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The Worker.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 23, 1904.

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AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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BRILLIANT SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN.

Thousands of Workingmen Applaud Debs at Each Meeting.

From Every Quarter of the Land Comes Word that Socialist Party's Speakers Are Listened to with Greater Attention Than Ever Before—Some Incidents of Debs' Tour.

From all parts of the country come reports of Socialist meetings of an unparalleled size and enthusiasm. Men who never before would have given a woman's thought to the subject of Socialism, but who were listening with respectful attention or even with earnest applause to our speakers.

Especially brilliant was the success of Eugene V. Debs' campaign tour. Night after night he speaks to crowded houses, and so great is the interest shown that the old-party papers are often compelled to abandon their old practice of ignoring or misrepresenting the Socialist movement and to give full and comparatively fair reports of Debs' meetings.

The comrades, wherever he goes, are inspired to new activity, both by his own splendid eloquence and by the assurance which the meetings give them of the rapid progress of our cause.

Big Success at Portland.

Thus Comrade Folen of Portland, Ore., writes: "The meeting was a big success. We had an audience of about 4,500, and there would have been more had it not been for the fact that each and every head passing through the big door was taxed at the rate of 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls and little children, had all come to hear the man who represents the Socialist Party of the nation."

"Tremendous Ovation." The Tacoma, Wash., "Ledger" says: "The reception accorded Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States, at the Lyceum Theater last night was in the nature of a tremendous ovation. From gallery to parquette the theater was packed, the aisles were crowded, the foyer sheltered a small audience, and outside the theater congregated men who were unable to crowd into the house. His address was received with vociferous applause. It fairly teemed with brilliant epigrams."

At Seattle, the "Post-Intelligencer" found itself forced to devote three columns to a report of our candidate's meeting, from which we quote: "Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, candidate for President of the United States on the Socialist ticket, received an enthusiastic welcome when he entered the new armory at 8 o'clock last night to deliver his campaign address to the Socialists of Seattle. The big hall was packed to the doors by people anxious to hear the labor leader speak. For five minutes he stood on the rostrum bowing to the cheerings crowds and unable to make himself heard through the din."

A Striking Contrast.

Our party paper, "Next," puts it this way: "Three thousand people, twenty-eight hundred of them men, a thousand of them standing up for two hours in an ill-ventilated hall, far from the center of the city, no music, no hurrah-boys, and all paid admission—that is the Socialist record, as against eight hundred for the Republican spellbinders in the Grand Opera House, with music and advertisements in the daily papers, and nothing to pay, and 'prosperity' to boot! The biggest rally of the campaign by far! Cheers and thunderous applause greeted him and punctuated his speech throughout."

Fairbanks "Not in It."

An equal success, proportionately to the size of the city, was the meeting at Spokane. The "Spokesman-Review" reports: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the Presidency, spoke last night at the Auditorium to 1,500 people, who paid from 10 to 50 cents each for admission. The big theater was almost packed from pit to gallery. In spite of the counter-attraction presented by the Republicans at the Spokane theater, where Senator Fairbanks, Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency, was speaking without money and without price. Following his speech, an informal reception was held on the stage, where many of the admirers of Mr. Debs gathered to express their approval of his address and their pleasure at meeting him."

Ten Thousand at Butte.

At Wallace, Ida., and Missoula and Livingston, Mont., very large meetings were held. Comrade Graham of the "Butte" writes: "By the time Comrade Debs reached the 'all last evening standing-room was at a premium. The stage as well as the wings were crowded and hundreds were turned away. Comrade Debs held the audience for two hours and made what is considered by all to be the greatest political speech ever delivered in Livingston. To-day, Socialism is the only topic heard on the streets."

REGISTER AND ENROLL.

There are still two more registration days in New York—Friday and Saturday, Oct. 21 and 22. No one who fails to register can vote on Nov. 8. Last year's registration does not hold good for this year. When registering, the Socialist voter should also enroll by putting a cross in the circle under the Arm and Torch on the slip that will be handed to him. Enrollment assures the voter's right to participate in the party's primaries next year.

HE SPEAKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Dr. Maxwell Tells Important Truths.

New York School Superintendent Says City Should Provide Meals for School Children—Well Fed Politicians Sneer—A Socialist Demand.

We quote the following from an address delivered by Dr. Wm. H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of New York City, before the Educational Conference of St. Louis:

"The tenement house destroys the home, and without the well-ordered home and its influences the school can accomplish comparatively little. Nothing short of a revolution in the existing tenement house system will restore the life of the poor in the City of New York to something like moral conditions."

Union Switchmen Turn Out.

Comrade Leonard of Minneapolis writes of Debs' meeting there on Oct. 11: "It was a veritable ovation from the moment he entered the great Exposition Building till he left the hall at 10:30, the thousands of people keeping their seats and cheering him as he was leaving to address the overflow. We had six hundred extra seats put in during the day and standing-room was all taken by 8 o'clock. Certainly over 7,000 people were in the hall, and more than 2,000 were turned away. In spite of the chilliness of the evening, several hundred stayed outside and insisted on Comrade Debs' appearing on the steps, which he did, speaking about 15 minutes, amid great cheers. The Switchmen's Union turned out in a body to escort Debs from his hotel to the hall."

"Tribune" Had to Apologize.

"The morning edition of the 'Tribune' gave only a sneering little paragraph about the meeting among its political notes, but so widespread was the dissatisfaction with the paper's attitude that at 11 a. m. a reporter was sent to the hotel to apologize to Debs and promise a better report in the evening edition."

For Free Maintenance.

"But there is still another aspect of physical education. Education, whether physical or mental, is seriously retarded if not practically impossible, when the body is improperly or imperfectly nourished. What a farce it is to talk of schools providing equal opportunities for all when there are hundreds of thousands of children in our city schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry."

Politicians Joke Over It.

Dr. Maxwell did not, of course, try to get this free-meal proposition embodied in the school budget presented to the Board of Estimate a few days ago. It is a serious enough matter, under the prevailing capitalist rule, to try to get even enough school buildings and enough badly paid teachers. But when that budget was presented, the Democratic and Republican politicians on the Board—whose children never go to school hungry, of course, because the fathers are not workmen—grew very hilarious over Dr. Maxwell's utopian dream.

In Peabody's Camp.

On Oct. 7 Debs spoke in the Denver Coliseum, to an audience of 4,000 people. The terrible history of the war of Capital against Labor in that state and the high-handed conduct of Gov. Peabody have brought the subject of Socialism to the front, in spite of every attempt to put it aside or confuse the issue. The greeting which Debs received from the people who crowded the great hall showed clearly that there are many who have learned the lesson, who see the necessity, not of defeating Peabody merely, but of putting an end to the system of class rule and exploitation that has made Peabody possible.

From Socialist City Platforms.

It might be wondered whether these editors know, or whether even maintenance of school children—not as charity, but as a part of the regular school system—is a proposition that originated with the Socialists and is urged by them in all municipal campaigns. It was the Socialist members of the municipal council of Paris that secured the adoption of the plan there, and thus made health and education possible for thousands of children who would otherwise have had none. It was the Socialist Democratic Federation in Great Britain that began the campaign for free maintenance there, and is still pushing it vigorously and forcing the authorities to consider it. The Socialists of the United States also include this among the immediate demands in their municipal programs, and it is safe to say that the rapid growth of Socialism in Milwaukee and the election of several Socialist Democrats to the City Council last spring is the direct occasion of the sudden outburst of local philanthropy in this direction.

Another Socialist Plank.

Dr. Maxwell's other proposition, that the municipality should fight the degradation and disease-breeding tenement system by building sanitary dwellings at public expense and letting them at cost to workmen, is also a plank taken from the Socialist municipal program, and Dr. Maxwell will certainly not find any support for it in the class that owns the tenements and grows rich from them and that controls both the old parties, in this city, as elsewhere.

We have every reason to credit Dr. Maxwell with sincerity.

But it is evident that he is in the wrong company. Let him come to the Socialist movement, and he will find a growing force to support his excellent ideas.

MACHINISTS' MEETINGS.

Two important mass meetings will be held next week under the auspices of the Political Education Committee of the International Association of Machinists, District 15. The first will be on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, in Macomber Hall, Fifty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues; the other on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m., in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. John C. Chase and others will speak. All comers are welcome at both meetings.

SOCIALISTS OF NEW YORK, LOOK FOR THE EMBLEM OF THE ARM AND TORCH.

An Attempt Is Being Made by David B. Hill, Seconded by DeLeonite "Union-Smashers," to Keep the Name of the Social Democratic Party Off the Ballot—Foiled in First Attack, the Tricksters May Yet Succeed—If, on Election Day, You Find Some Other Name Instead of "Social Democratic" in the Third Column, Look for the Names of Our Candidates, DEBS and HANFORD, and Our Emblem, the ARM AND TORCH, and Make a Cross Within the Circle Thereunder.—Comrades, Spread the News.

ROCHESTER STRIKES.

Capitalists Making Socialists There.

Defeat of Strikes by Capitalist Control of Law and Courts Helps to Open the Eyes of the Workers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Strikes, in this city, seem to have been the order of the day. During the past year the machinists, bakers, carpenters, clothing cutters, and tool makers have struck for better conditions and in some cases more pay; the lithographers were locked out.

In the carpenters' union strike, four of the most prominent members, McFarlan, Challice, Guerin, and O'Brien, were indicted for "conspiring to raise wages," and the chairman of the grand jury, Rev. Stedding, formerly pastor of the Central Presbyterian church here, with the other jurymen, found them guilty; the indictment is still hanging over the heads of the above mentioned men, but through the trial of these men, the employers have accomplished their purpose; namely, they have crippled the finances of the organization and depleted their treasury. While the hall in the Police Court is usually \$10 or \$15; but in the case of these strikers was demanded at \$100 each and in order to intimidate the strikers' hall was refused when offered by the strikers dragged out of their beds at 2 a. m. This is a sample of capitalist outrage on workers.

It is a matter to be noted that in all the above cases, the firm of Wile & Orvitt were the counselors and attorneys. When pressed upon one occasion for an explanation they said that they represented the Clothing Exchange and other branches of the Manufacturers' Association.

Our Strong Point.

The above cases ought certainly to open the eyes of the voters to their interests as represented in the Social Democratic Party, which stands uncompromisingly for the interests of the workers. The experience of all during the past year has been that the fight must be carried to the political field where we are strongest in numbers.

Clothing Cutters' Fight.

The attitude of the daily press and the courts in the clothing cutters' strike, which began Oct. 12, 1903, was biased without exception and in being indicted by the courts were offered by the employers the same terms which they were refused or twisted in such a manner that the writers did not even recognize their own articles. Men were arrested, particularly the president of the union, Mr. Chambers, and others upon the least provocation. Some of them were fined and instead of getting an ordinary police court fine of \$10 or \$15, they were fined \$250 each in two instances and in a third instance a cutter was fined \$250 and given three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. In order to break this strike, the capitalists suddenly became very philanthropic; they became interested in the strikers' family and in case of sickness, offered to send trained nurses, doctors, etc.; in fact they did everything possible to influence the women to get their husbands back to work, playing upon the very heart-strings of the strikers' wives. This strike is still on. The result thus far has been that much of the trade from this city has vanished and is being picked up by Syracuse, New York, Chicago, and other cities. This strike has caused many former Republicans and Democrats among the cutters to see the injustice of capitalist law and hence there are to-day more Socialists among the cutters than formerly.

Machinists' Experience.

The Machinists' Union, No. 63, has also had a taste of capitalist law. In the Davis Machine Co.'s shop the employer's inhumanity the premium system, to which the machinists objected and struck about a year ago, and the strike is still in effect. Business agent Mount and all of the executive officers were arrested on account of violation of the injunctions granted by judges elected by some of the men arrested. The business agent has been fighting the case and thus far it has been extremely costly undertaking to match penalties with the employers. The injunction was issued enjoining the Machinists' Union from boycotting the Davis shop. Mr. Mount was found guilty and fined \$110. A Mr. Cooper, was also arrested for violating the injunction and fined \$70 for one offense, carrying a banner advertising a picnic of the strikers, construed as a violation of the injunction, and is now on trial for the second offense. The result has been that there are to-day more machinists in the Social Democratic Party.

Steel Trust Heads Meet to Plan Campaign Against the Unions.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—A meeting, seemingly of great importance to iron and steel interests, was held here today when the heads of the subsidiary departments of the United States Steel Corporation met. Among those present were: President Corey, head of the whole Trust; Vice-President John W. Bray of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company; A. C. Dinkey, Carnegie Steel Company; W. P. Palmer, American Steel and Tube Company; W. B. Schiller, National Tube Company; A. J. Major, American Bridge Company; E. J. Huntington, Illinois Steel Company; and Thomas Lynch, H. C. Frick Coke Company.

\$1,000,000 FUND TO FIGHT STRIKES.

Steel Trust Heads Meet to Plan Campaign Against the Unions. For two hours the steel heads discussed business, and from one of the conferences it was learned that the strikes at Youngstown, Ohio, and Girard, Ohio, were the principal topics discussed. Nothing definite was given out, but it is reported here that the United States Steel Corporation has voted \$1,000,000 toward defeating the Amalgamated Association.—New York "Times" special.

CLEVELAND'S CHOICE.

Cleveland, who sent Federal troops to Chicago, in violation of law, to break the American Railway Union strike, is supporting Parker Olney, Cleveland's Attorney-General, who sent Eugene V. Debs to jail for expressing his contempt for a contemptible court, is supporting Parker. That is a good reason why workingmen, who oppose government by injunction, should vote against these lawbreakers' candidates and for Debs.

Shoe Workers, Too.

The Holton shoe-hoop makers struck last year and put up a good fight. The conditions were something terrible and yet they could not get their employer to grant them better conditions and the strike is still on, many of the employees leaving the business altogether to find other employment. Some of the strikers were subpoenaed and dragged out of bed at 2 o'clock in the morning even when men were there to furnish bail in the amount of \$100 each. Result, many converts to the Socialist movement. This is the strike in which

WARNING! LOOK OUT FOR LIES!

From Our Presidential Candidate.

THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

Combine to Stop Socialist Meetings in Philadelphia.

Officers of the Law, Duly Notified of Street Meetings, Wantonly Arrest Speakers—Daily Papers Then Conceal Lurid Stories of Riot, Arson, and Anarchy, to Excuse Interference.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Tuesday and Wednesday's daily papers contained sensational accounts of "anarchist" meetings, incendiary speeches and rioting. According to these reports a meeting was held in a hall at Darion and Christian streets, in the Italian neighborhood, on Monday night, in which the church across the way was attacked and the mob incited to burn it down. "Indignant churchmen" entered the hall "with drawn revolvers and heavy clubs," and a battle ensued. The police arrived and broke up the meeting, making numerous arrests. So the papers put it.

Tuesday night the "anarchists" had become Socialists, the same scene was enacted, and "only the police" were able to stop the trouble. So the papers put it.

The truth of the matter is this: The meeting was held in the open air, not in a hall. It was the second meeting the Socialist Party held on the corner of Darion and Christian streets. The police were regularly notified on both occasions with notices enclosed in return envelopes. The church was not attacked by any speaker, nor was it mentioned. There was not the slightest disturbance at the Monday meeting except that occasioned by the police in clubbing defenseless Italians. There were no pistols or knives drawn. The two officers of the law who made the arrests Tuesday were not molested.

All placed at the large crowds that attend Socialist meetings, particularly in the downtown section of the city, the powers that be tried to scare the speakers into abandoning their rights of free speech and the crowd into abandoning its right of peaceable assembly. The police arrested speakers on Monday and Tuesday nights, but finding that the Socialists were not to be intimidated, they desisted and meetings were held Wednesday night without police interference.

The priest of the church in question denies that the Socialists threatened his church (Wednesday's "North American") and he denied that he sent for the police. The lie was evidently circulated for no other purpose than to prejudice church members against the Socialist Party. Who started the story? Who sent for the police?

The speaker was arrested on Monday on the charge of "inciting to riot," according to the press reports. According to the same reports, "the police were sent for." They could not have preferred the charges. Yet no one appeared to prefer charges of inciting to riot except the police!

There were two thousand people there and two officers made the arrest and escaped without a scratch. Yet there was "rioting." If there had been rioting, where would two officers have been as against two thousand people?

One of the speakers arrested Tuesday night was discharged next morning, the magistrate refusing his request that he be held for court. Why did the magistrate do this? And why was the speaker arrested?

Local Philadelphia has engaged counsel to prosecute the case. Meanwhile the good work goes on with added zeal. Though the papers which published these absolutely false reports refuse to make any correction, the people will learn the truth in spite of them.

The National Secretary of the Socialist Party is William Malley and his office is at 200 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Secretary of State Decides That Col. McEwan's Objection to Our Use of Name "Social Democratic" Is Not Well Founded—Democrats May Still Appeal to Supreme Court—S. L. P. Protest Heard, but Not Yet Decided.

In pursuance of the hearing given on Wednesday, Oct. 12, on the objection entered by Col. John S. McEwan, a henchman of David B. Hill, against the appearance of the name "Social Democratic" on the official ballot, the Secretary of State last Tuesday rendered a decision, holding that the protest was not well founded.

The fact that the ticket of our party—known as the Socialist Party in most other states—has in this state appeared upon the official ballot under the name "Social Democratic" in four successive annual elections without protest from the Democratic State Committee or anybody else, no doubt decided the Secretary's rendering of the law. It was also shown by our counsel that the name "Social Democratic" is well understood to designate, not a branch of the Democratic party, but a party representing the principles of Socialism.

The objectors have still time to appeal to the Supreme Court and may yet get a decision in their favor. It is of course among the possibilities that, in spite of the plain justice of the case as set forth in these columns last week, he will render a decision compelling our party to adopt some other name for this election in this state.

The S. L. P., with its customary malice and readiness to use capitalist methods in the name of Socialism, followed Mr. Hill's example and protested, alleging that the name "Social Democratic" is not an infringement on the Democratic name, was an infringement on that of the Socialist Labor Party. Benjamin Patterson appeared as counsel. Our representatives answered by setting forth the facts as to the relations of the two Socialist parties and especially the well-known fact that both of these parties, through all the four years past, have spared no pains to make clear to the voters the difference between them; pointing out also that the verbal difference between the names was sufficient to prevent confusion.

The DeLeonite protest was heard on Tuesday and decision reserved. We shall not know the final result until next Monday or Tuesday. Meanwhile, comrades and sympathizers should do everything in their power to make the fact known that such an attack is being made and instruct the voters that, even if we have to change our party name temporarily, they can identify our ticket by the emblem of the Arm and Torch and the names of our national candidates, Debs and Hanford, and our state candidates, Pendergast and Baeh.

Let us briefly present some of the leading facts in evidence that the Republican and Democratic parties are alike capitalist parties, that workingmen have no reason for supporting either, that workingmen have abundant reason for opposing both.

Under a Republican state administration in Colorado this year martial law has been declared in the districts affected by the strikes of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America. A personal friend and protégé of President Roosevelt, Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell, was made military autocrat in those districts. Strikers and strike sympathizers were arrested by hundreds—for no crime and under no accusation but that of being members or friends of the union. Prisoners were held without trial for weeks or months. Writs of habeas corpus issued by district judges were defied. "To hell with habeas corpus; we'll give them post-mortems instead," said General Bell. Some hundreds of workmen were forcibly deported from the state without form or process of law. The offices and co-operative stores of the unions were broken into and looted. The unions were not allowed to distribute provisions to members on strike nor even to the wives and children of deported men. Under the protection of this lawless military despotism, "Citizens' Alliance" mobs were allowed to force elected local officers to resign under threat of hanging and Pinkerton thugs were allowed to commit assault and murder at the mine-owners' command with impunity. (You may read the story in detail in Ben Hanford's little book, "The Labor War in Colorado," which you can get at any Socialist headquarters.)

But this career of capitalist crime was only a slight advance upon what had been done five years earlier in Idaho under the administration of Democratic Governor Steunenberg. This Democrat said, as reported at the time in all the New York papers: "Yes, WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A STATE BLACKLIST against the Miners' Union, and will enforce it by martial law as long as we have a soldier left." (The details of that history were told in Job Harriman's pamphlet, "The Class War in Idaho.")

Moreover, at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis last July, when a strong resolution in condemnation of these iniquities committed by the Republican governor of Colorado was presented, it was defeated. The reorganized Democracy DID NOT WISH TO GO ON RECORD AGAINST CAPITALIST ANARCHY.

Everyone remembers President Roosevelt's declaration in favor of the "open shop"—that is to say, the non-union shop—which won him the praise of Mr. Parry's National Association of Manufacturers, the great blacklist and spy agency of the capitalist class.

But does everyone remember how at the Democratic national convention Richard P. Hobson was applauded when he praised Grover Cleveland for having sent the troops to Chicago in 1894 to break the A. R. U. strike?

On the one hand, we have Theodore Roosevelt's declaration (see his book,

"American Ideals") that men who oppose government by injunction are on a par with savages, are dangerous men and enemies of civic morality.

On the other hand, we have the fact that Judge Parker, the presidential candidate of the Democratic party, was one of the Judges of the New York Court of Appeals who, only last year, unanimously declared the Eight-Hour Law of the state unconstitutional.

On the one hand, we have the fact that the majority of the Republican representatives in Congress have always opposed the graduated income tax and that the majority of the United States Court held it unconstitutional.

On the other hand, we have the facts: First, that David B. Hill, now boss of the Democratic party, led the fight against the income tax in the Senate and appeared as counsel for the millionaires before the Supreme Court to overthrow it; second, that enough Democratic judges joined the Republicans to declare it unconstitutional; and, third, that the last national convention of the Democratic party at St. Louis, rejected an income-tax plank which was proposed. "Oh, that's foolish," said Hill; and what Hill said went.

Just one more point: Last year the Republican and Democratic parties united in New York to re-elect Denis O'Brien to the Court of Appeals of this state; O'Brien, who had helped to declare the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law unconstitutional, was renominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans.

This year, two seats in the Court of Appeals being vacated, the Republican and Democratic parties have again fused; Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat, and William E. Warner, Republican, are the candidates of both the old parties that pretend to be opposed to each other.

Compare the platforms, compare the candidates, compare the records—in everything, so far as Labor's interests are concerned, the two old parties are identical.

There may be some differences between them on questions that concern only capitalists, big or little.

But if a workman thinks he must choose between them, his best way would be to flip a penny. And whichever way it comes out, the capitalist can say to him, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

We Socialists have no choice between the old parties. We find one as bad as the other. We would not lift a finger to decide between them. We stand AGAINST BOTH. We stand UNCOMPROMISINGLY against both.

And sooner or later, THE WORKING CLASS AS A WHOLE WILL SEE THAT WE ARE RIGHT IN SO DOING.

Governor Peabody now declares himself a "friend" of organized labor, and he has about as good a claim to that title as other capitalist politicians that make the same profession.

The "labor leader" should be given plainly to understand that in holding up the little sacred man, he is infringing the most sacred right of the trusts.

The Worker.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growing power, indicated and its speedy victory for 1904, is shown in these figures: 1900 (Presidential)..... 97,730 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762

UNION PRINTER.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—EUGENE V. DEBS, OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—BENJAMIN HANFORD, OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR—THOS. PENDERGAST, OF WATERTOWN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—CHARLES R. BACH, OF ROCHESTER.

For Secretary of State—E. J. SQUIRES of Jamestown.

For State Treasurer—EMIL NEPPLE of New York.

For Attorney-General—LEON A. MALKIEL of New York.

For State Comptroller—W. V. PASSAGE of Brooklyn.

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

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—CHAS. H. MATCHETT of Brooklyn.

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

STEADY, COMRADES!

By Eugene V. Debs.

The greatest working-class campaign in American politics is drawing to a close. All our forces are in the field and the battle line stretches across the continent from sea to sea. Steady, Comrades! The enemy have done their best and worst to divide us, but have failed, and all along the revolutionary line there flashes from the eyes of the advancing proletarian columns the light of defiance and the fire of victory. Steady, Comrades! At your post in the strongest or the weakest point, just as you will, and the Socialist Party has the right to expect that you will make it the strongest point and that no sabre thrust of the enemy will penetrate the armor of the movement where you stand. Steady, Comrades! We are closing in for the final charge and each comrade must now feel that the outcome depends on him or her, and summon all their latent force and put forth their supreme power to win this day for the working class. Steady, Comrades! The fateful hour is drawing nigh and all we have and all we hope for, all that we hold dear and sacred and are pledged to with our very lives, is in the balance. Not a day, an hour, nor even a minute must go by unimproved. Every comrade at his post, every comrade doing duty, every comrade true and loyal, every comrade resolute, unconquerable! Such an army cannot lose. Steady, Comrades! Together we are in the trenches, comrades, and together will we scale the heights, triumphant in the cause of Labor and Humanity. Forward, all, with heads erect and hearts attuned! FORWARD ALL TO VICTORY!

ADULTERATION.

A short time ago it was discovered that the Nourporel Life Preserver Company, of Camden, N. J., was putting bars of lead in life preservers in order to bring them up to the required weight, thus making them in reality life destroyers. This was so sensational a case of profit-making adulteration that even our "big stick," "blond beast" president, who hates the "weakling" and likes to see the "unfit" weeded out, has given it indignant attention in his memorandum and order to the federal steamboat inspectors in the matter of the investigation of the terrible "General Slocum" disaster caused by neglect of safety and risk of life in order to save expense and increase profit. Last week all New York was talking of the deaths caused by the adulteration of whisky with wood alcohol, and the disclosures of the widespread sale of adulterated drugs. In the mad struggle for profit which is the law of our competitive industrial system, even the very drugs which the invalid, tossing on his bed of pain, looks for to restore health are adulterated and bring him death instead of cure. There is shoddy in our clothes, there is water in our milk, there is wood alcohol and fusel oil in our whisky, there is artificial coloring matter in our cigars, there is chicory in our coffee and marble dust in our pepper, there is tartaric acid in our lemon pie and salicylic acid in our beer, there is gelatine and cornstarch in our ice cream, and no one would attempt to say what there is in our sawdust breakfast foods and our what-is-it restaurant desserts. Constitutions are gradually undermined and lives thus shortened by this adulteration of food, drink, and medicines. All this is, of course, done to increase the profit of the capitalist, just as preventable accidents resulting in the loss of so many lives are caused by the capitalist saving expense to increase profit. As long as the means of production are privately owned and industry is carried on for capitalist profit instead of for human welfare this will continue. And as long as the capitalist class controls government it will be permitted to continue, and the inadequate laws against adulteration, like the few inadequate laws for the safety of workmen and passengers, will not be enforced.

the ticket. That is the kind of men the Socialist Party values. That is the kind of men it produces or accepts. None others need apply. But the old-party politicians cannot understand it. We do not know whether or not the New York "Herald" is right in predicting that two Socialists—Victor Berger and W. R. Gaylord—are likely to be elected to Congress from two Milwaukee districts. But we know this—that if they are elected, the tolling majority of the people of that city will for the first time be represented at Washington.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

This issue will introduce The Worker to tens of thousands who have never seen it before. We may be pardoned for taking the occasion, therefore, to say a few words about ourselves.

The Worker is a paper owned and controlled by a co-operative association of members of the Socialist Party and published for the sole purpose of spreading a knowledge of the principles of Socialism, reporting the activity of the party and of progressive labor organizations, and of commenting upon the news of the day in such a way as to show its true significance for the working class. This charter of this publishing association does not allow it to take any profit from The Worker; any surplus that may be made must be spent in improving the paper and extending its circulation or in other Socialist propaganda.

The Worker is recognized as one of the best Socialist weeklies in the world and as an authoritative exponent of Socialist theory and policy. Its guiding rule is, always to value quality more than quantity, and to strive for the thorough education of the working class, rather than to try to catch readers for the paper or voters for the party by sensational methods.

In the present campaign the Socialist Party is gaining hundreds of thousands of new adherents. All of these need to study carefully the theories of Socialism and the development of our economic and political system, in order to be able to guide themselves safely in the still greater conflicts that are to come. The Worker plans to do all it can to help them.

Shortly after election we shall begin a somewhat extended series of articles in which we shall try to give a systematic explanation of Socialism—beginning with the A B C, so to speak—for the benefit of new readers. This is undertaken in response to many requests and suggestions which have come to us, and its beginning is postponed till after election because many of our subscribers are now too busy in party work to spare much time for reading. The course will probably extend through some three months; during its continuance, we shall be glad to have our readers ask questions about points which the writer does not succeed in making clear, and shall answer them to the best of our ability. We believe that this series of articles will be welcomed by many who are just beginning to turn their attention to Socialism, and we make the announcement now so that they may subscribe for the paper and not miss any of the earlier numbers.

This is only one feature by which The Worker will try to help in the important task of educating and organizing the army of new recruits and so securing and using to the best advantage for our great cause the gains which we shall make at the polls this year. We solicit the aid of all comrades and sympathizers in making our work the more effective by extending the circulation of The Worker.

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Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, stands for all that is most conservative and therefore most helpless and futile in the labor movement. For years his cry has been "No politics in the union," while he has at the same time been strenuously advising the practice of that sort of cringing politics which consists in maintaining a lobby at Washington to beg for legislative favors from capitalist politicians, demanding pre-election pledges from capitalist candidates, and endorsing this or that capitalist demagogue who poses as a "friend of labor." The Socialist movement, standing for working class political action, has never dreamed of demanding a political qualification for membership in trade unions, but it does demand free discussion of the political interests of the workers in their union meetings. Mr. Gompers, while opposing this as something leading directly to Socialism, has stood for that sort of social and timid "non-partisan" politics which inevitably leads to corruption and the trickery and betrayal of the working class by the old-party demagogues between whom their votes are tossed about. But if Mr. Gompers had followed his "no politics in the union" policy cleanly and honestly, willing to meet discussion, and consistently holding to the principle which he so loudly professes, Socialists would not have such great complaint against him on that point. He has not done that. On the contrary, he has gone out of his way to attack and slander the political party of Socialism in which thousands of active trade unionists affiliated with the A. F. of L. are earnest workers. Mr. Gompers would not dare or care to attack the Republican or the Democratic party as a whole, yet, while still protesting "no politics in the union," he deliberately and officially denounces the whole Socialist Party to which so many members of the A. F. of L. belong.

Mr. David Goldstein of Boston, a Socialist renegade and working class Judas, now jingling his thirty pieces of silver, has written, under the skirts of one Martin Moore Avery of the same ilk fame, a scurrilous denunciation of Socialism and Socialists in the

form of a bulky and illiterate volume entitled "Socialism: The Nation of Fatherless Children." As said, in the statement dealing with Mr. Gompers in the last issue of The Worker, the President of the A. F. of L. has given this piece of dirty work his official endorsement. That endorsement appears in a pamphlet advertising the Goldstein-Avery production, in the form of a fac simile of a letter on the stationery of the A. F. of L., with Mr. Gompers' official title after his signature, and reading as follows: "American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1904. Mr. David Goldstein, '31 Maywood St., Boston, Mass. Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor of the 10th to hand and contents noted. I beg to say that I have read with keenest interest your book on 'Socialism, The Nation of Fatherless Children,' and have no hesitancy in saying that the book is not only timely, but an excellent contribution to the literature of the labor question and the labor movement. It tears the mask of hypocrisy from the face of those who have long pretended to be friends of the trade union movement, and yet seek its destruction or diversion to an improper purpose. I have found your book a ready reference to many hostile utterances and action of pretended friends. With kindest regards and best wishes, I am, 'Fraternally yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.' This letter is a direct and vicious insult to every one of the many thousands of Socialists belonging to the A. F. of L. It is on a par with the distribution from A. F. of L. headquarters of Herbert N. Cason's "Common Sense" and "Organized Self-Help," both stirring, ridiculing and libeling the Socialist movement; on a par with Gompers' engagement of notorious anti-Socialist mercenaries such as F. G. R. Gordon as organizers; on a par with his editorial in the last issue of the "American Federationist" advising the workmen of Colorado to vote the Democratic ticket and advising them not to vote the Socialist ticket.

DEPARTING POPULISTS RESORT TO CHEAP LYING.

We are informed that that extraordinary galvanized corpse, the Populist party, is circulating in certain quarters a statement that the expenses of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party are paid by the Republicans. Carl Browne, of "Commonwealth Army" fame, is one of the disseminators of this lie. We do not know whether Mr. Tom Watson's party is supported by the Republicans. We do not allege it nor lend our sanction to the accusation which is commonly made to that effect, because we have no direct information in the matter. We do know this, that the Socialist Party makes account to its members and sympathizers of all its financial affairs, showing every cent comes and where every cent goes; and that the Populist party makes no such frank statement. When we find the Watson-Tibbles benches circulating such baseless attacks on our party, we would be justified, perhaps, in surmising which they draw from their own gully consciences the material for their fabrications.

Wherever the Populists stand—and Mr. Watson and his friends have so far carefully refrained from attacking Roosevelt or his party, so we do not know where they stand—it is a fact evident to all who have eyes to see and brains to think that the Socialist Party, with Debs and Hanford as its candidates, stands squarely and openly against both the old parties, against one as much as the other, against capitalism in all its disguises.

Grover Cleveland's conscience must be troubling him. Ten years after the fact he publishes a book to excuse—or is it to glory in?—the two most disgraceful acts of his second administration—the military invasion of Illinois to help the railways crush the A. R. U. strike, and the bond-issue manipulation by which he enriched Wall Street and pretty certainly did not impoverish himself. "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book," said Job, very wisely. The perversity of the man who will not let his own misdeeds be forgotten is very curious.

GOMPERS AND GOLDSTEIN.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, stands for all that is most conservative and therefore most helpless and futile in the labor movement. For years his cry has been "No politics in the union," while he has at the same time been strenuously advising the practice of that sort of cringing politics which consists in maintaining a lobby at Washington to beg for legislative favors from capitalist politicians, demanding pre-election pledges from capitalist candidates, and endorsing this or that capitalist demagogue who poses as a "friend of labor." The Socialist movement, standing for working class political action, has never dreamed of demanding a political qualification for membership in trade unions, but it does demand free discussion of the political interests of the workers in their union meetings. Mr. Gompers, while opposing this as something leading directly to Socialism, has stood for that sort of social and timid "non-partisan" politics which inevitably leads to corruption and the trickery and betrayal of the working class by the old-party demagogues between whom their votes are tossed about. But if Mr. Gompers had followed his "no politics in the union" policy cleanly and honestly, willing to meet discussion, and consistently holding to the principle which he so loudly professes, Socialists would not have such great complaint against him on that point. He has not done that. On the contrary, he has gone out of his way to attack and slander the political party of Socialism in which thousands of active trade unionists affiliated with the A. F. of L. are earnest workers. Mr. Gompers would not dare or care to attack the Republican or the Democratic party as a whole, yet, while still protesting "no politics in the union," he deliberately and officially denounces the whole Socialist Party to which so many members of the A. F. of L. belong.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

"It is a pleasant war," says Kuro-patkin. A pleasant war! Tens of thousands on either side killed or crippled or made invalids for life; tens of thousands of helpless widows and orphans; dire want in Japan, absolute famine in Russia, wholesale slaughter in Manchuria; this makes a pleasant war! Thus it is with the "unfit" weeded out, and rulers in all lands feel or care for the masses whose sweat and blood and tears pay for all their glory. But when the workers learn to think—ah, then it will not be so pleasant in those high places.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

It is beautiful to see how "the logic of events" forces the powers of oppression always to cut the ground from under their own feet. The Russian government has always depended upon the Russian state church as its most valuable ally in keeping the people ignorant and submissive. And now the government's financial embarrassment, resulting from its iniquitous war in Manchuria, is forcing it to think of drawing on church assets to supply war funds. Let us hope the plan will be carried out. The effect in alienating the priesthood from Tsarism would be a great force for progress.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

So at last the President has removed those three inspectors whose negligence—we would probably be safe in saying, "whose willful and corrupt connivance"—helped to make possible the Slocum crime. That he has done it in an irregular way that may give them a chance to fight their removal in the courts—perhaps this was due to his being too busy with campaign matters to attend to little details of executive duty. But, however that turn out, we still ask, when are the indicted criminals to be brought to trial? We have seen the authors of so many capitalist crimes go free—the Ferdinand Building murder, the Ireland Building murder, the Windsor Hotel murder, the Tarrant Building murder, the New York Central Tunnel murder, the Darlington Hotel murder. We know the motive to all these crimes—capitalist profit. We know why Democratic and Republican and Reform District Attorneys alike have failed to prosecute—because the class to which these criminals belong, the class which lives by profit and considers such crimes as its "legitimate business" is the class that controls both the old parties as well as the Reform aggregation. We understand this official connivance at crime—such crime, that is,

as brings profit to capitalists and takes working people's lives. What we do not understand is the apathy of the working class, even the organized workers, who can forget or forgive these crimes and this official connivance and not even take so much action as would compel the punishment of the most notorious criminals. That is the terrible thing.

A local trade unionist writes as:

For a long time I, as corresponding secretary of my union, have been sending in reports to various New York papers, especially the New York American and Journal. They were never published. I took the liberty to interview the man in charge of the editorial department, but all the satisfaction I could get was that such articles as were to be published only with the consent of the head of the paper, the head of the "Journal," is the well-known Mr. Hearst, who claims to be a man for the working class. This shows how much he cares for the laborer.

The proprietors of the New York "Journal," the proprietors of the "Sun," the "Times," the "Herald," the "Tribune," the "Press," the "World," the "States-Zeitung," and the other capitalist dailies, has a very good reason for suppressing or distorting labor news. The proprietors of all these papers belong to the capitalist class, the employing class, the profit-taking class, the class whose interests are threatened by trade unions on the economic field and by Socialism on the political field. Moreover, they all depend to a great extent for their income upon their advertising columns, and none of them can afford to offend the big advertisers. Finally, they all "stand in" with the political bosses of one or the other of the two big parties, the two parties that regard capitalist profits as sacred and workmen's welfare as a secondary consideration. For all these reasons, it is really unreasonable to expect any of these papers to tell the truth about the labor movement. It is as if Japanese soldiers should ask Russian officers for ammunition. Labor must depend on itself, on its own organizations and its own press, not on the words of the class it has to fight.

We have in New York City one daily paper in the German language and one in the Jewish language—the "Volkszeitung" and the "Forward." These are single sheets and controlled only by workmen and conducted in the interest of the working class. These papers report the news of the labor movement fully and fairly. Unfortunately, we have not, as yet, an English daily. The Worker, with its very limited space, it does, and will always try to do, the best it can to supply the need. As the trade unionists find that the big capitalist dailies refuse them to publish their news, they are naturally led to workingmen's organizations and conducted in the interest of the working class. These papers report the news of the labor movement fully and fairly. Unfortunately, we have not, as yet, an English daily. The Worker, with its very limited space, it does, and will always try to do, the best it can to supply the need.

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We are preparing to establish a workmen's daily in the English language in this city. But it will need much more money than has so far been collected. Meanwhile, let the thinking workmen not fail to make use of their weekly, The Worker. When The Worker has a regular circulation of 50,000 in this city, we shall be in a position to launch our "Daily Call." It will be necessary any hour to ask for Messrs. Hearst, Laffan, Ochs, Held, Pulitzer, Bennett, and other capitalists. Hasten the day.

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Comrade Dutton of Chatham, Tenn., writes in six new subscriptions in a bunch. The "Solid South" isn't so solid against Socialism as it was three or four years ago. Another Southern center is Columbia, S. C., where Comrade Rayal, after selling \$3 worth of subscription cards, sends for twenty-five yearlies and as many half-yearlies to continue the work. He says: "I have not had any trouble in selling the cards. The men take them at once."

Comrade Sidney of Hyde Park, Mass., is one of our stand-bys. His latest contribution is five short-term subscriptions and an order for ten more cards. Comrade Thompson of Delaware City, Del., deserves "honorable mention" as a steady worker in a difficult field.

Worth is indeed accumulated labor, but one man usually performs the labor and another the accumulation; and this by the way is called the division of labor.—Economic Nutga.

METHODS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

This issue of The Worker will reach many persons who have never before read a Socialist paper and who know but little about the Socialist Party. It is worth while therefore to point out, for their benefit, some of the particulars in which the organization and methods of our party differ radically from those of the two old parties.

A most striking difference is this: Neither of the old parties, in carrying on their campaigns, appeal to the rank and file of their followers for funds. On the contrary, they both have money to spend among the voters, in campaign time. They supply brass bands and fireworks galore. Their ward heelers set up the drinks and pass around the cigars freely. They hire great numbers of men just before election and pay them liberally for carrying out orders from above. In thousands of ways, at this time of year, the Republican and Democratic organizations are distributing money among the workmen whose votes they expect to win—and the recipients seem neither to know nor to care where this money comes from nor to wonder why the politicians have these periodical spasms of generosity.

The campaigns of the Socialist Party present quite a different spectacle. Music and fireworks and other displays are not much in evidence. You never see the Socialist candidate "standing treat" for his constituents. All our campaign funds are spent in printing and distributing literature and hiring halls and paying the necessary expenses of our speakers. By far the greater part of the work of our party is done by unpaid volunteers; only a few who are engaged to give their time to the work are paid, and their wages are never very liberal. Nearly all of our speakers, as well as the men who get out the platforms on the streets and carry the leaflets from house to house, are workmen who freely give their leisure hours to the party's service, and even give something out of their daily wages to the party campaign fund instead of expecting to get something out of it. And our campaign funds are very small. There are no money districts in New York City in which one party or other of the old parties spends more in a single month before election than the national organization of the Socialist Party has at its disposal in a whole year. Finally, all the world may know where our funds come from; we give regular reports in our papers showing all the financial affairs of our national, state, and local organizations—showing who has contributed the money and how it has been spent; and this is something that the old parties never do.

Our funds come from the rank and file of the party's membership and its sympathizers. They are made up of the dues of 25 cents a month that each of the 25,000 organized party members pays (except when he may be sick or out of work, when his dues are remitted), the proceeds of picnics and entertainments organized and financed by Socialists; the free contributions of nickels and dimes and quarters and occasional larger sums from thousands of thinking workmen; and the occasional donations made by progressive trade unions or other labor organizations. In a word, the money comes from the rank and file and is spent under the direction of officers chosen by the rank and file, and there is nothing to conceal and no possibility of concealment.

Do you know what this means, reader? Do you see the significance of this contrast? Let us explain: When the old parties spend their money among the voters before election, they do not do it out of pure love or generosity. They are making an investment on which they expect big returns. The object of their campaigns of brass bands and fireworks and torchlight processions and free drinks is not to enlighten the voters, not to appeal to their minds, but to appeal to their senses, to put their brains to sleep, to excite and confuse them and make them forget to think until after their ballots are cast. The old parties do not want an intelligent voter; they want an obedient voter. They want the rank and file of the voters to follow the leaders blindly. The campaign of whoop and hurrah and beer

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Wm. Koller of Jamestown, N. Y., is one of our untiring volunteer agents. The subscriptions he has got will mean much for the progress of Socialism in that place. When Leon Rochester undertakes a thing, it never does it by halves. The comrades there will distribute 10,000 copies of this issue of The Worker. Local New Haven, Conn., is one of the same sort. In this case they come in for 5,000 copies.

Comrade Dutton of Chatham, Tenn., writes in six new subscriptions in a bunch. The "Solid South" isn't so solid against Socialism as it was three or four years ago. Another Southern center is Columbia, S. C., where Comrade Rayal, after selling \$3 worth of subscription cards, sends for twenty-five yearlies and as many half-yearlies to continue the work. He says: "I have not had any trouble in selling the cards. The men take them at once."

Comrade Sidney of Hyde Park, Mass., is one of our stand-bys. His latest contribution is five short-term subscriptions and an order for ten more cards. Comrade Thompson of Delaware City, Del., deserves "honorable mention" as a steady worker in a difficult field.

Worth is indeed accumulated labor,

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE.

By an Ex-P. R. R. Man.

The Pennsylvania Railroad was the first of the great railway corporations to bar men over thirty-five years old. When the other became operative it did not affect employees who had been with the company ten or more years, who had entered its service after being over that age. Recently the management issued an order to the effect "that no employee of the company who was hired after he reached the age of thirty-five years is to be retained. If a man was hired before he was thirty-five, then he retains his position."

There were still clouds in the financial sky. The maintenance of dividends was again menaced and further economies had to be practised and again something had to be done. There were still men on the road who had entered its service after being over thirty-five years old and the time was approaching when they would become beneficiaries. While still efficient they were prospective affectors of dividends. Younger men deluded with the pension promise could be gotten cheaper; therefore the old men had to go; therefore pensions be paid, and that dividends might be maintained. This is the "milk in the cocoon" of the recent order.

get rid of that tyrannical boss and that continual conflict of interests, if you would get for yourselves the whole product of your own labor, you must use the political method besides the union method—not in place of it, but along with it.

PARTY NEWS.

National. The national campaign fund increased \$1,025.36 during the week ending Oct. 13, of which amount \$966.19 was received as regular contributions and \$69.26 on the half-day's pay fund, making a total to date named of \$3,740.75. This is the best week yet.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 23, Boston comrades will rally in Faneuil Hall, with John Quincy Adams and Olof Rokeland, our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and M. W. Wilkins of California as the orators of the occasion.

THE CONSERVATOR.

"The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, retreating and inspiring, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way.

Eugene V. Debs will be in Philadelphia Saturday night, Oct. 22. At 8:15 he speaks in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, and at 9:30 in the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets. Mother Jones is to address the audience at the second meeting.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

THE COMRADE AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF REAL VALUE. Send to Cents for latest copy. \$1.00 pays for a year including life size portraits of Debs & Hanford, printed separately on good paper, suitable for framing.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and Labor Organizations are placed under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. LABOR SECRETARIAT—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; on 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth Street, at 8 p. m. Meeting of Directors' meeting every second Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS in your neighborhood, be sure you send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts," 124 William Street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung."

PUBLICATIONS.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism. In Jewish Language, Published by the Zukunft Press Federation. 26 Canal St., New York.

FOR ITALIAN WORKINGMEN. Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workingmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new pamphlet "Che Cosa e il Socialismo?"

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A FEW WORDS TO TRADE UNIONISTS.

Why, Brother Union Man, did you join the organization of your trade? You answer: Because I was suffering economic injustice—was required to work too long and too hard, got too small wages, and was tyrannized over in a hundred ways by my boss or his agents; I saw that this was the general experience of workmen and decided that we ought to organize to defend ourselves and try to improve our condition.

up the unions. Of course, we mustn't expect too much of it. All we expect from trade unionism is to ameliorate our conditions; we don't expect to get rid of the boss altogether; and as long as we have the boss, of course we'll have to go on making profits for him—else he'd shut down the shop and we should starve in idleness.

MASSACHUSETTS.

M. W. Wilkins speaks in Massachusetts as follows: Oct. 17, Southfield; Oct. 18, Worcester; Oct. 19, Ware; Oct. 20, Clinton; Oct. 21, Natick; Oct. 22, Faneuil Hall, Boston; Oct. 24, Taunton; Oct. 25, Fall River; Oct. 26, New Bedford; Oct. 27, Lawrence; Nov. 1, Lynn; Nov. 2, Danvers; Nov. 3, Haverhill; Nov. 4, Somerville. Others are under consideration and a few dates are still open.

NEW JERSEY.

Comrade Stroh of the Sixth Campaign Committee has this to say to the campaign: "The three last days literature given out in personal visits counts. Get bundles of The Worker and the Review. The special 'Review' for New Jersey will be good. All the candidates' names will be given. Send for a few copies of each to hand out. The address of the Campaign Committee is: 28, Broome St., New York City. Send to J. W. James, 229 Washington Street, Newark, for other literature. Send what you can and the Campaign Committee will do what it can for you."

NEW YORK.

On Saturday, Oct. 8, Fred Krafft, of Jersey City, addressed a large audience in front of the City Hall in New Rochelle. On next Friday, Oct. 21, John W. Brown will speak in Music Hall, Mechanic street. Arrangements are also being made for a meeting to be addressed by Charles R. Bach of Rochester, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, in Music Hall, Friday, Oct. 28.

GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR.

BY ROBERT BLATCHFORD. AUTHOR OF "Merrie England," "Britain for the British." 200 PAGES. PAPER, 50c., CLOTH, \$1. CONTENTS: The Sin of Unbelief, One Reason, What I Can and Cannot Believe, The Old Testament—Is the Bible the Word of God? The Evolution of the Bible, The Universe, Jehovah, Bible Heroes, The Book of Books, Our Heavenly Father, Prayer and Praise, The New Testament—The Resurrection, Gospel Witnesses, The Time Spirit, Have the Documents Been Tampered With? Christianity Before Christ, Other Evidences, The Christian Religion—What is Christianity? Determinism—Can Men Sin Against God? Christian Apologies—Christianity and Civilization, Christianity and Ethics, The Success of Christianity, The Prophecies, The Universality of Religious Belief, Is Christianity the Only Hope? Spiritual Discernment, Some Other Apologies, Councils of Despair, Conclusion—The Parting of Ways.

LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS.

On the Materialist Conception of History. The essays in this book are the most important of the materialist conception of history. They are the work of a great philosopher and a great revolutionary. They are the work of a man who has seen the world and who has seen the people. They are the work of a man who has seen the future and who has seen the way to it.

OUR UNION-LABEL.

OUR UNION-LABEL THE ONLY ONE TO BE RECOGNIZED ON SHIRTS, WAISTS, COLLARS & CUFFS. LEARN TO ASK FOR IT, and also See (that your laundryman has it) Where to Lunch and Dine. ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 110 Bleeker St., near Green St. NEW YORK. Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals.

NEW YORK "CALL."

A DAILY TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER to be published in the interests of THE WORKING CLASS...

WORKINGMEN, THIS IS TO BE YOUR PAPER. Organized by workmen and controlled by the delegates to the conferences...

THE BEST OF CAMPAIGN PAMPHLETS.

Undoubtedly the most valuable campaign document that the Socialist Party has at its disposal this year is the plain story of capitalist tyranny.

"THE LAOR WAR IN COLORADO"

BY BEN HANFORD.

our candidate for Vice-President. It is of the utmost importance—not only for the vote on Nov. 8, but for its permanent effect—that the facts of the Colorado affair and their lesson be brought before the people.

Wherever the comrades have tried it, they have found it easy to sell "The Labor War in Colorado" by scores or hundreds of copies.

Published and sold AT COST PRICE—5 cents a copy, or \$2.50 A HUNDRED, by the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

184 William Street, New York City.

DEBS SPEAKS SUNDAY IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the Social Democratic Party—the Socialist Party, as it is called in other states—will speak in the Academy of Music, Fourteenth street, New York, on Sunday, Oct. 23, at 2 p. m., and in the Majestic Theater, Brooklyn, at 8 p. m.

At both meetings an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged—25 cents for reserved seats—to cover expenses. At the Academy of Music meeting, Dr. Howard A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass.; John W. Brown, a national organizer of the Socialist Party, and Charles R. Bach, Social Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, will also speak.

Those holding platform tickets should come to the Fourteenth street entrance, others to the entrance on Irving Place. Arrangements are being made for overflow meetings, if necessary, to be held at the following places:

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NO PARADE THIS YEAR.

Permit Refused by Police Department—Large Open-Air Demonstration in Union Square Instead.

The last meeting of the Demonstration Conference of the Social Democratic Party of New York City, and sympathetic organizations was held Wednesday, Oct. 19, with Comrade Kilgus of the Brotherhood of Painters, of the Mors and Paperhangers No. 409, and J. Abramet, of the 21st A. D., presiding.

The secretary of the Conference reported that application for a permit had been made and that same was denied on the ground that the Republicans had a permit for Saturday, Oct. 23. The same holds good for Nov. 5, on the ground that the Democrats hold a parade on that day.

The regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m., sharp at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 8 p. m., sharp at the W. E. A. clubhouse, 206 East Eighty-sixth street.

THE PROGRESSIVE STAGE.

An important membership meeting of the Progressive Stage Society will be held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock, at the Professional Woman's League, 108 W. Forty-sixth street.

OPENAIR MEETINGS IN BROOKLYN.

FRIDAY, OCT. 21.

15th A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Broadway, from 11th to 12th streets.

16th A. D.—Lafayette avenue and Broadway, from 11th to 12th streets.

17th A. D.—Broadway and 11th street.

18th A. D.—Broadway and 10th street.

19th A. D.—Broadway and 9th street.

20th A. D.—Broadway and 8th street.

21st A. D.—Broadway and 7th street.

22nd A. D.—Broadway and 6th street.

23rd A. D.—Broadway and 5th street.

24th A. D.—Broadway and 4th street.

25th A. D.—Broadway and 3rd street.

26th A. D.—Broadway and 2nd street.

27th A. D.—Broadway and 1st street.

28th A. D.—Broadway and 1st street.

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93rd A. D.—Broadway and 1st street.

94th A. D.—Broadway and 1st street.

95th A. D.—Broadway and 1st street.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.

Addressed Only to Workingmen Who Really Think.

The mission of the Socialist Party is not merely to expose and attack corrupt politicians, nor merely to criticize and try to remove incidental social evils.

When a man is sick, he knows it by certain outward symptoms of pain or discomfort. The quack will offer him some palliative medicines to relieve these symptoms for the time, but will allow the disease to go on, showing itself ever and again in new symptoms and calling for more palliatives.

Socialists leave it to the mushroom reform parties to use the quack's method. We prefer the slower but surer way. We do not offer to deal out doses of petty reform for each of the symptoms of disorder in the body-politic—such as the poverty of the workers, the luxury and power of the idlers, the unemployment of myriads who are willing to work, the influence of corruption in every relation of life.

The purpose of this article is, not to attack the old parties, not to praise the Socialist Party, but to set forth briefly the principles of Socialism, the reason for our party's existence.

On every side we hear complaints. On every side we see discontent. All feel that, no matter what the laws and constitutions say, real liberty and real order are lacking.

No man can be really free while another man controls his job. We cannot be a truly free people, nor can we have lasting peace and harmony, so long as a part of the people are dependent on the will of others for permission to work.

Now such a condition does actually exist to-day in this and all other civilized countries. It is accepted and sanctioned as just and natural and eternal by all except the Socialists. We say it can and must be abolished. Let us look at the facts.

Labor produces all wealth. Every loaf of bread, every yard of cloth, every ton of coal, every useful thing that we count as wealth, costs human labor. Every cent of value in these things means the expenditure of so much labor-power.

But in order to carry on any industry to-day, in order to produce food or clothing or fuel or houses or any of the other things by which we live, something besides bare human labor is necessary.

Labor must have access to the means of production—the materials, tools, machinery, and so forth, appropriate to each industry in its existing stage of development.

In the days of our great-grandfathers these means of production were very simple and inexpensive. The weaver worked with a hand-loom. The iron-worker needed only his little forge and anvil and a few hammers and chisels and other simple tools.

But the days of hand-industry, of small production, are gone. So-called "labor-saving" machinery has driven it to the wall. The great steel mill, with its giant machinery, has displaced the crossroads smithy. The great textile factory, with its hundreds of looms driven by one enormous engine or set of engines, has rendered the hand-loom and the independent weaver as extinct as the dodo.

It is by its cheapness, by increasing the productive power of labor, that machine-industry has displaced hand-industry. A thousand working people in a modern textile factory can in a day produce twice, thrice, perhaps ten times as much cloth as did a thousand weavers working separately with their hand-looms a century ago.

So, whether he would or no, as this machinery come into use, the workman had to give up his hand tools and work with the machine. But in so doing, he ceased to be an independent producer, he became dependent on someone else, he became a wage-worker.

The individual workman could be independent in the old days just because the means of production were so simple that he could use them alone and because they were so cheap that he could own them alone.

The tools, the means of production, were individual in their nature. The modern means of production, the machine, is social or collective in its nature.

The huge textile factory is really one great machine, working altogether. It is the product of the joint labor of thousands of thousands of workingmen. It is operated by the joint labor of hundreds of workingmen and working women and children. Out of the value of their product it is repaired and reproduced as it wears out. They work together as a unit. No one of them alone produces a yard of cloth. Their different sorts of labor, with the different sorts of machinery, are all dove-tailed together, and the product is their joint product.

But this great social tool, the factory, is privately owned, just as were the simple individual tools of earlier days. Only—and here is the important point—whereas the individual tools of the hand-industry days were privately owned by the workers, this social tool of modern industry is privately owned by non-workers.

You will see now that what the Socialists oppose is not modern machinery in itself, and is not private ownership in itself. Private ownership was a good system in its time—when it meant the ownership of the means of production by the men who used them. Modern machinery is a good thing in itself, because it makes it possible for men to produce more wealth with less labor. What the Socialists oppose is the private ownership of modern machinery. We oppose it because—

The private ownership of the means of production in these days of great machinery and social labor means that the workers must be wage-workers; it divides society into two classes—the class that owns without working and the class that works without own-

ing; it makes the workers dependent on the owners for a chance to work, and so enables the owners to exploit the workers.

The workingman of to-day is necessarily a wage-worker, a proletarian. He is legally a free man. He owns his own body, his own labor-power. But he does not own the machinery and other things necessary to use his labor-power. He is strong and skillful; he knows his trade; he is able and willing to do some kind of productive work; the world needs the product that he is able and willing to make. But, between his willing labor-power and the world's needs, stands the capitalist, the man who owns the factory, without which labor-power can do nothing.

The workingmen must work, or starve. They cannot wait. The capitalists can wait, because they have a reserve, the stored-up product of other men's past labor, to live on, even though the factory should stand idle a while.

So it is the workingmen that must go to the capitalists and ask for permission to work—ask it as a favor, and be thankful if they get it.

And it is the capitalists who dictate terms. They say to the workingmen: "Yes, you may work for us. If you work at all, you must work as long and as hard as we desire. Your product shall belong to us, because the material and the machinery belong to us, and we are buying your labor-power. Out of the value of your product we shall pay for your labor-power—pay the market price. The surplus that you create shall stay in our pockets. You are 'free' men. You may work or not, just as you please. But the factories belong to us, we are going to run our own business in our own way, and if you work at all, you must accept our terms."

So this is the "free contract" between employer and employed, between capitalists who can wait and workingmen who cannot wait, a tacit contract that provides that the workers' product shall be divided into two parts—one part, wages, the market price of labor-power, to go to the producer because he works; the other part, profit, to go to the non-producer because he has the upper hand, because he owns.

And that market price of labor-power, called wages, how is it determined? It is determined like the prices of other commodities in a competitive market. And the labor market is always a competitive market, for there is always an "Army of the Unemployed," an army of men begging for work, forced by their needs to compete with their fellows and keep wages down.

The wages of labor, generally speaking, are enough and only enough to keep the workingmen and their families alive. For a time, in certain trades or certain localities, wages may be kept above this level; for a time, under special conditions, they may fall below it; but the general rule holds good.

But while competition continues among the workingmen—while the attempts at restraining it by means of trade unions are overborne by the influence of the army of the unemployed which capitalism creates—competition among capitalists grows ever less and less.

The big capitalist has the advantage over the small one; he can undersell him and capture his trade and drive him out of business—and he does it. Combination and concentration mean economy—for the capitalist. So independent capitalists combine and those who stay out of the combine get crushed. Their wealth goes into the pockets of their bigger competitors; themselves, they are driven down into the ranks of the working class.

So the middle class grows smaller and weaker. The great capitalist class grows smaller and richer and more powerful. The working class grows larger and poorer and more dependent.

Class divisions grow ever clearer and class antagonisms ever keener.

We Socialists do not, as is often foolishly said, "draw class lines" and "create class antagonism." Capitalism itself divides the classes. The interests of the classes are radically opposed; it is the interest of the workers to increase their wages, their share of their own product; it is the capitalists' interest to increase their share of that product, their profits; those two interests cannot both be satisfied. Victory for one means defeat for the other. Socialists do not and would not and could not create these conditions. But the class struggle exists, and Socialists frankly recognize it and study it and proclaim its lesson.

This is the lesson:

1. Since the cause of the workers' poverty and of class division and class conflict is the private ownership and control for profit of the means of production that the joint labor of the working class creates and operates and which are necessary to the existence of civilized society, it follows that—

The cure for these evils is to be found in the public ownership of those means of production and their control by the whole people for the benefit of the whole people.

2. Since the capitalists profit by the existing system, getting an income for doing nothing but permit other people to work, and piling up wealth out of the excessive labor and poverty of the workers, it follows that—

The working class must depend upon itself and upon itself alone to change the system. No ruling class ever voluntarily gave up its power. While some individuals, from humane motives, will come from the ranks of the ruling class to help the oppressed, they are exceptions. No class, as a class, ever knowingly acts against its own class interest.

3. Since we still have in this country the right of manhood suffrage, making the poorest laborer as powerful at the ballot-box as Morgan or Rockefeller, if he knows as well how to use his vote; and since the working class has the advantage of numbers and of organizing power, it follows that—

The right method of use to make this necessary change is the peaceful method of democratically organized, self-reliant, absolutely uncompromising political action—the method followed, here and in every country where popular suffrage exists, by the Socialist Party.

NEW YORK PARTY NEWS.

New York City. The ratification meeting of the 14th A. D. will be held on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 8 p. m., at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Marks place.

Owing to the Debs meeting, there will be no lecture at Colonial Hall on Sunday, Oct. 23.

The 24th A. D. held eight street meetings during the past week. The indoor meeting at 1032 First avenue, addressed by John C. Chase, Randolph Moberg, and J. C. Frost, was a success and five members were gained.

The 18th and 20th A. D. met on Oct. 15, with 221 at the club. Unpaid tickets from the 24th A. D. were ordered paid for out of the treasury. Mullin reported that there were 200 tickets printed and prepared with preparations. Every comrade should

MAJESTIC THEATRE BROOKLYN.

FULTON STREET AND ROCKWELL PLACE, SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, EUGENE V. DEBS,

CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, And THOMAS PENDERGAST, Candidate for Governor of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. WILL DISCUSS THE ISSUES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Admission, 10 Cents. Reserved seats, 25 Cents. Tickets for sale at Headquarters of an Assembly District and at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.

DON'T SPLIT YOUR VOTE.

By Wm. H. Leffingwell.

They tell me that you're thinking of splitting your vote—that you think Debs is all right and intend to vote for him, but that "so long as the party has no chance to win, anyway," you'll just vote for John Smith, that most estimable Republican gentleman, for Congress, or Bill Jones, "the honest Democrat."

Don't do it. Vote straight Republican. Or, vote straight Democratic ticket. We don't want you to vote for Debs! That may sound rather strange to you. Not very good politics, eh? Let me show you that, although strange, it is the best sort of politics. You have been voting all these years—for what? Principles or men? You have been voting for men. Trying, ever so hard, to get "good honest men" into office. And you've succeeded too sometimes. But are your conditions any better? Do you know they are not; that's why you are reading a Socialist paper. But although you think Socialism an attractive subject, you are not quite convinced that it is what you want. Well, then, don't vote for it. Debs isn't Socialism. Hanford isn't Socialism. They are Socialists—and men.

If you were to elect Debs, and Debs only, he couldn't do a thing. You'll have to elect Debs and Hanford, and a majority of the men in Congress and in the state legislatures. You'll have to elect Socialist governors, Socialist lieutenant-governors—in fact, you'll have to put the Socialists in power before they can start to work on the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A vote for Debs is a vote for a man. He is a good man, no doubt, or we wouldn't have put him up only you have one word for that, though, but nevertheless, in the last analysis, he is only a man and to you, only a name. But a vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for Socialism. And it is backed, not only by the candidates, but by a large and active party membership. A party composed of workmen who know absolutely what they want and what they expect of their candidates. And by the way, you can join it too if you want to, which is more than can be said of

either the Republican or Democratic parties. A party membership that wants a change in the industrial system and which means to see that it gets it, too. Who vote that candidate that strays from the path of rectitude when it is discovered by the Socialist Party membership.

A vote was recently taken in Chicago on the question of municipal ownership. It carried by a two-thirds majority. The men elected to carry out this promise were "good" Republicans and Democrats. It was a "reform" council. Did they carry out the will of the people? Not at all. And they don't intend to. Did the people do anything? Not a thing. How could they? They were not organized. Almost half of the workmen voted the Republican ticket and a little more than half of the Democrats voted the ticket—but not because it was a Democratic or a Republican ticket, but because the fellows they voted for were such good, holy fellows. And none of these workmen belonged to the parties which they had put in power. Did not have a word to say about anything. Just had the choice of voting for Smith or Jones.

Suppose, however, that the 200,000 people who said they wanted municipal ownership by their votes were organized into a body, conscious of what they were doing and, as an organized body had backed up their votes with a DEMAND; do you suppose the men they had elected would have dared to refuse to serve them? Not on your life. And that's just the kernel. If you want Socialism, vote for it. Don't vote for Debs. Vote the entire Socialist ticket—we cannot do a thing if you don't and consequently don't want you to give us your vote. Vote the entire ticket—put them all in office and then after you have elected these men, follow up your vote with a DEMAND FOR SOCIALISM by joining the party and taking an active part in its affairs. Don't be a looker on. If you want to make your vote count—always follow it up with a DEMAND.

"Vote 'er straight," for heaven's sake! Party or no party, vote the entire ticket—show you that you ought to do it next time.

Lichtschels reported that he had written a leaflet in Hungarian and ordered 10,000 copies printed.

The Executive Committee has made arrangements with an advertising company to place large display posters of our party at all stations of the Brooklyn Elevated.

The Queens County Executive met on Oct. 14, at 35 Myrtle avenue, Bayswater, with Hahn presiding. Branch Messip reported progress: Wyckoff Heights, three new members; Glendale, one new member; Jamaica, two new members; a branch of the Young People's Club organized in Jamaica. Organized Hahn reported having organized Branch Evergreen with twenty-four members, and Branch Long Island City with sixteen members; will organize Branch Flushing and is sure of nine members; Bohemian Branch meeting at present, but will have Bohemian branches at Winfield and Astoria, with twelve and seven members respectively. College Point and Corona are working up; Woodside cannot be represented at Executive meeting at present, but will soon make good all obligations; all nomination papers filed; good campaign work being done in the county and prospects bright. Decided that branches established by national organizer should come under jurisdiction of Executive. Financial Secretary Heller reported for the quarter: Stamps bought, 207; sold, 224; on hand, 95; money received, \$202.45; expended, \$102; balance, \$100.45. Treasurer Hoeller reported receipts of \$228.08, expenditures of \$202.52, and balance of \$125.56. Burgher, Schraun, and Raffé audited accounts and reported them correct. The picnic committee will make final report at next meeting. Decided to have next borough meeting at Wyckoff Heights.

At the last meeting of the Long Island City Educational Club, Genovis presiding, the Financial Secretary reported having bought 500 copies of Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," which were divided among the members for distribution, each member taking a certain district. The progressive labor societies of Long Island City have sent \$60 to the national headquarters. The Executive Committee is ordered to buy fifty tickets for Debs' meeting in New York, for members; U. Wagner, F. Haarer, and C. Speck contributed \$1 each, and H. Heinrich \$1.50 to defray expense.

QUEENS COUNTY TICKET.

The following are the candidates of the Social Democratic Party in Queens County: For Representative in Congress, First District—John Conwell. For State Senator, Second District—Otto Wagnor. For Members of Assembly: First A. D.—J. A. Burgher, Second A. D.—R. Kelly, For Burgher—A. Heins.