections of the country. The candidates will meet on their cross country journeys at Chi-cigo on Monday, Oct. 17, preliminary to entering upon the last lap of the great struggle.

It was impossible, in making the ar-rangements for Debs and Hanford's tours, to place both candidates everywhere that they were wanted. In the rase of Debs a number of the extreme Southern and Northern States will not be touched at all. If the campaign was to last two years instead of two months, there might have been some them, but as this was not the case, the dates have been arranged with a view to meeting the real necessities of the movement. Comrade Debs' itinerary

for the tour is as follows: Sept. 1, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sept. 2, at home; Sept. 3, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 4, joint demonstration, locals Cincinnati, Covington and Newport; Sept. 5, Eric. Pa.; Sept. 6, New York; Sept. 7, Baltimore, Md.; Sept. 8, Wheeling, W. 1,000 stickers; are making arrange-Va.: Sept. 9, Dayton, O.; Sept. 10, at home: Sept. 11: St. Louis, Mo.; Sept. 12. Memphis, Tenn.; Sept. 13. Chatta-nooga, Tenn.; Sept. 14. Atlanta, Ga.; Sept. 15. Birmingham, Ala.; Sept. 16, Little Rock, Ark.; Sept. 17, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Sept. 18, Fort Smith, Ark.; Sept. 19, Kansas City, Mo.; Sept. 20, Wichita. Kan.: Sept. 21-22, en route to Paelfic Coast; Sept. 23, Los Angeles; Sept. 24, San Francisco; Sept. 25, en route; Sept. 26, Portland, Ore.; Sept. 27. Tacoma, Wash.; Sept. 28, Seattle; Sept. 20. Spokane; Sept. 30, Wallace, Idaho; Oct. 1, Missoula, Mont.; Oct. 2, Livingston, Mont.; Oct. 3, Butte, Mont.; Oct. 4. en route; Oct. 5. Sait Lake City; Oct. 6. en route; Oct. 7. Dehver, Colo.; Oct. 8. en route; Oct. 9. Omaha, Neb.; Oct. 10, Des Moines, Ia.: Oct. 11, Minneopolis; Oct. 12. St. Paul; Oct. 13, Bubuque, In.; Oct. 14. Rock Island, Ill.; Oct. 15. Grand Rapids, Mich.; Oct. 16. Toledo, O.; Oct. 17, Chleago; Oct. 18. Cleveland, O.; Oct. 19, Joint dem-Pa., and Youngstown, O.: Oct. 20. Pittsburg, Pa.; Oct. 21, Reading, Pa.; Gct. 22, Wilmington, Del. (afternoon), Philadelphia (evening); Oct. 23, Brooklyn; Oct. 24, Trenton, N. J.; Oct. 25, Jersey City and Newark (two meetings): Oct. 26. New Haven, Conn.: Oct. 27. Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 28, Haverhill, Mass.; Oct. 29, Portland, Me.; Oct. 30, Boston (afternoon), Fall River (evening); Oct. 31, Brockton, Mass.;

success. Utica, desiring one date for weather, N. V.; Nov. 2. Buchester, N. V.; Nov. 3. Buffalo, N. Y.; Nov. 4. Milwankee, Wis.; Nov. 5. Racine, Wis.; Nov. 6. Detroit, Mich.; Nov. 7. Terre Haute, Ind.

It was not intended that Comrade Delas should visit three cities in Arkansus, but Local Dallas. Texas, did and Pine Blaff was substituted.\*

Comrade Hauford closes his tour of the middle western states at South Bend. Ind., on Sept. 1, after which

he will go to Haverhill, Mass., for Labor Day, where he will begin his formal campaign tour, the arrange-ments for which so far include the folments for which so far include the fol-lowing: Sept. 5, Haverhill; Sept. 7, New Bedford, Mass.; Sept. 8, Paw-tucket, R. L.; Sept. 9, Worcester, Mass.; Sept. 10, Flitchburg, Mass.; Sept. 13, Springfield, Mass.; Sept. 14, Meriden, Conn.; Sept. 15, Rockville, Conn.; Sept. 17, Bridgeport, Conn.; Sept. 19-23, New York State; Sept. 24-27, New Jersey; Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, Pennsylvania; Oct. 4, Huntington, W. Va.; Oct. 5-8, Ohio; Oct. 9-12, Michigan. The entire list Oct. 9-12, Michigan. The entire list of dates for Hanford will be an-

their satisfaction that Debs will speak there on Nov. 3, would like to get Com-rade Hanford for Sept. 23; subscrip-

tion lists circulated and returns very

encouraging; will try to get the money collected on the penny banks. Com-munication from the "Appeal to Ren-

son" offering to print a special edi-tion for New York State by allowing

the State Committee to edit one page and print such matters as may be de-

sired on that page, for this privilege the State Committee to pay to the "Appeal to Reason" the amount of \$25,

which may be refunded should the bundle sales of this special edition be

ncreased so as to cover the expenses

that such a special edition may in-

on getting one date for Hanford as

segmed to them as such a meeting may serve at the same time for Glovers-ville as these two towns are so near

that the comrades from Gloversville

come to Jamestown to hear Hanford. Watertown, 1,000 leaflets, "The Mis-

sion of the Social Democratic Party, 1,000 state platforms, 50 lithographs

and 25 buttons; have strung a banner,

16x8, in front of their headquarter

having the pictures of Debs and Han-ford, this banner attracts considerable

attention; as a whole the comrades in

that particular section of the State are very enthusiastic and are doing good work for the party; they regret not to

be able to use Hanford as the comrade:

have decided that since they could not

get Debs, they will not use any other speaker and devote their energies

towards circulating literature. Peeks-

kill, regretting that they could not use Comrade Wentworth on Sept. 6, as all the comrades will go to New York to

hear Comrade Debs speak at Carnegie Hall, Sparrowbush, nominating Com-rade Dobbins for the electoral ticket and stating that the campaign lists

sent were distributed among the mem-bers and same are meeting with good success. Utlea, desiring one date for Wentworth and asking the State Com-

and all sympathizers will undoubte

of the Social Demo

automobile fund; request granted and secretary instructed to forward to him the amount due. Port Chester, request-ing the State Committee to send Mother Jones to them if possible, as they feel confident that such a meeting will attract a good audience; sec refary instructed to comply with their request if possible. Ithaca and Ft. Edward, accepting the dates for Wentworth. Kings County Committee, in reply to Secretary Chase's letter with reference to Chas. F. Adams, stating that no action could be taken by the New York State. Regular meeting of the State Committee held Aug. 23, Isidor Phillips in the chair. Present: U. Solomon, Henry Slobodin, I. Phillips, Herman Reich and Emil Neppel of New York County, organization in that matter for pade those utterances in the capitalist Fred Schaefer and Hugo Peters o press he was no longer a member of the party, having resigned a week pre-vious to that. Standard Publishing County. Communications received as follows: Rochester, ordering 10,000 leaflets, "The Mission of the Social Democratic Party," and requesting the Company, stating in reply to a request from the State Committee that it is willing to print a special edition of 5,000 copies of "Unionism and Socialism" by E. V. Debs for \$160, the back State Committee to assign Comrade Hanford to Rochester for September 23 or 24; also stating they have re-ceived word from National Secretary cover of the book to contain such mat-ters as the State Committee may dethat he has assigned Comrade Debs to sire; the offer was accepted and the speak in Rochester, Nov. 2, and that State Secretary was instructed to make they have engaged Fitzhugh Hall, the arrangements for such a special edi-tion and inform the various locals to largest in town, for that occasion and they expect that the meeting will be one of the largest ever held in that city; had a meeting in Geneva which secure copies of this pamphlet from now on direct from the State Committee. N. P. Geiger, now at Boston, Mass., inquiring into the possibilities is a thoroughly unionized town and they hope to effect a party organiza-tion there within the near future; will have their County, Congressional and of securing a few dates for New York State; State Secretary Chase was in-structed to find out Comrade Geiger's Senatorial Conventions on Aug. 30., terms and make arrangements with him if possible. State Secretary Chase From Kings County recommending the following names for the electorat ticket: J. H. Keenig, Sr., Wm. Scaadt, reported that he had a meeting in Queens County for the purpose of re-Herman Gottschalk, Gotfield Webie organizing the county; the meeting was and Daniels; also enclosing check for \$4.20, 10 per cent. of settival held and attended by delegates from various \$7 donation to the state organizer's Queens County Committee and 17 of fund. Letter from P. J. Flanagan of those delegates have signed the appli-Brooklyn informing the State Commit-tee that his branch recommends L. D. cation for a new charter and their branches will join the new county er-Mayes for candidate for Court of Apganization in a body. It was decided peak. Secret 3 instructed to coply to Comrade Planagan 11 - he State to allow Oneens County the use of the nutomobile, provided they put it in good order. The State Committee Committee only deals with the county good order. The State Committee being informed that Compade E, Vancommittees and not with branches Matthew Kirsch of Niagara Falls, exdervelde of Belgium will soon arrive in this city on his trip to the St. Louis plaining how his name appeared on the call for a special convention issued exposition, appointed a reception comby the radical Democrats. In view of the fact that he is no longer a menimittee composed of Alexander Jonas, H. L. Slobodin, U. Solomon, Cuno and J. C. Chase. On motion it was her of the party no action was taken. New Rochelle, taking exception to one particular phrase in one of Comrade Chase's letters \_nd constraing wat as decided that from now on the Financial Secretary present a full account of all expenses and an itemized ac-count by locals of income. The folan attempt to exploit  $\Pi \in T(y)$  organs izations by offering speakers to those locals that are in a position to pay betlowing are the amounts contributed to date by each local on the half-day's ter prices; secretary was instructed to wage contributions to the national reply to the New Rochelle contrades campaign fund: Albany, \$3.85; Butthat they are laboring under a mis-conception of Comrade Chase's letter, falo, \$11.67; Fort Edward, \$1.50; Green Island, \$2.32; Jamestown, \$17.50; Mal-dletown, \$17.75; Peekskill, \$9.83; Port he only was compelled to ask them how much they were willing to offer for a speaker on account of the fact that all our speakers are now engaged and should they be in a position to Chester, \$24.83; Thonderoga, \$2.70, Wellsville, \$7.50; Yonker3, \$2.167; Watertown, \$4.94; Kings County, \$90.-41; New York, \$240.02; Rochester, \$26. pay more than the usual amount some outside speaker may be secured and Total, \$490.49. the amount asked will serve to pay the expense. Wellsville, enclosing \$7.50 on half-day's wage fund and also order-ing 1,000 copies of the leadet, "The Mis-sion of the Secial Democratic Party." also suggesting that the State Committee should print the national plat-form without the trade union resolu-tion. Syrnense, ordering 500 Debs and Hanford lithographs, 1,000 "Mission of the Social Democrat's Party," and 1,000 stickers. Onelda, accepting the date for Wentworth. Buffalo, declaring

Active campaign work is being car-ried on in many sections of the state, and the comrades seem to be thoroughly alive to the fact that this is a year of exceptional opportunities for the pro-paganda of Socialism. Local Roches-ter is active and the comrades are holding many well attended meetings in the adjoining cities and towns. They have ordered 10,000 copies of the leaf-let of the State Committee, "The Mission of the Social Democratic Party,' by Debs, for distribution at meeting Local Rochester will have John Spargo on Aug. 30, and Franklin H. Went-worth Sept. 12, and have applied for a date for Comrade Hanford on Sept.

Vincent, and Alexandria Bay. He is

meeting with good success and hopes to organize a local in those towns on

ty, requesting the State Committee to refund to him the \$10 loaned for the

his next trip there. Paul Renner, n in Germany, formerly of Queens Co

22 or 23. The comrades in Jamestown are holding meetings in Jamestown and sur rounding towns and in addition to the local speakers that they are now using they will have Spargo and Hanford. Local Buffalo is alive and carrying

on an active campaign. Comrade Wentworth will speak in Buffalo Sept. 11, and a date for Comrade Hanford has been asked for. He will probably be assigned for Sept. 21.

assigned for Sept. 21.

In Watertown the comrades are hustling things along in fine shape, with
meetings and literature. They have
fung to the breeze a large and attractive banner of Debs and Hanford.

Syracuse comrades are ordering literature and are preparing to have an
active campaign. They will have sevvolve; after discussing this matter the State Committee decided by a vote of 5 to 2 to accept—the offer—Comrade

Chase being authorized to complete arrangements for such a special edition and edit the page assigned to the New eral meetings during the campaign and want Hanford for a big meeting. Local Port Chester will have Com-York State Committee. Jamestown, ordering 1,000 copies of "The Mission cratic Party" and rade Wentworth on Sept. I and will

hold meetings every week until the close of the campaign.

Local Youkers will have Wentworth ments for the Wentworth meeting to be held on Sept. 12 and state that Gloversville may also want to have Wentworth for one date; they insist on Sept. 2, and follow up with numer ous speakers until the end of the bat-

Fort Edward and Glens Falls com rades are busily at work, and will hav several agitation meetings and distrib-ute a liberal amount of literature. Comrade Wentworth will speak in Fort Edward Sept. 3 and will be the Labor Day speaker for the Fort Ed-ward, Gleus Falls, and Sandy Hill Laor Day demonstration.

Local Johnstown is ordering litera-

ture and will have speakers to stir

things up there.

Tom Pendergast is doing good work in the northern part of the state and has made a very good impression wherever he has spoken. The state comrade in Malone, where Comrade Pendergast had spoken asking for blank application for a charter and or ganizing material and saying that Pen dergast had stirred the workingmen u and that they desired to organize local of the Social Democratic Party Comrade Pendergast will soon be sen into the southern section of the state to do pioneer work in unorganized places, and during the month of Octo-ber will be available for any local that may desire to have our candidate for Governor in their city.

Charles Dobbs of New York City will make a tour of the state for the party from Sept. 15 until Oct. 1, following immediately after Comrade Wentworth. All locals that desire to have Comrade Dobbs during that time should apply to the state secretary for a date at once. The time is short in which to make up the tour and the locals must be prompt if they wish to here bim Dan A. White of Brocton, Mass., will

(Continued on page 4.)

## DEVELOPMENT OF MIGHT AND RIGHT.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

Domestic and political rights consist , provocation, suspension or preparation of might or power exercised by some of battle, looking to the real thing, the of might or power exercised by some upon others and consented to willingly, or by non-resistance. The plural term rights belongs essentially, to a society of internal conflict in which they

Throughout the childhood of the race wrong was only understood by physi-cal impact, for pain and wrong were our chief teachers, but when the race is socialized right shall be our sensi-bility, our habit, our eye and our exe-cutor in human affairs. Not by contrast only shall we obtain glimpses of it, and seek vainly to define as now it, and seek vainly to define as now we do, for instead of being defined it shall itself be the definer of all other shall itself be the definer of all other-things; it shall itself be the prevailing will and way of society. Until right is thus developed it must continue to rest-and be carried in the bosom of might. Until might is developed it is the bear-ing mother of this new creator, right; and the present interest of wisdom consists not in prematurely hirthing the offswipe of might, but in strength. the offspring of might, but in strength ening to its utmost maturity the mother life of might. Might is now all that we have of right and will for in long time so continue. What we there fore want in society is not less of might but the whole of might in action. We want every live particle of fundamental might brought into play through genuine political denion-racy before that social state is experi-enced in which right shall be its own dynamo, forming the nabits and will of one and all, when equality shall make room for itself and happiness and out-of a race life firmly planted a great

individual life shall glorify the earth. The fundamental elements of might are the labor of man, the number of men and the power to destroy life. And whatsoever class contains these three if the mother of the future man. It is might, and it is therefore right. The contest between the classes is

not a contest of two ideals, but of two quantities. Which class has the most world labor in it, which the greater number of men, which the greater courage in face of pain and dec

The sham battles of political Demo of these questions, and because do not answer them our public elections are public delusions. The arbitrations and settlements of trade union of these questions, and therefore are The sham of the fighting laborer who pleads in the very smoke union is not might, and during this

union is not might, and during this present regency of struggle it is not right.

Under the present capitalistic regency the law of the state makes the man detached from property to be law-lessly wrong, though by labor and in all other vital respects he may be attached to society, while the man who is propertiy attached is lawfully and is propertily attached is lawfully and always right.

human race has agreed, appar ently, upon accepting any present sub-stitute for right but its true one, might; and so the evasion and postconement of the test of might has become the business of all the ruling classes. Little struggles at the ballot boxes between bits or paper and in the legislatures between bits-of-paper men now constitute the grand political evasion, the evasion of pain, suffering and death which the development of right and might must yet bring upon the de-linquent and cowardly multitudes and upon the usurping and cowardly mus-ters. In vain your little mock quadrennial revolutions declare the question settled during another administra-tion. The great constitutional cosmos,

through the parliament of man, has not vet spoken itself into your evasions yet spoken itself into your evasions. In a property democracy they substitute something that is not majority for right, and that something is their own property law, lyingly called "of the people." But in a human democracy every socially detached man would be powerless, and therefore expanically powerless, and therefore organically wrong. Out of communion and interest with his fellows he could have no ness; there is no altruism about it, but

To find the fountains of that social power and fearlessly to throw them and keep them open is the sole busi-ness of political democracy, and I be-lieve that the power that the lieve that the power thus inrown open will take care of the world and be its righteousness forever. Let us put aside evasion and delusion and try conclu-sions. Let us find right where she is bliden in the opposing interests now hidden in the opposing interests of the classes. Let us know the truth; and there is no other way of knowing that but by the old, old way-the meas-

rement of resistance.
With the inventions which have been called abstract rights we need not oc-cupy our thoughts. The sort of rights which alone should engage the atten-tion of workingmen are those that for-bid us to rise or challenge us to sur-

What is that class which cannot rise, and what is that class which cannot parry? It is not the virtu-ous class, nor the deserving class, nor in any sense the right class. It is only the weak or non-cohesive class. In a society of contests right can

only mean specific conditions upon which truces are established between the contestants, a cessation of activity, a procedure or a document upon which pro tem both contestants are agreed. This truce, this procedure, this document is temporarily "the right," because, for the time being, it is prethat will that both are developing: it is upon and for that, with which they are not yet acquainted, that both are experimenting. The one sacred thing at the far outer rock bound circle of all these local wars and paper agreements is the might of the people, which we are approaching by broken traces, futile activities and a long series of eliminations.

We may sucer and talk passing the same of the people with the same of the people with the same of the same sumed to be the will of the whole. The

struggle that shall bring us nearer to the might and will of the whole. The telety of internal conflict in which they have, by perversion, come to mean the opposite of might. Rights may be better understood as the temporary limits of wrong-doing than as things in themselves. exercised. Right will never find its resting place but in the arms of the people's commonnight. We unwisely sneer at our broken constitutions. Far more to be sneered at, and to pessi-mise about, is the pretense of an estab-lished supreme court of equity or boards of arbitration, which assume Interpreters are dangerous. Beware of those who make their own new constitutions by way of explanations in-side the old ones, who pretend to give what they call the "spirit" of the constitution or the "real" meaning of the agreement between the contestants. text, the priestly lawyers and politicians go to the court of equity and the boards of arbitration with their gam-bling grab bags, where to the highest bidder the prize paper goes which, when it is unfolded, rells the winner

> document and what was the real inten-tion of the written agreement.
>
> It is true all this is a part of the social contest, and is a sure winning part for minorities, which, let it never be forgotten, are always wrong; the ma fority alone can ultimately be right. Wherever else the ball may seem

what is the true spirit of the contested

to be going, into whatsoever hands, for a season, that long to ball of intercepted and temporarily acquired rights may full, be sure it was, and is still now, upon its ever shorten ing way to the hands of the whole peo ple, where it shall rest and be known

as might.

In the light of this fact what mean all the preachings of equity and the ballet hox strugglings of political parties, the howl against a few despots and the wall on behalf of help-less millions? What is all this about pity, sympathy, mercy and forgiveness? a diversity of weapons in the great development of might.

It is easy for a reader of history to recall the historians' sneers at the old way of the lists, where a knight with shining lance demanded the trial of his truth by battle. Hot headed, god-look-ing and fanatical, perhaps, these warriors may have been, yet the instinct was eternally the right one, viz.: that that which will not be permanently en-dorsed by night cannot be permanently right. While there are any left in sociaty ready to challenge its righteo say Catholic Church contra Protestant Church, there is no Catholic Church for that which resists is alone Catholic. While in our public preambles it is necessary to speak of the various states of America as "these United States," their union is a matter still unsettled.

Socialism, by referring all the

so-called religious reformations of History to their true sources, the respective economic interests of those proups whose leaders or servants took part in the refermations, leads us sure ly to that esernal foundation of right, the might, the welfare and the will of the whole; which, when once unveiled, obtains always. The private flickering light of equity shall be last forever in that blazing sun of might and war po-

As a swimming man seems to walk in the water, but for lack of true foundations cannot stand there so it has been, is and will be with all that men call right until the solid fact of labor, democracy and might are its resting place. So let us remember that history is, all taken together, but the facts of mankind's pilgrimage to this resting place of righteousness. We therefore can afford to concede to all the stages of our ideal or moral disillu sions the sanction of necessity, each for its hour and its day.

The weak man and the minority ean survive only through the use of deceit and hypocrisy dilessed be these names) until they obtain the power which translates their decelt and hypocrisy into the will and welfare of the whole. then they tess to the winds the might of right and plant themselves plumb in the right of might.

It would be profoundly interesting and instructive to gather in one great work a collection of the deceitful u ises, the lies, the treachery and multi-form frauds by which minorities have cheated and betrayed majorities from the time that Dinah's brothers, through the sacrament of circumcision, mur dered the tribe of her ravishers, down to days when Roosevelt hoodwinked the miners back to work and there left ar bitration to enforce itself

What shall we say of all the poo people who were deceived and murder ed by their royal and Christian mas ters during the pensant wars of the middle ages? The price indeed was terrible, but not too much if it teaches mankind, through the millenniums yet before us, that in the societies which have hitherto lived by division and so divided the earth between the few, morality was always the voice of fraud and the language of decelt. How magnificently we have been enriched by their imposition and undoing. Let us think of this for a moment and shed a tear for the martyred millions of democracy everywhere, the men who were trod in the blood presses of in-surrections, rebellions, executions, strikes and exiles; out of whose cen-

ments is the might of the people, which we are approaching by broken traces, futile activities and a long series of eliminations.

We may sneer and talk pessimistically about constitutions that are not lived up to, but in point of fact this is what constitutions are made for; they are temporary arrangements for the

substance of right, that is power, shall soon be drawn over to our side to stay in that final democracy where minorities shall be always wrong, because the majority of the people who do the work of the community cannot, in the realm of right have any right; he was right; right, have any rivals; no two rights in the same society can ever be con-tending. A democracy in which there are two parties struggling for the sam sort of power was therefore always and will always be, an experimenta-lie. But it is here, and it is the aim of the disinherited majority class, to keep that experiment always open, just as it is the interest of the usurpin

as it is the interest of the usurping minority to close the deal and make a constitution of it.

Right may not be decided by present day paper ballots any more than by paper constitutions, but it is the potentiality of organization exercised behind the ballot which indicates the coming of the whole recommendation. of the right people. Therefore, though you may only vote occasionally, organ-ize always, for it is this you manifest at the ballot box. Vote and you will always either be in the right or on the way to it. Organization after all is the material-

ization of reason, and the more we reason the better we organize, and the more we organize the better we reason, until reason shall become a social function in the personal life and men, shall reason and will together (and al-together), and right and power shall have together their final rest.

-If you want Socialism in your time, why not give some of your time to help advance it?

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WE LANCE THE SECTION

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

follow Comrade Dobbs from Oct. S to Oct. 18. John W. Brown of Massachu-setts will tour the state from Oct. 18 to Nov. 1. Dates for any and all of

these speakers may be applied for now. The sooner the better. Every local should distribute as much literature as possible. The State Committee has a good suppry on hand of several kinds: "The Mission of the Social Democratic Party" at \$1 per 1,000; the state platform and state ticket at 75 cents per 1,000; stickers advertising the emblem and party name

at 50 cents per 1,000.
Lithographs of Debs and Hanford for New York state will be ready for distribution the present week, and all locals that have already ordered them will receive them just as soon as they arrive from the national onice. These lithographs are sold at \$2 per 100. The State Committee is having 5,000

copies of Debs pemphler, "Unionism and Socialism" printed, with cuts of Debs and Hanford, Pendergast and Bach, and the embiem and party desig-nation, with other matter inserted on cover pages. These should be sold at all meetings. The price to locals will be \$4 per hundred. All locals order-ing Hauford's booklet, "The Labor mg Haniora's bookiet. The Lator, War in Colorado," should get the spe-cial edition for New York state with the name and emblem of the party dis-

All locals holding the national hairday's pay lists should return them a once to the State Secretary. It is de sired to have this matter closed up and the lists should be forwarded whether they have any pledges or not. is that have the penny banks are requested to have then opened and make a report on the same to the state secretary at once. This is asked for, to ascertain how the matter has been progressing.

The state subscription lists for the campaign fund should not be forgotten and laid somewhere until after the campaign is over, but industriously cir-culated. The amounts received on i. The amounts received on could be sent in to the local seced, and the local secretary should for rd without delay the amount that i to come to the State Committee.

The State Committee is constantly in need of money for printing bills and other expenses and all subscriptions and all payments for literature should promptly remitted.

#### New York City.

Sunday evening lectures at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street near Columbus avenue, will commend on Sunday evening, Sept. 4, when Meyer London will discuss the ques-tion: "Can We Bust' the Trusts?" Oth er speakers for the month are John C e. Peter E. Burrowes, and Jos

The appeal to the comrades to push the circulation of The Worker at open-air meetings, which appears on another page of this paper, comes from very active member of the 6th and 10th A. D. which has shown in this year's campaign an enthusiasm so real and earnest that a decided increase of votes in both these districts will un-doubtedly result. The activity which has lately distinguished these two districts is largely due to the very youngest members, whose presence the dis-tricts owe to the Verein für Volks bildung which by means of its evening discussions twice a week has gained for the party a large number of young, intelligent, German workingmen. This Verein für Völksbildung, which will ree its evening discussions in a club to be established about the middle of October, will doubtless be as useful and successful in the future as in the past, working for the party and the party's most important institution, the press. It is to be remembered that the German comrades lebor and agitate for our English party organ with an enthusiasm that will certainly bring good results to the movement.

At the last meeting of the Second Agitation District Committee a delegate of the Amaigamated Waiters Union No. 1 turned over \$5 to the cam paign fund. All other organization as much as their treasury will allow Letter from the First Agitation Dis trict Committee was received wherein they state that they will donate a sum of money to the city campaign fund and therefore it is not necessary for them to turn over to the Second Agita tion District. A meeting for Comrade Grenlich of Switzerland could not be for Connade Vandervelde of Belgium if possible. The delegates of the 6th mul 10th A. D. complain about the negligence of the speakers at open-air nectings, that on several occasions only one was present out of three booked. For the benefit of the move the Second Agitation District mittee hopes that the speakers will be more punctual in the ruture and if it is impossible for them to attend the meeting to notify the Agita-tion District Committee in time. The speakers will kindly bear this in mind. Five thousand German and English leaflets, "The Mission of the S. D. P.," by Delis, were ordered. Successful open-air meetings with English and German speakers are being held twice n week in each district. The secretar much literature are being sold at the street meetings. Arrangements to hold a ratification meeting for local candi-dates, and possibly the candidate for Governor, will be decided on at the next meeting. Committees will visit

all organizations that have not sen delegates, asking them at the sam time for a donation to the campaign fund of the Second Agitation Distric ing on the regular meeting night, the committee will hold its next meeting Monday evening, Sept. 12, at 64 E. Fourth street. Address all communications for information regarding the committee to Edward Meyer, Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street.

At a meeting of the Murray Hill Agitation Committee, held at 241 E. Forty-

second street on Wednesday evening Aug. 30, the following business was transacted. A delegate from the Jew-ish Workmen's Circle, Br. 35, came and asked the co-operation of the Mus-ray Hill Agitation Committee to arrange a meeting with a prom Jewish speaker and try and get the Jewish workmen present to join the Workmen's Circle, a sick and death enefit organization, also agitate for the party as well. Action on this was laid over till next meeting. Comrades Paulitsch and Mullen volunteered to speak three times a week in the 18th, 20th and 22d A. D., outside of the meeting arranged by the Organizer, It was decided that the Agitation Com-mittee recommend to the various dis-tricts the kind of literature to get. Three thousand stickers were ordered to be put up by a committee from each district. It was also agreed that each district try to place The Worker ou sale at the various newsstands in the A. D. were not present at the meeting.

CITY EXECUTIVE, AUG. 22.

Regular meeting City Executive Committee, Aug. 22. Present: Ed-vards, Egerton, Fishman, Keily, Lane. Nathan, Obrist, Solomon, Spfudler, Staring, Van Name. Absent, excused: Ehret, Lichschein, Mielienhausen, Meyer, Obrist, Ortland.

Communications: Letter from Comrade Slobodin stating that he had re-ceived word from Comrade Simons of Chicago that Comrade Vandervelde of Belgium would arrive in New York be-

tweez Sept. 1 and 6.

Letter from Comrade Jas. S. Smith.
of Illinois Stating that Comrade Collins would be in New York Sept. 23 or 24, but that it would be impossible for him to remain here later than Oct. 10. Motion carried that Comrade Collins be engaged for period in accordance with letter.

Letter from Comrade Gelger offering

services as speaker. Motion carried that Organizer engage Comrade Geiger for some time during campaign, per-lod to be left to discretion of Organ-

Letter from S. C. P. A. consenting to supply Organizer with copy of sub-scription list, on condition that the list be employed to send out subscription campaign lists only and not to solicit party members. Motion carried that Organizer reply stating that local reerves the right to employ list to so

licit party members.

Letter from S. C. P. A. replying to request for printing of advertisement of Debs meeting on first page stating that it is the invariable rule of the paper to print no advertisement matter on first page; motion carried that mat ter be referred to General Committee

Company of Terre Haute, Ind., offer ing literature on favorable terms. Or ganizer instructed to thank above con

Eleven applications for membership mittee. Application of Meyer London received. Comrade Gillis, representing 4th A. D., appeared before committee and requested that Meyer London be reinstated as member of party. Motion carried that application of Meyer London be referred to General Com-mittee, with recommendation that ap-plicant be reinsfated.

Report of Agitation Districts: First rade Fishman: Received delegates at last meeting from many large organi-zations on East Side. Delegates have been received from Cloakmakers' Un ion. Large potification meeting held last week, at which various candidates were notified of nomination. There was an attendance of about 3,000 and \$88 was collected. All assembly dis tricts organized on election district basis. Large ratification meeting held at Thalia Theater, Aug. 22. First Agi tation District are had printed Jewisl leaflets, which it can sell to other dis-tricts at \$1.50 per thousand. Second Agitation District, report of

Comrade Solomon; Regular street meetings held. Comrade Meyer resign-ed as delegate to Executive Committee and Comrade Solomon elected in his stead.

West Side Agitation District, report of Comrade Spindler: Endenvoring to secure suitable headquarters. Instruct-ed to request Executive Committee that advertisements of Debs' meeting be inserted in capitalist papers. Pr test against Comrade Fieldman selling his own literature at street meetings Inquire as to whether provisions have been made for overflow meetings at Carnegie Hall. Recommend that Socialist literature be sold at uniform ciaist literature be sold at uniform price throughout the city. Recommend that Executive Committee hire four or five men to carry transparencies in La-bor Day parade. Yorkville Agitation District: No

delegate present, no report.

Harlem Agitation District: Report of Comrade Van Name. Good meetings held at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue. Fair meetings at One Hundred and First street and Amster-

Am avenue.

Bronx Agitation District, report of Comrade Starting. Two open-air meetings weekly. Committee from Arbeiter Ring appear and offer assistance. Pro-

test against Organizer's allotment of speakers to Bronx Agitation District. now in this country.

All nomination papers now in. Report of Organizer: Arrangements completed for Debs meeting. All box

tickets sold. About 2,500 of 10 cent tickets sold. No doubt of meeting's success. Arrangements made for advertising by way of bill posters in var-lous parts of city. Ten thousand ad-ditional throwaway cards ordered. Quantities of literature and buttons or dered for sale at hall. Has ordered from National Secretary 5,000 copies of national platform printed in Italian. Ordered from State Committee 50,000 "Mission of the S. D. P." Conventions Congressional District irregular. Coun ty convention held and nomination made for Justice of Supreme Court, First Judicial District, and Judge of City Court. Expects to have entire list of nominees ready in two weeks to submit to General Committee. Thirtyone open-air meetings arranged for current week. Preference given to districts in vicinity of Carnegie Hall, so that Debs meeting may be properly ad-vertised. Expiration of engagement of Comrade Fieldman. Has received word from Max Hayes stating that it would

he impossible for him to speak here in October, as previously arranged. Motion carried that Comrade Laidler be engaged by Organizer as

Arrangements for Debs meeting in October laid on table.
Organizer instructed to co-operate with State Committee in arrangements for reception and entertainment of Comrade Vandervelde.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee Comrade Wolf in the chair.

Thirty applicants for membership be

Application of Meyer London for membership received and approved. Report of Credential Committee: 16th A. D. elect I. Sackin as delegate in place of S. Panzer and send H Glassner as additional delegate. Or motion Comrade Sackin was seated. The 16th A. D. not being entitled to any additional delegate Comrade Glassner was not seated.

Report of Executive Committee: Rec ommendation of Executive Committee that Meyer London be reinstated to party membership was not concurred

Report of Delegate to State Commit. tee: The action of the delegate to the State Committee in refusing to vote for the granting of a sum of money to the "Appent to Reason" in return for a special edition for New York state, was approved, and motion carried that delegate to State Committee be in-structed to have above matter reconsidered, if possible.

Roll call and reports of districts, Ab-sent and unexcused: W. C. Jordan, D. Sirelson, L. H. Harris, H. L. Slobodin, A. N. Josephson, G. Graff, F. Brunner T. J. Lewis, A. Hohl, A. Bauer, M. Levy, Diehl, Schustrom, John H. Levy, Diehl, Schustrom, John H. Lenz, Hy. Engel, L. Rauch, H. Stahl, A. Bader, Otto Gunz, John Paar, Geo. Blumler, C. E. Jones, J. E. Levin, Mayes, Holman, R. Hoppe. Consideration of nomination of four members of Local Quorum. The com-

rades who had signified their accept-ance were Paulitsch, Slobodin, Phil-lips, Abrahams, Mayes, Bartholomew, Chase. Moved that committee proceed to consider nominations. Point of or-der raised that General Committee possessed no right to consider nomina-tions, but that entire list must be sub-mitted to referendum. Point of order declared not well taken. Appeal taken from decision of chair. On appeal, the point of order was sustained. On mo-tion all nominations were referred to referendum.

Consideration of nomination of one member of State Committee, Comrades who had signified their acceptance were Van Name, Solomon. Moved and onded that submission to referen-

CITY EXECUTIVE, AUG. 20. Regular meeting City Executive Committee Monday, Aug. 29. Present: Egerton, Ehret, Kelly, Lichtschein, Miellenhausen, Nathan, Ortland, Solo-mon, Spindler, Staring. Absent, unexcused: Edwards, Fishman, Lane,

Obrist, Van Name.

Letter from Comrade Mailly stating that Bohemian Organizer will be at disposal of Local New York shortly, Terms and period of stay will be com-municated later. Organizer was in-

structed to take action thereon. Reports of Agitation Districts: First n District, no delegate present; no report.

\* Second Agitation District, report of since last report. Regular street meet-ings held. Reports that no arrange ments have been made in district fo Grantich meeting Organizer instruct ments for Greulich meeting.

Murray Hill Agitation District: No delegate present, no report. Organ-izer reported that matter of reorganiof Murray Hill Agitation Dis trict was under consideration. West Side Agitation District: No

meeting since last report. Handicapped by lack of headquarters. Endeavoring to raise fund of \$150 for anis purpose. Yorkville Agitation District: Greulich meeting great success. Comrad-Jonas also spoke, Comrade Lichtscheit presided. Meeting well attended. Reg ular street meetings held in 26th, 28th, 30th and 32d A. D.

Harlem Agitation District: Meeting held since last report, but delegates from 21st to 23d A. D. absent. Request for funds sent to progressive or-ganizations in district. One thousand "Mission of the S. D. P." purchased. Three meetings held weekly in 31st A. one in Tist A. D.

D., one in 21st A. D.

Bronx Agitation District: Commit-tees appointed by Agitation District to visit various progressive organiza-tions in Bronx and endeavor to obtain their co-operation. Matter of Jewish meetings under consideration. Report of Organizer: All arrange-

Report of Organizer: All arrangements perfected for Debs meeting. Advertising posters placed in various parts of city. All box sears sold, Prospects good for large attendance. Ten thousand throwaway cards printed to be distributed on Labor Day. Banner to be placed on stage at Carnege Hall. Subscription lists of The Worker, "Appeal to Reason" and "Wilshire's Magazine" received. All subscription lists will be sent out by end of week. Altogether 3,000 subscription lists to be sent out.

Motion carried that invitations to

Debs meeting be sent to the three prominent comrades from Switzerland

vention in 17th Congressional District rregular. New one to be called. Financial Report—Receipts: Bat-ance on hand, Aug. 12, \$260.61; dues, \$37.50; new members, \$4.60; literature, \$32; half-day's wage fund, \$76.11; sun-

\$32; half-day's wage fund, \$76.11; sundries, \$3.75; campaign-fund, \$75.25; total, \$489.82. Expenditures—Van Beuren Company, \$44; speakers, \$23; S. Fieldman, Aug. 20, \$20; S. Fieldman, Aug. 27, \$20; E. Meyer, Aug. 20, \$10; E. Meyer, Aug. 27, \$10; H. Dobsevage, \$1.50; Wm. Mailly, literature, \$22.50; Co-operative Frees, \$10; Findler & Wibel, receipt books, \$9c.; expressage, \$1; Organizer's expenses, \$6.20; J. C. Chase, two-thirds of \$73.11, \$48.74; toofal \$389.74; balince on hand \$229.08. tal, \$260.74; balance on hand, \$229.08. Decided to recommend to the 21st.

Decided to recommend to the 21st.
A. D. that they see to it that their delegates attend the meetings of the Harlem Agitation District more regularly, or that new delegates be elected. Motion carried that referendum for the purpose of electing members of Lo-cal Quorum and State Committee be printed for this purpose.

Committee elected to investigate conditions in 23d A. D. reported that they had visited the 23d A. D. and that les in that district were endeavoring to increase the activity district with good prospects of success At the last meeting of the 16th, 17th

and 18th A. D. of Kings County it was decided to purchase 10,000 copies of "The Mission of the S. D. P...," and 200 oples each of The Worker and the Social Democratic Herald," and to do-"Social Democratic Herald," and to do-nate \$10 to the Kings County banner

Branch Jamaica of Queens County will hold its annual outing on Sunday, Sept. 4, at Max Attenkirch's Morning-side Park, Hoffman boulevard and Hillside avenue, Jamaica, assisted by Branch Jamaica (198) Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association. for the coming campaign, and Branch Jamaica in inviting all comrades and of W. S. & D. B. to participate in this afternoon and evening out-ing, promises that there will be a good time in store for all who attend, as the committee has spared no time and la-bor in their efforts to please all on this At the meeting at which the S. D. P.

of Queens County was reorganized the following officers pro tem were elect-ed: Secretary, Comrade Goeller; Finan-cial Secretary, Comrade Heller; Organizer, Comrade Hahn; Treasurer, Com-Doeller; Literature Agent, Comrade Nuerge. Comrade Wegener was nominated for delegate to the State Committee Comrades Bessen and lociler were nominated for members of the State Quorum. The Organizer was instructed not to send referendum hallots for the same to the branches present at the meeting are entitled to act as a campaign committee and the said committee will meet every Friday night throughout the campaign. The Organizer was allowed \$25 for expenses for campaign purposes. It was decided to hire a speaker for six weeks at \$20 per week and to procure Geiger of Ohio if possible. Picnic committee reported \$75.12 on hand and the same was turned over to Treasurer Doeller. All agitation blanks and moneys coilected on same were ordered returned to the local executive. Two dollars lists on plano for Socialist Industrial Clubs of Boston, Mass.

#### FOR THE DAILY.

Contributions to the Fund for the Es-tablishment of a Socialist Daily News-

J. Gerber, Financial Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Pub-lishing Association acknowledges con-tributions to help establish the Daily Call as follows:

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. A Friend, per A. Froser, \$5; Local A Friend, per A. Froser, &; Local Davenport, collected on Punch Card 624, 30c.; A. Leimox, Westbrook, Mc., 50c.; Wim. Duncan, Mystic, Conn..., 50c.; C. Grosse, 25c.; A. J. Franklin, 75c.; J. Abeles, Sea Cliff, L. I., 50c.; Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, Branch 15, Union Hill, N. J., \$10; Local Williams-pert, Pa., \$10; Total for two weeks.

\$27.80; previously acknowledged. \$3.264.39; total to date, \$3,652.19; de-PAID ON PLEDGES. J. H., City, \$3; Polewsky, City, \$1; Ed. Schnolerson, Brooklyn, \$1; Jacob

stsky, 25c.; A. A. Heller, City \$5; total for two weeks, \$10.25; p viously reported, \$3,703.65; total date, \$3,713.90. RECAPITULATION.

Previously reported, all sources \$16,089.03; cash contributions, \$27.80 paid on piedges, \$10.25; total to date \$16,127.08; deduct for error, 2c.; cor-rect grand total, \$16,127.06.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEBS MEETING.

Comrades and sympathizers holding lekets for the Debs meeting ar arged to make immediate settleme with Comrade U. Solomon. We ne \$400 to pay for hall rent and comrade should hurry with the moneys collect ed for tickets. Also all tickets not sold should be returned to Organizer I Solomon not later than Monday, Sept otherwise the holders of the ticket

All comrades desiring to advertise the Debs meeting at the Labor Day parade are requested to communicate with the Organizer. Ten thousand ad ditional throwaway cards have been printed for advertisement at the Labor Day parade and two trucks with large signs will also be used to advertise the meeting. Comrades who will be at the parade should make it their business to distribute as many of the Debs cards as possible.

All those comrades desiring to act as ushers on the literature committee or make themselves useful in any way at the meeting are urged to forward their names and addresses at once to U. Solomon, G. E. Fourth screet.

All those holding platform tickets will please take notice that the en-trance for the platform is on Fiftysixth street. The entrance for all the other seats is on Fifty-seventh street. The entrance for committees is on Fif-ty-sixth street, and only those having

a committee card will be allowed to

ocratic Party clubs, etc., etc., partic pating at this meeting are requested to bring their banners with them. They do not need the poles as the banners can only be hung in front of the boxes.

Comrade H. Greulich, with the other two comrades from Switzerland, Com-rades Emile Vandervelde, the Socialist senator Lafontaine, and the radical senator Houzeran of Belgiuns have al decided to remain here till after Sept 6 in order to attend the Debs meeting

to report at the committee room\_at 8 p. m., as arrangements have been made for an overflow meeting and their services may be needed. The doors will be opened at 7:15 or

earlier, if we succeed in having They must be there by 6:30.

#### CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The opportunity to secure results from Socialist agitation is greater during the present national campaign than ever before. The open and complete surrrender of the Republican and Democratic parties to capitalism; the crushing of union labor by employers: associations, the lawless military out rages in Colorado; the butchers' strike bine to furnish facts in support of the position of the Social Democratic Party. .

To bring these facts to the at-tention of the workers and to arouse them to action, is the work of the Social Democratic Party. Its compact, growing organization of workers, speakers and writers fits it to do this work. But MONEY is needed to pay the cost of literature and the expense of the speakers. We are fighting the our campaign funds must come from a multitude of small contributions. Will you not be one to help make up the fund? Take a subscription list and head it with as large a gift as you can cossibly make, then ask your friends and fellow workers to give as much as each can afford. Remember that money is needed badly and needed at

Every Socialist and every sympathiz er with our cause should contribute all he can and should contribute it at once. Send all contributions and make all money orders and checks payable to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The following additional contributions to the campaign fund have been received by Financial Secretary U. Solomon: L. Spector, List No. S2.25; G. Gunther, List No. 160, \$2.50; Wm. Newman, List No. 257, 85c.; L. D. Abbott, List No. 315, \$5; Adolph Richter, List No. 458, \$2; Rob. Romel haker, List No. 559, \$6.75; Frank Esherich, List No. 582, \$6.00; Jacob Schneider, List No. 617, \$4.50; C. R. and M. S., List No. 618, \$16; R. Cantor, List No. 774, 50c., Arbelter K., K., Br. 24, List No. 1187, \$3.40; John Heissenber-ger, List No. 1108, \$1," H. Thacher, List No. 1656, \$1.50; L. Kellman, List No. 1008, \$10; Jas. O'Nell, List No. 2121, 10c.; P. J. Cooney, cash contribution, 10c.; Chas. H. Holderrieth, cash contribution, \$3: J. Turitz, cash contri-\$1; M. Tropp, cash contribution, \$1; total, \$68.95; previously acknowledged, \$25.25; total to date, \$94.20.

#### KINGS COUNTY CONVENTION.

Assembly District conventions to nominate candidates for member of Assembly, will be held in all the Assembly Districts of Kings County on Friday, Sept. 2, at 8 p. m., at the fol-

lowing places: 1st Assembly District, at 121 Schermerhorn street, office of Dr. Fur

2d Assembly District, at 228 Duffield street, residence of Williams. 3d Assembly District, at 208 Columbin street, hall,

4th Assembly District, at 64 Morton street, residence of Pattherg.
5th Assembly District, at 214 Hooper street, residence of Dr. Hager, 6th Assembly District, at 30 Sumner

7th Assembly District, at 4422 Fourth avenue.

8th Assembly District, at 556 Baltic street, residence of Kenell.
9th assembly District, at 131 Imlay street, hall. 10th Assembly District, at 107 Van-

derbilt avenue, residence of Bychower. 11th Assembly District; at 803 Union s.reet, residence of Fraser. 12th Assembly District, at 303a Six-

13th Assembly District, at 202 Calyer 14th Assembly District at 310 Huron

street, residence of Clayton.

15th Assembly District, at 187 Montrose avenue, hall, 16th Assembly District, at 715 Lex-

ington avenue, residence of Hopkins. 17th Assembly District, at 487 Gates 18th Assembly District, at 12 E. Sev-

enth street, residence of Peters.

19th Assembly District, at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue. 20th Assembly District, at 257 Ham-burg avenue, hall." 21st Assembly District, at 657 Glennore avenue, hall.

By order of the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of

Kings County. J. GERBER.

## IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see L. it that they have the platform out out me and that sufficiently district is distributed by the contract of FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

FRIDAY, SEIT. 2.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street
and Second avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost,
L. I. Mayes and J. Fox.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Teath street
and Second avenue Speakers, Fred Krinti,
Chas. Dobles and Edw. Meyer.

28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-secand street and First arone. Speakers,
Harry W. Laidler, Ed. J. Lewis and 1.

28th A. D.-S. W. corner of Eighty-sighth
and The Corner of Fighty-sighth
and Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fighty-sighth
and Thos. J. Lewis. as it appears now to the writers of our time, who are writing about the strug-gles of our own days; struggles toward better conditions, moral, mental and material. We believe that this is SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

11th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Eighth areans. Speakers. J. C. Frust, A. Abrahams and L. Sackin. 17th A. D.—Ctrele, Filty-slitth street and Eighth arcane. Speakers, I. Sackin and of our own day.
"Proceeding each performance it is ope. 31th A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred

and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, Wm. Karlin, Courtenay Lemon and Chas, Dobbs.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5. 

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6. All speakers and sympathizers are urger to attend the grand mass meeting to be actioned at Carnegie Hall, where E. V. Deb will be the principal speaker.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Hith A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Froat, O. W. Toennies and A. Abrahams. 18th A. D.—S. E. corner of Twenty-second street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitsch and Jacob Paulit.

21st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and First street and Anasterdata avenue. Speakers, Edot and First street and Anasterdata avenue. Speakers, Istdor Edd. A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-sixth street and First arenue. Speakers, Istdor Phillips and Chas. Dobserage.

17th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Thos. J. Lewis and Jos. Wanhope.

26th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventy-sixth street and First avenue. Speakers, Wm. Karlin and Edw. Casaddy.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Bathgate revenue. Speakers and L. Thursday, SEIT. 8. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

THURSDAY, SELT. 8.

9th A. D.—N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth arenue. Speakers, Courtensy Lemon, J. Pankin and A. Abrahams. 13th A. D.—S. W. corner of Fortieth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and L. Phillips.

18th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixty-accepts the street and L. Phillips.

18th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixty-accepts the street and L. Phillips.

22d A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue. Speakers, Edw. J. Lewis, N. S. Reichenthal and H. Hayldon.

FRIDAY, SELT. 9. Gih A. D.—N. W. corner of Foorth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Alex. Rosen, A. W. Josephson and I. Sackin. 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wan-hope, Harry W. Laidler and Edw. Meyer. 20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirtisth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitach and Thos. J. Lewis. 28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eightieth Frost, I. Phillips and A. Abrahams. 30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Ninety-second street and Pirst avenue. Speakers, Edw. Cassidy, Chas. Dobsevage and L. D. Mayes.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10. ATCHDAY, SEPT. 10.

11th A. D.-N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, J. C. Froat and Win. Karlin.

31st A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Harry W. Laidler, Chas. Dobsevage and Courtenay Lemon.

34th A. D.-S. E. corner of Chi. Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Wills avenue. Speakers. Alex. Rosen, Jos. Wanhope and Edw. J. Lewis.

#### Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2. 2d A. D.-Corner of Atlantic ave-Nevins street. Speakers, F. Geibel nue and Nevina sirect and A. Panzer. 15th A. D. Corner of Rodney and Grand streets. Speakers, J. Globus and A. J.

streets. Speakers, J. Globus and A. J. Well. 20th A. D.—Corner of Knickerbocker are-nne and Stauhope street. Speakers, W. Eachtleben and Mr. and Mrs. Frazer. SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

12th A. D.—Corner of Fifth avenue and Pourteenth street. Speakers, W. Butscher and W. Koenig.
12th A. D.—Corner of Fifth avenue and Inion street. Speakers, A. Pauzer, W. Roedig and F. Lackenneher.
12th A. D.—Corner of Fifth avenue and Inion street. Speakers, Speakers, I did Columba for the Speakers, J. Globus and others.
16th, 17th and 18th A. D.—Corner of Jefferson avenue and Broadway. Speakers, W. Fassage and others.
Tth A. D., Br. L.—Corner of Bath avenue and Bay Mneeteenth street. Speakers, W. Mackennie and W. Atkinson.
7th A. D., Br. 2.—Corner of Twenty-second street and Third avenue. Speakers, W. Lagkemacher and E. Sachtleben.
Lator Lycenna—Greutich demonstration and banner raising.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

20th A. D.—Cerner of Evergreen avenue and Ralph street. Speakers, R. Modest and M. Peiser. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

WEDNESDAY, SEIT. 7.

Corner of Washington and Johnson streets. Speakers, W. Atkinson and others, 12th A. D.—Corner of Seventh and Prospect avenues. Speakers, J. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

9th A. D.—Corner of Van Brunt and Walcott streets. Speakers, G. Lewis and W. W. Passage.

8th A. D.—Corner of Hoyt and Union streets. Speakers, M. Pelser and E. Sachfelben.

THURSDAY SPICE. THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Corner of Java and Manhattan streets. peakers, C. W. Sachtleben and G. M. Speakers, C. W. Sachtieben and Marrian and 17th A. D.—Corner of Halsey street and Bedford avenue. Speakers, C. H. Davids and Wm. Mackenzie 15th A. D.—Corner of Leonard and Grand streets. Speakers, Well and M. Pelser, FRIDAY, SEIT. 9.

1st, 2d and 10th A. D.—Corner of Atlan-ic avenue and Nevius street. Speakers, G. leibel and A. Panzer. 6th-A. D.—Corner of Bedford and Myrtle tyenues. Speakers, C. W. Sachtleben and

of interesting the masses in the teachings and the art of the great dramatists by producing modern social dramas of progressive tendencies, as weil as the older classic dramas neglected by the commercial stage, and by holding lectures and discussions on these dramatists and their works. The movement has aroused great interest among Socialists and in literary and dramatic circles, and is gaining rapid-

ly in membership.
The society has reprinted in the form of a neat leaflet an article on its aims from Horace Traubel's "Conservator" and an address on "Commercialism and the Drama" delivered by Courtenay Lemon at its first public meeting and published in The Worker of July 24. Copies of this leaflet and further information in regard to the organi zation can be had from the president and founder of the society, Julius Hopp, 203 E. One Hundred and Fourteenth street, New York City.

teenth street, New York City.

From a folder issued by the society, with membership blank attached, we extract the following:

"We desire to place before our so-

elety the works of writers and actors who voice the highest thoughts of our time on the most vital subjects, such as social, religious, and economic ques-"We would present on our stage, life

nost deeply interests an audience. "We would also inform ourselves of the worth and beauty of the new plays

proposed to offer to the membership a lecture on the play presented, its au-thor and his other works, thus gradu-ally educating ourselves in dramatic literature. After each performance the

#### SECOND GRAND LABOR FESTIVAL ANNUAL -OF-

Local Hudson Co. Socialist Party and Kindred Organizations, - TO BE HELD ON -

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4. AT UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK. TICKETS, IN ADVANCE, IS CENTS. AT THE GATE, 25 CENTS. Commencing at 3 P. M. Strictly Union Arrangements. Vaudeville Performance by Actors' Union No. 1 and Amateur Talent: Stereopticon Views and Address by F. Krafft. Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen. Pres-

### "THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO"

By Ben Hanford

will be the most valuable campaign document of the year. It should be circulated in hundreds of thousands of copies. THE PEOPLE MUST BE INFORMED OF THE FACTS AND THEIR LESSON. The price is put at the lowest possible figure to cover cost of publication-5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A HUNDRED. NOW READY. ORDER AT ONCE.

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GRAND FALL FESTIVAL ARRANCED BY THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, DECKELMANN'S RIDGEWOOD PARK.

MYRTLE AVENUE RIDGEWOOD. L. I.
GATES OPEN AT 10 A. M. TICKETS, 10 TICKETS, 10 CENTS EACH AMUSEMENTS OF ALL KINDS. NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS. Proceeds in Ald of the Sinking Fund of the Labor Lyceum.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party

Grand Metzel-Suppe Ready at II A. M.

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, builded he asiton was born, or the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a \*fact; as the only political organization that is democratic; and that has for its purpose the democraticing of the whole of abelity. To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. The construction of the program and Democratic parties are equally false. The program of th

In the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of still that the labor of the working clars preduces above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic also make the property of the property of

Gib-A D.—Corner of Bedford and Myrtic arenues. Speakers, C. W. Sachtleben and E. Dawson.

20th A. D.—Corner of Wyckoff avenue and Himmod street. Speakers, J. Globus and C. H. Davids.

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

A membership meeting of the Progressive Stage will be neid at Colonial Hall, One Hindred and First street near Columbus avenue, on Saturday evening, Sept. 10, which non-members who wish to join are invited to attend. This society was organized for the purpose of interesting the masses in

tions; and, in so standing, it makes for the fail freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a stag a working or producing class from a their produces nothing plans. The class that produces nothing plans. The class that produces nothing plans, and possible fruits, and the opportunities and approximates these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work hay increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion. The fact that these two classes have not yellow the class of the class struggle is due to the nitrate of the class struggle is due to the nitrate.

days and energies unto the worsers conof the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private
ownership of the means of employment, or
the tools of production. Wherever and
tools, and by them production and the
things which he used, economic indight
then worsers conorder tools, and by them production, or the
unaking of, goods, has long ccased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even
thoulsands, enters into almost every avides

days and energies unto the worsers conto cast the first production.

The class of the freedom is an interest to the contocase of the recommit freedom from which is
spring the freedom of the whole man.

the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance of rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalist of the sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalist of the social soci

passing under the power of inhedus forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from it must be by the union of the worlders of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Torty comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organising the nation for the common good of all first efficers. It is the common good of all first efficers. It is the strain of the consequence of the strain of the consequence of the con

society will meet to exchange opinions about the play, its art, its motive

and its presentation.
"Actors wishing to help or wishing engagements with us can communicate with Mrs. Richard Hovey, whose ad-dress may be obtained from the presi-

"Volunteers will be welcomed and

"Authors will confer a favor by sending to Mrs. Hovey any plays they are willing to entrust to us for production and which they consider suitable for our purposes.

"It is of utmost importance for the success of the Progressive Stage So-ciety that its membership be increased. You are, therefore, requested to inform trained by our stage managers for the crowds which will be frequent in our plays, and from our "Volunteers" it is probable that small parts will often be cards, inclosing 25 ceuts initiation fee."