

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. 17 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year, \$3.00. Six months, \$1.75. Three months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10c.

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to 'The Worker,' Communications Department, 17 104 William Street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901. In the State of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the Arm and Torch, as shown above.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party in New York) is the only party in the United States which is based on the principle of the class struggle.

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

NEW YORK STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR—THOS. WATKINS, OF WATKINS. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—CHARLES R. BACH, OF CHESTER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown. FOR STATE TREASURER—EMIL NEPPEL of New York. FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—LEON A. MALKIEL of New York.

DO STRIKERS DESTROY PROPERTY? That the "sins of the fathers are visited on the children" finds no better application than in the constant howl that goes up during times of labor disturbances from the capitalist press to the effect that "destruction of property" is one of the chief objects of the strikers.

A century ago when the introduction of machinery was destroying the means of life for hundreds of thousands of handicraftsmen the charge of destroying property had certainly some justification. The exploits of the British workmen in the early part of last century in smashing the newly installed machines that took away their livelihood, have, of course, been heralded far and wide and by process of time have crystallized into a belief or rather a pretended belief in the property destroying propensities of the man who goes on strike.

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

quent repetition, upon organized labor. There are millions who to-day believe that the destruction of railroad property in the great strike of 1894 at Chicago was the work of the striking employees. Comparatively few are aware that the suit against the city brought afterwards by the railroad companies for compensation for damages, was thrown out because no proof was forthcoming that the strikers were the incendiaries, and that on the contrary strong evidence was brought to show that the destruction was purposely wrought by agents of the railroad companies, for the double purpose of getting rid of worn out rolling stock and standing a chance of reimbursement from the public funds, and of molding "public opinion" against the strikers.

In the same manner Peabody reiterates again and again his charges of destruction of property against the Western Federation of Miners. General Bell, Walter Wellman and other military and journalistic prostitutes repeat the allegations, and the press spreads them far and wide, until a gullible public, weary of hearing them constantly repeated, finally accepts them as facts.

It counts for nothing that in every case, such as those of the "Sun and Moon" and "Vindicator" mines, where legal inquiry was made, the arrested strikers were promptly discharged by the courts, as nothing could be proved against them, though had the slightest evidence of their guilt been forthcoming, nothing would have been more certain than their conviction and punishment, the courts being absolutely controlled by the capitalists.

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

The working class have long outgrown this infantile disease. Even the dullest trade unionist knows well that the destruction of property cannot help his cause in the slightest degree. This is so well recognized that on many occasions where strikes have occurred in small cities in which the local authorities stood with organized labor the application of an employer for special constables to protect his property from destruction has been answered by appointing strikers to that duty. And in no case have such men shown any tendency to neglect the work allotted them. On the other hand they regarded it as an admirable scheme to make the employer pay for the support of his idle employees. In every case also the employer was first to kick on this arrangement, proving clearly that he dreaded far less the destruction of his property than the expense and irritation entailed by supporting strikers as special constables.

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

COOPERATION CONTROL IN POLITICS.

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

It was decided a week ago that the company should throw its strength to the Republican ticket in Indiana. The decision was to every state where support is needed and the Pennsylvania has control was reached only a short time ago.

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

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

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

Now he has decided that a Republican President is equally useful. In both cases the "best interests of the corporation" was the criterion that determined the action. During the present year this corporation has successfully carried through several other measures dictated by its best interests.

"REVISIONISM" REPUDIATED.

Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress. Rebuttal to the Ministerialists at Amsterdam—Text of the Various Resolutions Debated—The Arguments of Bebel and Jaures—Uncompromising Revolutionary Tactics Upheld.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—Undoubtedly the most important act of the International Congress was the adoption, last evening, of the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Rules of the Party. The result is a clear declaration by this parliament of the world's proletariat against the revisionist tendencies in theory and practice represented in varying degrees by Bernstein in Germany, Jaures in France, and Turati in Italy.

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

The entry of an individual Socialist into bourgeois ministry cannot be considered as the normal commencement of the conquest of political power, but only as an enforced expedient, transient and exceptional.

The Congress of the German Social Democracy held in Dresden last September, by an overwhelmingly large vote, after full and free discussion, adopted very strong resolutions in opposition to revisionism. A few weeks later the Socialist Party of France (the so-called Guesdist or "orthodox" party) held their national congress at Reims and, considering that the question was an international one, and not merely a German or merely a French question, adopted the Dresden Resolution, with but little change, as their own and proposed it, through the International Bureau, to the Amsterdam Congress. This declaration, which

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

REVISIONISM REPUDIATED.

Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress. Rebuttal to the Ministerialists at Amsterdam—Text of the Various Resolutions Debated—The Arguments of Bebel and Jaures—Uncompromising Revolutionary Tactics Upheld.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—Undoubtedly the most important act of the International Congress was the adoption, last evening, of the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Rules of the Party. The result is a clear declaration by this parliament of the world's proletariat against the revisionist tendencies in theory and practice represented in varying degrees by Bernstein in Germany, Jaures in France, and Turati in Italy.

The entry of an individual Socialist into bourgeois ministry cannot be considered as the normal commencement of the conquest of political power, but only as an enforced expedient, transient and exceptional.

The Congress of the German Social Democracy held in Dresden last September, by an overwhelmingly large vote, after full and free discussion, adopted very strong resolutions in opposition to revisionism. A few weeks later the Socialist Party of France (the so-called Guesdist or "orthodox" party) held their national congress at Reims and, considering that the question was an international one, and not merely a German or merely a French question, adopted the Dresden Resolution, with but little change, as their own and proposed it, through the International Bureau, to the Amsterdam Congress. This declaration, which

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

As it was alleged that the participation of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau coalition ministry "saved the republic" from the attacks of royalist, militarist and clerical reactionaries.

REVISIONISM REPUDIATED.

Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress. Rebuttal to the Ministerialists at Amsterdam—Text of the Various Resolutions Debated—The Arguments of Bebel and Jaures—Uncompromising Revolutionary Tactics Upheld.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—Undoubtedly the most important act of the International Congress was the adoption, last evening, of the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Rules of the Party. The result is a clear declaration by this parliament of the world's proletariat against the revisionist tendencies in theory and practice represented in varying degrees by Bernstein in Germany, Jaures in France, and Turati in Italy.

The entry of an individual Socialist into bourgeois ministry cannot be considered as the normal commencement of the conquest of political power, but only as an enforced expedient, transient and exceptional.

The Congress of the German Social Democracy held in Dresden last September, by an overwhelmingly large vote, after full and free discussion, adopted very strong resolutions in opposition to revisionism. A few weeks later the Socialist Party of France (the so-called Guesdist or "orthodox" party) held their national congress at Reims and, considering that the question was an international one, and not merely a German or merely a French question, adopted the Dresden Resolution, with but little change, as their own and proposed it, through the International Bureau, to the Amsterdam Congress. This declaration, which

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

As it was alleged that the participation of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau coalition ministry "saved the republic" from the attacks of royalist, militarist and clerical reactionaries.

REVISIONISM REPUDIATED.

Proceedings of the International Socialist Congress. Rebuttal to the Ministerialists at Amsterdam—Text of the Various Resolutions Debated—The Arguments of Bebel and Jaures—Uncompromising Revolutionary Tactics Upheld.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20.—Undoubtedly the most important act of the International Congress was the adoption, last evening, of the report of the Commission on the Revision of the Rules of the Party. The result is a clear declaration by this parliament of the world's proletariat against the revisionist tendencies in theory and practice represented in varying degrees by Bernstein in Germany, Jaures in France, and Turati in Italy.

The entry of an individual Socialist into bourgeois ministry cannot be considered as the normal commencement of the conquest of political power, but only as an enforced expedient, transient and exceptional.

The Congress of the German Social Democracy held in Dresden last September, by an overwhelmingly large vote, after full and free discussion, adopted very strong resolutions in opposition to revisionism. A few weeks later the Socialist Party of France (the so-called Guesdist or "orthodox" party) held their national congress at Reims and, considering that the question was an international one, and not merely a German or merely a French question, adopted the Dresden Resolution, with but little change, as their own and proposed it, through the International Bureau, to the Amsterdam Congress. This declaration, which

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

As it was alleged that the participation of Millerand in the Waldeck-Rousseau coalition ministry "saved the republic" from the attacks of royalist, militarist and clerical reactionaries.

CONGRESS OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS.

The annual convention of the Parti Socialiste de France opened its sessions on Aug. 9 at Lille. It was preceded by a celebration the evening before at the Union Co-operative. The talk ran mainly into two great channels: First, the attitude of the Socialists toward the Russo-Japanese war; second, the necessity of keeping the Socialist Party clear from bourgeois politics.

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

Comrade Rubanovitch of Russia in a superb speech made a call to the proletariat of all countries to sympathize with the Russian party of revolution which is attacking organized tyranny, even though it be forced to respond to force by force. Comrade Rubanovitch also called attention to the fact that the conflict in Manchuria was but half of the war waged by the Russian government, that as deadly and perhaps a more murderous war was being waged within the confines of Russian territory.

The discussion was followed throughout with the most eager attention. Although earnest in the extreme, it was always conducted with admirable self-restraint and parliamentary courtesy. There was a battle of giants, but not for factional advantage or personal glory. The tone of the debate may be inferred from the fact that, in the Commission on Thursday, when Jules Guesde, in a moment of intense excitement, referred to Jaures as "my former comrade," it brought forth murmurs of protest from all sides and he took a recess soon after to speak of his opponent as "my comrade."

An Addition to the Dresden Resolution. Before the two propositions were put to vote in the Congress Friday evening, the following resolution was moved by Bebel, Kautsky, Ferri, Adler, Trotsky, and Vandervelde, to be added to, whichever of the main propositions might be carried:

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

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 of the 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.

FOR THE WORKER.

