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The Worker

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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MOVING TOWARDS SOCIALISM.

By Eugene V. Debs.

[Written for the Chicago "News" by the Presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.] A few years ago the Socialist philosophy was spurned as irrational and impossible and its exponents were looked upon as foolish fanatics by thoughtful men in the United States.

HAVE YOU BEEN HONEST WITH YOURSELVES?

By Horace Traubel.

Have you been honest with yourselves? I know the parties have not been honest with you. I know the priests have not been honest with you. The legislatures. The institutions of learning. The bosses. The authorities. They have been honest with themselves. But they have not been honest with you.

TOO HOT FOR HEARST.

[Upon a request from Hearst's San Francisco "Examiner" for an opinion on the national convention of the Democratic party, Eugene V. Debs sent the following which was never published.] In a burst of righteous indignation, Senator Tillman declared the Democratic party could always be relied on in a critical hour to make an ass of itself.

WHICH PARTY SHOULD WORKINGMEN SUPPORT?

By A. M. Simons.

[A leaflet issued from national headquarters, which can be had from National Secretary William Malley, 229 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., at \$1.25 per 500 or \$2 per thousand.] We are in the midst of a great national campaign. Millions of dollars are being spent, speeches by the tens of thousands are being delivered and...

CONVENTION OF THE BREWERY WORKERS.

The Plan to Raise Money for a Socialist Daily—Five Hundred Dollars Contributed to Socialist Campaign Fund. At the national convention of the Brewery Workers in Indianapolis the plan to raise funds for a Socialist daily newspaper, which was reported in the last issue of The Worker, was acted upon by instructing the Executive Board to try to get the co-operation of other unions and to then report the result of their efforts and put the proposition to a referendum vote of the membership regarding it.

EVERY MAN TO HIS POST!

Never was there a time in the history of the Socialist movement in this country which demanded more effort on the part of Socialists than the present. Never was the opportunity more favorable to permanently make the Socialist Party the chief factor in the political arena than now.

CAPITALISM DENIES EDUCATION.

A hundred thousand children have been compelled to stay out of school when the term opened a few days ago, owing to a shortage of seats. One and all, the capitalist press, concur in the view that this is a "disgraceful state of affairs," and most of them seem willing to hold the strikers in the building trades responsible for it.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. 47 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call, 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year, \$1.00. Six months, .75. Single copies, 25.

Address all business communications, make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker. Communications containing the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker.

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 laws relating to the publication of newspapers, this publication is published under the name of Social Democratic Party, and its emblem is the American flag.

The Socialist Party for Social Democratic Party in New York should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) is growing powerfully and its influence is being felt by the great increase of its vote as shown in these figures:

97,730 (1904) (1900) 229,762

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. SQUINES of Jamestown. For State Treasurer—EMIL NEPPLE of New York. For Attorney-General—LEON A. MALKIEL of New York. For State Comptroller—W. W. PASSAGE of Brooklyn. For State Engineer and Surveyor—S. B. EARLY of Buffalo. For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM NUGENT of Troy.

ROOSEVELT'S PART IN THE COAL STRIKE.

Roosevelt's letter of acceptance contains at least one significant admission that workingmen and especially those connected with labor organizations would do well to take a note of.

The Democratic state convention in New York dealt with the anti-socialist coal strike by demanding its deliberate and formal sanction that the national government should take possession of

the coal fields; yet champions of that convention's cause now condemn the fact that there was any action by the President at all—though they MUST KNOW THAT IT WAS ONLY THIS ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT WHICH PREVENTED THE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF THE COAL FIELDS FROM WHAT MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN AN IRRESISTIBLE IMPETUS.

Thus does Roosevelt make liars of the miserable creatures who are attempting to deceive the workmen into voting for him, by chanting his praises as a "friend of labor."

As he himself says, it was the interests of the capitalist class that he was concerned for. His efforts were directed not to the alleviation of the miseries of the miners, nor even to those of the "public" who started with cold while Baer was insisting on his divine right to freeze them.

The sequel was that while the coal operators made a show of pretended anger, the Arbitration Commission got to work and in the course of a year delivered its awards. Those which favored the operators were put into effect, while those that seemingly favored the miners were ignored and so remain to this day.

But in making his confession, Roosevelt runs no risk. He relies on the stupidity of the wage workers, and the miserable cowardice of his Democratic opponents whom by the bye he does not forget to taunt.

Roosevelt's confession throws a new light on his apparent refusal to allow the mine owners the use of the Federal troops to suppress the strike.

Now, however, that the danger has been temporarily averted he can safely sneer at and defy them to repeat their demand for national ownership of the coal fields.

But silent or eloquent though these representatives of capitalist interests may be, the "irresistible impetus" is under way and is even now thundering at the gates.

A recent editorial in the New York Journal makes "mighty interests" read and amusing withal for the Socialist who watches the process by which the little parasites of society are devoured by their more powerful brethren.

tear him to pieces, for the aforesaid sprats are the "able men of the country" and when they begin to complain the whale had better look out for trouble.

In this country, Messrs. Trusts, observe, for your own safety, that the grumbling no longer comes merely from the cheap, small fry that can be bought at the polls—or bought more cheaply later in legislatures.

The simple fact is that six men, imbued with no other spirit than commercialism, have gained control over the drama. They are unlettered, unlettered men, without the slightest interest in art, with no care for its advancement or its future; yet they die like a doctor in a Christian Science conference.

They are onto the fact, for instance, that the drama is a commodity to be "produced" just as coal, iron, oil and cotton, and it can be cornered and exploited for private profit just as they can.

You can keep down and bamboozle almost indefinitely the real workers who actually produce something. But look out when you begin to step on the toes of the leech class, and the thoughtful middle man and lawyer who feel that they, too, have a right to live happily off the vulgar crowd.

There is but one thing lacking in this admonition to beware of the wrath to come. The writer doesn't inform the sprats into to be inflicted on them. He says nothing about enlisting the aid of the "cheap small fry" for that purpose, though in using the French Revolution as a screener for co-operation was admitted.

Here is where he is wrong. He first declares that there is a trust in "art" and then declares his own statement. What he means is that it cannot continue, and that is correct.

There is no hope for the middle class as middle class. They will get no chance to "live happily off the vulgar crowd" whether they feel they have a "right" to do so or not, nor can they make any trouble for the trusts in consequence.

to see the real lesson it so cleverly conveys. A few more years of devouring by the big capitalists, and the Hoar's papers will be forced to either drop out of existence or advocate the abolition of all society leeches and parasites, great or small—in short to advocate Socialism.

Strangely enough the above pleasing suggestion comes from a labor paper that distinguished itself some time ago by writing a "ringing" editorial against workingmen going into politics on their own account, and which was literally copied and approved by the same daily press that is now inviting it to come off the perch.

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SIGNS OF DECADENCE.

Some Astonishing Facts About the Roosevelts and Society at the Capital.

By Sagittarius.

While the public is familiar with the stories illustrating the degeneracy of the "smart set" which makes its rendezvous in New York in the winter time and at Newport in the summer, it is not so well known that in the capital city of the nation there are "cryings-on" which are similarly symptomatic of the fact that the ruling class is a degenerate class.

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FOR UNITY IN FRANCE.

Guestist or "Orthodox" Wing Bores Its Roadmap to Do Its Full Duty. The Outcome Still Doubtful—Despite the Apparent Strength of Jauresist Faction—Its Lessons For Us.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—On Aug. 30, having received the report of the delegates to the International Congress in regard to the adoption of the Dresden Resolution, Unity Resolution, carried out previously without opposition, the Central Council of the Socialist Party of France—the Guestists or "orthodox" wing—made the following declaration:

It is decided, so far as concerns the Central Council, to give immediate support to the action unopposedly adopted by the International Congress at Amsterdam in the effect that it is indispensable that in all countries, as against all capitalist parties there be but one Socialist Party, through its Executive Commission, declares itself ready to do its full duty toward immediately realizing this Socialist unity upon the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses.

This declaration, to which all possible publicity will be given, will be communicated to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels and to the executive committees of the various Socialist parties represented at Amsterdam.

It is certainly an astonishing story but its truth is vouchsafed for by Washington correspondents of unimpeachable veracity. It is more generally talked about than other things which the "Princess" and the Countess have probably become aware of.

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This futile waiting and predicting is...

PARTY NEWS.

National Secretary Debs' financial report for August shows: Balance on hand, Aug. 1, \$29,325; receipts for month, \$5,848.67; total, \$35,173.67; expenditures, \$3,963.93; balance on hand Sept. 1, \$41,758.74.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the National Campaign Fund since last report: Regular Contributions—William H. Pierce, \$10; Otto Hornemann, \$10; J. Rosenbloom, \$10; John M. Ray, \$10; Donaville, \$10; J. L. Erbe, \$10; Wm. L. Erbe, \$10; Wm. L. Erbe, \$10; Wm. L. Erbe, \$10.

DEBS' TOUR.

The report of "Commercial Appeal" in a good spirit of Debs' address, says: "Mr. Debs is a man of a strong sense of personal magnetism. Intensely earnest, a man of the people, caring little for the effect of rhetoric, although possessed of these in no mean degree, he first attracts attention and then compels admiration on his own account, even where the listener quite disagrees with his peculiar political and economic views."

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS.

Dates for national campaign speakers travelling under the direction of the national headquarters for the week ending Oct. 1 are arranged as follows: Eugene V. Debs: Sept. 29, Portland, Ore.; Sept. 27, Tacoma, Wash.; Sept. 28, Seattle, Wash.; Sept. 29, Spokane, Wash.; Sept. 30, Wallace, Idaho; Oct. 1, Astoria, Ore.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

Victor Griffuilles, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, continues in an article in this symposium. He also brings his advocacy of the general strike on the claim that it is a purely proletarian mode of action, which, he maintains, the political movement is not. We quote some passages:

there. Comrade Hoehn reports: "Our candidate for President, Eugene V. Debs, spoke at our Riverside Park demonstration last Sunday. It was a most successful affair. The daily press estimates the number of people present at 10,000. Comrade Debs spoke from half past five to half past seven o'clock. For over two hours he had 5,000 people thronged around the speaker's stand and listened most attentively to our champion's splendid arguments. Considering the fact that Comrade Debs had just returned from a tour of the West, his speech was a real triumph. It was certainly a remarkable gathering that listened for three full hours to Socialist addresses. But even more remarkable is the fact that we sold about \$75 worth of Socialist literature in the park, besides getting new subscribers to our papers. Comrade Debs himself was well pleased with the result, for he regarded it as a splendidly appreciated by the large audience who applauded him most sincerely and cheerfully. This was the most successful gathering ever recorded in our local Socialist movement. The prospects are excellent. Our comrades will do their duty during the next few weeks and a good vote may be expected."

BEN HANFORD BEING MISREPRESENTED.

There seems to be a systematic effort on foot to discredit the national Socialist ticket by impugning the union record of Ben Hanford, the Vice-Presidential candidate. A few days ago news came from Omaha to the effect that a report was being circulated that Hanford scabbled "once upon a time." In a report of Hanford's meeting at Canton, Ill., on Aug. 29, the "Leader" of that city stated that Hanford "at one time was suspended from the ranks of the typographical union," and "sought relief in the courts and forced the courts to reinstate him."

The facts are that Hanford never scabbled in his life, never had any trouble with his union, and the foregoing reports are absolutely false. Hanford joined the Chicago Typographical Union No. 10, twenty-five years ago and from that time he has never been without his card. If anyone charges him with having "scabbled" or "scabbed," the comrades should denounce any such charge as maliciously false, demand of the person the charge and time and place of the commission of the act, and then communicate with the secretary of the typographical union to see whether the statement is in every particular.

Hanford's meetings at New Bedford, Worcester, Fitchburg, Adams, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I., and Springfield have all been successful. At Pawtucket a heavy rain interfered somewhat but the meeting was a success nevertheless. The Providence "Journal" said that "Hanford spoke for an hour and a half and kept the full interest of his audience to the last."

Comrade Steward of Fitchburg reports: "The Hanford meeting was a grand success. No speaker that we have had here gave as much satisfaction as he did. In the shop where I work his speech was the chief topic all day long. Many have asked me when will he speak here. I will tell you: he will be here soon." National Campaign Speakers: James F. Carey: Sept. 26, Lawrence, Mass.; Sept. 28, Newburyport, Mass.; Sept. 27, Amesbury, Mass.; Sept. 28, Gloucester, Mass.; Sept. 29, Salem, Mass.; Sept. 30, Lowell, Mass.

John Spargo: Sept. 25, Butte, Mont.; Sept. 26 and 30, Montana. John W. Brown: Sept. 25, Friendsville, Tenn. (Continued on page 4.)

Noting, then, can exclude the general strike from the consideration of Socialists. On the contrary, it seems to force itself more and more into our discussion. Not only is it a most successful affair, but even more so, the logic of daily events, compels us to give it our continued attention.

Nothing, then, can exclude the general strike from the consideration of Socialists. On the contrary, it seems to force itself more and more into our discussion. Not only is it a most successful affair, but even more so, the logic of daily events, compels us to give it our continued attention.

These facts are of two sorts: First, the general strike, or concerted cessation of labor by all the workers, be it in one shop or many, or of one trade or industry or of many, or of all trades and industries, is a means of action which, for its immediate purposes, the working class tends to discover and more; second, the general strike, signifying the supreme revolt of all the workers grouped upon the same field of production against the capitalist regime, and thus merging into the idea of the social revolution, is becoming the shibboleth of an increasing array of the revolutionary proletariat.

The exclusive appeal to the forces of the working class itself, as well as for the defense of the economic and political interests and the taking of the means of production by the organized proletariat—this is what is at the bottom of the idea of the general strike, regarded in its double aspect, as a means of present struggle and as the inevitable form of the social revolution.

It is different with revolutionary Socialists. They consider that the very essence of Socialism is in the idea of the class struggle. They approve and adopt, in the domain of theory or of practice, only that which tends to develop the consciousness which the working class acquires in its struggles, of its irreconcilable opposition to the capitalist system.

What are we to understand by capacity? It is merely and simply a question of power. When the working class is united and homogeneous it will be morally and physically capable of completely overthrowing the institutions and traditional ideas of the bourgeois state and substituting proletarian institutions and ideas with the very type of social development that we are attaining this is a true remark; but it constitutes the starting point of revolutionary Socialism, and we ought always to put it in evidence.

Recourse to the general strike—that is, to the "levee en masse" of the forces of Labor—is it for a partial gain, be it especially for the final result, is the best means of education and the surest incentive to organization which the proletariat possesses.

To count upon its own energy, to subordinate means to ends, to create an immediate solidarity among the workers, is to realize that the producing class can overthrow capitalist exploitation only if it finds within itself the necessary courage and power and cohesion, to proclaim that the world of the workers sees most clearly that it is the pivot upon which rests the whole of the bourgeois society which it nourishes and maintains, to affirm that its revolt is all that is needed to overthrow capitalism.

Editor of the Worker—I have just received from the National Secretary a copy of a letter which he has written to the Philadelphia "North American" concerning something, I am supposed to have said in my speech. I had not supposed that any one would have taken any notice of what I said. I have had too many battles with the press to be troubled by such things. I have had too many battles with the press to be troubled by such things.

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workshop and factory, it expresses itself in the trade union. The most intimate thoughts and feelings of the worker, speaking to his fellow workers, are expressed upon him by the employer, and their tribute and their echo in the union.

It is easy to show that the general strike grows out of the sense of the trade-union organization and the direction which they are taking. The development of the labor organizations indicate it, their evolution shows it.

The trade unions and local strikes constitute the "necessary gymnastics," just as the general strike constitutes the gymnastic of war.

The general strike in its final expression, will not be a mere folding of the arms of Labor. It will be the seizure of the wealth by the labor organizations for the benefit of all. This general strike, or revolution, will be violent or pacific according to the resistance offered. It will be the totalization of the producers' efforts under the impulsion of the labor organizations.

Every one recognizes the necessity for the workers to strive to raise their standard of living, which increases both their fighting power and their eagerness for further reform. In organizing, the workers make an effort; and in the practice of that effort, they intensify it. And it is by this intensity of effort, leading to larger life, that the working class will liberate itself from capitalism.

Besides the general local strike, we have the generalized trade strike having for its object the conquest of a definite reform. These reforms are of different sorts. As the working class may array itself to enforce upon the employers certain demands, so it may act to extend from the government certain reforms to the workers.

FROM ORGANIZER WILKINS.

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home-land in the same way that I organized the workers in the coal mines of West Virginia. The cause of the West Virginia miners is the last letter from the National Secretary. There are now two hundred and fifty miners in the coal mines of West Virginia.

What is a strike? It is the workmen withdrawing their labor from the hands of the capitalist class on either the economic or political field. Hence, the strike is not a mere withdrawal of labor from the economic field, but it is a withdrawal of labor from the political field.

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THE OUTCOME IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Editor of the Worker—the state convention held in the city of San Francisco, California, on the 15th and 16th of September, 1934, was a most successful affair. The delegates from all over the state were present, and they discussed the general strike and the future of the labor movement.

Delegate Wilson followed and when he supported the recommendation the hopes of the workers were raised. Outside the hall their recitations were being heard. The delegates were unanimous in their support of the general strike.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE. We have, of late, received many complaints of lost letters containing cash or stamps. This is very unpleasant, and there is but one way to avoid such losses. Send all money by check, money order or registered letter. We are not responsible for money sent any other way. THE WORKER.

THE CONSERVATOR, PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENE V. DEBS: "The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiring, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way.

FOR ITALIAN WORKMEN.

Comrades who have an opportunity to reach Italian workmen and wish to make propaganda for Socialism among them will do well to use the new pamphlet "Che Cosa è il Socialismo?" (What is Socialism?) by Silvio Origo.

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:

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