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squarely and unhesitating in favor of the present capitalist system and is

the acknowledged champion of the

capitalist class. The Democratic party,

terests of the small capitalist. But we see this party this year, after all its professions of love for "the common

prople," going over to the capitalist rulers of the land, as completely as the Republican party. There is no intention on the part of either of them to change the system so that there will be no capitalist class, small or large, to be the musters of mankind.

large, to be the musters of mankind.

The capitalists own and operate the

machinery of both old parties so it matters not which one of them is

placed in power, the courts and the militia are at the command of the capi-talist class to aid them in robbing the

people and enslaving the working

In the present campaign the Repub-

lican and Democratic parties have es-sentially the same platform and both

have nominated "safe and sane" can-

didates. Conservatism is the watch-word of both and capitalism is what they stand for. It can make no differ-

once to the workers which one shall

will have exactly the same system

perpetuated. We will still have the

same oppressers; we will still go on slaving for a master class and be shot

down by the bullets of the militia if we

dare protest. Colorado workingmen are to-day being exiled, starved and nurdered by a Republican administra-

tion. To-morrow, as in the past, the workers in some other state will be

as hadly treated by a Democratic ad-

ministration. In fact as I write these

lines the striking butchers of Chicago are being clubbed by the policemen obtained from a Democratic Mayor

and passing my own window in Demo-catic New York, I see the meat wag-ons go by with mounted policemen to

protect the interests of the bosses. When did we ever see policemen or the militia sent to guard the interest

There is no difference between a Re-

publican and a Democratic capitalist:

there is no difference between a Re-publican and a Democratic bullet; they

both kill. There should be no difference in the ballots of the working

stead of killing men, their ballots

should be intelligently and class-consciously used to kill the system which breeds, and will continue to breed

strife and war between the capitalist

your class, as a class, in the Socialist

Party. If it is necessary to organize on the industrial field and to strike,

suffer and die to protect yourselves

ngainst your masters, why will you not

vote against them, by voting as you strike? Why will you divide, on elec-

tion day, into Republicans and Demo-

crats, and place your masters in con-trol of government so that they can

order you imprisoned, deported or

and the worker. Works

They should also kill; but in-

Workingmen, you

of the workers?

class.

victorious for in either case we

VOL. XIV.-NO. 24.

# LABOR DAY ADDRESS AT ROCHESTER.

By Jos. Wanhope.

That struggle is still raging. And as

the contending forces increase and de-velop they bring ever new weapons

nto the struggle. There are excep-

tions now and then, of course, as when your local capitalists endeavored to dig up that ancient battle-axe labeled

sought to use it against local union men. But on the whole the modern injunction, the perfected blacklist, and

the strike breaking organizations, are far better weapons to their hands and

more frequently used.

And on the side of labor the weapons have also been improved though not to such an extent. Destruction of

machinery, as we saw, has been aban-doned. The strike is still retained, but

much improved. In place of the strike

in one factory, we have the strike of the same craft gradually extending over the city, the state and the nation. The strike of allied crafts. The sym-

pathetic strike that overleaps the bounds of craft-lines and emphasizes the growing solidarity of labor, so that

the employers in alarm are forced to

develop counter organization. We have added the boycott, the unfair list

and the union label, and improved these weapons somewhat. And more significant than all, the most advanced

of our union members, are turning to-wards and grasping the most potent weapon of all, independent political class action through the ballot. But of

But let me here point out that the introduction of these ever improving weapons on both sides is a result of

intelligence developed by experience, in obedience to that great law of change of which I have spoken. And

I might add that the latest weapon is

always the most effective, just as the magazine rifle is superior to the flint musket and will always be so no mat-

ter how much the latter may be im-

proved. If a new weapon does not fill these requirements it is shortly aban-doned, but it is significant in this re-spect that political action on the part

of the working class is decidedly on

the increase. You can Graw your own

onclusions as to the reason.

As I said, I shall touch but lightly

on the past of the labor movement. To

tell its story is to recount a tragedy, to recite tales of want and misery, of heroism and self-sacrifice, of countless

thousand of obscure and nameless

thousand of obscure and nameless men fighting against overwhelming odds—In the face of scorn and con-tumely, opposition, slander, persecu-tion, ignorance and indifference—often from those they would enlighten—of blasted hopes and broken hearts, of victories won only to be lost again and again won, of unflinching courage, of high boyes and of culton desvise of or.

high hopes and of sullen despair, of or-

ganizations formed to be proken and dispersed and formed again-of a

struggle ever continued more or less

blindly or clearly, of labor betraved

by false friends, or wrecked by ignor-ant ones, or crushed or seduced by powerful and unscrupulous enemies—

but still a continual struggle onward

and upward evermore to the light, that light which is beginning to break upon

the indomitable fighters, and illumine

their path and direct their course, that

light whose existence is even denied by some who alinde to it as the "Emancipation of Labor."

Though some there be that would end away from it, still is that light

becoming ever more distinct. The ad-

vance guard of labor see it to-day, the main body of the labor host will see it to-morrow. The emancipation of labor,

is ceasing to be a phrase, and becom

ing more a reality-a definite thing

that men are talking soberly and seri-ously of as of the coming of a new day. In it is becoming embodied the hopes and aspirations of the workers

of the world. In it is growing the recognition that as the past has been an

open slavery, the present a disguised slavery, so the future holds economic

this recognition portends not only change, but the greatest change the

For it means, and can mean nothing

short of a complete transformation of

our existing social and economic sys-tem, a change that shall render the workers complete possessors of the fruits of their labor, by making them

the owners of the sources and means of life on which their labor is now ex-

pended. It means and can only mean

the collective ownership of the land and the tools of production by the

whole people. For emancipation means freedom, and no man can be free while another owns and controls the means

of his livelihood. But when these means are free to all, no slave can ex

And for this emancipation the weap

on lies ready to our hands-political class action, hostile to capitalist poli-

tics as it must necessarily be. We have passed through the stage of begging and petitioning. We have crawled in the dust, and eaten dirt to no

prupose. Our committees have been spurned from the doors of capitalis

every hand we feel the weight of capi

talist made law, see it interpreted and enforced against our class. It is the one power we have left in the hands

earth has ever known.

this I will speak later.

conspiracy to raise wages

Mr. Chairman and Brother Union-Mr. Chairman and Brother Union-ists:-When I received the honor of an invitation to address you on this occa-sion, I did not anticipate such an im-mense audience, but on second thought I should have remembered that trade unionism is an exceedingly lively sub-ject in this city. The long protracted struggle of the Garment Workers here and the upparalleled solidarity disand the unparalleled solidarity dis-played therein has attracted the attention of organized labor from all over the country to this city. It was here also that reactionary employers gave to the world the silly spectacle of an attempt to resurrect the obsolete law dealing with a "conspiracy to raise wages." But if the Rochester employers have their faces turned towards the past, on the confrary the union workingmen of the city are looking steadily towards the future, and their policies are being guided in that direc

And it is of the future I would speak to you to-day; that future towards which every movement that is live and progressive must turn. What shall it bring forth?

And it is as a union man also that And it is as a union man also that I would address you, as one of your selves. As one who has experienced the vicissitudes that befail every union man—the strike, the lockout and the blacklist—one of those who has stood idle in the market place, because at times no profit could be made from his labor by another, though his children might want and suffer while strong and willing arms were paralyzed by the conditions under which we workingmen can only earn bread. It is ingmen can only earn bread. It is from an experience of these conan experience that most of you in com-mon with myself have undergone, that

mon with myseir have undergone, that I would address you on this occasion. Men learn from the past, but they cannot return to it however much they may desire to. All of us, employer and employee, are being pushed onward by resistless forces whether we will or no. Those who understand this march steadily towards the future with their eyes fixed in that direction. Those who do not are pushed towards the future though their faces may be turned towards the past. The constant law of change which we call evolution makes no exception. Old things, old measures, old policies, old ideas, are outgrown and must be abandoned on the road to progress and new ones

As the poet says, "New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth." Nor can we "attempt the future's portal, with the past's blood-rusted key"—or if we do, we shall not succeed in opening it. Our progress teaches us that eyer changing conditions tend to make the means used in the past ever more useless for the present. We outgrow them—we leave them behind—because we must because there is no other alternative The child must grow into a man—must leave his childish playthings and take up the weapons for his life as a ma-ture being. We will never return to the time when workingmen will demand, as they once did, that the won-derful machines by which labor is mul-tiplied, shall be destroyed or abandoned. That time has passed forever. Ex-perience has taught us the folly and futility of such demands. We have abandoned them for others—formulated new demands as new occasions and circumstances dictated. Nor shall we ever see the gigantic trusts, those modern isor saving devices destroyed or abandoned. The organization of industry is here to stay until it has ful-filled its mission in society. And if this idea be disagreeable to some of you, please remember that it applies in exactly the same way to the organizations of labor. Because the trust is indestructible the labor organization is also indestructible.

But as I said, these things are all equally subject to the law of change. They are not destroyed but tra ed. So you will see from this the pro-priety of addressing you on the future—the future of our class—the workers of this country and the world—"This question of the organization of labor," aid Carlyle, the old Scottish philos pher, "is the vital question of the

world. It may seem a truism to say that this fs an age of concentration and combin-ation-all of you have heard it so often. But it is through this tendency that the world's problems find expre sion. And this tendency is concer trating and combining in the two great hostile camps of labor and capitalthe organization of the one is the com-plement of the organization of the oth er, and between these forces the vital problems of the age must be solved. There is no escape from it. Evolution cares nothing for our laments or re-grets. Here are the consitions; they must be faced, and the struggle fought

permanently checked or arrested. From the day that capitalist Smith red that it was better to comspurned from the doors of capitalist legislatures like importunate beggars, and our enemies openly taunt us with our fallure. Our fellow workers are still herded in "bull pens" in Colorado, shot down in Illinois and Pennsylvania, injunctioned and indicted in New York and Massachusetts. On Jones was established, and shortly became Smith, Jones & Co. by taking in capitalists Brown and Robinson, the march of capitalism towards the trust has never been halted or turned And from the day that laborer Smith saw he could get better life con-ditions by inducing laborer Jones to join with him in demanding them, and Brown and Robinson and other labor ars were brought into the combine, the organization of labor was an assured fact—a certainty of the future. But between these groups there still remains a continual struggle for one object—the possession of the product of labor. It is this object that caused the existence of those rival organizations, and in reality it is this question of the workers of the world units, resistance is THE vital question of the world.

We will, it is indispensable for the emancipation of labor, indispensable to gain our freedom.

We are able to do this. Evolution never imposed upon a class a task it workers of the world units, resistance is vain.

capitalist country on earth, the cry of "the world for the workers" is arising. It is shaking thrones and empires, de stroying national prejudices, breaking down differences of race, color and creed, and uniting in solid unbreak able phalanx the disinherited toilers of the earth. It is the potent force that is making "the brotherhood of man" a reality instead of a pulpit platitude—

the power that alone can make this world the common heritage of a race of free men and women, heirs to all that civilization has made possibl now and in the future.

If I have said nothing so far in this address of what are called the higher enjoyments of life, and have confined myself to urging the collective owner-ship of the tilings necessary to physical subsistence, it is not because I consider the latter an end in themselves but merely a means to an end. The in-tellectual development of the race is conditioned upon this. The bodily needs of mankind must arst be supplied, before these achievements of the mind and brain are possible.

But it is through this struggle that progress it now occupies. Though change is persistent, the old system of production still remains. The making of profit from the sweat and toil of others is still the ideal. Commercial ism is still in the saddle and riding mankind. But its continuance is be-coming more galling and intolerable as it approaches the dismounting place. And all the more so because we are approaching a period when the horrors of unemployment loom up before mil-ions; when the Masters of the Bread, unable to allow us even the miserali e pittance that can be extracted under the wage system, must be and will be forced to relinquish their hold on the life of the people, must make restitu-tion of their hold of the means of life, must surrender their private owner-ship of the earth and all that is in it must surrender their private owner-ship of the earth and all that is in it to those who possess the only title to exist upon it-the title that labor con-

And it is the possible terrors confur ed up by such a situation that makes some pessimists represent labor as a destructive force—as a blind Samson chained between the pillars of the temple called civilization grinding profits for the Philistines of capitalism who the while make sport of his sufferings, and who will ultimately in his blindness and despair lay hold on the pillars with his gigantic strength and bring the structure down with a crash involving all in universal ruin.

They are mistaken. The power of labor has built up civilization and it will not destroy its own handiwork. It is true the labor Samson is bound and in captivity, but his blindness is passing, his eyes are seeing the light, and with the light comes knowledge and intelligence, not the darkness and despair that leads to universal destruction. This civilization built upon centuries of woe, of the blood and sweat and toil of the workers of all ages is our heritage. That is the knowledge that will save it, and transform its wonderful power of production into the common benefactor of the race.

Nor is that light an ignus fautus, a deceptive illumination leading the race away in the vain pursuit of unsatisfied desires. The day dawn that is breaking is a real thing, a portent of the rising sun of the new day that is com-ing, that shall gladden the earth with its beams and shine for the first time in the history of the world on a society that knows neither master nor slave, but only free men and women.

Some of you here I know have set your faces and your feet towards that new dawn knowing that it portends new dawn knowing that it portends the approach of a new day. And some of you do not and still have your faces turned towards the darkness of the past. But it is not the past or the present that I deal with but the future. It is not what you have been in the past or may be to-day, but what you will se in the days that are comciety that awaits beyond. Sooner or to your hands will be grasped and used in your own interests, first as a defence against capitalism, and finally as an instrument for its abolition, and the establishment of economic freedom

On some of your banners in the street parade to-day, I noticed the inserip-tion, "Labor Omnia Vincit." It means that labor conquers everything. And it is true. But the conquest is not yet complete. Labor has conquered the earth, but not for those who labor. The last stage must be the conquest of the one thing yet lacking, the one thing, the hope of which has never died out in human hearts throughout the ages, the one thing without which all else is nothing-without which life is worthless. This one thing that shall finally round out the conquest of labor is Freedom. Freedom based on eco-

omic opportunity. It is to this glorious task, the high-It is to this glorious task, the high-est and grandest ever given to man to perform, that labor is called to day. And in that conquest organized labor must play a foremost part. And labor is responding to the chil. Let those who will oppose. Their opposition is futile. From all lands to-day, the sound of millions of tramping feet is heard as the hosts of labor fail in line for the march towards freedom. It is for the march towards freedom. It is reverberating around the world pro-cialming to all that the future belongs to the workers, that slavery shall pass away and give place to the freedom based on economic opportunity that shall lift the race to heights of which no human mind has yet fully con-

PROCEEDINGS AT AMSTERDAM.

Action of the International Congress.

War In the East and Capitalistic Outrages in Colorado Condemned-

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.-The sixth of the scries of International Socialist and Trade Union Congress has come and gone. The universal judgment of those who are in a position to know is that this was far the best-a great deal of the credit for which is due to the excellent arguments made by the Dutch comrades.

The next congress, according to the decision made on Saturday, will be held in Stutigart in 1907. After the decision and been made, August Bebel took the floor to say that the German comrades would not have suggested the choice of a city in Germany had they not felt perfectly consident that every delegate world be as safe there as in Holland or England. This statement was greeted with eners, as a demonstration of the power which the Social Democracy has attained in the Kalser's dominions. No doubt the Stuttgart Congress will be as well pre-pared for, and will, as the party in all lauds grows wiser and better disciplined, be even more orderly and efficient in its work, than that of Amster-

#### Socialism vs. War.

The Congress was called to order a lit-tle after 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, Aug. 14. Henry Van Koi, one of the his right and his left as vice-presi dents. It was a dramatic me when at the president's suggestion, the representatives of the Socialist work-ers of Japan and Russia clasped hands in token of the world-wide solidarity of labor, regardless of national fron-tiers or racial differences, which is growing daily, in spite of all the efforts of capitalist jingoism. The dele gates rose to their feet and cheered heartily at this appropriate opening of the International.

P. Troelstra, one of the ablest of our Dutch parliament members, welcomes the delegates in an eloquent address and Van Kol responded on behalf of the Congress. Katayama and Plech anoff also spoke, with especial reference to the war in the Far East. They agreed in treating it as a war brought about by the machinations of the rai-ing classes in the two countries for their own profit; they agreed also in feeling that this great national crime promises to bring unintended good, through the advantage which the repeated crushing defeats of the Russian forces will give to the Russian fevolu tionists in their struggle with Tsarism the greatest enemy of progress in the

nodern world. On the conclusion of these addresses the various national delegates proceed ed to the verification of their creden tials and the election of their presi-dents and secretaries, preparatory to the real work of the Congress.

As representatives of the Socialist Party of America there were present Mrs. Anna Ingermann (representing also the Social Democratic Women's Society of the United States), Nicholas Klein, Algernon Lee, and Hermann Schlueter. Mrs. Corinne S. Brown and William Johnson arrived later. Comrade Lee was elected president of the delegation, with Comrade Hillquit as secretary. Under the decision giving each nation two votes, our delegation claimed but one, entering no objection

from the development of capitalism to that self-preservation which is the first law of nature is sending you in Jaurès, Edward Vaillant, Emile Vandervelde, Edward Anseele, Enrico Fer-ri, H. Greulich, Sen Katayama, Hjalmar, Branting, P. J. Troelstra, and H.

Van Kol as speakers.

Fully six thousand people took part adopted: in this great international demonstration, the great majority, of course, being Dutch, but with hundreds of delegates and visitors from the various and hundreds of voices joined in sing-ing the "Marselliaise," the "Sozialisten Marsch." and the "International." The demonstration was in every way a most impressive one, well fitted to gladden the hearts and renew the courage of those who had gathered from every quarter for this great Parlia-ment of Labor.

On Monday the various nationalities

ected their representatives on the commissions, to which were to be six commissions, to which were to be referred, for preliminary discussion and formulation, the principal subjects brought before the Congress. The delegates of the Socialist Party of the United States assigned themselves as follows: Commission on International Rules of Socialist Policy, Hillquit; on Colonial Policy, Schlueter; on Emigra tion and Immigration, Corinne Brown on the General Strike, Anna Inger man; on Working-Class Insurance and the Eight-Hour Day, Klein; on Trusts,

# Coloredo's Shame.

Aside from various questions relat-ing to representation or factions and mode of procedure, the most importmode of procedure, the most import ant business of Monday's session wa the adoption of the following resolu-tion, moved by the British delegation. That this International Congress or presses its sincere sympathy with the lock ed-out trade-union miners of Colorade America, and most emphatically condensa-the brutist outrages committed as the

by the state authorities acting in the inter-cets of the capitalist class, who have em-ployed soldiers and armed police to break up the worker's organization, to arrest men and women and deport them for no cause except their membership of or sympathy with the Miners' Union, to enter and de-molish homes, and generally to crush, by the use of armed force, the pesceful atmpt of the workers to ameliorate their

It will be seen from this that the Outrages in Colorado Condemed—
Resolution on Socialist Colonial
be faune on this side of the water. The
Europeans wonder how it is possible
that the workingmen of the boasted "land of the free" can permit such governmental outrages to take place. In any country of Western Europe such crimes, if a government dared to commit them, would provoke instant rebellion, they say.

It was decided to hold no session

Monday afternoon or Tuesday morn ing, in order to give the commissions a chance to get to work. As a matter of fact, but little was done in the gen-eral sessions until Thursday, haif the delegates being in the commissions and the latter finding it necessary to take more time for their work than was ex-

pected. On Wednesday the Commission or Working-Class Insurance reported, through Comrade Molkenbuhr, one of the oldest of our German militants, resolution, which was adopted with some amendment, declaring the neces-sity, from the point of view of the individual worker and of society as a whole, of an adequate system of pub lie insurance for workingmen and women, to keep them from want in case of old age, sickness, accident and, for women, of pregnancy and maternity; urging that the organized workers in all countries agitate for the establishment of such inglitutions; and pointing out that the workers ought to demand that they control the adminis-tration of such insurance systems, and that immigrant workers be given the same rights therein as natives.

## Colonial Policy.

The next commission to report was that on Colonial Policy. I have already communicated to you the sports and proposed resolutions submitted by Yan Kol on behalf of the Social Demoeratic Labor Party of Holland and Hyndman for the British Scelal Demo-

Hyndman for the British Secial Demo-cratic Federation.

The latter, dealing especially with the conditions of British India, was supported in a remarkable speech by Dabadhai Naoraji. In spite of his near-ly eighty years, Naoraji's voice is clear and strong and his calim and ducid and strong, and his calm and ducid manner of presenting his detailed in-dictment of the British government and the capitalist ring behind it for their oppression and spoliation of India commanded close attention. The resolution as adopted is in the following terms:

The Congress, while recognizing the right of the inhabitants of civilized countries to settle in regions where the people are in lower stages of development, protest against and condemns and urges all Socialists to work to overthrow the capitalist system of conquering colonization under the capitalist regime of to-day. The results of this system are seen in the universal oppression by the most civilized nations of Europe-France, Germany, Holland, Bei-gium, England-of nations who come under their rule in Africa, Asia, and elsewhere. England is only the largest and most suc cessful of such depredating nationalities. But the results in the case of British India are so much greater and more terrible than sewhere, that

This meeting of the delegates of the vorkers of the civilized world, having heard from the representatives both of England and of India how British rule, by unceasingly and ever increasingly plunder-ing and draining away the resources of the people, deliberately causes extreme impor-erishment, and creates famines, plagues, and starvation on an ever increasing scale for upwards of two hundred millions of people in British territory in India, calls upon the workers of Great Britain to ento the recognition of Daniel DeLeon as representing the Socialist Labor Party.

Sunday afternoon was devoted to a

British paramouncy. In place of the res Dutch party elaborated by Van Kol in his report, the Commission 're mended the following, which

Considering the ever more costly capital ist exploitation of an ever more extended celonial territory—exploitation not regu-lated and not restrained, which wastes capcountries of the Old World and the New scattered among them. The good ial populations to the most cruel, most ter-old red flag was thrown to the breeze rible, and often bloodiest oppression, and serves only to aggravate the misery of th

projetarint; and Mindful of the resolution of the Paris Congress of 1900 on the colonial question

and the imperialist policy;
The Congress declares that it is the duty
of the national Socialist parties and of

of the national Socialist parties and of the parliamentary groups—

1. To oppose without any compromise every imperialist or protectionist measure, every colonial expedition, and all military expenses for the colonies;

2. To fight every mosopoly, every con-cussion of vast ferritories, to prevent the wealth of the colonial territory being apwealth of the colonial territory being ap-propriated by the all-powerful capitalists;

3. To denounce incessintly the deeds of eppression of which the natives are the sictims, to obtain for them the most effi-cacious measures of protection against mil-inary acts of cruelty or capitalist exploita-tion, to prevent their being robbed of their them.

enducive to the amelioration of the ha-tives' conditions of life-public works, hy-gienic measures, schools, etc.; to do their utmost to withdraw them from the influ-ence of the missionaries;

ace of the missionaries; 5. To claim for the natives that libert

(Continued on page 2)

# DEBS IN NEW YORK.

A Mammoth Meeting Greets Him.

The Burning Eloquence and Keen Wit of the Socialist Presidential Candidate Applauded by a Vast Multitude.

The great mass meeting in Carnegle Hall last Tuesday, at which Eugene V. Debs gave the Socialist view of the present economic and political situa-tion, after having replied to Grover Cleveland's recent magazine article at-tacking the Pullman strike of 1894. was a most impressive revolut stration, both in numbers and in enthusiasm

The great hall was packed from top to bottom. There was a rush as soon as the doors were opened and the poice had to form a long fine down the street to prevent confusion while tichhall was filling. The main floor and the four galleries were filled to their utmost capacity and overflow meetings were held outside. The number of women present showed the hold the Socialist movement has upon the hearts of the women of the working lass, standing as it does for the equality of the sexes.

As the band struck up and the noble strains of the "Marseillaise" filled the hall, the audience burst into wild enthusiasm, which was redoubted as the tall figure of Debs was seen making his way across the crowded platform. Men and women, their hearts leaping with enthesiasm at the sight of the national standard bearer who so well typifies the nature and spirit of the evement, leaped to their feet and elimbed on the chairs, waving hats and handkerchiefs and cheering until they were hoarse.

### A Private Army.

When this deafening welcome had somewhat subsided John C. Chase stepped forward and introduced Geo. D. Herron as chairman of the meeting. Comrade Herron, who is about to leave for Europe, also received a hearty welcome. His first mention of Cleveland's name, when he an-nounced that Debs would reply to the ex-President's z tack, was met with a chorus of groans and hisses. Herron declared that the issue was between organized labor and the organized an-archy of the capitalist governments of the world and dealt with the strike as a phase of the struggle of the working class to own their own products and their own lives. Referring to the threatened strike on the elevated railroad, he called attention to the pres ence and meaning of Farley's army of professional strike-breakers, and evoked great applause by the statement that the strike-breakers constituted a private army of thugs, maintained by the capitalist syndicate in defiance of

# Distinguished Visitors.

Emil Vandervelde, the famous lead-er of the Belgian Socialists; Herman Grealich of Switzerland, and several other Socialist representatives in the parliaments of Europe, were present, being on their way to the Interparliamentary Congress at the St. Louis exposition Vamervelde and Greatich were introduced to the audie delivered short speeches in French and German. These veteran fighters in the Socialist cause received tremendou applause, and even those who could not understand what they said were much impressed by their earnest and forceful manner of speaking.

# Reply to Claveland. When Debs was introduced another

great ovation took place and it was some time before he could proceed to speak. He declared that Cleveland's article was a tissue of misstatements and perversion of facts, in plain contradiction of the history of the great American Railway Union strike, and then proceeded to prove it by a statement of the facts as given in his written reply, the substance of which ap peared in The Worker of Aug. 28. He told how the Pullman Company had repeatedly reduced wages, how the un-ion then sent a committee to ask for a corresponding reduction of rents for the houses in the company's "mode town" in which the workers lived, how the company discharged every member of the committee, how the strike was then declared and how the reign of capitalist lawlessness and re-pression then began by the swearing in of 3,600 deputy marsimis who were in the pay of the company but bore the badge of governmental authority. Here Debs quoted the written statement of Chief of Police Brennan that these "protectors of law and order" were "thugs, thieves and ex-convicts" and relaforced it by reading extracts from reinforced it by reading extracts from the report of the Commission which President Cleveland himself appointed to investigate the strike, giving the testimony of newspaper men, local of-ficials and other eye-witnesses that the deputy marshals were a drunken and disreputable set of low characters, some of whom were actually arrested for high way robbery while serving as "guardians of law and order." These tools of the railroad corporations set fire to some eld cars in order that the fire to some eid cars in order that the strikers might be accused of incen-diarism, and the papers were then filled with sensation articles charg-ing the strikers with all sorts of crime. Then came the injunctions and the troops, said Debs, by which we were restrained from dolony what we were restrained from doing what we did not intend to do and then jailed for did not intend to do and then jailed for not doing it. Edwin Walker, who was appointed special counsel for the gov-ernment, was at the same time the counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Faul Raliroad. A special grand jury was empanelled and when the

# SOCIALISM FOR THE WORKING CLASS By John C. Chase.

The Socialist Party is the political party of the working class. It calls upon the workers of the land to unite politically and take possession of the government of the country in all its branches, legislative, executive and ju-dicial, and through the government as-sume the ownership and operation of the industries of the land and operate them for the comfort and happiness of those who toll.

At the present time all the means of producing those things that all mankind must have to exist are owned by a very small number of people who are known as capitalists. The work-ing class must seek and obtain permission to labor in the industrial institutions owned by this small number of, capitalists in order to live. The capitalists, therefore, have the fate of the workingmen in their hands. The very life of those who toil is disposed of by the few who own the means of wealth production. The capitalists are the absolute masters of the people, their liberties and their lives. We have seen these few capitalists grow more powerful, from day to day and from year to year, until one per cent. of the people of the country own almost all of the means of life, while the great mass have nothing but misery and rags.

How can freedom prevail in a country where such a condition exists? One man, at least, in this country is reputed to be the possessor of one bil-lion dollars of wealth. A certain Boston daily capitalist newspaper, comnenting on this gigantic fortune a few months ago, claimed, after a careful computation, that with the same increase in the future as in the last few years, the helr to this fortune—the grand-son of the present owner—will he the possessor of the appalling total of eighty-six billion dollars. Think of this for a moment, my great, free, American citizen and see what it oans The total wealth of America is estimated at something like eighty billion dollars. This means, then, that some individual, a few years from now-an individual who may be born into the world deaf, dumb and blind, or an absolute idiot, incapable of thinking, reasoning or working-will nave six billion dollars more wealth than there is total wealth in the country at the present time.

Can we look complacently on and see such a condition coming upon the people of this country? What is to become of our children, and what is to be their position in life when that time shall have arrived? Our chil-tires must, of necessity, be the slaves of the individual, or few individuals, as the case may be, who will have such complete control of all the means of life. We are, as a matter of fact, in a similar if not quite the same con dition now. If there is any difference it is in degree only. We are owned, controlled and enslaved by a class and do not thoroughly realize it, while our children will be owned and controlled by a class so few in number that they will be forced to realize and acknow! edge it. What are we going to do about it? What help is there for the working class? Is there any relief to be obtained through the Republican or Democratic parties? Every working-man should be able to immediately answer no to this question. The Republican party, on the one hand, stands

proceedings of the General Managers'
Association in court and unexpectedly began a cross-examination which

would have convicted the corporation

officials the court adjourned, and when

juror had been taken ill and that the

trial would have to be discontinued,

notwithstanding the protests of the

I have never yet learned the price of that juror's illness, continued Debs,

but ten years have elapsed and he has

not yet recovered. It occurs to me that

the next time ex-President Cleveland

feels a fit of literary inspiration com-ing on he had better write a magazine

article on "How To Go Into the White

Prolonged applause again followed

when Debs paused after his brief but comprehensive account of government-al and corporation infamy in the Pull-

man strike and said: "But this strike

man strike and said. But this strike is ancient history and I propose to dis-cuss a living issue. When I came out of that strike I realized that something

more than a pure and simple union

was necessary. I went to Woodstock Jail a union man and came out a So-

The remainder of Debs' speech, and by far the greater part, was devoted to the issue between capital and labor

as presented in the present campaign, the asue between the Socialist Party

and the two old parties of capital. "Or, rather," said Debs, "this composite, hyphenated party which is only the

two wings of the same bird-of prey. The two capitalist parties fit each oth-

er like the upper and lower jaws of a

For the most part the speech followed in the main the lines of his opening speech at Indianapolis, which was published entire in the last issue

of The Worker, spontaneously varied here and there by the irrepressible e.o-

quence of the speaker and improved by the addition of still more epigrammatic dashes of inclsive wit, as when he said: "The labor plank in the Demo-

cratic platform is not really a plank, it is only a splinter; there is hardly enough of it to make a toothpick with."

Although suffering from

Only a Splinter.

....

cialist.'

wild animal."

House Poor and Come Out Rich."

killed? The earth belongs to you; why will you let a few keep it from you? You must have it if you are to be free. The way to get it is to vote for the party that demands it—the Socialist Party. "Not to dare and do is to be a slave." union demanded the production of the over an hour and a half and all were enthused and inspired. This moth meeting was one that the Socialists of New York will long remember. The arrangements were carefully planned and well carried out and the

## THE CAUSE OF PROSTITUTION Only a few days ago I read in the

meeting .was a complete success in every respect.

capitalist press where one of thes poor creatures called at the entrance to the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City; she asked for food and a place to sleep. 'Twas a pitiful tale she told the matron in charge. She told of her parents having died and left her alone in the great dark city; she told of jobs she had secured but was discharged owing to her physical inability to keep pace with the mato this institution for succor and support. The matron in attendance after having heard this terrible rais of woo and being thoroughly convinced as to the girl's honesty and integrity as well as to her virtue, informed her that she could not take her in there, as that institution was established for the reclamation of fallen women only. The poor girl went away, but on the follow ing night she returned. And bow old hydra-headed hypocrisy bow low! For what follows is an indictment which should arraign the capitalist system as a public criminal at the bar of the na tion's conscience. "You may take me now," said the poor girl. take me now, for I am a fallen woman."-John W. Brown.

-What are you doing to spread the circulation of this paper: The party press needs your support, and is justified in asking it if you claim to be a Socialist. Ten thousand you to do your part in helping to get

-Real labor laws must be made by those who want them. When granted through being begged for, they are not enforced.

—Its a good plan to keep subscrip-tion cards for The Worker in your pocket—until you can sell them.

-Our votes have given our mi

of our masters. Political class action on our part will enable us to secure it for ourselves. We must have it and WE WILL. It is indispensable for the emancipation of labor, indispensable to gain our freedom.

We are able to do this. Evolution it will be the AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. DOX 1512

Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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are never sent to individual sub-Acknowledgement is made by the number on the wrapper, the day, correspondents sensiting news and until their communications in time to this office by Monday, whenever cossible. Compilates about the business or cities management of the japper could be adjected to the Board of Directors, Socialist Googerative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the

In the state of New York, on account of ertain previsions of the section laws, for oclailst Farty is officially recognized under the mane of Social Democratic Party, and a emblem is the Arm and Torch, as show

above.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party. The latter is a small, ring-ruled, northean organization which letterly opposes the trade unions and carries on an abusive cam paign of sinnler against the real Socialismovement, which supports the trade unions. THE SOCIALIST VOIE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democr Party of New York; has passed through second general election. Its growing po-is indicated and its speedy victory shadowed by the great increase of its v as shown in these figures:



PRESIDENTIAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT-EUGENE V. DEBS. CF 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. retary of State-E. J. SQUIRES 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 Stafe Engineer and Surveyor-S. B. EARLY of Buffalo.

For Associate Judge of the Court of

Appeals-WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

THE LAST BLOW TO MR. BRYAN. It may be remembered that the one on Mr. Bryan gave for his support of Judge Parker was that the latter by the question of imperialism and was opposed to "imperialism." Bryan expected no "economic reform," and said so. He knew that the Democratic party was dominated by Wall Street by plutocratic interests, and admitted He declared that Parker's nomina tion was secured by "crooked and indefensible means;" recognized that Parker's "gold telegram." The only shred of the rags and tatters left of the Bryan brand of democracy was the statement of the platform on "impertalism." For the sake of this appar ent concession. Bryan has accented a humiliation that perhaps no other polltician on earth would have submitted to And now the Parker pronunciamento has almost as effectively destroyed this seeming concession to telegram delivered the deathblow to free silver. About the only thread that attaches Bryan to what is called the Democratic party now is the sentiment of party loyalty-loyarry to a party that has repudiated every one of his

For it cannot be depied that the recently expressed views of Judge Parker on "imperialism" are in no sense distinguishable from those expressed in the Republican platform, and totally at variance with the clause in the Democratic platform which deals with Crosby discovered this very curious

we should promise them that as soon as they are prepared, "self govern it can be prudently done."

This is the language of imperialisu the world over. It is essentially the view set forth in Roosevelt's speech of acceptance also. It is the excuse put forward everywhere for the reten tion of foreign power over subject peo ples. They are "incapable of self-government," of course, but the only eason why the conquerors hold on to their territory is to "prepare them for self government," the dominant power to be the sole judge of the complete ness of the preparations, a piece of sophistry which in reality means that the ruling class will hold on to their "possessions" in foreign territories just so long as it is their interest to

The blindness of Mr Brean on this point is both nitiable and ludicrous. His idea- that the "anti-imperialist declaration in the Democratic platform might be regarded as a reality when as he himself admits, the party is thoroughly controlled by capitalistic interests, could only be entertained by one hopelessly ignorant of the nature of the forces that dominate present society. To him the question was wholly matter of sentiment to be settled by abstract "eternal principles." To Wall Street it was a matter of business to be dealt with from the standpoint of the material interests of a ruling class, and as the result shows, Wall Street is not divided against itself on this ques tion. Either the Parker view or the Roosevelt view are equally acceptable to it, they being essentially the same.

Mr. Bryan expected no "economic reform from the election of Judge Parker, evidently supposing that the ques tion of imperialism was not an econnde one. Parker has shown him his mistake, and in doing so has destroyed the one slender cord that bound Bryan to the party, the last remaining question that entitled him to a voice in its councils.

Imperialism, like charity, begins a home. It is inherent in the relations of capitalist and wage-worker. It begins in the workshop, the mill, the mine and the factory, where wage slavery on the one hand and capitalistic exploitation and political and economic dominance on the other is the order of the day. Only when it over leans the boundaries of the nation and seeks to subject-primitive or less developed peoples to its sway, does it take the name of "imperialism." But a monopoly which need fear no comthe name in reality changes nothing. It remains essentially an economic question still.

Bryan presents to the world the unique spectacle of a so-called statesman every one of whose policies have been set aside or overruled, still been set aside or overruled, still him so long as he lives alone, and clinging to the party that has repudigives him a small-very small-surated everything for which he stood-plus for pleasures. He works and a political nonentity seemingly unconscious of his nothingness, assuring the public that "I shall vote for Parker"; figure of which it is difficult to deter-mine whether its mental anasement or stupendous ignorance is the most stupendous ignorance is the most

"As he talks nothing, so he shall be nothing," said Falstaff of his drunken parasite, Ancient Pistol. Bryan has talked nothing for eight long years, and talked it long and loudly, and has finally reached the vanishing point. Capitalism has spewed him out, Socialism is beyond his comprehension or his purpose, and Wall Street is dolor business with its tool, Parker, at the same old stand.

The New York "World" reports that Mr. Ernest Crosby, the well known single taxer and reform advocate, has "come out for Parker," and represents are absolutely overshadowed this year militarism. It is impossible to devote serious attention to the great domestic question of the distribution of wealth while the public mind is distracted by the fireworks of foreign conquest." According to Mr. Crosby, then, the thousands of men out on strike in the building trades, the thousands in the meat industry, the starving weavers of Fall River, the homeless and hungry thousands of our great cities, the millions desperately struggling to main tain existence on a starvation wage the million uneinployed through being laid off or discharged, are not interes ed in problems of distribution. They would be perfectly satisfied with their lot in life if they could be assured that no increase of the army or navy was projected, that the swashbuckling Roosevelt cound be restrained and political independence secured to the Filipinos. If only these describle thing could be assured them, they could stand want and the fear of want cheer fully. In fact the getting of food clothing and shelter is to them only minor consideration while the great questions of imperialism and militar ism remain unsettled They "canno devote serious attention" to it as Mr. Crosby says. Their minds are "dis tracted by the fireworks of foreign conquest." If it be asked where Mr "public," let it be remembered that almost every man's "public" is made up

Mr. Crosby is in earnest, but howeve that he is able to enjoy comfort and case seems to make it impossible for him to appreciate the real feelings of the overworked and underpaid working class. But it is passing strange Last he cannot come to a thorough ur derstanding of the fact that imperia ism grows out of the same problem of the distribution of wealth which he says it absolutely overshadows, that he cannot come to at least an intellectual grasp of the plain truth that only by working class supremacy can

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

imperialism be destroyed.

Weekly Circulation Statement Showing Condition of The Worker.

As The Worker always has been and is 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 paper, so that its readers may realize 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 Printed . 1,050 dles and at retail ..... 3,500 3,174 14,420 14,360

Gain for week..... In last week's circulation statem the number of single subscriptions was given as 9,827 by mistake. It should

# Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Washington Times. The favorite argument of the Meat Trust just now is that thousands of men out of work can fill the places of the strikers, and will be glad to work for 15 cents an hour, instead of the 18½ cents demanded. The conse-quence of this line of reasoning is all the present trouble.

The uncertain condition of the labor market, the entrance of women, girls, and children late this market, and many degraded conditions of living, all follow in the train of the theory that labor must be bought in the cheapest market, especially when petition is doing the buying. Let us take a typical case.

In a large business not requiring

long experience in its workmen there is a young fellow who comes to town willing to work at anything he can get. He accepts the wages of a "new hand," which are sufficient to support saves for two or three years and marries, having had his pay raised from time to time so that, with the small savings he has accumulated, he can

that, with close economy, he can take care of his wife and three or four children, and probably one of his wife's parents or his own. Then comes a time of business depression which throws out of work a lot of un skilled laborars somewhere else, and the town is full of unemployed men who would be glad to work for the wages of new hands.

It is true that our laborer has no unusual talent, or he might have become superintendent or foreman; but there are only a few such places, any way, and not more than half enough for the men who could fill them. He is simply a good, honest, hard-working man, who wants his children to have a chance to grow up healthy and intelligent. He now receives the information that his wages will be cut "come out for Parker," and represents to the level of the market price, and that instead of getting 18 cents an are absolutely overshadowed this year hour, \$1.80 a day, or \$10.80 a week, he will get only \$9 a week, and per haps not that, if the market pr

should sink.

A single man can live easily on SO a week but how about this man, who is supporting seven people? This is not an uncommon case, either, and there have been cuts which sliced an even greater percentage off the living expenses. Obviously, the money lost must somehow be made up, and so the wife, or the eldest girl, or the eldest boy, goes hunting a job.

Now, multiply this laborer's case by several hundred and see what happens. Thousands of women, girls, and boys are thrown into the labor market, an take whatever places they can get. They will work for \$3, \$4, or \$5 a week, and take the places which men would only occupy for \$8 or more. And

If President Roosevelt wants to know what the cause of race suicide is, he can look at this situation. The percentage of marriages is smaller, and the percentage of vice slightly larger, among girls and women who work at ill-paid labor. They do not sarry, because the men with whom they are thrown cannot afford to marry in the uncertain state of the marry in the uncertain state of the labor market; they turn now and then to vice because they cannot live on their wages if obliged to support themselves, unless they possess a strength of character rare enough among human beings anywhere.

It is pretty hard on a girl to be obliged to look forward to working for obliged to look forward to work and instead in the control of the the Filipinos "self-government," when they satisfy the plutecratic interests that they have qualified for it. They are not now prepared for it, says Parker," that "Mr. Cooky is sich" to make homes possible and practicable and attractive, and this speech of acceptance, but

# CAN SOCIETY SURVIVE ITS CLASSES?

But it is feared that society is al

restored to the wholeness of human

restored to the wholeness of human organization. By such great, and by so many forces has she been rent, they say, it is impossible to restore her. For consider what has happened.

Labor itself is not only divided by tongues, color, tradition, religion and nationalism, but it is divided into mere and sometimes hostile trades by

mere, and sometimes hostile, trades by its very unions. An awful divorce of man from man by the traders' faith-

essness and mistrust has fastened

upon us. A terrible disease of lying

and cheating, age even within the very family circle, afflicts us and makes the savage rise to the dignity of a great

manhood beside us. Differences great

among us. One man so wise and the

other so foolish; one so fair, the other

so foul; so beautiful and the other so

In the midst of thousands never was

so lonely a creature no poor, class af-flicted man. Never had animals para-sites of their own species feeding upon them as we have. In spite of our

craze after the excellent personality

we are destitute of persons; defective personality is the normal of our life without money, while with money we

produce only the mushroom glants with which America is so familiat. We

are paralyzed by powerlessness as in-

dividuals. Our years are shortened and we are afflicted with disease from

head to foot; nay, the animals sicken and die around us and whatever sav-

ages we touch we contaminate. We

have become strangers to the earth we

inhabit and we look up only with a sickly, yawning wonder at the stars.

Creation has no smile for us and we

have no smile for creation. Our very emotions are diseases; our wonder be-coming a religious fanatic madness

which turns us into manines, thus

making of us the most incomparably

odious among all creatures. Homeless

we are on earth, homeless everywhere

but in hell. Our love prickled all

around with barbs of economic fear.

Our labor regenerated to a mere bus-

tle, our life to spasms of unrest. Our

religion has become the uniform and

phraseology of captives. Our ambition has no other steps to mount upon but

the bodies of the fallen. Desire has

withered and fallen down to a few

mean shoats; just to crawl through

own business with, and let other peo-ple alone until they diminish my pro-fit. Our brains are smitten with in-

sanity as never were men before. Our

know not how to live, what to eat, nor to dress. We are ignorant and strangers to ourselves. We are drunk-

ards and paupers. We do not live and

we dare not die. Can any unity, any hope of unity and the human life come out of these vast and disastrous nfilic-

On examining every one of thes

spots on the body of civilization we

perverted private property culminating

in economic classes and the final as-cendancy, over all other classes, of

capitalism. The many swords of the

world's bloody mastership have been

all beaten into one sword and that is the sword of the capitalist, the man in pursuit of profit in the markets of

And his war is the war of paradox

If war cannot keep men civided "it serves the purposes of war no more.

If the dividing sword of the merchan

is begetting only unity in the mird of the world then capitalism destroys the class. If like causes produce like-re-

sults and the capitalistic process is alike in every nation shall not the way of resistance be one, and shall not the

first success of the proletariat in any nation be the signal and the assurance for all, to be quickly and engerty fol-lowed by like deliverance? With an

intelligent international working class,

well trampled upon and pounded down in the very same way all over the world, who shall gainsny or postpone

For we find that the imman way out

we would all be still feudal. Capital-ism, which is the successor of that

all previous systems of private prop-

ures. And the world has been trained

and prepared, negatively and positive

y, for the successor of capitalism. herefore I say, society can survive its

classes and it can do it through So-cialism only.

Mrs. Jason-"I am afraid you mix

Milkman-"Well, ma'am, you can't

PREMATURE.

"I've been robbed in this hotel,

"Gwan," whooped the clerk with a big black cigar, frescoed shirt front, and cut-glass pin, "don't begin to holler afore yer bill is made out."—Detroit

less its members are equipped with Socialist brains and Socialist bailots.

-In demanding the "unconditional surrender" of its employees, the Beef Trust is merely lilustrating its view of the "harmony" which should exist between labor and capital.

People who have been on Euro-pean pleasure trips are coming back in shoals to vote, but the Socialist Party tloesn't expect much increase on that

"Here!" shouted the excited guest,

cents a quart, can you?"-Puck.

vater with your milk!

failure, and which is the perfe

our deliverance?

the world.

We

bodies are afflicted by doctors.

er than ever existed among m

too much wounded and broken nd, body and estate ever to be

So far as I know the national ex-periences of mankind afford no ex-amples of organic unity. The states, the federations, the kingdoms, the ons, the kingdoms, the republics of history have empires, the republics of history he always consisted of internal autag fraud. These antagonisms were of per sous and classes having interests of their own either consciously or uncon-sciously, axide from those of some oth-er or of all other men in their own ountry or elsewhere.

To regulate and profitably restrain these non-organic antagonisms is the sum total of statecraft. In the monarchical forms of this craft the heads of states play these differences off against each other and are as anxious to maintain them as to prevent any of them from becoming too largely vic-torious. Government by division has thus become the historical program of political states.

But it would be a mistake to sup-

pose that the king as one man has been at any time able to play this game of suspended dissolution with all the classes in his dominions. The king himself has always been included in one of the classes and his crown and scepter never stood for more than the supremacy of his own class, which lasted so long as it secured the adhesion to itself of other adjacent classes; that is, so long as it proved it ability to keep the far off basic slave beneath them all in that state of servitude called for by the economic conditions of the times. Whatever the name of your ancient or modern political state may be this is the diaboltsu

But things have been happening in side the state bonds of nations which are straining these bonds to the point of breakage. The classes are becoming simultaneously too large and too small: the antagonisms are losing differentiation; the intermediary classes have lost their fences and degenerated into a scramble, and while the basic class of labor has become more and more accentuated as the slave class, no corresponding accentuation has taken place to mark the class in control among the others. Labor has been driven from the fields and farms, the home and village industries into the great proletarian slave-pens-the cites: and all that can be known about thoughts are alike antagonistic to labor; outlooking upon labor they are one; inlooking towards each other they

The grand consummation of one fully typed and fundamental class running through the minor diversities of states is like a lake environed by many hills. By its own utter unlikeness to them all it becomes the mirror in which they all may see themselves. By its own completeness as a class it consummates and revelates the classself-consciousness in them. Even while passive and unconscious itself it does this; but when it resists as a unit it will give the one opposing class-conness to them all.

Nothing that has ever happened so menaces the bonds of statecraft, bid-ding them to break, as the cruel and merciless evolution of the profetariat, and among the greatest things it has done is the evolution of all thinking into class thinking. Confessed or concealed, it is with a hostile eye upor the great labor class that our newspa-pers and magazines and new books are written. The elder brother of the classes has matured in their midst, and upon him they develop their own class mind; upon him they sense all their attainments. By what he suffers they are strong; by what he loses they gain; by his sickness they are in health; by his tears they are joyful; by his poverty they count their riches.

Two schools of radical thinkers out. side of the classical economists have arisen to fit what has happened. One desirous of taking the tendency to divide, observed among the undefined upper classes, as the basis of perman-ent society and the other pointing to the elements of universality posses by labor; its largest experience, its common necessity, its inclusiveness, its old, old faith of good work, its simplicity, its rock loyalty to law and order through ages of aristocratic an-archy and treason, its present utmost

This naked majesty of labor stands of one stage of sociality into another before all the armed classes of the world, and against them all, with this upon his lins: "In all the world of fore, if any system falls to give suffione unit of fundamental power and if feudalism had supplied all its serfs humanity. I alone can co-ordinate the distracted masses. I am the germinal of society. And I say to your prattling philosophies, which call us back to philosophies, which call us back to all previous systems of private prop more differentiation of nations and erty in man, is up against its final col classes and persons, I am for the ingathering that never goes back to childhood. The robber's sword only disintegrated until he became a merchant and a capitalist, then every wound he gave drew men together. I proclaim the approaching dissolution of political states and I name the one helr of them, the Socialist Republic of the world's industries."

The diversity of classes cannot be maintained because there runs through them one experience which cannot be differentiated. The working class, common to all nations, uniformly oppressed in all nations and in all na-tions reduced to the same condition, must at last find itself as water finds water beneath the house foundations of the many featured city. And when it does the state bonds by which man kind is now held divided into artificial nations will burst asunder and after that great dissolution there will be no consciousness so large, so liberal, so useful, so trustworthy, so humanly and totally honest as the consciousness

of labor. We know that nations built upon classes have in all ages perished. Others varied from them in their modes of keeping their classes fighting or in peace have succeeded, but only to perish also. In human affairs the means ish also. In human affairs the means have a way of becoming greater than the ends for which they were used. Have we not heard of religion long used by bad men for their own bad purposes suddenly turning on its paymaster and becoming religious and therefore leading people against the king, to God through the way of revolution? The means by which classes and political nations have for ages smitten each other are becoming them-

# WHEN YOU KNOW ENOUGH.

By Horace Traubel,

When you know enough. When you care your own shape and size. When you have ceased to be humble and have refused to be proud. When you regim to think out the final questions hat demand the final answers. When that demand the final answers. When you no longer delegate options to your fficials but only delegate duties. When you see that forces that begin When you see that forces that begin in the people end in the piutocracy. When you determine that you shall no longer stand aside for superiors and authorities. When you understand that a world in which the gain of one is the loss of another is not a world to be perpetuated. When you become more resolute in favor of yoursalf. more resolute in favor of yourself. When you see that the failure of the mass can never be the success of the individual. When you see that you have been deceived in your rulers because you have first been deceived in yourself. When you have learned that though you make the castes possithat though you make the castes possible the castes will always exploit you. When you stop blaming other people and other powers and begin to blame yourself. When you acknowledge your own part in the process of your own enslavement. When you have the courage to put aside what you call personal presently for what we know jo sonal prosperity for what we know to be race success. When you at last see all interests figured out finally in one interest. When you see all faces symbolized in one face. When you have proved to nations that there is only one nation. When you have shown that the property of the world is useless until it can serve righteously the soul of the world. When you have shaken yourself clear of institutions and parties and accepted in the open the untrammelled challenge of life. When you have called all profits off.
All rents. All usuries. When you have called wages off. Wages, making the last stand of slavery. When you have called wages off, When you have got acquainted with yourself. When you have come to recognize your own genlus. When you identify the work of your own hands. When you see the capital of the world to be only the labor of the world in another form. When you refuse any longer to be allenated from yourself.
Allenated by political catcalls. Allenated by property rights. Alienated by churches and masters. Alienated by traditions. Allenated by social forms and preferences. Allenated in the name of religion, of the state, of the parier. When you have taken the wheel in your own hands and insist that you shall hereafter yourself steer

Then I will understand that your day has come. Then I will understand that the statesman is no longer to put you in pawn. That religion will have to talk religion in your name or close its churches. That the state will have to talk economics in your name or wind up its legislatures. That all education will have to educate in your name or apologize for its existence to the alphabet. That the political conventions will have to talk out politics

(Continued from page 1.)

ontrol the management of the internation

al policy, which, as the natural consequence

of the capitalist system, is more and more influenced by financial gangs.

INTETNATIONAL | with this group in the hope of bringing about unity by "boring from within These two groups sat as separate se they form an "extreme left" and are advocates of the general strike; the

Some members of the Commission on Colonial Policy favored a simple declaration against the whole colonial system, holding that the only solution for the question would be for the col-onizing countries simply to give up the colonies and leave them to their own devices, and that the efforts of Socialists in the parliaments ought to be directed to this end. But others iuclined to the view set forth at lengthby Van Kol, recognizing the existence of colonies as an historic fact not to be done away with by resolutions, recognizing the right of the more populous and more civilized peoples to have access to the natural resources of the earth and the present inability of the backward races to defend or govern themselves under the forms of civili-zation which must inevitably prevail, and holding that it is the duty of the Social Democrats in al-Dito protect the natives of the colonies and help them on the road of progress, particularly by helping in the building un of a class-conscious colonial pro tariat capable of self-government and independent development. It was this view that, on the whole, prevailed.

# INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS NOTES.

Delegates Present from Twenty-five Countries in All of the Six Continents -Division of the French and Russian Delegations-Some Notable Features of the World Parliament of Labor. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 22.-The Inter-

national Congress consisted of 455 delegates, representing 25 countries, as follows: Great Britain, 101; France, 80; Germany, 68; Belgium, 38; Holland, 33; Poland, 20; Russia. 27; Austria. 11; United States, 11; Denmark, 7; Switzerland, 7; Sweden, 6; Italy, 5; Spain, 5; Hungary, 3; Bohemia, 8; Argentina, 2; Bulgaria, 2; Norway, Canada, South Africa, Japan, and Servia, each one.

The Brifish delegation included 34 from the Social Democratic Federation, 31 from the Independent Labor Party, 2 from the Labor Representa-tion Committee, 2 from the Socialist Party of Great Britain, 6 from the Fabian Societies, and 26 from trade nions. They sat, however, as one see tion, but on one or two occasions di-vided their vote by common consent. The French delegation was divided

into three groups. There were 44 representatives of the Socialist Party of France, commonly called the Gues-dists; Jules Guesde and Edward Vaillant were their recognized leaders these form the 50-called "orthodox" wing. Then there was the French So cialist Party or Jauresists, with 89 delegates; these constitute the revisionist or ministerialist wing; not all of them, however, are rend Jauresists, such men as Jean Longuet forming a "left" within the "right," who stay

powers until they are played out and then throw them away. That the people will ask why any formula of the church or of the state or of anything else should outlast its service to the people. That the people will no longer run the errands of the individual. That the individual will now run the errands of the people. That no man will any longer want to rule or to own. That every man will now be ambitious to serve and to refuse ownership. That the last extra of exploitation will lapse in the general treasure. Then I will know that history has turned over its next leaf. Then I will know that the people have not consulted self-elected or formal oracles, but have consulted themselves. Then I will know that all alienated properties have been called home. Then I will know that the peo-ple have won out their case against themselves. Then I will know that the industrial controversy of the poo-ple versus the people has been forever closed. Then I will know that after going from court to court the people have got a decision. Then I will know. Then I will be happy. When you know enough. Just

enough to refuse to play the game. The game which you are bound to lose. Which it has been predetermined you should lose. Just enough to refuse to vote the ticket. The ticket which is bound to betray. Which it has been predetermined should betray you. Just enough to refuse to repeat the orthodox prayer. The prayer with which the priest is bound to interfere. Which it has been predetermined should never go to God. Just enough to refuse to accept the job. The job which is bound to starve you. Which it has been pre-determined should starve you. Just enough to refuse the social axioms. The axioms which are bound to hum-ble you to the castes. Which it has been predetermined should nullify your democracy. Just enough to re fuse to go to war. The war which is bound to tax you and kill you. Which It has been predetermined should make you its victim. Just enough to re-fuse to be dishonest with love and with sex. The love and sex which is bound to hate and pollute you. Which it has been predetermined should sentence you to the economic wolffold. Just enough to refuse to take any benefit alone. Any distinction. Any greatness. Any good meal. Any good thing to wear. Any private inheritance. Any merely personal culture. Preferences bound to be false. Which it has been predetermined should be perfidious. Just enough to refuse to take the total social compact on the usual terms. Terms which are bound to continue forever a world of up and down, slave and master. Which it has been predetermined should confirm you to an immemorial Just enough to refuse. servitude.

tions, each with one vote. The third group, led by Jean Alleman, and renresented here by 6 delegates, is the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party;

other groups accuse them of having Anarchistic tendencies. The Russians were divided into three groups, but on somewhat different lines. The Social Democratic Laborates lines. The Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia had 6 delegates, among them Plechanoff, Vera Zassulitch, Axelrod, and Leo Deutsch-the itch, Axeirod, and Leo Deutsch-the four who founded the party twenty years ago. The Jewish Workingmen's Federation, commonly called the Bund, was represented by 8 delegates; this body agrees with the preceding in principles and was formerly included in it, but seceded about a year ago on the question of intelliction cayer the the question of inrisdiction over the Jewish movement. Finally, there is the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, which had 13 representatives; they hold which had 13 representatives; they not to the terrorist policy and lay great stress on the general strike; equally with the Allemanists of France, they are reproached with leaning toward Anarchism, but the charge is not alto-like the conjugate of the lic powers as the first necessary to abolish the capitalistic causs. gether just in either case. The first rule and wage slavery, and give free Bund being represented through the Social Democrats.

Still a third delegation, that of Poland, was divided into three parts. Here the question of Polish nationality is a source of disagreement-some advocating and working for the re-establishment of Polish national indepen-dence, while others hold that the So-cialists in the three fragments of old Poland ought to affiliate with the Russian, Austrian, and German party or

Australia, and South Africa-were recognized as constituting a nation, with two votes

Among the British delegates was one who ought be regarded as in some sense a representative of Indía-Mr. Dabadhai Naoraji, an aged Hindu, who has lived in England for many years and whose writings on the ject of British misgovernment in India are known all over the world.

One of the Norwegian delegates Comrade Kringen, was active in the Socialist movement in the United States seven years ago, editing the "Nye Normanden" at Minneapolis. One of the representatives of Argentina has also been in the movement in our country; we refer to Comrade Ron-dani, formerly editor of the Italian pa-per 'Il Proleario" in New York City.

This is the first occasion on which Japan has been represented in the International Congress and its delegate, Sen Katayama, was cordially wel-

Morris Hillquit of the American dele-

having exposed the rescalities of the Italian Ministry of Marine through "Avanti," the party paper which he edits. - Rosa-Luxembourg of Germany must spend three months in prison for having, in a political speech, "in-sulted the honer" of the Kalser; she says she shall improve the time by studying the English and Dutch languages. A great part of the delegates have had such experiences more than once. Among the Russian Terrorist delegates is a woman who has spent twenty-two years in Siberta and has since been working in Russia, under the very noses of the police, with almost incredible courage, skill, and pa-tience. Deutsch, as is well known, was in Siberia for sixteen years. Bebel speaks of the time he has spent in German prisons as his "university years," and many of the other delegates have pursued their studies under similar restraint, Herman Schlueter of the American delegation had two years' experience of prison life in Germany in the early eighties, in the days of

Bismarck's Exception Laws.

A thing that should not pass without mention is the marvellous exhibition both of lively intelligence and of physical endurance given by Clara Zetkin of the German delegation, who was one and the principal one of the interpreters for the Congress. She trans lated the German speeches into French and the French and English speeches into German, while A. S. Headingley of the British delegation translated from French and German into English and sometimes from English into French: This means that Clara Zetkin spoke nearly as much, throughout the week, as all those who took part in the debates, being relieved few occasions by Rosa Luxembourg or by Hillquit; and the instantaneous quickness, the fullness and correct ness, and the spirit and vigor of her-translations were the wonder of all who heard. Certainly there are few men who could have endured the Another woman who commanded

the attention of the Congress was Hen rietta Roland-Holst of Holland band as a painter, and both are very active and devoted comrades. When she speke for the Dutch delegation in opposition to the general-strike proposition of the Allemanists, she made a profound impression

# THE SOCIALIST POSITION.

The vision of the average observer of political events is limited to the two ninant parties, and he is so absorb ed in their maneuvering that he is oblivious of the changing conditions which ultimately necessitate a new party as the exponent of a new issue which has evolved in the order of progress and must be settled in the march of events.

The Republican party came Into existence upon the issue of cnattel sin-very. It was formally organized in 1854, but had no great following and attracted but little attention. In the national election of 1856 it was a "third party" and by the great majority was ignored or treated with coa tempt. In 1860, four years fater, this insignificant minority, having become the conquering majority, swept the nation, seized its reins and guided its destiny. Back of 1854, for many years, the

conditions which necessitated the Re-publican party had developed in ordersequence, but the average voter was blindly devoted to his own party and too busy fighting its leading opponent to pay any attention to the progress.

In the national election this year a third party will appear, whose portent will be recognized when the result of the vote is announced in November. This party is the Socialist Party, and the vote it will poll will be a surprise

to the nation.

But the mere vote itself would amount to nothing were it not for what the vote stands. - And this is the important point to take into account when the political situation is under consideration. The Socialist Party is committed, not to reform, but to revolution. Its face is set like dint against die than compromise.

The Socialist Party is the only party

that recognizes the class struggle that is shaking the foundations of modern society. It is essentially the party of the working class, and it is mustering that class for the conquest of the pub dom to all workers and to all man kind.

The Socialist program is one of peace, and if the coming social order, the product of rocial evolution, is not ushered in peaceably, it will be in spite of the Socialist program and not

Political equality is as meaningless as a myth without economic freedom sustain it. The wage worker who fan be dis

charged and starved at the will of his master is not a free man, but a slave, The owner of a job has a vested

right in the vote that goes with it.

There are ten times as many wage workers as there are capitalists. They simply need to be educated, and when they become conscious of their class interests, as they will in time, they will take possession of the gov ernment, achieve their complete free dom and rule the world.

dom and rule the world.

The trusts, in centralizing capital, confiscating wealth, crushing the middle class and organizing vast industrial armies, are undermining their own foundations and hastening the day of their complete and final overthrow as private institutions.

The people are just as capable of industrial self-government as they are of political self-government, and both are necessary to a free people.

For countless centuries the world has been staggering and struggling to ward the light, toward freedom and civilization. There can be neither while the foundations of society are laid in the exploitation of human beings. There will be peace only when there is social justice and social justice only

Morris Hillquit of the American delegation made an excellent impression by his efficient work in the Bureau, in the First Commission, and as an interpreter. As one of the Dutch delegates said to your correspondent, "Hillquit has established himself over here."

Two of the delegates go from the Congress to prison. Enrico Ferri is under fourteen months' sentence for

### COLONIAL POLICY.

The Report" Presented by H. M. Hyno man of the British Social Democratic Federation to the Mational Congress at Amsterdam:

(We present here the report upon colonial policy by H. M. Hyndman, one of the delegates of the Social Demo-cratic Federation of England to the International Congress. It deals chiefly with the British colonies, Yan Kol having treated the subject more generally. The accompanying resolution, supplementary to that of Van-Kol, was presented on behalf of Dabadhai Nao-raji, a Hindu of world-wide reputasident for many years in England, who was also among the delegates of the S. D. F. at Amsterdam.

The establishment or conquest

colonies and dependencies by a nation or city has almost invariably led to the acquisition of more and mo of expansion by settlement or war has steadily continued until the final steadily continued until the final breakdown of the dominant power owbination of both. This was as true of Egypt, Assyria, Athens, Carthage, or Rome, as it has been of Venice, Spain, Portugal, England, or Russia. Buch expansion has appeared to be almost involuntary and inevitable. Even in cases where the ablest statesmen and generals of the-conquering or onizing country have seen that a fur ther move forward would bring with it weakness and loss rather than strength and gain, an irresistible at traction has carried the frontier line onwards, either by land or by sea. Whether the motive in the first in-stance has been to obtain slaves and tribute, as with Carthage and Rome, or for trade and tribute, as with Athens, Venice, and Great Britain, or for the precious metals and religious domination, as with Spain and Portugal, or, in the main, for religious reasons only, as with the Mostems in their best time, this continuous and seemingly unconscious development on the f a power in its prime, from the the Iroquois in the west, admits of scarcely an exception. The unnals of Rome, under its ablest emperors, form a record in regard to external politics of a constant but fruitless endeavor to keep within or to contract existing boundaries. The growth of the British empire in India was accompanied by a never-ending protest on the part of the real rulers, the East India Company, inst any further adventurous policy for staying the advance were excellent in both cases; they failed to produce a permanent effect in either upon the fore, Prince Bismarck said: "Une puissance qui cesse de prendre et con: à rendre est mence à rendre est une puissante finie," he but put in the form of an epigram the teachings of history; ough in the particular instance to which he referred the surrender proved to be only a very insignificant break in a career of universal absorp-

That the course of colonization and economic considerations is obvious both in ancient and modern times, and it is equally clear that when Rome, for example, ceased to be able to supply her slave markets one portion of her industrial system was immediately threatened. But is our own times the apparent than ever before, and the purse pursued by the most successful colonizing and conquering power of all, namely, Great Britain, has been from the first due to the direct desire for personal gain. The imperial senticame in much later, and when home had already begun. So much has this been the case that practically all of value, excepting those acquired as incidents of wars with foreign nations, have been founded by private enter prise; the government granting char-ters in some testances, but only mak ing its appearance on the spot with its officials and soldiers at a very late period. When the position had airendy been secured by individuals or com-panies. First the pioneer, then the trader, next the merchant and administrator, later the colonist and settler. after them a few policemen and a law court, last of all, and sometimes never, the military. Such has been the genment of the British emed by other states. They start out with empire in view. With these, in the majority of cases, the soldiers come directly after the ploneer, the officials next, the lawyers thereupon, and the merchants and traders pay quite a uninor part towards the end. Everything is regulated and ordained from the beginning. As a rule, therefore, such colonies and dependencies have not been self-supporting or remunera-tive though the inhabitants subjugated have scarcely been the better off.

The extraordinary growth of the British colonies and dependencies during the past three centuries shows therefore, that the spread of comtherefore, that the spread of com-merce and settlement with its concomifant pecuntary gain to the capitalist class at home, is more favored by this system than by the more rigid military and bureaucratic policy adopted by other nations.

Moreover, in the case of the British. more differentiation of nation and the colonies and dependencies pay the mother country, indirectly, a tribute far greater than any expense likely to pean birth, an international gang of the colonies and dependencies pay the mother country, indirectly, a tribute far greater than any expense likely to be incurred on their behalf. It has been throughout a thoroughly profit-mongering imperialism, even before the word "imperialism" was used. Though no direct exactions might be made, the doctrines of the "colonial system" and "continuous voyages" were upheld in order that Great Britain herself, as represented by her trading and capitalist class of that day, might derive all the benefit that could might derive all the benefit that could be obtained from her increasing and prosperous settlements. When the North American colonies, moved thereto by the new merchants and traders, revolted against this policy and the attempt at taxation without representation which followed, refussing to allow the ancient merchant class at home to have it all their own ways to the seen. In every direction, however, the benefit that could be obtained from her increasing and prosperous settlements. When the North American colonies, moved thereto by the new merchants and traders, revolted against this policy and the attempt at taxation without representation which followed, refussing to allow the ancient merchant class at home to have jt all their own way in the new territories, their success gradually gave rise to fresh ideas as to the treatment of colonies properly so-called.

Seen. In every direction, however, the same unscruptions tactics are being to an Indian. The European military establishment was trebled and made far more costly. Enormous sums were borrowed and expended without the slightest reference to the wishes or the welfare of the people. Educational endowments were selzed upon and sequestrated. Taxation was steadily raised in every department. All means down of the capitalist system and the hypocritical contention that we are conquering and annexing peoples for

degrees accorded the right of seif-gov sometimes bloody encounters with the old idea of domination by the mother country. Thus it has come about that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tas-mania, and the Cape are as completely free and self-governing communities as Great Britain herself. They are, indeed, the most thoroughgoing democracies existing on the planet; and thos portions of the colonists, as the French in Canada, who have been brought un der English control by treaty afte war, are allowed to use their own law and their own language as completely as if they had never seen annexed. These democracies also, whilst entitled to, or at any rate expecting, the fullest support and protection from the par

Such colonies, even when first set on

ent mation at its cost, without any pay ment from themselves, are accorded the right, which they freely exer-cise, of heavily taxing goods imported from the mother country to any extent they please, as well as of shutting out at their pleasure intending immigrants at their pleasure intenuing the empire, from other portions of the empire, from other portions of the empire, from other portions of the empire, or yellow.
Such extraordinary and undue privileges have never before in history bee: granted to or obtained by any other peoples. It is not surprising, therefore, that the eleven millions or write col-onists under the British flag, who are

favored with such conditions and are given complete control over vast ter ritories which they neither discoverethemselves; nor have one-fiftieth part developed, are loyal to the emph which permits them to have all the advantages of independence without any of its drawbacks whatever. The return for these unprecedented conce sions, on the part of the people at home who are for the most part far worse off than the colonists whom they thus pamper, is wholly indirect, benefits the capitalist class alone, and is scarcely likely to be enduring. The well-to-co sections of society in Great Britain have found a secure and profitable cutiet for their capital in loans and advances to the colonists, alike as organized communities and as individual property owners. But the drain for interest and dividends to England on this account is heavy, and is se-verely felt in times of depression such as that which Australia as a whole has been suffering from during the re-cent seven years of almost continuous drought. It seems tolerably certain, therefore, that this comparative hand-ful of colonists, eleven millions in all, of which only four millions in Australia, will in time to come, and as the Enbor Party and Socialists gain strength, repudiate, or at any rate re-duce, these onerous obligations. It is also probable that with regard to Ausnot increase and England's day as a nizing power proper is practically over thaving no longer any agriculturat population to send out as emigrants this huge territory will not be permanently left at the sole dog-in-the-manger control of its present handful of inhabitants. We may expect, at least, that Australia will not be permanentable to retain its position without an infusion of entirely fresh blood, and should other people require an out-let in that direction the present preloned. Canada is in a different position, seeing that in her case there is already a set of population from the U1 1d States into her territory, and she has not yet adopted, except towards Chinese and Japanese, the wholesale restrictions even against English trade enionists, favored by the Australian Labor Party.

But England's free colonies depend o-day upon other nations and other races for their growth of population, and the economic decline of the em-pire in this respect is everywhere apparent. So long, however, as capital ism rules, the indirect tribute will of course, be carefully exacted.

These free colonies, however, though of enormous extent, count for little is is out of all proportion to their numbers, as their pretensions are out of all proportion to their power. That they will play any very great part in the future of the world, either federated to the mother country or in any other way, seems exceedingly improbable. So far, they have taken from the United Kingdom a considerable part of its most vigorous and intelligent in habitants, and have strengthened the pire. This, of course, is a complete reversal of the methods usually employthis respect, also they seem likely in

> dependencies, however comprises one-fifth of the entire habitable surface of the earth and fully one-fourth of its population. Nearly all these countries are governed either despetically or semi-despetically. It is true, in many cases, as in the West Indies, where the negroes are still, of course, economically at the mercy of the writes, the pre-tense of self-government is kept up by legislative councils under the governor, and a similar hybrid system is to be found in the Straits settlements, Hong Kong, West and East Africa, etc.; but, in reality, the populations of these districts are as much at the mercy of a sol-disant benevolent despotism as the ryots of India, or the fellaheen of Egypt; and in all cases, of course, the power of the home capitalist is both directly and indirectly exercised in his own favor. The war against the Transyaal and the Orange Free State swindlers of the worst type was able to partly bribe and partly force the British government, its aristocracy and their hangers on, into hostilities for the advantage of the mine owners for the advantage of the mine owners as was supposed, but certainly to the injury of the entire nation. The result has strengthened capitalism temporarily, but the ultimate outcome of this shameful policy has yet to be seen. In every direction, however, the same unscruputious tactics are being relentlessly pursued avowedly now in the interest of new markets, and to obtain further outlets for English can

ed from England by other nations, no likewise engaged in appropriating ter not belong to them for the benefit of the dominant class, is almost abandon ed by the advocates of imperialism to Great Britain itself.

The change which has taken place of late years in this respect is most marked. Nobody declares nowadays that the campaigns in the Soudan, in East Africa, on the West Coast, and Thibet are carried on for the sake of Christianity and civilization. That miserable pretense has been dropped. The British flag, as the buccapeer Cecil set," to be exploited by its masters and owners, the capitalists of Great Britnin, native and foreign. It is extreme ly doubtful, indeed, whether either slavery or the slave trade would be abandoned in the British empire if they still existed to-day, and their ab The hideous corruption in that assem-bly, and the utter indifference of the majority of its plutocratic member and their retainers to the welfare of any people, at home or abroad, where noney is to be made by neglecting the commonest rules of ethics, have never been so clearly manifested as they are o-day. By their treatment of Kaffirs, Indians, Chinese, and negroes, English politicians have proved to the world ant forced labor and indentured siavery new form a recognized portion of the machinery of capitalist exploitation abroad, as swesting and swindling of the propertiless wage earners are their habitual methods of industrial organization at home. No one, as yet, has been bold enough to advocate ssions in so many words; but already the thing exists, and is rapidly extending almost without prote It is in relation to India, however,

that the greatest colonizing power in the world has displayed the natural results of relentless exploitation. For just 150 years, counting from the battle of Plassey, the luckless inhabitants of Hindostan have been brought in an acreasing degree under the control of the greedy European exploiter. From the very beginning robbery of the natives was made into a science. The savings and the wealth of India for generations were laid hands upon by gnorant freebooters who rivalled even erque in their wholesale depre-The vast wealth thus acquired was used as capital for the rising cotton and other machine industries in Great Britain, and helped to give us as a nation that lead in the markets of the world which stood our governing classes in good stead during the con test for universal dominion against Na-poleon. Millions upon millions sterling were thus robbed from India by violence and chicane, and the rich na bob, returned from the East, was as familiar a figure in English society at the end of the eighteenth century as his congener, the American trust m nate or the South African millionair gotten gain was felt in many direc tions; but the scandal became too great for those times. The East India Com-pany was compelled in its own interest to put down this unlicensed convey ance on individual account and to sub stitute more-legal and more effective means of exploitation. Instead of waiting till treasure accumulated before removing it, instead of resorting to un pleasant physical methods of extorting hidden riches, the new rulers of the Great Peninsula went straight to the fountain head of wealth production. They carefully appointed Englishme at high salaries to all important pos held by natives; they put the whole cost of maintaining the army of oc cupation upon the shoulders of the subject people; they raised taxation in every department; they secured monopolies of the most costly luxury as well as of a prime necessary of life for men and cattle. Thus, mitigated to ome extent by their success in putting down Thuggee and certain disagree-able old customs, the rule of the East process of draining India of its resources for the benefit of the well-to do English at home which has gone of

steadily and in an ever-increasing ratio from that time to this. With the Indian muttny in 1857, the centenary of the battle of Plassey in 1757, the rule of the great East India Company-which had developed from a clique of merchants, clerks and su-percargoes to a great military and commercial establishment, owning and controlling a territory more extensive state—came to an end. Its charter was rescinded, and India came under the direct rule of the British Crown and the British people. This was supposed at the ume to be a wholly beneficial transfer. The East India Company had done its werk. While constantly expressing its desire to obtain no ex-tension of territory its frontiers had marched steadily on, and the nation at large had been obliged, on more than one occasion, to come forward in order to save the company from the consequences of the adventurous policy of its own Proconsuls-one whom, Lord Dalhousie, a narrow, bit-ter, incompetent, and bombastic bu-reaucrat, undoubtedly provoked the Mutiny-and it was felt that it was high time that England should assum the full responsibility for its greates dependency. The change was there

fore welcomed on every side.

At first all went well. Queen Victoria issued a manifesto to the Princes and Peoples of India, assuring them in the name of God of her intense so licitude for their welfare, and of he determination that the Indians she ment of their own country. The In-dians were delighted. But it was soon discovered that, in spite of all pledges and promises, the British government's little finger was heavier than the East India Company's loins. So far from giving the Indians a greater co over Hindostan, the official circexpanded more than ever, and s led more than ever, and scarcely a single post worth having was give

crushed. Home charges and pen were increased wholesale. From one end of Hindostan to the other the great idea of English rule, from 1858 great idea of briggins rate. The to 1904, has been to squeeze the utmost possible out of the unfortunate Indians, without the slightest regard to the consequences. Thus the wealth of India is drained away from her without any compensating advantage, and the creation of poverty is reduced to a cience; all hope of h the useful service of their country is brought to naught; and the real higher education which political action and administration affords is wholly unat-

tainable. icy is now before the world. I rejoice, as an Englishman, that I have done my share for nearly thirty years to expose in Europe, America, and Asia, the systematic rascallty of my aristocratic and plutecratic countrymen. India is greatest and most populous er pire that ever came under the control of any nation. Even reasonably governed, it would be one of the most powerful and induential countries in the world to-day. Its people are ladustrious, patient, temperate, thrifty and contented. Great arts, great lite ature, great buildings, great financiers, and great law-givers, illus trate its long annals side by side with terrible events similar to the were frequent in Europe at the same periods. That the agricultural population was well-to-do as a whole we commenced our long reign of wrong and robbery is borne witness to by many travellers of capacity. It has been our mission to destroy all this greatness and prosperity, and to re-duce the inhabitants of British territory proper to absolute indigence. India is the greatest and most awful

instance of the cruelty, greed and short-sightedness of the capitalist class of which history gives any record. Even the horrors of Spanish rule in South America are dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with the cold, calculating, economic infamy which has starved, and is still deliberately starving, millions of people to death in British India.

The population of Hindustan amounts to 200,000,060 in round figures. thes: 230,000,000 are under direct British rule, and about 70,000,000 are in the native states controlled by the British. The population under direct British rule is now universally recognized as being the poorest in the whole world, and the inhabitants of the native states, where, unfortunately, the ed, are now also beginning to undergo impoverishment.

The reason for this is not far to se Not content with filling every wellpaid office whatever, as already said. with Englishmen; nor content with keeping up a huge native and European army, the latter exceptionally well-paid, all at India's expense; not little or nothing to do; not content with raising loan after loan to waste on costly and oft-times unnecessary ex-penditure and public works; these shameless injustices not being sufficient, we drain away year after year from the two hundred millions of starvelings we ourselves have created the sum of £30,000,000 (600,000,000 marks or 750,000,000 francs; without any commercial return. We thus de-liberately manufacture famine in order to feed fat the greed of our properous classes in England. This frightful drain alone, taken from India yearly in order to pay home charges, pensions, interest, dividends and private remittances, is, with the cost of Euroines. Against drought it would be easy in the present and in the future, as in the past, to make provision by storage of grain from previous harvests Against this awful economic drain of wealth in good years and bad years alike there can be no protection. We bave taken out of India in the last 25 years alone certainly £600,000,000. some of which we have leut back to depleted India at interest. Yet when the famines which we have thus, as I say, deliberately manufactured, come as the consequences of this terrible drain, our governing class think they have done a wonderful act of charity when they remit back to perishing India £500,000 out of the £30,000,000 they appropriated in that very year.

In order to keep up these heavy expenditures and to cover this con death. A ryot to-day can afford to ent only one-third of the food his grandfather ate even in good years. He is forced to pay his land tax+to the gov-ernment before the crop is grown, thus being compelled to resort to the moneylenders so as to be able to sow his crop and till his land. Not long since the Indian government, which is as completely despotic as that of Russia, enacted that the rupee, which is intrinsi-cally worth about 11d. (one penny less than a mark, two pensies more than a franc) should be held to be worth is, 4d., and that the people of India should pay their taxes on this basis. The taxation of the starving cultivators was thus increased from 40 to 50 per cent. by a stroke of the pen. No wonder that millions die or starvation, and that India is being completely-

Previous rulers of India lived in Inlia, and employed the Indians in the highest posts. The wealth raised by their taxation was spent in the coun-try. The Moguls, with all their faults, were infinitely better rulers for India than the English on this account alone Akker, the Mohammedan, the greatest onarch that ever held sway east, employed the famous Hindoo Rajah Toder Mull as his finance minister, and the Hindoos have always been great in finance. He also had Hindoo generals at the head of his armies, and so had others of the Mogul emperors. We know better. No na-tive of India, under British rule, is good enough to help to govern the glor-

ious country which his ancestors made celebrated for thousands of years. All this, I repeat, shows that capital-ism in its latest manifestation is as ism in its latest manifestation is as short-alghited as it is greedy and bru-tal. Even from the trade point of view, a well-to-do India, with its 300,000,000 inhabitants, would afford the greatest market for goods in the world. It is a civilized, not a barbareus, population as a whole. But calightessed Christian English capitalists prefer to bleed this enormous population to death rathe than to benefit by its prosperity!

It is a hideous crime. Social itself for Western Europe is less im esale atrocity. I appeal to International Congress to denounce the statesmen and the nation guilty of this infamy before the entire civilized world, and to convey to the natives of India the heartfelt wish of the de gates of the workers of all nations her selves finally from the horrors of the most criminal misrule that has ever afflicted humanity.

But India only gives the most strik

ing instance of the infamy of moders apitalism in colonies. I do not say that the English are worse than the others. Not a bit of it. They had only the first opportunities, and carry or the same system on a greater scale than rival nations. The petty larceny thief differs from the monumental coundrel, not in kind, but in degree Given the same chance, he would de as big a steal. The French in Algeria and Tonquin; the Russiam alike Europe and in Asia; the Germans in Africa and China: the Dutch in Java and Sumatra; the Americans in the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico; the Belgians on the Congo; each and all carry on the same methods, and only fall short of the English in the scale of their depredations, because they have not as yet so wide a field for robbery, extortion swindling and murder. Modern coloni nation and conquest necessarily lead to all these crimes and others. More over, such extensions help to prolong capitalist domination, and to enrich and strengthen the exploiting classes in every country, both nationally and internationally, against the real pro-ducers of wealth.

Therefore it is the duty of the inter-

national Socialists, the con-tional non-capitalist party, to de-marker possible, to prenounce, and wherever possible, to preconquest, leaving to each race, and creed, and color, the full opportunity to develop itself until complete eco nomic and social emancipation is se cured by all.

# \$32,000 WORTH OF FUN.

By E. S. Egarton.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20 .- John W. Gates sparred for four hours with the tiger he points. Mr. Gates and his top tiger won on points. Mr. Gates and his son Charley, John A. Drake, Alphonse Hudson and on or two others had been dining at the club-

or two others had been dining at the club-house at the track.

It was agreed among them that Mr. Gates should do the playing, and the other mem-bers of the party should, share in his win-nings or losses. The regular limit for faro-bank at the United States Club is \$25. For the particular accommodation of Mr. Gates the limit was boosted to \$250. Under this arrangement the play went on for about two hours, and Mr. Gates found himself a loser to the extent of something like \$10. loser to the extent of something like i 000. That just edged his eathusiasm. asked that the limit be raised.

Among those who had been watching th Max Blumenthal. Mr. Gates had no soone nade his reported remark than Uliman

Long Branch, quickly said:

"Max and I will bank the game as long as he wants to play for all bets he cares to make over the limit." Ullinan suggested a limit of \$1,000, and intimated that if that was not high enough

he'd put it up higher.

The new limit was satisfactory to Gate
on fortune continued to smile on the house

The new innt was satisfactory to view on fortune continued to smile on the house. At one time Gates was as much to the bad as \$32,000. Between 4 and 5 oclock this morning, according to the story, Mr. Gates concluded that he was too sleepy to play any longer and wanted to go to bed. Reckonings were made and, according to Mr. Uliman's refeach, Mr. Gates settled with the limit raisers for \$22,000, which was equally divided between Uliman and Riumenthal. Then he settled the small item of \$10,000 with the house. He was as chipper and sprace at the traces this afternoou as if he had had fourteen hours' sleep.—New York Sun, Aug. 21.
Fellow wage slaves, isn't this inspir-

Fellow wage slaves, isn't this inspir-ing? Just think, but \$32,000 for four hours' fun. It only takes about a year for one hundred of us to earn \$32,000 and we should be joyous that our dear masters could have such a jolly time for such an insignificant sum.

Let us 'raise the limit.' Double it

Make it \$16,000 an hour. That would True, we would have rewer dinner fewer shoes and less of the necessarie of life if our masters had to get that
yeastant bables would be crucified in the Southern mills, and more miners would be deported, but we should rejoice that the "Divinely appointed dispensers of God's bounty" could have more fun.

They tell us, "contantment is better than riches." It must be, if they say so. They reason for us. Reason is a function we have long since delegated to them. We have the contentment they permit. They have the riches we've earned. It's all right, because we have made it right, and we shoul Let us take a peep, just a peep at

contentment and riches.

Contentment: Thousands of ragged unkempt men walking the streets desc late and hungry; others worked be yound endurance for a pittance Bedizened women selling themselves that they may exist; others in the hel des called factories. Almost naked children crying for bread; others in the sweatshops learning a trade.

No joy. No hope. No fun.
Riches: A few men sitting in their clubs, well groomed, gorged with food, and flushed with wine; others at Saratoga and elsewhere engaged in the necessary production of faro. Gen-bedecked women selling themselves that they may have more gems; others rolling along in automobiles. Over dressed children fed on dainties; others at the seashore for their health. Al

dressed children fed on dainties; others at the seashore for their health. All joy. All hope. All fun.
Come, brothers, make it \$64,000 for four hours fun. Let us "raise the limit" if necessary. Thirty-two thousand dollars is too little. Don't be paretrepolous, yets for at least \$65,000. simonious; vote for at least \$64,000 Either Parker or Roosevelt will do

-There could be no "child slaves" in America if their parents were free men and women.

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WORKINGMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by ingmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences and the WORK-INGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, which meets every first Monday in the month at Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

National.

ets for the Debs meeting at Conven-The first monthly official bulletin au-The first monthly official bulletin authorized by the new national constitu-tion will be issued Sept. 15. There are though the consecuting the tion will be issued Sept. 10. There are many official matters concepting, the party which the pressure of campaign prevents most of the party papers from publishing at this time. The bulletin will contain a complete list of campaign speakers, organizers and deposal properts leave to the properts leave the properts l ncial reports, last Quorum meeting, and all secretaries should have one.

The following centricutions are been made to the National Campaign Fund since last report:

Half-Day's Pay Fund: Edw. Gardner, Ohio, list No. 2070, Loral Corning, \$3.58; F. K. Waldnerst, Alabama, \$2.75; Thos. J. Counrod, Idaho, \$2.87; John Anderson, Vermont, \$0.24; Cornelius Mahony, Connecticut, \$39.16; A. B. Miner, Local Adams, Mass., nationshare, \$2.25; John Baer, Local New \$12.20: S. E. Putney, Massachusetts, \$15.71; Wm. A. Toole, Baltimore, Md., \$25.85; John C. Chase, New York, \$44; E. H. Thomas, Wisconsin, \$52.16; W. E. Pe'sey, Maine, \$16.03; total, \$225.30; previously acknowledged, \$2,500.18; total, \$2,625.48.

Regular Contributions: Isadore Bernstein, Washington, D. C., 25c.; Simon Libros, for Workingmen's Co-operative Association, Philadelphia, \$25; John Schnal, for Araciter Liedertafel, Hartford, Conn., \$25; F. T. B. Heckert, Wayne, Neb., \$2; R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal., \$5; E. V. Fleury, San Francisco, Cal., \$1; II. P. II., San Francisco, Cal., \$2; Chas, Holderuth, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3; Geo, Holmes, Local Point Isabel, O., \$3.25; Fraternal Cai Folm Isabel, O. Shapply Co., Chicago, Ill., \$5; J. F. Mc-Chalan, Ferdandina, Fla., 75c.; Lurity, Liss & Tropp, New York City, \$5; Lurity, Liss & Tropp, New York City, \$1; H. Van Gelder, Lynden, Wash.; \$2; Jos. Zidl. Local N. Juvin, Pa., \$2.60; P. Bisson, Knowles, Cal., \$1; J. H. B., Washington, D. C., \$1; "Appeal to Renper E. V. Debs, \$25; M. H. Maramee, Okia., \$1; total, \$110.85; previously acknowledged, \$707.02; total, \$817.87. Grand total, \$3,443.35.

The contribution of \$20 in last week's acknowledgement credited to Walter Kliesrath was sent in by him for Ridgeheld Park Branch of the So clalist Party of New Jersey.

Contribution lists for the National Campaign Fund have been sent to lo active workers whose names could be It is hoped that the comrades will fill these lists and return them rapidly to the National Secretary. The campaign fund is far from what it ought to be, considering the work to sand dollars there ought to be thirty thousand collected by this time, and every day the demands upon the na-tional headquarters are increasing. How to meet these demands will remain a mystery so long as the money

This is the tear is which Socialists you have a subscriptlor, list, fill it. If you haven't one, send for one. If you can't or won't circulate a subscription office. Can be filled quickly and is very handy for mailing purposes. Send to the National Secretary for one.

The first meeting of the Socialist gene V. Debs, the candidate for President, at Indianapois on Sept. 1, was a great success. Masonic Temple was packed to the doors, despite the intense beat, and the enthusiasm was spontaneous and unstinted Comrade Debs was at his best and covered the Socialist position thoroughly. It was an auspicious opening of what is evidently going to be a great campaign,

The demands upon Comrade Debs for special articles on the Socialist being made by leading newspaportance of the Socialist campaign this year. The daily "News" of Chi evening paper in the city, last week published a two column article by Debs. The "Era Magazine" has of-September number, and the "indepen-dent" of New York has already accepted an article which will shortly ap-pear. In addition to these are the many calls made upon Comrade Debs by th Socialist and labor press, all of which shows that being a presidential candi-date involves lets of work.

The National Secretary has sent letter of advice regarding the treat-ment of Comrade Debs to the locals where he is engaged to speak during taken of Comrade Ala.; Sept. 16, Way can pull through the Sept. 17, Laurel, Miss. Debs so that he can pull through the

months of September and October are being rapidly made. Passing through Chicago on his way East he reported enthusiastically upon the campaign prospects and he predicts a greater rote than even the commands them selves expect. He urges diligent distribution of literature everywhere so that new recruits can be posted upon the party principles.

A. White of Massachusetts, who saw had been secured to work in Wisconstit, will, at the request of the state committee, devote his time to Milwaukee, while Thomas Lucas of Minne-

office to work in that state. George H. Goebel entered Idaho or Sept. 9 and will fill a series of twenty five dates under the direction of the state secretary.

Chas. Pergler, national Bohemian or ganizer, will soon make a tour extend ng through Ohio, Pennsylvama, Mary and and New York, and will return to close his work in Wisconsin before the

ganizer, will make a tour which wil nelude Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan during September and Octo

The General Committee of Loca New York will meet on Saturday Sept. 10, at 8 p. m. sharp at the club sixth street. Very important busines will be transacted at this meeting and the delegates are urged to be there on

The next meeting of the Demon stration Conference will take place or Wednesdry, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. The delegates from the subdivisions of Local New York and various labor organizations are requested to be there promptly.

The Organizer has ready for dis tribution the leaflet writted by Debs,
"The Mission of the S. D. P.," and every assembly district should have a sufficient supply for their outdoor meetings. The leaflet is very well written and attractive and contains the pictures of Debs. Hanford, Pender gast and Bach, the national and state candidates. These leaflets may be se cured from the Organizer in any quan titles, the price being \$1 per the The Organizer has also ready for distribution the state platform with the pictures of Pendergast and Back and the national and state tickets, the price for them being 70 cents per thou sand.

A German edition of Debs' "Mission of the S. D. P." is in press now and will be ready for distribution early next week.

The Organizer also has for sale Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado' and buttons of Debs and Hanford. John C. Chase will speak in Colonial Hall, 101st street and Columbus avenue

#### BROOKLYN.

on Sunday Sept. 11.

Great preparations are being made for the Hanford demonstration in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Fridey Sept. 23. Ten thousand invitations for the meeting are ready for distribution. Every enrolled Socialist voter will receive one. Thousands of large posters are being distributed. The conference of trade unions is considering the advisability of a monster parade. Contributions to the campaign fund are commencing to come in. The 16th, 17th and 18th A. D. donates \$10, Branch 87, Arbeiter Kranken Kasse, \$10; Mrs. C. B. Cook, \$5; 20th A. D., \$10; State Committee, List No. 909, collected by John Datzler, \$4.60; W. Wildhagen, \$2; surplus from picnic of Arbeiter Kran ken and Sterbe Kasse, combined branches of Brooklyn, \$270; List No. 97, collected by Bakers' Union No. 3 \$4.50; Cigar Makers' Progressive International Union No. 149, donation \$10; A. M. Daniels, donation, \$2; Bush wick Lodge No. 316, International Machimists, Union, \$5; Butchers' Union No. 211, \$15; Mrs. C. B. Cook, \$10. Comrades must bestir themselves and raise money on the state campaign list we need money now. Every one of the lists sent out ought to realize \$5. Over 300 are in circulation. Hustle, comrades, hustle! These lists must bring \$1,500 to the campaign fund. Twenty-five thousand state platforms are ready for distribution. Every assem bly district should call for their quota. Twenty-five thousand "Mission of the S. D. P." are also ready. Of this leaflet one-half million must be distributed in this borough during this campaign ffect. A large quantity "Labor Wat in Colorado" is at headquarters. This book should be offered for sale at every street meeting. "The Parable of the Water Tank," in German and English, can also be had at headquarters, "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs, can be had from the campaign secretary. This is one of the greatest and best books ever publish-ed on the subject and should be sold to every union member of your craft. It is to be so, I at cost price during the campaign only. Price, 5 cents. The banner raising at headquarters Brooklyn' Labor Lyceum, was a great su cess. One thousand Socialists applanded the unfurling of this beautiful standard of the Social Democratic Party. Preparations are being made in the 15th A. D., Br. 2, for the tion of a similar banner. The 21st A. D. is also going to fall in line with a large banner. The 20th A. D. have large transparency 10x20 to be placed in front of their headquarters, corner Green and Hamburg avenue and will also run an entertainment for the benefit of the agitation fund. Comrade Modest-was up against the Brooklyn Federation of Labor for ammunition for the campaign fund; this is a So cialist central body. What the amount will be has not yet been revealed. The Majestic Theater, on Fulton street, has

been engaged for the big Debs meetly of Sunday evening, Sept. 23. This theater is said to be the finest, safest and best equipped playhouse in the United States. It has only been finished and is running ... first season. Seating ca-pacity, 2,100; will safely hold 3,000 on a pinch. The price for admission will very likely be 10 cents general admis-sion. 25 cents reserved seats, platform 50 cents, private boxes \$5. Three applications have already been received for boxes. The campaign secretary can be seen every afternoon and evening at his office, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum,

949-955 Willoughby avenue. The 16th, 17th and 18th A. D. of Brooklyn will meet on Sunday, Sept 11. at the residence of P. J. Flanagan Hanford will speak at the Brooklyr

#### Labor Lyceum on Sept. 23. New Jersey.

The delagates to the Hudson County Committee will please take notice that the meeting will be held this Sanday, Sept. 11, at 10 a. m., at party head quarters, 375 Central ayenue, Jersey

quarters, 375 Central ayenue, Jersey City,
The Grand Labor Festival, which took place lest Sunday at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, proved a grand success, and was thoroughly enjoyed by

for Governor, will be through the state Holly; Sept. 18, Camden; Sept. 19, Hammonton; Sept. 20, Atlantic City; Sept. 21, Vincland; Sept. 22, Millyllle; Sept. 23, Bridgetown; Sept. 24, Salem; Sept. 25, Woodbury, Courades will please note this and make proper ar-

Open-air meetings will be held in ront of the postoffice in Newark on Thursday evenings as follows: Sept. John C. Chase; Sept. 15, Frederick Krafft and possibly Meyer London; Sept. 22, M. W. Wilkins; Sept. 20, Nathan A. Cole. The audiences are very large at these meetings and much literature is sold.

#### . Massachusetts.

meets at 8 p. m. on the first and third Thursdays of each month at No. 330

Public discussions are held every be the main speaker on "Socialist Tactics." This subject is always discussed expected. All are welcome

County Socialist Conference was held in Clinton, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 28, and according to reports of delegates considerable progress is being made. County Organizer Robert Lawrence held a successful meeting in Gardner, Aug. 27, and arrangements have been made for meetings for organizer in Cherry Valley, Webster, Lunenburg was selected speaker at a three-cornered debate arranged by Central Labor Union of Fitchburg and Leominster at Fitchburg Driving Park, Labor Day. The next conference will be held in Worcester, Sunday, Seut. 25,

The Boston Socialist Club of the 7th, 9th and 12th Wards will held public discussions in Homestead Hall, No. 724 Washington street, each Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Socialists of Norfolk County, Mass., have formed an organization which will meet once a month. H. Mosman, Stoughton, Mass., is county

mittee will meet on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m., in West End Union Hall, No 164 Canal street, near the North Sta

Trades Hall are proving more successful at every succeeding meeting. Last Sunday, Sept. 4, I. Isadore Bernstein spoke on "The Beef Trust, Its Cause and Cure." Sept. 10, Comrade David Waters will oppose Wm. D. Mackenzle in debate, subject for discussion being "Will Socialism Work Successfully? The speaker for Sept. 17 will be Wm. V. Mahoney. The local is also holding weekly propaganda meetings at Alex-andria, Va., Hyatsville, Bethesda, and Rockville, Md. In towns where meetings are not possible, literature is be ing distributed regularly. J. H. Swerdfiger will tour the Sixth Maryland Dis trict, where Comrade Young of Hagers-town is candidate for Congress, start-ing about Sept. 20. Ch. F. Nesbit will also tour the same district besides speaking at other places. On Sept. 1 Comrade Nesbit lectured on Socialism at the Congress Heights Methodiat

that Comrade Fieldman's work in this Socialist vote.

Saturdays they visited Batavia and Geneva, held meetings and sold large

uantities of party literature. Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate of the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party, made the Labor Day address in Erie. Pa., an immense crowd being present to hear the girled speaker. No detailed report has yet been received, but we learn that the weather was beautiful and the attendance surpass ed expectations. Erie Socialists are well pleased with the outcome, and hope that the presence of Comrade Debs in their city on this occasion will be productive of good results for the campaign in that vicinity.

Open-air meetings have been arranged by Local New York to be held at the places named on the hights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requisi-cit to take notice of their meetings and sec to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distrib-

Gth A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Alex. Rosea, A. W. Josephson and I. Sackin.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Harry W. Ladider and Edw. Meyer.

20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirtieth street and Second avenue. Speakers, Fred. Paulitsch and Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eightlieth street and First avenue. Speakers, J. C. Prost, I. Phillips and A. Abrahams.

30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Ninety-second street and First avenue. Speakers, Ldw. Cassidy, Chrs. Dobsevage and L. D. Mayes. SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Iith A. D.-N. W. corner of Thirty-sixth street and Elghin avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost and Wm. Karlin.

Jist A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Harry W. Laidler, Chas. Pobsevage and Contrenay Lemon.

John A. D.-S. E. corner of Mills avenue. Speakers, Alex. Rosen, Jos. Wanhope and Edw. J. Lewis.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers. Fred. Krufit and Alb. Abrahams. 23d A. D. -S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers. Jos. Wauhope, Arthur Neros and L. A. Harris.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

11th A. D.-N. E. corner of Thirty-afth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Edw. Scaring and Ed. J. Lewis. 15th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fifteth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, H. Havidon, Chas. Dobbs and Chas. Dobsevaze.

31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, L. D. Mayes and Jos. Goldstein.

31d A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Tenth street and Lexington avenue. Speakers, N. S. Heichenthal and J. C. Frost.
35th A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Flifty-sixth street and Cortlandt avenue. Speakers, Arthur Neros, John Kelly and Alb. Abrahams,

WEDNESDAY SEPT 14 WEDNERDAY, SIGT. 1s.

Oth A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty-severall street and Tenth arome. Speakers, L. Mayve and Edw. ansaldy Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Speakers, Edw. Searling and Thos. J. Lewis. Speakers, Edw. 17th A. D.-N. E. corner of Pifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Wm. Karlth and I. Phillips.

21st A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope and Alb. Abrahams.

Speagers, Son.

22d A. D.-S. E. corner of Forty-fourth
22d and Third venue. Speakers, Fred.

18th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fourth street
and Avenue A. Speakers, Arthur Neros,
A. W. Josephson and H. Yuenger. THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

16th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventh street and Avenne B. Speakers A. Neros, L. Sackin sad L. A. Harris. 20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-first street and Third, avenne. Speakers, Fred. Paulitsch, O. W. Toennies and H. Havidon.

26th A. D.-S. E. corner of Seventy-third street and First avenue. Speakers, J. C. Frost, Edw. Cassidy and Alb. Abrahams.

32d A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue. Speakers, Courtensy Bemon, J. Pankin and Ed. J. Lewis.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.

FRIDAL, SEF1. 10.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenne. Speakers, N. S. Reichenthal, A. Neros and J. Pankin.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenne. Speakers, Chas. Dobbs, I. Sackin and Thos. J. Lewis.

28th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventy-ninth-street and First avenue. Speakers, Jos. Wanhope, Chas. Dobsevage and L. D. Maves. Mayes.

30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-seventh
street and Third avenue. Speakers J. C.
Frost and I. Phillips.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17. h A. D.-N. E. corner of Twenty-fifth t and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Jos. stein and Alb. Abrahams. t A. D.-S. W. corner of Due Hundred Twenty-fifth and Seventh avenue. kers, Jos. Wanhope, Wm. Karlin and Mayes.

Spenkers, Jos. Wanhope, Wm. Karlin and L. D. Mayes.

34th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Speakers, I. Phillips, Arthur Neros and Ed. J. Lewis.

11th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. Speakers, Cour-tenay Lemon and J. C. Frost.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12: 15th A. D.—Bushwick and Seigle avenues speakers, J. Globus and C. H. Pavis. TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

11th A. D.—Dean street and Classen avenue. Speakers, A. Droste and C. W. Sach FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

15th A. D., Br. 2-Debevols street and Bushwick avenue.

## CITY CAMPAIGN FUND.

The opportunity to secure results rom Socialist agitation is greater dur ing the present national campaign than ever before. The open and complete surrender 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 and building trades lockout, all com bine to furnish facts in support of the position of the Social Democratic

To bring these facts to the at tention of the workers and to arouse them to action, is the work of the So cial 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 expenses of the speakers. We are fighting the battle of the working class, and hence, 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 to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

The following additional contributi the campaign fund have been received by Financial Secretary U. Solomon: John Mnly, List No. 502...... Fritz Kersten, List No. 538...... Ludwig Reinecke, List No. 555..... A. Raeble, List No. 604 ..... Wm. Lehnhoff, List No. 747.....

M. A. Boldt, Lost No. 1015..... H. Hedreck, List No. 1115 ..... Wm. Rierbrauer, List No. 1747..... W. H. Gay, List No. 1800...... Edward Renner, List No. 1955..... L. Kallenboon, List No. 1900......

# PREMIUM OFFER.

Every reader can get these pre-miums. Just try it. You certainly have some friends or neighbors who are not readers of The Worker. TRY TO GET THEM TO SUBSCRIBE. For every two NEW yearly subscrip-tions at 50 cents each or four new six-month subscriptions at 25 cents each, accompanied by cash, we will send free of charge, any of the following

22. A photographic album of Greate New York. Over one hundred beau tiful views of the great metropolis, Pocket knife, Best steel; two or

three blades.
5. Pictures: Social Democratic members of the German Parliament. 2 Genuine briar wood nine

21. Pair best steel scissors, nickel and gold plated. 4. Lady or gentleman's pocketbook. Beautiful picture, "The Nest."
 Beautiful picture, "The Forest."

THE WORKER. 184 William Str., New York.

Workers' Local No. 1, Cigar Makers

Union No. 90 and District No. 4, Union No. 90, Inside Architectural Brass and Structural Iron Workers' No. 42, New York Wood Carvers' and Model elers' Association, Workmen's Sick nd Death Benefit Fund, Br. 91 and 152, German Engineers of New York L. U. No. 334, A. L. U., 1st, 3d and 5th A. D., 7th, 9th and 25th A. D., 14th A. D., 21st A. D., 22d A. D., 23d A. D., 28th A. D., 31st A. D., 32d and 33d A. D., 34th A. D., 35th A D., Br. 1, Socialist Literary Society. Upon motion the 57 delegates were seated. The secretary then explained the object in calling together this conference, stat-ing that the General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., decided to arrange a demonstration sometime in October, and that the conference shall decide the nature of the demonstra-tion. After considerable discussion a motion was carried that the confefence shall decide at the next meeting the nature of the demonstration, so that the various organizations can dis cuss this matter and instruct the delegates. Motion carried that it is the sense of the conference to arrange a parade, and that the delegates recom mend same to their respective organi-zations. Motion carried that all delegates recommend to their organizations to make a donation to the Demonstration Fund to be handed to

the conference at its next meeting. A committee composed of Comrades Edw. Meyer, J. Lugurney and Henry A. Boyd were elected to visit the United Hebrew Trades and get their co-operation in this demonstration. secretary was instructed to write to all organizations not represented, requesting them to elect delegates to be present at our next meeting and at the same time asking for a donation to the fund. Upon motion it was decided to hold the next meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 14, at the Labor Ly-ceum, 64 E. Fourth street. All organi-zations and assembly districts of the S. D. P. that -ave not elected delegates should see to it at once that their organization is represented at the next conference meeting. Every organization should vote a good donation to the fund as a demonstration of this kind will in all probability be expensive.

# PARTY DIRECTORY.

Following is a directory of the local or-ganizations of the Social Democratic Party. Readers of The Worker who are not mem-bers of the party are urged to join. The City Organizer, and the Assenably District secretaries, whose afterases are given be-low, will be glad to answer inquiries and supply information: Headquarters—Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Organizer—U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.

Organizer-U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.
Organizer-U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.
Organizer-U. Solomon, 64 E. Fourth street.
And fourth Saturday in the mouth at 8 p. m. at the Workingmen's Educational Caubhonse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.
The City Executive Committee meets crery Mondey at 8 p. m. at the Workingmen's Educational Clubbonse, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.
The meetings and secretaries of the Assembly District Branches are as follows: 1st, 3d and 5th A. D.-Meets the hast Wednesday in the month at the residence of F. Wilton James, 17 Ablandon Square. Secretary, F. Wilton James, 22 and Sth A. D.-Meets every Thrusday at 223 E. Broadway, clubrooms. Secretary, W. Babitz, 77 Mouroe street.
6th and 10th A. D.-Meets every First and third Thursday at 64 E. Fourth street.
8th, 215 and 234 A. D.-Meets every first street.
8th, 215 and 234 A. D.-Meets every first 7th, 215 and 234 A. D.-Meets every first 7th, 215 and 235 and 235

street.
7th, 9th and 25th A. D.-Meets every first and third Friday at 255 W. Twenty-seventh street. Secretary, Chas. Lubowsky, 135 street. Secretary, Chas. Lubowsky, 135 Eighth avenue. 11th A. D.-Meets every first and third Tuesday at 436 W. Thirty-eighth street: Secretary, E. Uh, 435 W. Thirty-eighth Secretary, F. L. D. Meets every Tuesday at 23: Et. Broadway clubroms. Secretary, Chas. Et. Broadway clubroms. Startery, Chas. Et. B. Meets every first and third Saturday at 242 W. Forty-second, street, Secretary, Chas. Schlaefner, 339 W. Thirty-dothth street.

Saturday at 342 W. Forty-second street.
Secretary, Chas Schlaefner, 330 W. Thirtyeighth street.

16 th 16 — Meets every first and third

18 th 16 — Meets every first and third

18 th and 17 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 413 W. Fiffish

18 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 413 W. Fiffish

18 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 415 W. Fiffish

18 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 415 W. Fiffish

18 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 415 W. Fiffish

18 th 2. D.—Meets every second
and fourth Friday at 64 E. Fourth street.

18 th 30 E. Twenty sixth

18 th 30 E. Twenty sixth

18 th 30 E. Twenty sixth

19 E. Broadway.

21 E. D.—Meets every first and third

19 E. Broadway.

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21 E. D.—Meets every first and third

19 E. Broadway.

21 E. D.—Meets every first and third

19 E. Broadway.

21 E. D.—Meets every first and third

22 E. Porty-second street, clubrooms. Secretary,

Genstave Leist, 776 Second avenue.

22 A. D.—Meets every first and third

23 A. D.—Second and fourth Priday at

18 Rarg's Hall, 1614 Amsierskam avenue.

28 certary, 18 H. Masterskam avenue.

29 E. Forty-second street, clubrooms. Secretary,

21 G. D.—Second and fourth Priday at

18 Rarg's Hall, 1614 Amsierskam avenue.

29 E. Forty-second street, clubrooms. Secretary,

21 G. D.—Second and fourth Priday at

18 Rarg's Hall, 1614 Amsierskam avenue.

21 E. Forty-second street, clubrooms. Secretary,

22 G. D.—Second and fourth Priday at

23 Rarg's Hall, 1614 Amsierskam avenue.

24 Recommended the every first and third

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27 Recommended the workers of another.

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retary, John Shaniger, 1848 Amsterdam avenue.

24th A. D.—Meets every first and third Monday at 1052 First avenue. Secretary, William Meyer, 366 E. Fifty-third street.

20th A. D. Boshemian Branch.

20th A. D. Boshemian Branch.

20th A. D. Branch.

20th A. D. Branch.

20th A. D. Branch.

20th A. D. Br. 1-Meets every first and third Thursday at Preininger's 1841, 152.

Second avenue. Secretary, Gostav Baipr, 237 E. Seventy-forth street.

28th A. D.-Meets every first and third Thursday at 1457 Avenue A. Secretary, Nathan Friedman, 225 E. Seventy-eighth street. A. D.-Mevts every second and Wednesday at 286 E. Elghty-sixth Organizer, Ernst Ramm, 1521 Taird NYHOU.

31st A. D.-Meets every second and courth Wednesday at 231 W. One Hundred and Twenty-third street. Secretary, J. Th. Lloyd, 51 E. One Hundred and Twenty-

ninth street. 22d and 32d A. D.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 134 E. One Han-dred and Tenth Street. Secretary, Joseph Cohn, 220 E. One Bundred and Second Sith A. D. Meets every second and fourth Friday at McMahou's hell, 2865. Third arous. Secretary, August Hansen, SO E. One Hundred and Forty-fourth street.

"THE LABOR WAR IN COLORADO"

By Ben Hanford will be the most valuable campaign document of the year. If 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.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY. 184 William Street, New York City.

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 IO A. M. TICKETS, 10 CENTS EACH. AMUSEMENTS OF ALL KINDS. NEW AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS. Proceeds in Aid of the Sinking Fund of the Labor Lyceum. Grand Metzel-Suppe Ready at It A. M.

> MASS MEETING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

> FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904. BEN. HANFORD

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

National Platform of the Socialist Party

EVERYBODY WELCOME!

sembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver for which the nation we seem as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political movement standing for 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 society lican and promote the parties are equally faise. They alike struggle for power to maintain and Democratic parties are equally faise. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete over-throw of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the whole of the complete over-throw of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the whole of the complete over-throw of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further ensiavement and forestill and the lique of freedom. They have been set upon of the control the appointments and decisions of the purportied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the pudges of our ficulty a private ownership of all the functions and forest of government. They are using these to betray and conquer forcign and waker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. The profit of the common good.

Stricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself of the common good.

Our political institutions good as the present of such the press, and the arts and litera

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of be-ing, thought and action depend. It comes to reacus the people from the fast increameans of tife upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to reacuse the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the fiberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we present the successful assault of the principles of increasing the successful assault of the principles of the principles of the principles of the successful assault of the successful assault of the successful assault of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in critically tends to drag so the exit in the certification of the most exploited and oppressed workers. In critically tends to drag so the exit in the successful as to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national fresults. Though, in both organization and results. Though in both organization and boundaries and of the so-called panelind in the section of the world from uniting, and to those them against each other in the same seed of the world of the yell military in the sure of the world of the yell military in the control of the yell military in the sure of the world or the remaining sources of the world or the r

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

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of whit is, sooner or inter, inertiable. Capition, it is a sooner or inter, inertiable. Capition, it is desired structured in the sooner of the control of the world, or even to preceive itself. The capition or administer the work of the world, or even to preceive itself. The capition of industry are appailed at their own in ability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called first is but a sign and form of the development of the control of the worlds work. The playment, the universal capitalist of the playment, the universal capitalist of the ministructions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inheling forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilisation, the Socialist movement romes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is some and from those, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the works and illustrained in the Socialist movement. The socialist Party comes with the only proposed tion of movement with the only proposed.

all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party cemes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its clitzens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever state that the time of man has ever social to the conscious organization of society. Socialism means that all those things upon which the speople in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creations of employment shall belong to their creations of the common series of the direct upon the common series of the co

fourth Thursday at 2300 Third avenue, cindibouse. Secretary, C. E. Jones, 761 E. One Hursdred and Lighty third atreet.
Annexed Brauch 1-Meets every first god hird Saturday at Hedde's Hall, White Pleins attenue and Tenth street, Williams bridge. Secretary, 10s. Haas, Thirteetth street, Williamstridae.
Annexed Br., Hawkers every second and the second street, Williamstridae.
Annexed Br., Hawkers birth avenue and Lauber street, Van Nest. Secretary, Chus. F. Hohmann, same address.

-Outdoor agitation meetings fur-

ily with a fad for collecting fleas, has paid \$5,000 for two Siberlan specitiens. Quite appropriate that a parasite should be interested in parasites. -8a great is the prospectly of New York that even the output of the char-

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* PARTY NEWS. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Besides individual demonstration. members buying reserved seats to help us raise the money, the Brewers and Malters' Union donated \$5, and there are others willing." The same reports are coming into the national office from all parts of the country. It is up to the comrades to keep things moving until election day. Another new leadet is now ready at CAMPAIGN FUND. The following centributions have the national headquarters, entitled "Do You Know What Socialism Is?" It is is a short, plain and concise statement of the Socialist position and addressed

to working class voters. It will b sent anywhere at 500 for 75c., 1,000 for \$1.25, prepaid. Address, William Mailly, National Secretary, 260 Dear born street, Chicago, Ill. The catalogue of campaign supplies by the national headquarters is being sent to comrades throughout the coun-

Reporting upon Hanford's meeting

in Kansas City on Aug. 24, Comrade Palmer writes: "Hanford's meeting

was in every particular a success

mfortably crowded.

try, and orders should be placed at once, so as not to crowd matters at the last moment. NATIONAL CAMPAGEN SPEAK-

ERS: Dates for national campaign speakers traveling under the direction of the national headquarters for the week ending Sept. 17, are arranged as fol-lows: Eugene V. Debs: Sept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.: Sept. 12, Mempnis, Tenn.; Sept. 13, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sept. 14, Atlanta, Ga.; Sept. 15, Birminghaus, Ala.; Sept. 16, Little Rock, Ark.; Sept.

Ben Hanford: Sept. 12, Adams, Mass.; Sept. 13, Springfield, Mass.; Sept. 14, Meriden, Conn.; Sept. 15, Rockville, Conn.: Sept. 16, New Brit. nin, Conn.; Sept. 17, Bridgeport, Franklin H. Wentworth fills the following concluding dates in New York

17, Pine Bluff, Ark.

under the direction of the State Secre-tary: Sept. 11, Buffalo; Sept. 12, Rochester; Sept. 13, Utica; Sept. 14, Johnstown; Sept. 15, Gloversvlie. Comrade Wentworth will then travel under the direction of the national office, speaking the remainder of the week as follows: Sept. 16, Bradford, Pa.; Sept. 17, Franklin, Pa.

James F. Carey will speak in Massachusetts under the direction of the state secretary until Oct. 1, when he will be under the direction of the na-tional office. Dates in Massachusetts for the week ending Sept. 17 are as follows: Sept. 11, Springfield; Sept. 12, Ware; Sept. 13, Worcesser; Sept. 14, Clinton; Sept. 15, Fall River; Sept. 16, Brockton; Sept. 17, Rockland.

John Spargo's tour will not extend as far west as California as previously announced, as he will retard from Butte, Mont., speaking en route to New York, where he will speak the last two weeks of the campaigu. Dates are as follows: Sept. 11. Omaha, Neb.; Sept. 13, Denver Colo.; Sept. 15, Aspen. Colo.; Sept. 16, Grand Junction.

Colo.; Sept. 18, Salt Lake City, Utah.
John W. Brown will fill a number of dates in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and possibly Ohio during September. Dates thus far arranged are as follows: Sept. 11, Pichment, Va. Sept. 12, Lyachburg, Va.; Sept. 13, Pulaski City, Va.; Sept. 16 and 17, Wash-

John M. Work of Iowa began his tour in Missouri on Sept. 7 and his work will take him through Kansas and Nebraska until October, when he speaks in Iowa until the election Dates arranged are as follows: Sept. 12. Jefferson City, Mo.; Sept. 14, Greenfield, Mo., Aurora, Mo., Sept. 16.

Arkansas City, Kas.; Sept. 17, Au-M. W. Wilkins' route has been completed up to October, when he will enter Connecticut and Massachusetts in the order named. His last dates in Pennsylvania and Delaware are as follows: Sept. 11, Pottsville, Pa.; Sept. 12. Reading, Pa.; Sept. 13. Stonersville. Pa.; Sept. 14. Allentown, Pa.; Sept. 13. Sellersville, Pa.; Sept. 16 and 17, WH

mington, Del.

Dates have been arranged for Chas. G. Towner in Indiana up to Oct. 21, where he closes his work at Butler. Dates for the coming week are as follows: Sept. 11. Vincennes: Sept. 12. 13, 14, and 15, Evansville; Sept. 16 and

Tennessee en Sept. 13, and will fill dates in Alabama while en route to Louisinna to fill engagements contract-ed for Comrade McKee, who is wanted in October in Colifornia, Comrade Ray will proceed north through Louisiana to Arkansas and Tennessee, closing the campaign in the latter state. Dates arranged are as follows: Sept. 13, Nashville, Tenn.: Sept. 14. Centerville.

Harry M. McKee will neturn to Callfornia by way of southern Texas and Arizona, filling a few dates en route during the latter part of September. Dates in the South for the coming week are as follows: Sept. 11, Birmingham, Ala.; Sept. 12 and 13, Randolph, Ala.; Sept. 14, Montgomery, Waynesboro, Miss. Gaylord Wilshire announces that he

is open to fill-engagements in the New England states during the campaign. After filling a week's engagement in northern Nebruska George E. Bigelow entered South Dakota under the direc-tion of the state secretary on Sept. 1, Dan A. White of Massachusetts, who sota has been engaged by the national all participants. The festival will net a fair sum for the campaign fund of Local Hudson County and the party

ranches. Trip of Henry R. Kearns, candidate as follows: Monday, Sept. 12, New-ton; Sept. 13, Washington; Sept. 14, Phillipsburg; Sept. 15, Bordentown; Sept. 16, Burlington; Sept. 17, Mt.

rangements.

Boston Socialist Women's Club

Suriday at 8 p. m. in Homestead Hall, 724 Washington street, by the Boston Socialist Club of the 7th, 9th and 12th Wards, On Sept. 11, Louis Marcus will with much fervor, so a lively debate is The second meeting of the Worcester

secretary. The Boston Socialist Central Com

The name of the Los Angeles "Socialist" has been changed to "Common The propaganda meetings which Lo-cal Washington, D. C., holds every Sunday night at the large Building

Church. The local will wish have a large delegation at the Debs meeting at Battimore, Wednesday, Sept. 7. Sol Fieldman of New Haven, Conn. addressed a large and enthusiastic au dience at Skowhegan, Me., Sept. 2 For over two hours he poured hot shot into the capitalist ranks and every sledge hammer blow was followed by outbursts of applause. It is thought

Comrades Bach and Henderson of Rochester are exceedingly active in agitation work. On the two preceding

IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 0.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

5th A. D. S. E. corner of Horatic street and Eighth yeanse, Speakers, L. D. Mayes and Thos. 1. early, corner of Tweatight street and Eight areans. Speakers, Courtenar Lease and L. Sackin Speakers, L. Phillips, Edw. Cassidr, and A. W. Josephaen.

Likk S. D. S. E. corner of Tweaty-fourth

Total to date ......\$464.80

DEMONSTRATION CONFERENCE. The first meeting of the Demonstra-

tion Conference was held Wednesday, Aug. 31, at the Labor Lycenia, 61 E Fourth street. Comrade J. Thes. Lloyd acted as clastruan for the even-ing and Edw. Meyer was elected secre-tary of the conference. Comrades Abromeit, Hy. A. Boyd and Classen were elected a committee on creden-tials. The committee reported favor-ably on the followicz: United Brother-hood of Carpenters' and Joiners' Nos. 1800 and 375, Young People's Social Democratic Club, Yorkylle, Brewery Lloyd acted as chatrman for the even-

ity organizations has increased 40 per

Ach A. D., Br. 1—Meets every first and hish the best opportunities for increasing the account of this paper. Get some Secretary, Carl Grack, 1888 Union of this paper. Get with year for the canade-pation of 25th A. D., Br. 2—Meets every second and a bunch of sub, cards, try it and sec.