The Worker.

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VOL. XII.-NO. 32.

FOR UNIONISTS TO THINK OF.

Significant Capitalist Utterances on Strike Settlement.

Attitude Taken by Copitalist Papers Indicates that the Arbitration May Serve Only to Bring the Questions to

In connection with the strike settle ment proposition made by the "opera-tors" and accepted by the United Min Workers, several very interesting and suggestive utterances on the subject live apeared in the capitalist press. The following, which appeared in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which E. W. Parker, a member of the Arbitration Commission, is editor, may

be taken as expressing Mr. Parker's The board of arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt to take up all the issues in controversy between the striking anthracite miners an their employers is not likely to be al-together satisfactory to the latter, though organized labor will certainly

get a fair show from it. We have no wish to criticize the President, since his choice is doubtless as good a one as would be made by any man in his potion in the middle of all the political wire pulling that has been the feature of this strike for several weeks. 'It is our belief that the board will act fearlessly, showing favor to neither operators nor to the United Mine

Workers. Issues far greater than the Workers. Issues far greater than the rate to be paid for mining a particular coal seam are involved—issues that are of national importance, and are bound to call for legislation within a few years. The whole question of the rights of labor organizations, their duties and responsibilities, have been involved in the present strike and we volved in the present strike, and we believe that the board by acting fear-essly, and insisting that its report be not edited to suit political exigencies, can do a permanent service to the na-tion—a service that will insure to its members lasting fame."
What are these "issues of national

importance," what is the capitalist view of the "rights, duties, and responsive to the state of sibilities of labor organizations, re definitely indicated in some othnewspapers which are always recognized as speaking for the capitalist

The New York "Commercial" is a paper circulating chiefly among Wall Street men. In both editorial and business policy it is bitterly hostile to the labor movement. Its office, by the way, was "ratted" last year, and in that of-fice was printed, a few weeks ago, the fake labor paper, issued by the "oper-ators" in the hope of causing dissen-sion among the miners, to which we made some reference at the time. One is not surprised, therefore, to find that on the morning when the miners' convention began, the "Commercial" con-

tained the following editorial:
"President Mittered and his United
Mine Workers are between the upper and the nether mill-stone. When the delegates meet in convention to-day, it is not going to be all smooth sailing in their deliberations. They are by no their deliberations. They are by no means a unit on accepting the opera-tors' proposition. Some of them at least see clearly the full significance of the negotiations so far and do not look upon the thing as a 'strikers' victory'

oy any means.
"If they decline the operators' proposition for arbitration, popular op.nion from one end of the country to the oth-er will condemn them, and with a dis-credited leader and the loss of popular sympathy the union would be power-less to keep its miners from going back

"Should they accept the offer, they would win well-deserved popular applause—but what would become of their organization then? Mitchell might go back to his men and boast to them that, while he failed to get recognition for the union, he did force the operators to arbitrate—but would that he the fact? Would the organized miners who have been fighting for 'recognition' take that view of it? Would they not not be confronted with the fact that the latest and the accepted proposition to arbitrate came from the operators—not from Mitchell? And could they hold their organization todtion to arbitrate came from gether in the anthracite region for six-ty days after they had resumed work?

To us it looks extremely doubtful.

"Commissioner Wright's forecast of separate organizations—one of the bituminous, the other of the anthracite miners—seems a not unlikely outcome of the step. of this strike in any event."

t will be remembered that Commis-ner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who Arbitration Commission, made a spe-cial investigation of the strike in Sep-tember, the results of which are embodied in the October Bulletin of the he there offered for the permanent adjustment of the relations of mine own justment of the relations of mine own-ers and unine workers, were: First, separation of the anthracite miners from those of the bituminous fields; Second, some method (not specified) of holding the union to "financial responfor its acts.

sibility" for its acts.

This latter suggestion becomes much more intelligible in the light of the statement of "shn Hobson, which we printed last week, in regard to the attack which is being made on the British unions. It has been decided there that a union area though winterpress. that a union, even though unincorpor-ated, can be sued for damages. A be-ginning has been made in the same dietion in this country, especially in st general strike of the machin-

ists; but the legal principle has not yet

been established.

With the courts so completely under capitalist influence as they now are in this country, it is easy to imagine what would be the result of making the un would be the result of making the un-lons financially responsible before the law. It would mean that whenever the the workingmen, through their union, engage in a struggle against their em-ployers—whether strike, lockout, or boycott—the employers could bring suit against the union for damages on account of the injury done to their business; and even though such suits night not always be successful, the courts would have power to issue orders tying up the union funds pending trial and thus to paralyze the unions. The courts of this country will probably follow the example set by those

of England in this matter and estab lish the principle that employers can collect damages for injury done to their business by the activity of the unions in strike, lockout, or boycott. But the capitalists do not intend to stop with this. They evidently intend, if it be possible—and the arbitration of the coal strike will be made the occarious for divine in an entering welfer. sion for driving in an entering wedge to force incorporation upon the unions. This would mean that it would be in the power of the employers, with the assistance of a few hired traitors within the unions, at any time to sue for a receivership or for the dissolu tion of the incorporated union or to regulate the disposition of the union funds: And with frained corporation lawyers on the bench, such as the Re-publican and Democratic parties choose, there could be no question of the effectiveness of such measures against the unions at the most critical

That this plan is seriously contemplated is proven by recent news dis-patches from Massachusetts and from Illinois. On the Massachusetts bill the "Evening Post," a most distinctly capitalist paper, comments as follows:

"It is in keeping with the solid tra-itions of Massachusetts law-making ditions of Massachusetts law-making that a bill for the incorporation of labor unions is to be discussed in the state legislature. There is an especial appropriateness, too, in the fact that the first serious attempt to fix the legal responsibility upon these powerful or-ganizations should be made in a state which strictly regulates the incorpora-tion of capital. If the trade union bill should become a law, it would simply show that the state of Massachusetts is determined to control all great com-binations which affect the common be salutary, and we trust that many other legislatures will follow the ex-ample of Massachusetts in this mat-ter."

To sum all up, the trade union move ment is udnoubtedly confronted with greater dangers to-day than ever before and stands more in need of alert and aggressive spirit to resist the in-

The miners will have to meet this new attack first. But it is not only a concerns all trade unionists. It will be "up to" the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans to take measures, if it can, for protecting

the labor organizations. Still more, it is something for all workingmen to think of, not only as trade unionists, but especially as

If the capitalists propose to get laws through the legislatures to cripple the labor organizations, the workingmen must send men to the legislatures to fight such laws. In Massachusetts there are now three such men. The records of Carey and MacCartney give assurance that they will make a brave fight; and the fact that Ramsden is also elected on the Socialist ticket is sufficient guarantee that he will do his full part.

If the capitalists propose to make the and so rendering them impotent, the workingmen must see that the corpor-ation lawyers chosen by the capitalists as judicial candidates are voted down and that men tried and proven true to the working class are put on the bench in their place.

John Hobson, after telling of the at-tacks upon the British unions through the courts, said: "The British workingmen will turn to politics, if they have the brains." We believe that the American workingmen have the brains and the Socialist (In New York, the Social Democratic) Party is in the field as their political agency for this

LABOR CANDIDATES ON

CAPITALIST TICKETS. Of the two hundred and fifty-eight candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties appearing on the official hallot in Greater New York last Tuesday, ninety-nine were lawyers and sixty-six were capitalists (bankers, brokers, manufacturers, merchants, or agents), according to the classification made by the "Evening Post." Of the others, fifty-two are included under the headings of artizans and mechanics, headings of artisans and mechanics, clerks, engineers, and architects, and telegraph or railway employees; but of these, apparently all workingmen, the greater part might be described as only honorary members of the working class, being actually understrappers for the capitalists—either as profes-sional "heelers" or as shop foremen, superintendents, and the like; and the few genuine workingmen on either of few genuine workingmen on either of the old-party tickets were, in almost every case, nominated for unimportant offices in districts where the party in question had no chance of success.

-Read this paper and pass it on to

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 9, 1902.

SPLENDID GAINS IN EAST AND WEST.

Incomplete Returns of Socialist Vote Give Assurance of Speedy Victory for the Working Class.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Treble Their Vote New York Gains Fifty Per Cent.—Ohio Doubles and So Does Chicago-Minnesota's Vote Probably Quadrupled-Good News from Montana.-Third Socialist in Massachusetts Legislature.

177

The returns of Tuesday's vote for as the Socialist (Social Democratic) Seventeenth.... Party is concerned, are as yet very neager. The capitalist press and news agencies, with some notable exceptions, systematically suppress information on the subject and it is a difficult task for the Socialist press to gather the information.

We know enough, however, to show us that the vote cast for our presidential ticket. Debs and Harriman, two years ago, is at least trebled in the state and congressional elections just held.

Of the West we are able to give but little definite information. The New York "World" states that a

very heavy Socialist vote was polled in 'The "Sun" refers to a surprisingly

large Socialist vote in Colorado. The "Post" notes that the Social Democrats or Socialists of Milwaukee

County, Wis., cast 12,000 votes. Montana, too, sends us good news. Speaking of Utah, the "Post" says

that "one feature was the heavy Socialist vote in Salt Lake City." Our returns show that the vote in

Chicago and in the state of Ohio is doubled and that of Minnesota is quadrupled. In the East our returns are fuller and give ground for the utmost enthusiasm.

apparently, of all other states. New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey, so far as reported, show gains that, in an ordinary year, would be considered exceptionally good.

Massachusetts more than trebles the

vote of last year and takes the lead,

In New York the Social Democratic Party, in spite of the mcubus of De Leon's S. L. P., gains 50 per cent. or more; the only unsatisfactory feature of the returns is that the S. L. P. probably remains on the ballot, apparently keeping about the same vote it had in 1900.

Pennsylvania, the state to which all eyes are first turned this year, makes a proportional increase equal to that of Massachusetts-that is, the vote is at least trebled.

While the Republicans are lamenting over their reduced majorities and the Democrats over their fallure to capture the offices they hoped for, and while each is accusing the other of fraud and chicanery, the Socialist Party alone comes out of the campaign clear, triumphant, and full of courage.

"The world is ours," On with the fight.

NEW YORK CITY.

Incomplete Returns Show Large Gains for Social Democratic Party and Small Increase for S. L. P.

The returns of the city vote were waited for by large crowds at the Labor Lyceum in Fourth street, at the E. A. Clubhouse, and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and as the news cam dasm grew and the rades felt well rewarded for all their hard work.

Manhattan and Bronx.

The following tables show the vote of the Social Democratic Party and the Districts. S. L. P. for Governor this year in the Social Democratic watchers. Con parison is made with the vote cast for This year's report is, of course, incomplete and subject to revision.

These figures show a total of 10,440 for Hanford, S. D. P., and 5,503 for DeLeon, S. L. P., in these two bor Last year Manhattan and Bronx

gave the Social Democratic Party 6,409 and gave the S. L. P. 4,323. In the state election of 1900 the two boroughs gave 6,387 for the Social SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

istricts.	1901.	1902.	T
Irst	4	23	
econd	58	83	
hird	38	61	
ourth	. 529	717	A
lfth	42	61	D
xth	127	241	F
venth	41	80	8
ighth	257	467	T
inth	56	94	
enth	415	666	
eventh	2 96	192	8
welfth	800	534	STATE OF
airteenth	113	181	1900
ourteenth	817	450	
fteenth	108	159	
MOCHUM		109	Die

Seventeenth.... Eighteenth Nineteenth Twenty-first..... Twenty-second Twenty-lifth.. Twenty-sixth Twenty-seventh . . . Twenty-eighth 454 Thirtieth Thirty-first Thirty-second Thirty-fourth Thirty-fifth Annexed

Total. 6,400

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.				
Assembly		4.25		
Districts.	1901.	1902		
First	17	23		
Second	23	33		
Third	42	78		
Fourth	185	170		
Fifth	44	48		
Sixth	94	131		
Seventh	50	59		
Eighth	158	131		
Ninth	56	.63		
Tenth	223	282		
Eleventh	51	75		
Twelfth	287	351		
Thirteenth	75	- 90		
Fourteenth	262	294		
Fifteenth	60	. 91		
Sixteenth	• 583	660		
Seventeenth	93	- 80		
Eighteenth	117	133		
Nineteenth	65	56		
Twentieth	73	101		
Twenty-first	84	120		
Twenty-second	75	93		
Twenty-third	118	166		
Twenty-fourth	80	118		
Twenty-fifth	22	-6		
Twenty-sixth	144	224		
Twenty-seventh	22	14		
Twenty-eighth	129	194		
Twenty-ninth	30	. 37		
Thirtieth	157	224		
Thirty-first	. 84	155		
Thirty-second	155	953		

Thirty-third. Thirty-fourth 250 Thirty-fifth 263 38 Total 4.323 5,563

5,214 for DeLeon in Manhattan and DeLeon's paper gives a statement of his vote, as furnished by S. L. P. watchers, in nineteen of the assembly districts of Manhattan and Bronx. In these districts they claim 12 votes more votes than are conceded them in

The "Sun" gives Hanford 9,872 and

the foregoing table.

In twelve assembly districts reported for Brooklyn the DeLeonites claim 282 more than are conceded them in the

The figures for the Borough of Brookly nare still farther from being complete. As will be seen from the table, the Social Democratic vote is reported in eighteen and the S. L. P. in seventeen of the twenty-one assembly districts, in most of which, however, some election districts are missing

These incomplete returns show again over last year's vote of 842 for the Social Democratic Party and of 23-In 1900 the Social Democratic Party

cast 2,575 in Brooklyn and the S. L. P.

had 1.925. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

	Districts.	1901.	1902
	First	51	25
	Second	20	11
j	Third	35	17-
	Fourth	36	17
	Fifth	116	57
	Sixth	170	259
	Seventh	91	17
	Eighth	26	
ij	Ninth	36	_94
	Tenth	29	
	Eleventh	40	
	Twelfth	75	
	Thirteenth	296	316
	Fourteenth	65	5.44
	Fifteenth	272	321
	Sixteenth	85	180
	Seventeenth	43	42
ĺ	Eighteenth	81	74
ì	Nineteenth	201	362
	Twentieth	605	1,020
10.00	Twenty-first	815	557
DOMESTIC	Total	2,602	3,531

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. districts. 1901. ourth eventh nth

Eleventh Fourteenth 84 Fifteenth 149 Eighteenth Nineteenth Twentieth..... 146
Twenty-first..... 201 Total 1,638 627 Queens.

> Incomplete returns for Queens teen districts missing give 931 voter for Hanford. Two years ago we had that it is impossible to say how the S I. P. has come out, but it has proba bly made a small gain.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Partial and Scattering Returns of So cialist Vote Outside the City.

In the state election two years ago the Social Democratic Party of New York (identical with the Socialist Party of other states) polled 13,493 votes for Governor and the S. L. P. (DeLeonites) polled 13,762.

This year the vote for Hanford or the Social Democratic ticket certainly exceeds 20,000 and may go considera-bly over that figure. The S. L. P. aparently made some gains.

The vote of New York City, so far

as reported, is given under another head. Scattering and generally incom-plete returns from outside are here

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—This city gives Hanford, on the Social Demo-cratic ticket, 2,048 votes. DeLeon, on the ticket of the S. L. P., has 775 This is incomplete. G. W. M.
Two years ago the whole of Monro County, including Rochester, gives us 1,019, while the S. L. P. had 442.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.-Two mer districts heard from raise the vote of the Social Democratic Party to 2.103. Five districts are still missing. Great enthusiasm prevails. Fifty dollars raised for state campaign fund on election night. G. W. M.

Syracuse.

SYRACUSE. Nov. 4 .- Onondaga County, incomplete, gives 350 for Han-ford and 400 for DeLeon. H. In 1900 the Social Democratic Party

had 352 votes by the complete and offi-cial count in Onondaga County, and the S. L. P. had 1.135.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5,-Fiftythree city districts give 302 for Han-ford and 297 for DeLeon. Two districts outside the city give Hanford 28 and DeLeon 25. These fifty-five idstricts in 1900 gav

us 313 votes, with 907 for the S. L. P. Twelve city districts and sixty-eight outside, which are yet to be heard from, gave 29 for us two years ago and 228 for the S. L. P.
1t appears that Onondaga County

will show a loss of over 700 for the S. L. P., with a probable slight gain for the Social Democratic Party. E. B. S.

Buffalo

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—Districts which last year gave the Social Democratic Party 125 votes give us 229 this year. The same districts gave the S. L. P. 190 last year and now give 390 for that party.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5 .- Forty of the hundred and eight election districts of the city of Buffalo give 232 for the Social Democratic Party and 376 for the S. L. P.

In 1900 the whole city gave 376 for the Social Democratic Party and 877 for the S. L. P. Erie County, outside the city, in 1900, gave 25 for us and 70 for S. L. P. E. C.

E. C. F. The S. L. P. paper prints a Buffalo dispatch to the effect that eighty-seven election districts, which gave the S. L. P. 575 votes has year, now give 904 for that party, and that the total S. L. P. vote there will reach a thousand.

Westchester County.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 4 .- In five of the eight districts we have 85 straight Social Democratic votes in Peekskill and 115. DeLeon has 32 straight and 17 on splits-total, 49. . In 1900 Westchester County gave 258

date for Governor and 416 for the S. points in the county show a large gain for Governor, give Chase 11,055 th year. NEW ROCHELLE, Nov. 4.-Hanford has 227 votes here; DeLeon, 27. Two years ago, we had 63. Last year we had 37 and the S. L. P. had 10.

YONKERS, Nov. 4 .- With eight dis tricts missing, Hanford has 82 votes here. Last year we had 51.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 4.—This place gives 105 for ce gives 105 for Hanford and 55 for Leon. Last year the Social Demoeratic Party had 40 and the S. L. P.

J. B.
THOY, Nov. 4.—Thirty-nine out of
the fifty-four election districts in Troy
give Hanford 178 votes, with 206 for TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.-Green Island

gives us 28 votes and the S. L. P. 35; Watervliet, 20 for the Social Demo-cratic Party and 37 for the S. L. P. Two years ago the whole of Renssellaer County, including Troy, gave 103 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 229 for the S. L. P. FORT EDWARD, Nov. 5 .- Fort Ed-

ward and Sandy Hill give 108 votes for Hanford and 37 for DeLeon. In 1900 the whole of Washington County gave 24 for the Social Demo-eratic Party and 21 for the S. L. P.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 268 votes here, as against 78 in 1900. DeLeon has 65, as against 61 in 1900, The whole county (Fulton) gave us 111 two years ago. PORT CHESTER, Nov. 5.-Hanford has 49, DeLeon 16, SPARKILL, Nov. 5,—Hanford has 4;

DeLeon, 2; last year, S. D. P. one. WOODSIDE, L. I., Nov. 5.—Hanford has 48 here and DeLeon has 5. PORT JERVIS, Nov. 4.—We have 50 votes for Hanford and DeLeon has 95,

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 4.-Hanford In 1900 the whole of Orange County. in which Port Jervis and Middletown are situated, gave 28 votes for the So-

are situated, gave 28 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 77 for the S. L. P. ONEIDA, Nov. 4.-Hanford has 47;

In 1900 Madison County gave 69 for the Social Democratic Party and 49 for the S. L. P. SCHENECTADY, Nov. 4.-The So-

cial Democratic Party gets 131 votes here and the S. L. P. gets 237. In 1900, Schenectady County gave 30 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 247 for the S. L. P. TICONDEROGA, Nov. 4.-Hanford's

vote here is 60 and DeLeon's is 15. In 1900, Essex County gave 44 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 12 for the S. L. P.
GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 4.—In Gloversville Hanford has 156 votes; De Leon has 82.

Two years ago the Social Democratic Party had 111 votes in Fulton County and the S. L. P. had 186, HORNELLSVILLE, Nov. 4.—Han-

ford has 28; DeLeon, 12.

Steuben County, two years ago, gave 47 for the Social Democratic Party and 51 for the S. L. P.

of for the S. L. P.

CATSKILL, Nov. 5.—Incomplete returns for Caiskill, Kiskaton, Leeds, and Coxsackie show 68 for Hanford and 12 for DeLeon. Two years ago Greene County gave 27 for the Social Democratic Party and 82 for the S. L. P.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5 .- Two of the three districts give 72 for Hanford and o4 for DeLeon GLOVERSVILLE, Nov. 5 .- Hanford

has 176 straight to 82 for DeLeon. In 1900 Fulton County gave us 111 and 186 for the S. L. P. L. R. G. CORNING, Nov. 5.—Hanford, Social Democrat, has 123; DeLeon, S. L. P., 40. Two years ago we had 11 and the S. L. P. & S. L. P. 6.

Painted Post gives 27 for Hanford and 10 for DeLeon. In 1900 the whole of Steuben County gave 47 for the Social Democratic

Party and 50 for the S. I. P. LINDENHURST, L. I., Nov. 4.-Hanford has 16 and DeLeon 2. HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 5.

-This place gives 14 for Hanford ar 2 for DeLeon.
ILION, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Last year the two Socialist parties together had 37 votes. To-day the Social Democratic Party polls 88 and the S. L. P. 39.

MASSACHUSETTS' VOTE.

Report of Progress in the State Where We Won Our First Victories. BOSTON, Nov. 4.-Incomplete

turns indicate that the Socialist Party may poll 35,600 votes for Chase for Governor. Last year we had 20,551. The increase is general all over the state, the vote in some places being four times that of last year. Carey and MacCartney are re-elected and Ransden is sent from the Cara-pello district in Brockton to join them

in the Legislature. Twenty-two towns and eleven cities outside of Boston, which, in 1901, gave 4,674 votes for Wrenn, our candidate

Thirty-one precincts of Boston which gave us 281 last year give 1,807 this time. One hundred and sixteen precincts are yet to be heard from. Brockton gives over 2,000, against

Haverhill gains 500. Lynn increases from 272 to 970. Chelsea advances from 117 to 633. Fitchburg rises from 328 to 853.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION. Partridge is Police Commissioner, That

cessary. It would almost be imper-Coler failed to carry the state is aninent. The figures tell their own story. Baer and Quay and Platt and and Crane will understand it, perhaps, as well as the miners of Pennsylvania, the teamsters of Boston, the trolley workers of New York."

The results of the election as regards the two old parties, however, will bear

The Democratic politicians and editors-and even some of the "independents" and the weak-kneed Republicans-are talking of the result as a rebuke and a qualified defeat for the Republican party at the hands of a "regenerated" Democracy.

It is nothing of the sort.

It would, indeed, have been surpris ing had the Republicans lost less or the Democrats gained less-whether in the country at large or in New York City. Look over the election records of the last thirty years and you will find that the victory of either party in a presidential election is almost invariably followed by a reaction in favor of the other party at the next congressional election. The reasons of this are not far to seek. But it is not necessary to recount them here. We merely refer to the indisputable fact.

It might reasonably have been expected that the Democrats, simply through the force of this ordinary reaction, would carry several important Republican states and would nearly if not entirely wipe out the Republican majority in Congress.

That they did not succeed in doing this constitutes a defeat for the Democrats. It is quite proper that Grover Cleveland's letter should sound more like a dirge than a rallying-cry.

As for this city: Look over the elec-

tion records from time immemorial and you will find that a "reform" admin istration never gets a second term, that one year of such an administration almost invariably results in restoring the old Tammany majority. This is the natural consequence of the impotence and insincerity of capitalist reform-as dishonest as Tammany and far less efficient, because less in touch with the

masses of the people. That Coler carried the city by so large a majority is the normal result of the fact that Low is Mayor, that Jerome is District Attorney, and that

other defeat for the Democratic party. The defent of Tom L. Johnson is yet another distinct defeat for the Demoeratic party. Of Johnson it may be sald, as of Roosevelt; but with even greater truth, that he is not brave or wise enough to succeed in honest polities and not mean enough to succeed in dishonest politics. He was too manly to avoid making enemies of the Hills and Crokers of his party in Ohio; bur

he was incapable of adopting an atti-

ture that would command the respect

and confidence of the workingmen of

PRICE 2 CENTS.

The simple fact is that the Democratic party is making the hopeless attempt to ride two horses, to serve God and the Mammon of Unrighteousness at once, to be at the same time on both sides of the now unbridgeable and widening chasm between the working class and the capitalist class. That chasmyawns for all compromisers-for sincere harmonists as well as for cow ardly equivocaters; it has swallowed little men like Coler and big men like

it will swallow Hearst far more easily. In a word, the Democratic party is played out. It has no principles, no program, no conception of the issues of the day, no reason for existence. It cannot regain its vitality except by ceasing to be the Democratic partyby breaking with Bryanism as well as with Clevelandism-and this it cannot do.

Johnson; it has swallowed Bryan and

Mark Hanna rightly said, almost two years ago, that Socialism, not Democracy, is the enemy the Republican party has to fight and to fear. The question is: Are you for Mark

Hanna or for Socialism? If you are for Socialism, take note that there is much to be done between now and 1904. There are city elections in nearly all states this December and next spring and many state and legislative elections next fall and then more city elections. If we have a quarter of a million votes now, we have a year

ter the national campaign. This means work for YOU. The day of the final battle draws

Are YOU doing YOUR part?

THE LATEST FROM

PENNSYLVANIA As we go to the press comes this Five mining counties that gave Debs

699 give Slavton 7758, incom Sixteen counties that gave Debs 2908 give Slayton I5 816.

Socialist Party vote will reach 20,000

Rockland gave 155 a year ago and now gives 483.

Plymouth had 42 and now has 216.

Springfield gives 1,167 instead of 522.

Chicopee raises its last year's poll of Everett, heretofore an S.L. P. strong-

hold, increases its Socialist Party vot from 45 to 273. The S. L. P. disruptionists pretty nearly disappear. Their candidate, Berry, polls but 50 votes in Haverhill, as against 150 a year ago.

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 4.-Wallace C. Ransden is elected to the Legislature on the ticket of the Socialis Party from the Ninth Plymouth District (Campello.) Chase's vote here is about 2,000; last year we had 885. T. C. S.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 4.-This city gives Bates, Republican candidate for Governor, 2.865 votes; Chase, So cialist, 1,630; Gaston, Democrat, 1,258; Berry, S. L. P., 50. Last year the Republicans had 2 979

re had 1,149; the Democrats, 860; the S. L. P., 159, For Congress, this year, the Republican candidate wins with 2.674; the

Democrat got 1,659; the Socialist, Littlefield, 1,276. For Legislature, Third Essex Disrict, the vote stands: Republican 1.057; Keene, Socialist, 418; Democra

The Fourth gives: Republican, 762; Democrat, 348; Strayton, Socialist, 276. The Fifth: Carey, Socialist, 811; Republican, 714; Democraf, 85. The Ninth: Republican, 924; Demo-crat, 540; Spofford, Socialist, 207.

For Senator in the Fourth Essex Dis-

trict, the Republican candidate has

2.694; Bellefeuille, Socialist, 1,470; the Democrat, 991.

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. Cartney is re-elected to the Legislature in the Fourth Plymouth District, with 974 votes; Bradbury, Republican, has 193; Mansfield, Democrat, 84. Rockland gives Chase 543, with 717 or Bates and 282 for Gaston.

J. A. B.

G. A. K.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.-Com plete returns here give Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor, 859 votes; Berry, S. L. P., has 216. Last year we had 200 and the S. L. P. had 319. C. E. F.

and a half in which to raise the figure

to at least half a million, before we en-

BOSTON, Nov. 5.-Returns from wo hundred and ninety-one cities and towns show 32,105 votes for Chase, Socialist candidate for Governor. The S. L. P. has 5,241 in the same places. Our senatorial candidates Brockton and Rockland districts car-

ried those cities and needed only a little more in the rural parts of the districts to elect them. Boston gives Chase 8,142, as against 1,281 last year. Berry lost 200 votes in

Capitalist politicians are staggered. Indeed, the large vote of the Socialist Party has caused a sensation all over The Boston "Globe" is full of

pressions of surprise at the size of the Socialist party vote. We condense some of the reports given: Brockton-Ransden elected to legislature by plurality of 210 in a previous-ly strong Republican district; Beals, for Senator, carried the city, though not the whole district; Chase polled 2.105 out of the 6,654 votes for Governor; Skinner, for Congress, polled 2.221; McKendrick, Sullivan, and Bro-

leur, legislative candidates, polled heavy votes. Lynn-Chase got 1,031, against 250 last year; Turner, for Congress, polled

914. Chelsen-"A surprising feature was the large vote which the Socialist candidate for Governor received, 633." Everett-"Socialist gains were en

mous. Chase has 10 per cent. of the Quincy-"One of the surprising features was the high vote cast for Levi H. Turner, Socialist candidate for Repre-sentative. Mr. Turner had a total of 853-a gain of 606 over the st representative vote of last

Boston's Gain.

year.'

Chase ran well in every ward of Boston, his vote ranging from 92 in the Eleventh to 611 in the Fourteenth, and his total for the city reaching 8.442. In an interview given to the Bos-ton papers on election night Chase said, in part:

our vote for Governor will reach close to 40,000, as against 8,860 last year. At the beginning of this campaign I pre-dicted a vote of 30,000, later in the campaign I increased my estimate to 40,000. This gain is something that

all Socialists may well feel proud over. "We have been at a great disadvantage in our campaign in not having any newspapers to give publicity to our meetings, which in every instance nearly have been large and enthusiassame publicity as did the meetings of

Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

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Hecepts are never sent to individual subscribers, the money of the workers and the made by the sent to be s All communications should be written and communications should be written words should be not side of the paper; words should solt be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6,



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 2.068 . 21,157 In 1894 . . In 1896 (Presidential, . 36,564 S. L. P. 82,204 S. D. P. In 1900 (Presidential): 9,545 S. D. P. . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . 33,450



TARTYS EMBLEM.

At is the irony of fate that Coler ould have come so near entrying the

It was worth working for, wasn't it?

state on the strength of the one plank he so pusillanimously disavowed. This campaign is over. Another is

oming. Let us have our daily paper In the field before the active campaign ppens. We shall need it.

AS TO OUR FUTURE WORK.

Elsewhere in this paper we print the ports of John C. Chase, until recent-Lecturer for the Labor Lecture Bueau of the National Committee, and Fred. J. Spring, who has just resigned his position as State Organizer for the Social Democratic Party of New York. We commend these two reports to the attention of all party members, for they deal with questions of the utmost importance.

with Comrade Chase in believing that the work of the Labor Lecture Bureau should be continued and that it should be extended as fast as possible.

We can see but one reason for de siring to suspend this work, and tha is a motive which we should not like to attribute to any comrade-namely a desire to weaken the national organization of the party by depriving it of tts most useful functious.

On the other hand, we can see many sons for continuing the work.

The trade unions are becoming per meated with vaguely socialistic senti ment, tending toward independent la bor polities and public ownership. Bu many dangers lie in their road. The knowledge and experience of the So cialist Party can be of immense serv ice in clarifying their ideas, avoiding 'the dangers, and directing their forces into the easiest and surest paths to th attainment of our common end. The experience of Chase's tour in the West. and with as much other experience in all parts of the country, prove that the unions are becoming ready and eager to hear our speakers. It will therefore be our own fault if they err for lack of our fraternal counsel.

In the strongly organized states th meet this demand for Socialist propa gands within the unions. In the states where the party organization is new and weak, where the comrades them selves are lacking in experience, It is absolutely necessary that aid should be given by the national organization, As it happens, it is in these very states

that the most rapid growth of Socialist sentiment is taking place and therefore it is here that the opportunity and the danger and our responsibility is

Whatever may be the opinion of the comrades about the authority to be vested in the National Committee, it seems to us that there should be no question as to the continuance and the extension of the work of the Labor Lecture Bureau. We should have, not one, but at least three or four men constantly in the field addressing meetings arranged by the unions, speaking from the Socialist standpoint on mryters of immediate interest to the un ionists. In no way can the national committee do better service for the cause and the comrade who is afraid to trust it with this function can sure ly have but little faith in the stability

or the intelligence of the movement. Turning to Comrade Spring's report we need only say that the recommend ations which he makes are of the most practicable sort, that they invoive comparatively small expense, and that they promise great and lasting results, It is important that we have a vigorous campaign for three months before each election. But in order that such a campaign shall be really effective, it is absolutely necessary that we carry on a systematic campaign of education all through the year.

It is significant that the "American" (late the "Journal") is now singing the praises of Murphy, the man who so exactly fills Croker's shoes. It is also significant that this same alleged workingmen's newspaper, in printing, the night before election, a partial facsimile of the ballot, for the instruction of voters, included the ticket of the "union smashing" S. L. P. and drew the line there, omitting the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, the only one headed by a union workingman.

The experience of the miners' strike proved the need of a Socialist daily. The Socialist papers were the only ones that told the truth in their news columns and advocated the cause of the miners editorially. But a few Socialist weekly papers are no match for the capitalist dailies. More strikes are coming. The sooner our daily is started, the better for the working class,

The "respectable" papers say that Coler and Tom L. Johnson were defeated because of their leanings toward Socialism. They do not try to reconcile this claim with the fact that the real Socialist vote is enormously increased; it is easier to suppress that fact. The real explanation of the failure of Democratic politicians to win on semi-socialistic planks is that the workingmen are learning to distrust the sincerity of capitalist politicians posing as "friends of labor."

THE CALIFORNIA SITUATION.

We print in this issue of The Worker, a statement of the main facts in the California affair, with arguments on both sides by Comrades Appel and Harriman of that state.

There are undoubtedly many supple mentary facts to be brought out, and we shall, so far as space will allow, welcome brief and pointed communications on the subject.

Writing on the day before election we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, the opinion we have held from the first, that the California comrades have made a very grave mistake. Nor do we think that any election news from that state, however favorable it may be, will alter our opinion

Granting to the utmost that the Union Labor Party of California is a genuine labor party, inspired and control ed wholly by working-class thought and feeling (which seems to us far from sure) still we are opposed to

If the union men are Socialists, the Socialist Party welcomes them to its ranks with open arms. It offers them the fullest opportunity to participate in all its councils, to take an equal part with the older comrades in choosing its candidates and in directing its campaigns. What more can a Socialist workingman desire?

If they are not Socialists, but are acting only under the influence of vague and unenlightened discontent, then why shall we give up our place in the field to them?

We agree in hoping and believing that these unionists will become Socialists. We wish to belp them on in that direction. But the way to do that is not for us to go over to their lines, but for us to hold high the standard of So cialism and advance it by the most strenuous efforts, making it a rallying center around which the very force of circumstances will surely force them to align themselves.

Granting even that no harm has been done in this single case, it must be remembered that this sets up a precedent and that precedents are no toriously elastic. If in California, why not in Connecticut or in New Jersey or elsewhere? 'Will anyone tell us where we are to stop?

Had The Worker had any intimation of what was likely to happen before the decision was made, we should have raised a warning at once-regard-

less whether or not the California cor rades were in the mood to hear it. We had no such intimation. It therefor seemed best to leave the whole discus sion to a time when, the campaign be ing ever, the comrades of the whole country would have time to consider the matter. We now invite a most careful consideration of the question involved. We are confident that the Socialists of California will learn by experience that their present course is a mistake. But experience is a hard teacher; if forethought can take its place, much time and trouble will be saved to the movement.

The amount of important matter of all sorts that has got crowded out of the columns of The Worker during this campaign convinces the editors that we simply must have that daily before the next campaign begins.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, when Secretary of the Treasury Shaw took such extraordin ary measures to "relieve the money market," it was quite openly and un blushingly admitted that advance in formation of his intention was given out to certain favored bankers, who were able to guide their speculation accordingly and were loud in his praise when the public announcement of his plans was made. Now comes an ap parently well-founded report that the decision to be rendered by Vice-Chan cellor Emery in the Steel Trust stock conversion suit was known a fortuight in advance to some of the parties in the cause. These are examples of the business integrity, and public honor and judicial impartiality on the ground of which the capitalists claim the respect of the working class.

How soon we shall have our daily de pends on how soon we can raise the necessary funds. Hurry up with the fifty thousand dollars.

The good old respectable "Evening Post" is shocked at the action of the Plasterers' Union in demanding that the foreman of a job shall be "respon sible, not to his employer and paymas ter, but to the body which has made him a foreman"—the "Post," of course forgets to add, "and whose labor creates the employer's profits." It is too bad, indeed. Maybe Mayor Low, who is said to own stock in the New York Evening Post Company, will lend the kind-hearted employers and paymasters his aid in the shape of policemen clubs, to teach these presumptuous plasterers to "know their place." just as Mayor Van Wyck did for the cigar manufacturers.

From the press dispatches describing the visit of the Arbitration Commi sioners to the Manville mine, owned by the D. & H. and the D., L. & W. com panies, we take this suggestive bit:

"The commissioners inspected three breasts and were in the mine two 2,200 feet from the foot of the shaft and the commissioners had to walk ng in a stooping position, owing to the low roof. It was extremely tire some for those unaccustomed to the

"At the face of the breast a mine.
"At the face of the breast a mine. and his helper were found. Some of the commissioners piled the two men with all sorts of questions. The miner said he was able to get out four or five cars a day; told how much he made and gave other information to the com

walking in a bent-over position for an hour that he decided to go to the sur-face. He was holsted to the top with

Bishon Spalding." "It was extremely tiresome for those unaccustomed to the mine." The miners are used to that sort of thing and nably they find it refreshing work there ten hours a day. But it was really cruel to require such wellpaid gentlemen as Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding to stand there for two hours, tormented by visions of their own comfortable homes and offices Wicked Mr. Mitchell, to require such sacrifices of the eminent gentlemen.

LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURE.

Locomotive building is one of the average wages increased during the ten years from 1890 to 1900. Nor was the increase even here a very large one, notwithstanding the great amount of skill required in such work.

According to Census Bulletin No 243 the number of wage-workers in the establishments devoted exclusively to locomotive-building increase m 15,670 in 1890 to 19,039 in 1900a gain of 21.4 per cent. Their total yearly wages increased from \$8,697,-488 to \$10,899,614—a gain of 25.3 per cent. In other words, in 1890 the av age yearly wage was \$554.75, and in 1900 it had risen to \$572.50.

The number of salaried officials clerks, etc.—including proprietors and firm members on the payroll—rose from 317 to 763 and the total of salaries from \$381,654 to \$902,196; so that the average salary of these employerose from \$1,204 to \$1,226.

In 1900 there were only 27 children employed in these shops; but in 1900 the number of children in the 28 shops had risen to 214.

—You can't spend a dollar better than by sending it to this office along with the names and addresses of ten non-Socialist workingmen. Three months reading of The Worker will probably convert all of them.

OUR OPPORTUNITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

of men; in darkest Russia it is sus

to mold the future.

be anti-social.

of his succ

to justify it.

BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

Do not denounce the enemy. Explain the enemy. Do not admit you have any

enemics. State yourself. State you

agines he is your enemy that what you

no time for hate. We are going to take man at his best. We will not consider

man at his worst. And man at his best is capable of any sacrifice and any

that man delights in doing mean

things? Man does mean things becaus he is forced to do them. Let man alone

give man but half a chance, and he

will dazzle you with the magnificence

of his success. But if you have a dirt opinion of a man he will do all he can

The most potent war is peace. No: apology. Not weakness. But that generic confidence which dares to be

just. For it is out of the stubbornest

know how little less than chaotic is a

social situation which leaves so many to the chance episodes of the seasons.

This chaos cannot be perpetuated. We

order. Order. Order. Always order. Thievery is not order. Only integrity

is order. And we to-day largely sub

of history which has warped the gen

eral will. We will sing at our work. We will repair that which was broken. We will rebuild that which was

thrown down. But we will not hate

the destroyer. We will sing as we

to us, and we build. The old men and

women cry to us, and we build. And the middle-aged cry to us and

build. We take all incomes away in

the interest of income. We see all private fortune lapse into a general fund. That is because we build. For

out of the imperfect we will build the perfect. And out of a race of men and

women and children maimed and half

complete.

But we will always sing. For the

workman who sings can work as no other workman can work. And, though the hand of the tyrant is heavy,

we will-not admit that it crushes our soul. And no blow given us will be

And even the lash of the master will

be used in the interest of the fairer world of our sacrifice. For we are buildlers who build not alone of good

but also of evil. For we who build will

not concede that there is any material

too stubbern to be turned to the uses

I am assailed and bleeding. And yet

I do not resent assault and am willing to give my blood. For I am so intent on the big achievement ahead that I

am not worried by the little deterrent

around. The beautiful prospect al-lures me. The rehabilitated bodies al-

The good earth cleansed allures me.

dres me. The happier faces allure me.

I see no man now hurrying to do his own work. I see every man hurrying

to do some other man service. I see a

world in which the only errands are

those of succor. I see a world in which the lips of man have ceased to speak

of property. I see a world in which the farcical economics now celebrated in the orthodoxies of culture have

given place to the simple doctrine of

to be expected I can afford to wait to

have it come and can afford to sing as

I wait. It is not the man with the ideal

who needs to rant and swear and sus pect. It is the man who sees only the

-Try Lee's "Labor Politics" er

universal ownership.

sings as he builds.

And this con

done we will build a race of men and

women and children

And build we will. The children cry

opposition that order will emerge. And justice is order.

will get rid of it. The

ng is as much for his g

self again. And still state you Finally the deafest ear will hear.

do not need to use vituperation.

(Part of a speech at a mass I eting | far-off Japan it is lifting up the hearts

Chicago, Friday, Oct. 21.)
"The present," says Leibnitz, "is the child of the past-the parent of the

of the Socialist Party, Handel Hall,

All we have to-day is the product of yesterday; and in the seed which we plant to-day lies enfolded the blossom

Life is progress; and to arrest progress is to die. "To let well enough alone"—that is the hilosophy of death, for unless to-day s better than yesterday, to-morrow

will be worse than to-day. Whenever in any epoch, the energies of the people are expended in preserving the present; the worm of decay has already eaten out the heart of that epoch, and progress must then spring from a new tap-root.

The present social epoch is dying. All the powerful forces of the church and state, all the established organs of day at work trying to perpetuate a soial system that is retten to the core. Instead of laying a foundation broad and deep, the foundation of a structure that shall shelter the millions of the future, the great forces of society are

to-day frantically propping an outworn temple that must in a few years fall crashing into hopeless ruin. The rarest virtue ever given to man the ability to see in the midst of the elendor of social and industrial achievement that true progress may have been arrested, and that the be-ginning of the end may have come. To recognize and understand the great soeal forces and their import, one must

have a social faith; a point of vantage at which, as in the shadow of a wall he may stand out of the heat and dust for an instant, and observe the tides of humanity, free from the domination of The Socialist has this point of vantage; he has a standard of judgment; he reads history with a purpose, as it should be read-merely to throw light

upon the problems of the present.

Those who are in authority in the American nation to-day are the ess creatures of an environment they cannot read, of social forces they do not understand. Like a ruddericss ship, the great republic is drifting, the plaything of every wind and tide. Fear is in every heart; and it is the fear of the unknown, an unreasoning fear, like the fear of the animal before the rumblings of a gathering storm.

We see the Secretary of the Treasury in an unreasoning panic rushing to the relief of the stock gamblers and exploiters of the people, with the people's money, taken from their pockets by

We see a nation of eighty millions standing helpless in the insolent pres-ence of a dozen men who deny it the privilege of keeping warm with its own coal.

We see a president lauded with abject and fulsome praise—for doing what? What is this act of mighty ourage that challenges the admiration

The President has asked the miners o go back to work! to go back to work:

Ah, brave hero! Rival of Spartacus, of the Gracchi, of all the mighty ones

of history! Where are our standards of judgnent that we shriek a maudlin praise

of such a puny act? Courage? Hero-ism? If such an act be heroism, then I ask you. What is cowardice? is the initiative, where is the constructive statesmanship that is to build the nation's future?

Is it statesmanship to avert for to-day a tempest that must break to-mor-row? Is it statesmanship that patches up a petty truce over the pitfall of a

crying wrong?

In the vaporings of futile joy that today declare the coal strike ended, I ake the counter declaration that it The great world-giant Labor is but esting his muscle. The coal strike was for the future. The real battle has not yet begun. To-day's struggle for a pitnance is to pave the way for to-mor-row's struggle, for a portion; and totance is to pave the way for to never cease until the toilers of the

world shall gain their own. -Deep down in the heart of things a new life is growing; a life virile and purposeful; a life that shall rend our rotten civilization as the oak-root splits he rock, and blossom into beauty.

Will this growth be arrested because the creatures of the present are too gross and dull to detect it?

Stories have come to us of the juxpry of Newport; of the reckless gambling at Saratoga; of social debauchery of a lower type than ever degraded any court of Europe.

The same careless and proffigate vaste of the sources of the common life, the same fool feeling of "after us the deluge," which marked a certain celebrated period of France, sits, grin-

But the strong hand of Labor is slowly reaching upward from the mire; its fingers are closing about the controlling lever; it has learned the the great social engines are throbbing dithyrambic hymn of freedom.

No longer shall youth be stunted and

starved. No longer shall little children be denied the joy and innocence of life's morning. The day of the united peoples is dawning.

We who are not blinded by the so-

phistries of the present must build the highroad to the future. It is a task for We must keep the Socialist move ment clean and united and above all reproach, to do this mighty work. Our thoughts must be high; our hearts

must be pure; our lives as open as the the sole present hope of human liberty.

And everywhere the cause is growing.

It is no longer confined to one nation alone. It is an wide as the world. In.

New York.

LEAVES FROM A READER'S NOTEBOOK

and wishing, incidentally, that Mr. Lodge, who knows someth taining the serf in his dungeon; throughout continental Europe every-where the peasant reads with glad, tory and can write very clearly and

judiciously on such subjects, had kept hopeful eyes the message of the dawn. At last, at last the brotherhood of man! In the hovels and buts of the erature, instead of becoming a sycophantic politician and illustrating in his own person some of the very pub-liv vices that he can so well discern in poor you will find to-day the writings of Marx and Engels and Tolstoy and Kropotkin. The peasant begins to hink; the man with the hoe is lifting up his head; he hears the voices of tothe subjects of his biographical stud-ies. But this by the way. It is the tragedy of Webster's life, not of Lodge's, that I had in mind in beginning this note.

Doubtless there has not been in

phorrow, and "a thinking peasant naikes a quaking throne."

As the movement grows, so will grow the responsibilities of its leaders. The kedvement can never be crushed by themles without. We need not fear American history one figure more hero-ic, at first sight, than that of Daniel Webster, Endowed by birth with every physical and intellectual quality need-ful to the orator and man of high puithe aimless, purposeless, futile warfare lic affairs, cast by fortune into such circumstances as called into action all his great abilities, his friends and enestroy us but ourselves. Then let us watch and ward. Let us develop in-dividual characters that shall shine mies alike, as Lodge remarks, con siantly and spontaneously applied to him the name of "giant," as the only one that fitted his massive and overthrough the social night, for it is not ples to our standard; it is what we are. Let us aim so to live that the word powering genius. Admittedly pre em ient as an orator, whether before bench or jury or senate or public as-sembly, whether dealing with strictly ble, all that is pure, all that is virtuous and righteous in our present life.

Thus alone shall we earn the right political or with strictly legal or, best of all, with large constitutional ques-tions, worshipped rather than loved by his followers and regarded with a won-THE BUILDER SINGS. dering admiration that stifled even jus-

distinguished of the public men of the rentury in this republic.

Yet this man's biographers, even tuperation is a weapon that kicks. What you must use is plain talk. You must convince even the man who imthose whose political opinions practises most incline them to be ient to him, have now to write of him in a tone of apology. This man lived to hear that New England whose very We should be so busy loving we have life had once lived in him re-echo Whit tier's terrible dirge-

tions in 1848, have been counted for

So fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn Which once he wore! The glory from his gray hairs gone

Forevermore!

Revile him not-the Tempter hath A snare for all; And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath

Befit his fall! Oh, dumb be passion's stormy rage, When he who might Have lighted up and led his age

Let not the land once proud of him Insult him now, Nor brand with deeper shame his dim

Dishonored brow. Of all we leved and honored, naught

A fallen angel's pride of thought,

Still strong in chains

All else is gone; from those great eyes The soul is fled: When faith is lost, when honor dies, The man is dead!

sist by thlevery. And a state supported largely by thievery cannot last. Nor Pitying tears from those who oices, not much given to loud praise, had through long years applanded him as almost more than human—to no man can an income half bond and half free be fixed. And yet, though we will could such an end have been more bitwe do not propose to hate that incident ter than to Daniel Webster.

It seems to me that this tragedy has in it a great lesson, not for public men so much as for the public that makes and follows these men.

The secret of Webster's moral degeneration, from petty personal jealousies | freed from the and from a laxity in money affairs that us aright.

I. Webster's Tragedy and Its Lesson for Socialists.

I have been reading Henry Cabet | left him open to the charge (no doubt odge's little life of Daniel Webster— | an unjust one) of actual firstery, on to that final treason to his followers, himself, and the very cause he had so far supported—the explanation of it all must. I think be found, not in any weakness peculiar to the man, but in the extreme, unreasoning, blind, fanatical worship paid to him by his politi cal followers. Truly, the land once proud of him had no right to indulge itself in scorn and wrath when he betrayed its cause. New England had made him its spokesman. It had gone on and made him its leader and its hero. It had

doubt of his fidelity or of his infallible wisdom. It had ceased to give him a mandate and had given him-kastead blank commission. What wonder it, when New England failed to remember that he was its creature and its chosen servant, he should come all un-consciously to dream that he was its appointed master? Webster is not the only, though, per haps, he is the most striking example to be found in our American history, of this moral decay, this growth of arrogance, this utter forgetfulness of earlier ideals, arising from the pos sion of irresponsible power of what ever sort. The students of mental discall "the insanity of power," and two of our keenest observers of human na tifiable animosity in his opponents, had Webster died but three years earlier, ture—Nathaniel Hawthorne and Dr. Holmes—have shown us how fearfully be would notwithstanding dangerous a thing it is for any man to pointment of his presidential aspire withdrawn from and espec

ever among the most fortunate and successful and perhaps as the most mon thought. For Socialists, especially, there is a grave lesson to be drawn from the con-templation of such magnificent lives reduced to rain-for Socialist leaders. now and in the future, and still mo emphatically for us of the rank and We owe a duty to our leaders. If

be lifted above the current of the com

forgotten that he was its servant. Its pride in his power had left no room for

one rises among us gifted with elo-quence of tongue or pen, with keenness of insight, personal magnetism, and power of persuasion above the ordin ary, we are tempted, far more than of other parties, to give him implicit faith and excessive adulation. I do not say that we are more likely to yield to the temptation; we are not, be-cause our philosophy and the very instinct of our class go far to guard us against it. Yet the temptation is with us especially strong, in that it wears a mask of reason and of duty. We know that the Socialist movement has no pecuniary rewards nor even-for the present, at least-nny popular honors to offer to its great men at all comparable to those by which the enemy will seek to seduce them; we have a right, therefore, to assume perfect sincerity in any man of high ability who gives his allegiance to our cause. The temptation to worship our leaders. then, is a strong one, and it will grow

It is of this subtle temptation that ware. We owe this duty to our leaders, to ourselves, and to the cause that is greater than they, greater than any or all of us-that we remember that they are but spokesmen and chosen leader but with fraternal solleitude, that we neither forget nor let them forget that they are our comrades, raised up by our glad recognition of their merits raised up to lead us, but by no menns freed from the responsibility of leading

RAIN: A FABLE FROM THE CHINESE.

Reprinted from The Era.

The Son of Heaven, may his name ; utlast the universe! the Emperor, Li-O-A, stood by the window of his porcelain palace.

The rain fell. It poured in torrents. The heaven wept, the trees and flowers shed tears for it.

The Emperor's heart was very sad and he exclaimed: "How had for that man who has not your wisdom."

my Pekin?"

"Light of the Sun?" answered Tsung-He-Tsang, falling on his knees and bowing his head, "is anything impossible to the Sovereign of Sovereigns? By sunset, you will know, oh Father of the Dawn, what you wish!" The Emperor smiled kindly and

Tsung-He-Tsang hurried away as fast as he could to the Prime Minister, San-Che-San. He came running up, scarcely draw ing his breath, and in his hurry

not have time to show all the honors which are due to the Prime Minister. "The Universal Joy, our most gra cious Emperor," he said breathlessly. 's greatly disturbed. Those people who go about without hats in Pekin disturb him and he wants to

know to-day how many there are!" "There are such rascals!" answered San-Che-San, "and besides----" He ordered Pi-He-Vo, the comman

er of the town, to be summoned. "Bad news from the palace!" said, when Pi-He-Vo bowed his head to the ground as a mark of attention "the Master of our lives has noticed

"What?" exclaimed Pi-He-Vo, with horror. "Is there not a beautiful garden which hides the palace from "I don't know how it happe

pect. It is the man who sees only the allen present who may rant and swear and suspect. For we live in a world in which we cannot be at home. But we are to make this empty world full. For a world full of homeless people is of all worlds emptiest. But when we have accomplished our miracle earth will be home enough for all. And that miracle we will effect. For the builder is building his home. And the builder sines as he builds. swered San-Che-San, "but His Majesty is dreadfully disturbed over the scoundrels who are walking in without hats. He wishes to know to day how many such people there are in Pekin. Arrange this." "Call that old dog, Jur-Sung, to me

at once!" cried Pi-He-Vo, in a minute to his subalterns. And when the chief sentinel of the town, pale with borror and tremblin threw himself at his feet, the ma-darin threw a perfect avalanche o curses at his head.

"Scoundrel, miscreant, base traitor! You want us all to be sawed in pieces

along with you."
"Explain the cause of your anger, said Jur-Sang, in a perfect shudder, at the mandarin's feet, "so that I may understand the comforting words you say to me. Otherwise I am afraid I do not understand the language of

na himself noticed that there is disorder in the city-on the street scoundrels are wandering about who, even in the rain, have not hats to put on. I give you till evening to let m know how many of them there are in

"Everything will be performed with exactitude," answered Jur-Sang, strik-ing his forehead on the floor three times, and in the twinkling of an eye he had cried out and stamped with hi feet for the sentinels, who were called together by the deafening sounds of

gong.
"Scoundrels, half of whom I shall may roast hang so that the other half may roas upon live embers! How do you look after the city? People are going about in the rain without hats! See that it an hour all are caught who have no hats, even of reeds!" The sentinels rushed off to fulfill th

order, and in the course of an hour there was an actual hunt on the streets of Pekin.

"Hold! Seize him?" cried the senti els, hunting the people who had no They dragged them from under the

fences, from the gateways, from the houses, where they had taken refug like rats, whom the cook pursues to make ragout of. And in one minute less than an hour all those who had no hats in Pekin stood in the court yard of the prison.

"How many are there?" Jur-Sang "Twenty thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one," the sentinels an ewered, bowing to the ground.
"Execute them? Jur-Sang answered.

And in half an hour 20,871 headles Chinamen lay in the courtyard of the And 20,871 heads were thrust on

pears and carried through the town the edification of the pop Jur-Sang went with his report to PiHe-Vo. Pf-He-Vo went to San-Che San-Che-San Informed Tsunge

He-Tsang.
The evening approached. The rain came to an end. A wind, springing up, shook the trees, and a shower of diamonds was scattered from the trees to the fragrant flowers which sparkled and glowed in the rays of the setting

sun. The whole garden was filled with rilliancy and fragrance and the Son of Heaven, Li-O-A, stood by the win-dow of his porcelain palace admiring the wonderful picture. But, good and young as he was, he did not forget

infortunate at that moment. "By the way!" he said, turning to Tsung-He-Tsang, "you were to find out for me how many of the people of Pekin had not even hats to protect themselves in the time of rain?"
"The desire of the Master of the

Universe has been carried out by his ervants!" answered Tsung-He-Tsang "How many ure there? Be sure to

tell me only the truth!"
"In all Pekin there is not one Chinaman who has not a hat to put on in time of rain. I swear that I am telling

you the absolute truth!" And Tsung-He-Tsang raised his hands and lowed nd as a sign of a sacred oath. The face of the kind Emperor was

iliumined by a happy, joyful smile, "Happy city! Happy, country!" he exclaimed, "and how happy am I that the nation thrives so under my sover-

All in the palace were happy at the sight of the happy Emperor.

And San-Che-San, Pf-He-Vo and Jur-Sung received the Order of the Golden

Dragon for their paternal care of the

PARTY NOTES. -----

The Socialists of New Bedford. of the Weavers' Union, 112 William street. All who are in sympathy with the movement are invited to attend and join the party organization.

John Sparge will speak on "Socialism and the Trust" at the Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brookiyn, on Sunday evening. November 9.

hard work as State Organizer of the Social Democratic Party, has returned to his home in Los Angeles. The good wishes of all New York comrades will follow him, and it is to be heped that an able man can soon be found to carry on the work he has so well

The Socialist caucuses in Boston will be held at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, and the city convention at 724 Washington street at 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The Mills meeting at St. Louis was held in the North Side Social Turner Hall. All the space in the aisles, on the platform and the stairway was packed with people standing. He is to put in a week in St. Louis in the largest hall in the city as soon as thit term of the Training School is over. --Prof. Geo. D. Herron writes that he will reach this country in December, and will visit the school. He and Mrs. Herron send fifty dollars each toward furnishing the school building. He will speak several times at the Training School.-The Kansas City dailies are giving liberal polices of the Train-ing School. The idea has occurred to the newspapers that this work is too

The Kings County Committee meets and Ralph avenue, Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. sharp.

All New York comrades bo still have campaign subscription lists should return them at the earliest opportunity to the Financial Secretary of the State Committee, Jas. N. Wood, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. It is hoped that none will be returned

even a hat in this rain!"

Old dog, who ought to look after a on the second and fourth Friday evenhard turning to his chamberiain he herd of swine, and not after the largest of the said: "I should like to know how of this bimself noticed that there is the said: "I should like to know how of this bimself noticed that there is the said: "I should like to know how how had to this thin the second and fourth Friday evenings of every month at Beekmann's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second that there is street and Eighth avenue

The Daily Globe Conference of delegates from trade unions and other la bor organizations will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock sharp. All delegates are urged to at tend as work for the coming daily will now be carried on most vigorously un-til the paper is established. The Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Asso ciation will meet at the Labo ceuf on Monday, Nov. 10, at 9 p. m. sharp. All members are urged to be

THE POND AND FISHES: A FABLE.

Having introduced a Big Fish Into his Pond, the Owner on his next visit was surprised to find most of the Little Fishes were gone.

"How's this?" he said to the Rie Fish. "I guess you've eaten them."
"I have," was the reply, "but why do you Object? They were of excel-lent Flavor."

"You rascal," shouted the Man. "I'll take you out of this and put you in a Pond by yourself where you can do no

harm. At this the Blg Fish made a great Outcry: "How dare you think of such a thing and what Compensation do you intend to give Me if you carry out

your wicked Threat?"

"Compensation!" gasped the astonished Owner. "Why you've caten most of the Little Fishes already." "I was not spenking of them," said the Rig Fish, "they are gone and cannot be recalled. Moreover I have al-ready borne witness to their excellent Quality. I was thinking of Those I

have not yet caten. Moral: It takes a good many Suckers to fatten One Millionaire

JOHN T .BAKER, Oak, Cal.

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Com pany, 184 William street, New York.

"Twenty-five per cent. of all the manufacturing industry of the United States is now in the hands of the trusts" is the startling conclusion of Dr. I. M. Rubinow in an article on "How Much Have the Trusts Accomplished?" in the October number of the "International Socialist Review." He arrives at this conclusion after a most thorough analysis and careful compilation of the facts shown by the last census, and the whole article is one of the most valuable studies yet, ed on the trust question. census facts on agriculture are an-alyzed by A. M. Simons with special with a discussion of the actual meth ods of exploitation in agriculture. Geo ment by Injunction," and "Marxist" replies to Julian's criticism under the head of "Mr. Hennesey's Philosophy." A poem by Isabel N. Wilder, "The nement Mother;" "A Correction," by omas J. Hagerty; a review of Kaut-Thomas J. Hagerty; a review of Kautsky's recent conclusions of the "Trade Crisis," by Austin Lewis, and "The Semi-Annual Report of the National Committee of the Socialist Party," make up the body of the "Review.

The departments of the World of La-bor and Socialism Abroad give a survey of the political and economic movement of the workers in every movement of the found for Socialism in the United States is summed up editorially, together with some criticisms of the report of the local quorum of the Socialist Party.

Ernest Howard Crosby, author of the popular novel "Captain Jenks, Hero," has written, in a very different strain, a song in defense of the strik-ing coal miners, entitled "The Land of the Noonday Night." The first stanza

We have eyes to see like yours Way down in the deep, deep mine, But there's nothing to mark but the drendful dark

Where the sun can never shine, On the banks of the clammy coal Our lamps cast a flickering light At the bottom drear of the moist black

In the land of the noonday night. The song has been set to music by leanor Smith and is published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., in regular sheetmusic style at 30 cents, by mall or at

The "Comrade" for November presents a brief note in memory of Emile Zola, by Leonard D. Abbott; "An Eavesdropper of Nature," by J.William Lloyd, in his usual charming, if not very satisfactory manner; "The Singer." a Russian revolutionary story, by Simon O. Pollock; a short article on the Belgian Socialist co-operative societies, by Emile Vinck; "How I Became a Socialist," by May Wood Simons; "The Daughter of a Revolutionist" (of John Brown), by W. A. Corey; besides poems by Ernest McGaffey, William R. Fox er matter. Portraits of Zola and Vinck, and of Mrs. Simons, William T. Brown, and other "Socialist wothies," as well as a number of cartoons, are among the other attractions.

The November number of "Wilshire's Magazine" is, as usual, bright and up to date. Its leading features are sor highly interesting interviews wi three of the day's most talked of men-John Mitchell, Mark Hanna, and Tom Johnson. "Current Events" and the editor's experience as "An International Office Seeker" are written up with that combination of wit and philosophy which distinguishes Wilshire's writings. There is a "Study of the Trusts," by Joel Benjon, and a discussion of "The Death and Renascence of the Democratic Party," by Charles Strong wries convincingly on the "Effect of Competition in Wages." Rev. A. L. Byron-Curtis, in "Society and Religion," holds that society should be Literature and the drama receive attention in a criticism of Pinero's new play, "Iris," and a study of Walt Whit man by Louville H. Dyer, and "Art as Affected by Economics" is discuss ably by A. M. Simons. And to con plete the round, Bernarr Macfadden describes some "Exercises for Physical

CLASS AND NATION.

The working class is the only class which is not a class. It is the nation. It represents, so to speak, the body as a whole, of which the other classes only represent special organs. These organs, no doubt, have great and indispensible functions, but for most purposes of government the state consists of the vast laboring majority. Its wel-fare depends upon what their lives are like.—Frederic Harrison. Frederic Harrison was not far from

the truth, yet his statement, which we see quoted in many exchanges, may be mislending. In the first place, the capitalist class, or its divisions, cannot considered any longer as useful organs of the social body; they once had functions to perform, but now they have become mere parasitic ap-pendages. Secondly, while it is true that the working class is the whole useful body of the nation, yet it must be remembered that the capitalist class still has the power through its ownership of the means of life and is in con trol of the state, and that, until our social system is changed, the workers remain a subordinate class.

AN OLD POSER SOLVED

Coilege Professor—"Now, Mr. Skim-mitt, if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body, what would

Blacop Potter and Mark Hanna would volunteer their services in the in

THE SITUATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Relations of the Socialist Party and the Union Labor Party in San Francisco and Los Angeles-Important News for the Consideration of Party Members.

The Worker remarked, a few weeks go, that as soon as the pressure of class party.

"So long as the wrokers let capitation party affairs would call for the control their movement they ago, that as soon as the pressure of campaign work was over a number of internal party affairs would call for the attention of party members. Among these one of the most important is the situation in California.

Our readers in California have so far departed from the established policy of the party that they have entered into a virtual fusion with the Union Labor Party in that state. We pres-herewith a Stief statement of facts, together with a letter by Com-rade Appel of San Francisco, first printed in the "Socialist" of Seattle, in opposition to the course adopted, and the greater part of an article by Comrade Harriman of Los Angeles, printed in the Los Angeles "Socialist." in ad-

vocacy of that course!*

It will be remarked that in the San Francisco city election of 1901 a Union Labor Party appeared, which carried the city, electing as Mayor one Eugene Schmitz, a capitalist now, but formerly a workingman and still an honorary member of his union.

This success led to a pretty wide ent state campaign. But there seems to have been cosiderable divergence of pursued-some desiring an independent Union Labor ticket, others believing cialist Party, and others leaning toward fusion with one or the other of the old parties.

The state convention or conference of

unions to decide those matters was held at the same time and place with the state convention of the Socialist Party and a number of men were dele

gates in both bodies.

The result of the conference was a decision not to nominate an indepen-dent ticket, not to endorse Republican or Democratic candidates, but to support the ticket which the Socialist Party convention had, in the mean time, put up.

What followed, and what gives rise to this discussion, is that the Socialist Party, in San Francisco and Los Angeles, decided not to nominate local candidates, btu to give its support to the local tickets of the U. L. P.

Appel's Letter in Opposition.

So much for the barest statement of Appel wrote as follows:

"Dear Sir and Comrade:-The San Francisco Local Convention of the S. P., composed of delegates elected vader the new primary law, met on Sunple. A motion was made 'that now proceed to nominate a local ticket for assembly, state legislature, judi-iary, etc., which was defeated by the opportunist element with a 21 to 19

won the day was that the S. P. should not nominate a ticket in opposition to the Union Labor Party. That this party (with its capitalist or private ownership principle) should be uded by the S. P. in electing its local ticket and that it would in turn aid us in electing our state ticket. (They also tried this fusion game in the convention regarding the Fourth and Fifth Congressional ticker, but we nominated our candidates in spite of

fusionists gained their point. This was the consummation of their politirades ere up in arms against such high-handed action and treasonable conduct and as a result there is a strong sentiment of reaction set-

"Many of the comrades are beginning to realize that they were the dupes of the political traders ('cow-traders). as William Liebknecht called them in Germany). The opposition are quarreling among themselves and flying at each other's throats. And on the heels of this complaints are coming from the country throughout the state. The 'Advance' is rapidly losing ground. Notices are coming in to stop the pa-per and members are sending in their resignations from the party.

"The Union Labor Party has adopted a fusion policy by leaving vacancies on its ticket in favor of the Demo-cratic party and by accepting endorsements at the hands of that party and by nominating certain men proposed by that party. It is simply the tall of the Democratic kite.

"A Democratic politician, upon being interviewed, spoke as follows: Democrats realized that they were not strong enough to win out against toe Republicans, so they proposed to the leaders of the Union Labor Party that if they would nominate certain men named by us, among which was one Livernash (a non-unionist and Demo-cratic lawyer) for Congress in the Fourth District, the Democratic party would endorse those candidates,'
(This program was subsequently car-ried out.) He continued further:
'With the head of the Union Labor Party the Democratic party will sweet

the state." "Our movement in San Francisco ha been completely demoralized since the advent of Walter Thomas Mills, who is a disintegrator of the most danger-ous type. While it is true that he talks of the historical class struggle, ignores the raging class str he ignores the raging class stru of to-day as the central point of cialist propaganda by arguing that the proletariat must look to the plutocratic and middle class saviours for leaders. That the working class cannot free itself without the aid of the brains of the middle class and that the superior out the aid of the brains of

will be led like sheep to the shambles; so long as the proletarians look to the 'middle class saviors' for guidance they will be offered upon the altar

"As a result of the Mills propagand we have our local controlled by a combination of aspirant empiralists. bankrupt speculators, indebted labor skinners and designing politicians, who would ride to wealth and power upon the shoulders of the prole leaving it forever in wage slavery This bourgeois element has been run This bourgeois element has been run ning things with a high hand. At ou state convention on Sept. 10 they dis enfranchised 68 dues-paying proletar ian comrades by preventing the seat ing of the three delegates elected by District No. 1 with the names of said 65 members attached to their cre dentials.

"With the opportunists, principles like shoddy commodities, are made to palm off on others, not for home Thus in the name of revolution these political schemers serve the cause of opportunism and reaction, in the name of ethics and morality they commit the most immoral acts: in the name of liberty they trample foot the interests of the proletariat. "Fraternally.

"ALVIN APPEL" "286 Stevenson street, San Francisco Cal., Sept. 25, 1902."

Harriman's Justification, Comrade Harriman's article in de fense of the course adopted appeared in the Los Angeles "Socialist." We

give the greater part of it, omitting we believe, nothing essential: When these unions ente the political field, it will be have learned that the strike and the boycott are not the only weapon of warfare within their reach. And we may be sure that the same class inter est and the same class-consciousne which begets the unions and preserve them from the influence of the capitalists, will become the controlling power and preserving factor of their political party. Doubtless they will make many mistakes in their political experiences they have made and still do mak cir economic organizations; but their class interest, to which they are inseparably bound, will always guide them and determine their actions:

"It is this class interest, developed not theoretically, but by the economic struggle, and personified by the trade the Socialist movement before we will become a nying and potential factor in American affairs.

"Not only is this true but the a cialist movement will never be safe from middle class tendencies until it is absolutely dominated and controlle by the interests of the organized porion of the working class.

"Why should it not be thus? To whom does the militant Socialist move-ment belong if not to the working class? Have they not the right to it? Have the unions not the power to take it when they wish? Have they not already begun to take it in various cities of the land? What is the Socialist novement without the working class? What is it without even the organized portion of the working class-or what can it become? Are not the principle of Socialism the logical deductions from the labor movement and the pres ent economic development? Is not lifical action on the part of the work-ing class, and especially of the organ-ized portion of the working class, the very thing that Socialists have, by reason of their deductions, so long fore seen and hoped for?

"And now shall we fight the unto when they are just beginning to sep themseles from all capitalis parties? Shall we fight th nion men who are nominated by cap talist parties, and are indorsing all union men nominated by the Socialist

"If it is true that the principles of Sothe working class, and if it is true, as we have so long taught, that every class will do whatever is to its interest so far as it sees and can, and since it is a fact that labor parties are reject ing all capitalist political parties and are accepting the Socialist Party, and are moreover asking us wherein the principles of Socialism will further the nterests of the working class, would it be for the interests of that class fo the Socialists to decline their invita-tions and to fight them on the political field?

"If the principles of Socialism are correct, will not the interests of the working class cause a strictly labor party, in time, to develop into a So-cialist party, whether we accept or recialist party, whether we accept or re-ject their invitations? Shall we block their efforts?

"Since the unions are guarded by their interests, what more can we ask of them than an opportunity to fight for their interests and at the same time do propaganda work an ong the only class where there is any hope of

"Shall we join them or fight them? Arouse their enmity or gain their friendship?

"Fusion? Well, do not fear it. It is either fusion or benevolent assimi-lation. Fusion is perfectly sate for So-cialists if that fusion is made with a class-conscious workingman's party, even though that party may not be posted on economics or see their politi-cal class interests with our clearness of

minds of the bourgeotste are more to be trusted than projectarian leaders.

"The independent, Socialist Party, in my judgment, has but two years' lease of life on this coast. The trade unions will put up tickets in all the important cities in the state two years hence. In that case where will our vote be found? It will be found with the working class arry—where it should be. It will be a repetition of the same story that is now being told in San Francisco, only

we will have less votes and they more, because the hope of the working class success will be livelier and the interest

"Let us not fear such fusion. Let us consider the People's party fusion an

see the difference.
"The Populists proposed middle class capitalist, measures and their party was dominated by middle class cpaitallst interests. Their tendencies were determined by their interests, and therefore they naturally aligned them-selves with one of the stronger capitalist parties,
"But both the Socialist and the Un-

ion Labor parties are dominated by working class interests—their tendencles are away from all capitalist par ties—and therefore they will be safe in joining their forces in combat with the capitalist parties.

"No Socialist will assert that the Populists could have carried out their proposed measures, even had they not fused with the Democrats. Neither will it be held that there were other than capitalist measures propo the Populists, and therefore the place for them was in company with one or the other of the capitalist parmandate for them.

The very same fact, namely, that the interests of the Union Labor Party and the Socialist Party are identical and the measures proposed are for the interest of the working class, will, in time, force the two organizations to work together for their common endeven though maintaining separate or ganizations.
"Joint action between the Socialist

and the Union Labor party is therefore not dangerous to either party, and is the only safe course for both of them

The class interest dominating the Union Labor movement will hold the Socialist Party strictly to the economic struggle and save it from middle class tendencies and ethical sophisms, while tenuencies and crinical sophisms, while the Socialists, by reason of their eco-nomic knowledge, will save the Union Labor Party from political mistakes, which would require years to rectify. Far better to have the principles of Socialism incorporated in a platform of a party which is dominated entirely by working class interests and by organized workingmen, who are fighting gantized workingmen, who are ngning for their interests on both the eco-nomic and political field, than to have those principles incorporated in a plat-form under the correct name, but partially dominated by middle class interests and tendencies.
"This does not mean that the farm

are refused admittance into the Socialist ranks. It only means that the immediate interests of the farmers are not and cannot be supported by works ing class or Socialist legislation

"It is to the farmers' immediate in-terest to preserve his farm, free from mortgages and thereby keep himself in comfort. This he cannot do Economic development will eventually force the small farmer to the wall. "The small farmer is therefore inter

ested immediately in his own self-preservation, but he is also interested in ultimately establishing the Co-opera tive Commonwealth.
"Individuals may be moved by their

ultimate interests, but as a class men only act in accordance with immediate "But the immediate interests of the

interests, are in perfect accord with Socialist legislation, and for this reason the working class interest will logical ly dominate the Socialist movemen and all others who come to the Socialist movement must forsake their immediate interest for the ultimate pur poses of Socialism. "The men in the trade union move

ment, who against all odds, persistently fight for their own interests and the interests of their class, are the timber out of which a class conscious, politi-cal movement must be built. Those workingmen who will not join with their fellow workmen in the economic struggle will not stand to the guns in the political struggle. There may be a few exceptions, but this is the rule

"It would undoubtedly be a calamity to lose our name-which is far from probable-but a stroke of palsy, such as the S. L. P. is suffering from, would be infinitely worse. Let us make no mistake, for it is the same fight in a little different form. If we turn our back to the working class when they are in a struggle, whether economic or political, we will be justly considered as their enemy; hatred for and prejudice against our movement will be engendered with more or less justification; the now open doors and welcome hands will be closed against us and the tide in the affairs of our movement, which if now taken at the ignored, result in misfortune to the working class and our movement will be delayed for years to come; that to until the working class without our organized aid can work out their own salvation.

"In this discussion I ber of the com unreasonable method of discussion made so offensive by the S. L. P. Le us keep our organization intact and whichever side is in the majority abide by the decision. Let us also grant to the minority the perpetual right to agitate for their views and remember that this is not the only knotty prob lem that will develop in the Socialist movement. Let the columns of our papers be opened to a free, full, and manly discussion."

CARPFINTERS' BALL.

Local No. 478 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will hold its third annual concert and ball Satur-day evening, Nov. 8, at Zeltner's Mor-risaula Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue. Tick-ets, admitting gentleman and ladies (and including wardrobe), 50 cents.

—"The full dinner pail," "prosper-ity," "national honor." These are Re-publican parases. The Meat Trust, the Coal Trust, militia sent against strik-ers. These are facts under Republican rule.

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SPRING'S REPORT.

New York State Organizer Gives an Account of His Work and Makes Suggestions for the Future.

Comrades:--In tendering my resigna tion as State Organizer, I desire to sub mit the following report of my work, covering a period of seven months.

During that time I held one hundred and thirty-two public meetings, twenty business meetings of locals, and ad dressed eighteen trade-union meetings on the subject of Socialism. I organized twelve locals and three branches I arranged twenty-three meetings fo Chas. H. Vall, ten meetings for Wm. T. Brown, and forty four meetings for Benjamin Hanford. I secured one hundred three-month and about thirty yearly and six-month subscriptions for The Worker, and distributed a large quantity of literature. I also visited ersonally many comrades and sympa hizers. My official correspondence during that time amounted to some six hundred and fifty letters and postals

Many of the places which I visited had for the first time been invaded by a Socialist agitator, and in such places

This, in brief, sums up my entire work; and though the immediate result of my efforts appear slight, yet I am satisfied that the work accomplished will, in the near future, bear much fruit for the Socialist movement is New York state.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the State Committee and the comrades throughout the state for their very earnest co-operation and the valuable assistance which they rendered me in performing my duties as their Organizer. I also wish to thank my brothers of the trade unions for their kindness in extending to me the privilege of addressing them upon the sub-ject of Socialism, and hope that the seed I have sown among them may om into a class-conscious convic tion and bear fruit at the ballot-box

or the Socialist Republic.

I will close with a few suggestion First, That an organizer be kept in the field and that he take up each county in consecutive order, and en denvor to organize the principal town in each.

Second, That the locals co-operate with the State Committee in sending a speaker through the state each month. This is, in my opinion, one of the best means of keeping young locals alive and growing and will stimulate the old-er locals and will be fruitful of good results from every standpoint.

Third, That the State Committee is sue at cost to the locals, each month, leaflets applying our philosophy to some important current event; and that each local, through its officers, should see that such leaflets are ordered and systematically distributed.

Fourth, That a systematic effort be made by each local to increase the cir culation of The Worker and a special effort be made to place it in the hands of tratle "nionists. I am confident that, with the prope

organizer and speakers in the field and a liberal distribution of the proper litcan be organized and in good working order for the campaign of 1904. Fraternally, F. J. SPRING.

DEI GRATIA REX.

If God be guilty of that helnous crime Which is ascribed to Him by wicked

Another child a slave, throughout all

Doom that poor innocent to want and If He make rich and poor, this world

Of thieves and hogs within a filthy pen;— If God do that—then haste to stop the

And curse His name, for He's a fiend

No. God did never make men rich or He gives enough for all: 'Tis men who steal

By law, more than their share, then lying tell "To one God opes, to other shuts the

Of plenty, hope and Nature's ample DANIEL K. YOUNG.

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"The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, declares that the trade un-lon movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades building up and unitying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is con-

erned.
"We call the attention of trade union ists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may result in lessening the exploitation of labor, can never abolish that exploitation. The exploitation of labor will come to an end only when society takes possession of all the means of production for the or all the means of production for the benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political ac-tion on class-conscious lines, to join the Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abelition of wage slavery and the exhibition of wage alayery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

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NEW YORK.

the two parties had but 15.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ome of the Results of the Coal Kings

Acrogance and the Socialists' Devo-

far the experience gained by the min-ers in the great strike has crystallized

polls close inte in Pennsylvania, the

ballet is so arranged that the counting is slow, the Socialist vote is mostly in

the old-party politicians in charge of

the elections are louth to give out in-formation about the political awaken-

So far as the dispatches go, they are

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 4 .-

Forty-one out of the three hundred and two election districts of Luzerne Coun-

ty give Slayton, candidate of the Sc

cialist Party for Governor, 1,216 votes

with 993 for Quinn, our candidate for

Fourteen of the fifty-one election dis-

tricts in the Third Legislative District

give our candidate, Jenkins, 534 votes. Jenkins is shead and may be elected.

Last year the whole county gave but

114 Socialist Party votes out of a total

We carry Manticoae, Exeter, Durgen, and Malthy. J. G. R. We carry Nanticoke, Edwardsvile,

phia doubles the Socialist vote of the presidential election in 1900.

Shamokin, in the strike field, give

690 for the Socialist Party and 1.944 for the two old parties. We carry

three wards. Two years ago the whole of Northumberland County gave us

but 48 votes, with 41 for the S. L. P.

licans, Democrats, and Socialists.

Carbon County is claimed by Repub-

Berks County gave us 243 votes in

Lawrence County, which gave 287

for Debs two years ago, now polls 800 for Slayton. J. M. B. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Incom-

plete returns from twelve counties which, two years ago, gave us 2,890

votes, now give us 8 500. That is, at

the very least, the vote is more than trebled. Our total vote in the state

two years ago, was 4.831. J. M. B. READING, Pa. Nov. 5.—In 1900 this city gave us 197 votes; in 1901 this

rose to 246; yesterday we polled 1,086

Comrade Stokes of Reading lives in

Our legislative ticket runs over 1,200.

the same precinct with George F. Bae special representative of Almight

God. This precinct gave 16 Socialis

Stokes reports the existence of 96 reb els against divine right there.

COALDALE, Pa., Nov. 5.-In 1900

we had one lone Socialist vote here Yesterday 227 votes were cast for

Slayton, Socialist candidate for Gov

ernor, against 54 for Pattison, Demo

crat, and 51 for Pennypacker, Republ

can. The vote for our county ticke

runs from 208 to 246. C. G. YORK, Pa., Nov. 4.—The capitalis

press conceded us 140 in the city and

60 in three towns of this county. This is below the real facts. The county

will give us 300, as against 204 last

ship, Westmoreland County, gives us 12 out of a total of 123. Two years

ago we had 6. H. C. DUQUESNE, Pa., Nov. 4.—The So

cialist Party has 30 votes here, a gain of 27; the S. L. P. has 6, a gain of one.

CHARLEROI, Pa., Nov. 5 .- Two

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 6 .- Two years ago

Eric County gave 203 votes for the So-cialist Party and 154 for the S. L. P.

Unofficial returns give us 1,750 for

Slayton this year, with other candi-dates on our ticket running up to 2,000.

The S. L. P. has 150. A. W. G. FOREST CITY, Pa., Nov. 5.—Last year the Republicans had 108 votes here and we had none. Now they have

carries this place. He has 38 votes to 31 for the Republican, 20 for the Dem-ocrat, and 4 for the S. L. P. S. E. K.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 5 .- Northun

berland County gives 2,058 for the So-cialist Party; last year we had 10. Teh S. L. P. has 293, a gain of 229. The

total vote in the county is 15,200. WEST NEWTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—The

Socialist Party has 18 votes; last year none. The S. L. P. has 12. C. G.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 5.-Michael H.

O'Nell, Socialist Party candidate for

Governor, has 103 votes in Dover. Oth-er candidates on our ticket range from 173 to 182. Of these 126 are straight.

In 1900 we had 22 votes. In 1901

our candidate for mayor. D. E. D. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 5.—This city,

incomplete, gives us 96 for Governor, 95 for Mayor, 105 for Congress. We are not very well satisfied. J. S. M.

CHICAGO DOUBLES.

ocialism is Evidently on the Forward

March in Illinois.

Socialist Party in the city of Chicago is about 15,000. This is an increase of

ear. H. W. S. SALINA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Bell Town-

votes two years ago and now Co

1500. Yesterday the city of Reading alone gave us 1,080 straight.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.-Philadel-

ing of the working class.

small and scattered towns, many

in a Socialist vote at the polls.

The increase which we have made only makes us desire a still more rapid growth in the future. We wish to uble our circulation every six months until we reach the whole working class of the country.

Of the value of the Socialist press as a means of propaganda it is not neces sary to say much. When a man subscribes for a Socialist paper, it means that he will receive every week the equivalent of several good propaganda upon current events will fix his attention and ensure his reading it.

We believe that as a Socialist propa ganda paper The Worker is not inferior to any other in the land-and that is enough to say in our own praise,

Another function of the Socialist press is, perhaps, still more important than this. The party is daily taking in new members. They are seldom well grounded in Socialist principles at the time when they join, nor have they the experience to guide them sufely among the many difficulties of party work with which they have to meet. A Socialist paper, coming to them weekly; is the most effective means of keeping up their interest, of completing their education in Socialist principles, and of equipping them with the practical fective workers for the cause.

We believe that in this respect, also The Worker takes a creditable place among Socialist papers.

The season for open-air meetings is now at an end. In many places our public hall meetings will be few and for between for some months to come. The comrades, therefore, have leisure and energy to spare to increase the cir culation of their party papers. We would suggest:

1. That each local subscribe for a weekly bundle to be sent to the Literature Agent and distributed in meettries or in shops or elsewhere, both for propaganda and as samples to be used in getting subscriptions.

Five copies a week for a year will be supplied for \$1.75; ten copies a week for \$3.25; twenty-five copies a week for \$7.50; fifty copies a week for \$12.50. of printing and mailing, payment must be made in advance AGA, i

2. That each local instruct its Liter-

comrade or comrades, to work system tions, and that reports on their work be heard at every business meeting.

lowed on all new subscriptions.

the paid subscription postals. Let th local buy a supply of yearly and halfyearly postals, at the rate of 40 and 20 cents, respectively. When the agent gets a subscription, he fills in the blanks for name and address and mails the card, and this office does the rest. This plan saves considerable cost in postage and work in keeping accounts

Comrades, bring this matter before your locals and help us to double the nsefulness of The Worker within the next six months.

Among the features of The Worker in the coming months will be:

A series of articles especially adapted for those who are just beginning to get acquainted with our movement-taking up various objections commonly urge against Socialism and treating in an elementary manner of various phases of Socialism and of its relation to var ous special matters now in the minds of the working people.

A series of articles by the leading So cialist writers of the country, men whose names have become well known through their advocacy of Socialis principles and whose words will there

ly with the immediately pressing prot lems now confronting the trade-union movement, which is undoubtedly about to be subjected to more vigorous oper assaults and dangerous insidious attacks than ever before.

A discussion-and we think our past record will assure the comrades that it will be carried on in a fair and dignified manner-of some important ques tions of Socialist party tactics, to which it is especially important that our newer comrades should give care-

A more systematic condensed statement of and running comment on current news than has heretofore been given, with the object of supplying our agitators every week with a few rounds of fresh ammunition to use in their skirmishes on the platform and their individual sharpshooting.

In a word, The Worker will be a better paper than it has ever been beforegood for making converts, for enlisting them as active comrades, for training and educating them, and for supplying old comrades and new with valuable information. We ask you to increase it's service to the cause by increasing

Somerville SPLENDID CAINS Springfield 1,167 Taunton 187 (Continued from page 1)

the old parties our vote would have

seen much larger.
"This vote, however, establishes the socialistic party as a party of standing in Massachusetts. The increase of the vote in Brockton, Pitchburg, Chelsen Lynn, and cities of similar size is especially gratifying.

"The most gratifaing gain made by our party, perhaps, is that made in Boston. We have made remarkable advances among the working classes in Boston and configuous cities. This increase is largely due to the fact that the records of Carey and MacCartney in the legislature have at last aroused the working class of Boston to a realization of the fact that the Socialist

There is nothing now that can stay this movement in Massachusetts. The Socialist Party with its vote of this year is a party to which the voters will rally in the future. In the past we have been so few in numbers that the average workingman felt that he was throwing his vote away if he cast it for us, but with our present standing confidently predict to-night as I have predicted during this compaign, that next year the Socialist Party of Massachusetts will poll in the neighborhood of 100,000 votes and will elect a Governor in two years time or three at

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 4.-Milford gives 114 for Chase, a gain of 33. Hopedale gives 18, a gain of 8, J. W. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 5.—

Chase gets 296 votes and Berry, 178. Our other state candidates ran from B30 to 468 and those of the S. L. P. from 166 to 220. Last year we had 110 for Governor and the S. L. P. had 243.

Massachusetts Cities

From the "Globe" we take the fol-lowing table, showing Chase's vote in thirty-three cities as compared with that for Wrenn, our candidate in 1901

	ISTERNESS CONTRACTOR	TURNSHIP PROFILE
Boston	8,142	. 1,281
Beverly	147	66
Brockton	2,105	887
Cambridge	912	174
Chelsen	633	117
Chicopee	401	161
Everett	283	29
Fall River	255	154
Fitchburg	833	228
Gloucester	- 97-	32
Haverhill	1,529	1,149
Holyoke	373	201
Lawrence	661	258
Lowell	477	163
Lynn	1,031	272
Malden	424	70
Marlboro	189	37
Medford	157	23
Melrose	89	13
New Bedford'	296	110
Newburyport	315	162
Newton	227	34
North Adams	172	77
Northampton	121	51
Pittsfield	76	35
Quincy	200	188

114

The most convenient way is to use

fore command attention.

A number of articles dealing especial

Waltham..... 339

Western Massachusetts. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 .- Th Socialist vote for Governor in cities

and towns of Western Massachusett Here are figures so far obtained: Cities.

manusuug	STREET,	
Greenfield	31	
North Adams	77	1
Pittsfield	85	
Chicopee	161	40
Monson	7	
Palmer	45	10
Easthampton	+8	
Northampton	51	1
South Hadley	16	
Montague	25	
Orange	17	13
Athol	15	
North Brookfield	90	
Warren	55	

(Note,—We omit the figures for Springfield, West Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke, Adams, and Ware, which are given in other dispatches.)

These twenty-one cities and towns give a total of 3,640, as against 1,618

was due to the closing of the Batchel-der shoe factory, which drove many workers to other places.

Wrenn, our candidate for Congress in the Second District, got 1,333 votes in Springfield alone. R. S. B.
ADAMS, Mass., Nov. 4.—Chase has
195 and Barry has 65. This is a gain of 100 for the Socialist Party and a gain of 7 for the S. L. P. S. K. WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 4.—The So cialist Party here polls 69 votes for

WARREN, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase has 65 votes here and Berry 5.

City Elections Coming.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.-The municipal elections occur a month from now and the campaign begins immediately. The increase in Brockton assures the re-election of a Socialist mayor, and the election of a Socialist mayor again in Haverhill is also practically assured. The effect will also be felt in Lynn, Cambridge, and other cities where comrades have carried on an active cas aign. Next Saturday a meeting to celebrate the advance of the Socialto celebrate the advance of the Social-ist Party will be held in Fanuell Hall at which John C. Chase, Representa-tives Carey and MacCartney, Dr. H. A. Gibbs, Representative-elect Wallace C. Ransden, Ex-Mayor Charles C. Coulter, and others will speak. The Brockton band is expected to be present and a parade will probably be held. W. M. SPRINGPIELD. Mass. Nov. A.—

the rest of the ticket polling from 68 to

Westfield gives 118 for Chase. Ware HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 4.cialist, has 373; Berry, S. L. P., 193

Socialist, has 373; Berry, S. L. P., 193. Buckland for Secretary of State, runs highest on our ticket, getting 583 votes. Last year we had 201 for Governor and the S. L. P. had 248. READING, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 56 votes here, as against 14 last year and 12 in 1900. Our other candidates run from 64 to

Arlington, 210, a gain of 149. Gutters berg, 43. The S. L. P. makes smaller Our other candidates run from 64 to 74. The S. L. P. has 6, as against 14 per cent. of the vote.

CONNECTICUT GAINS.

New Haven Makes a Good Showing for the Socialist Party - Small Gains

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4 .-- Nev Haven raises its vote for the Socialis Party from 437 in 1900 to 806. The S. L. P. grows from 253 to 317.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 4.-The Socialist Party has 43 votes here and the S. L. P. 11. Two years ago we had 18 and the S. L. P. had the same 11. HARTFORD, Conn., Nev. 4.—The Socialist Party gets 337 votes in Hart ford. The S. L. P. gets 94. In 1900 the Socialist Party had 339 and the

S. L. P. had 90. MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The So ialist Party has 100 votes here. The

NEW HAVEN, Noy. 5.-In 1900 our vote in thirty-six towns was 1.741. Nineteen of these towns which have thus far reported on yesterday's elecon show 2,538 votes. The largest Socialist vote ever re

corded in Connecticut was in 1898, be 2,806 in fifty-one towns. It appears that the Socialist Party alone has now

A feature of the returns is the vote of 141 in Naugatuck. We have a young and vigorous organization there and the Naugatuck valley promises to come a Socialist strongh

PUTNAM, Conn., Nov. 5 .- The So rialist Party has 9 votes here and the S. L. P. 3.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5,-We are given about 50 votes here, but many more were cast and counted out by the Democrats. DERBY, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Social ist Party polls 75 votes in its first campaign here. The S. L. P. has one.

We shall do better next time.

W. M. D. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.-Th figures given us by Town Clerk for yesterday's vote are as follows: So cialist Party, 244; S. L. P., 81. Our

watchers claim 256, with one distric

VERNON, Conn., Nov. 5,-The So cialist Party state ticket gets 160 votes; the S. L. P., 31. Our legislative ticket runs from 202 to 213; that of the S. L. P., 23. We have 11 per cent. of the vote, straight, H. K. WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.

Governor, the Socialist Party has 250, a gain of 85; the S. L. P. has 102, a oss of 3. A. E. B. NAUGATUCK, Conn., Nov. 5.—W have 141 and the S. L. P. nothing.

A. B. C. DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.—Danbury ives 73 for the Socialist Party. STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn.,

.--We have 77 votes here, as agains 25 last year. The two S. L. P. vote of last year are no longer on record.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 5,-Socialis Party, 2; S. L. P., 9.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS

Increase of Our Vote. HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 4.-The So cialist Party has 77 votes have as

against 60 last year.

NEWARK, Nov. 4.—In ninety-thre election districts we have 743 votes for the Socialist Party. This indicates that we shall have a thousand in Es-

sex County, a gain of one-third. These districts give the S. L. P. 390 votes, indicating that the DeLeonites will have about 500 in the county, a

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 4.-The Socialist Party has 43 votes here to 12 for the S. L. P. PEETZBURG, N. J., Nov. 4.-A year

ago the Socialist Party had 4 votes in Peetzburg and Oradell. To-day we BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 4 .- The

Third Election District gives the So-cialist Party 16 votes with 6 for the S. L. P. The Fourth gives us 7 and the S. L. P. 2. WESTFIELD, N. J., Nov. 5.-We polled here 45 straight Socialist Party votes; John Bearman, our candidate for Congress in the Eifth District, go

The comrades worked hard and hav succeeded in surprising this old town The total vote of the town is about 750

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 5 .- This Socialist Party and 3 on splits for Wy att, our candidate for Congress. The S. L. P. has one. MANCHESTER, N. J., Nov. 4.-

W. H. Wyatt, Socialist Party candidate for Congress, gets 34 votes and our legislative candidates range from 45 to 49. The S. L. P. candidate for Cor In North Haledon we have 24

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.-The eity gives the Socialist Party 283 votes and the S. L. P. 147. The whole of Union County gives us 352 and 166 for the S. L. P. POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 5.—

This place (in Ocean County) gives 35 for the Socialist Party—a gain of 30 in one year. H. H. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 4.—
Springfield gives 1,267 for Chase, the other candidates on the Socialist Party
state ticket ranging from 1,066 to 1,379. Berry, S. L. P., has 175.

West Springfield gives 81 for Chase,

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—The city of New
This piace (in Ocean County) gives 35 of the Socialist Party—a gain of 30 in one year.

H. H. Socialist Party in the city of City is about 15,000. This is an increase of the Socialist Party.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—The city of New
last spring was virtually the age.

in that of 1901, something over 7,000. ark with fifteen districts lacking, gives contrast with the apparent (but only apparent) lack of progress for some time in the past. We may expect Chicago to go rapidly forward from this the whole city gave us 583. The S. L. RIDGEFIELD PARK, Nov. 5.-We

have 31 and the S. L. P. 5. Last year JERSEY CITY, Nov. 5,-Returns ar Two years ago the whole state of not complete, but show gains. West Hoboken reports 280, a gain of 62. Un-ion, 140, a gain of 27. Eleventh Ward, Jersey City, 203, a gain of 18; Twelfth Ward, 301, a gain of 45. Kearney and

Illinois gave but 9,687 votes for the So-cialist Party—then called the Social atic Party, as it still is in Nev

OHIO ALSO DOUBLES.

State Will Cast Fifteen Thousane, Add ing Ten Thousand to the Figures o

DAYTON, O. Nov. 5.-Eight cour ties in Ohio give the Socialist Party over 10,000 votes and assure official standing. The average gain is over one hundred per cent. Ohio will surely run over 15,000. W. G. C. TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—Our vote in

Lucas County two years ago was 636. Now we get 1,592 for Hayes on the state ticket and 1,716 for Pyle for Congress. C. R. M.
In the presidential election Ohio gives us 4,867 votes. A year ago our vote in the state election rose to

XENIA, O., Nov. 4 .- Five of the sev en wards give us 117 votes, a gain o CONNEAUT, O., Nov. 5 .- In spite of the efforts of Rev. H. S. Bigelow, Sin gle Taxer, pseudo-socialist, and Democraf, the Socialist Party gets 4,000 votes in Ashtabula Count, a gain o 800, with sixty precincts to be heard

rom. E. H. V. PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 4.—Incom plete returns show 225 votes, a gain of 35 over last year. W. C. E. The S. L. P. paper:psints a report

from Cleveland stating that Cuyahoga County gives 2,063 for the Socialist Party and 607 for the S. L. P. as year and 681 for the S. L. P.

MINNESOTA'S BIG GAIN.

State Keeps Up the Record of Progres Begun in 1896.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5 .- Partial re turns indicate that the Socialist Party has 2,000 votes in this city and 1,500 in St. Paul, and that our vote in the state will be from twelve to fifteen thousand. We shall be the third party henceforth. G. B. L. In 1896, the first time a Socialis

ticket appeared in the state, the S. L. P., then the only Socialist party, cast 1,125 votes for Governor and 867 for President. In the state election of after the split, the Social Democratic Party (now Socialist Party) cast 3,065 and the S. L. P. kept 1,329.

MONTANA'S BIG GAIN.

Socialist Vote Leaps from Seven Hu

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 5 .- On the least estimate, the state of Montana will give 5,000 votes for the Socialist Party. This county (Silver Bow) will give not less than 1,500. The gain is 500 per cent.

In 1900 Montana entered the Social ist ranks for the first time, polling 708 votes for Debs and Harriman. In the present campaign the rival Copper Kings, Clark and Heinze, have used every means of cajolery and corruption to get the labor vote. Such an advance in the straight Socialist vote is the more gratifying under these cir-

MICHIGAN.

DRYDEN, Mich., Nov. 4.-Our vote rises from 6 in 1900 to 17 to-day. The one S. L. P. voter of 1900 has quit.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Nov. 4.-The So cialist Party has 36 here, a gain of 5. A bitter humbug aght between old parties explains small increase. W. H. G.

KENTUCKY.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5 .- Campbe'l and Kenton Counties in this Sixth Congressional District show large gains, even on incomplete returns. years ago we had 2 votes here; a year have not heard from the other six ago, 11; now, 28. The S. L. P. has 4. sounties

Covington gives us 500, a gain of 230; West Covington, 65, a gain of 51; Central Covington, 48, a gain of 24; Newport, 732, a gain of 302; Bellevue, 156, a gain of 83; Dayton, 128, a gain of 65; Fort Thomas, 25, a gain of 23; Ludlow, 28, a gain of 24. In all we have so far reported 1,682, as against 840 ni the same places two years ago.

The New York "Times" notes that het Socialist Party cast 484 votes in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, in Batlimore.

"MINERS FOR THE SOCIALISTS." Under this head, the New York

"Sun," although it gave no report of the Socialist vote in Pennsylvania, published the following interesting dispatch, the latter part of which must be "taken with a grain of salt," per-"TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 4.-The ma

jority of the Mine Workers' leaders in this district were out at the polls today electioneering in the interests of the candidates on the Socialist ticket. They told all the members of the un-ion that it was their duty to support the candidates of that party and intimated that it was the desire of the un

ion that they do so.

"A great quantity of Socialistic propaganda has been distributed here during the pater for weeks and the Mine Workers' leaders say that many of the union miners have decided to cast their fortunes with the Debs party. They also say that at the next National Convention of the party an effort will be made to have a mine worker nominated for either president or vice-presi-

"They refuse to say whether on ef-fort will be made to persuade Mr. Mitchell to accept the nomination."

CHASE'S REPORT.

Urges Continuance and Extension of Labor Lecture Bureau under Super-vision of National Committee.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary

of the Socialist Party. Dear Comrade:—It was my intention upon ending my trip in the West so abruptly, to at once send you a report, which would be something of a review of the entire tour of the lecture field. But up to this time I have been unable to find opportunity to do so. I will en-deavor to cover a part of the ground in a few moments respite I now have in the heat of our campaign. It is my desire to bring to the attention of the movement in general, and to the National Committee in particular, the good that can be accomplished in no other way as effectively as through this means of propaganda.

Let us first understand clearly the

The times are, in the words of Lowell, "ripe and rotten-ripe for change" in the attitude of organized labor toward the question of political action. Organized labor is going into politics. Which way shall they go? As an independent labor party or in support of the organ ized Socialist movement? Their action depends largely upon our attitude in our propaganda among them.

The Labor Lyceum Bureau was es-tablished for the purpose of placing speakers among the trade unions of the country to deliver to them-a m age: to deliver to them the gospel of emancipation from wage slayery; in short, to teach them the class struggie. My purpose in making this report is to show, if possible, from what has already been accomplished in this direction; what may be accomplished in the future if the work of the Bureau is continued and pushed forward to per-

In the seven months that I was engaged in the work as lecturer for the Bu-reau I addressed in all about one hundred and fifty meetings, about one hun dred of which were under the auspice of trade unions. Let it be understood at once that these meetings were public meetings held generally in the city public. It will be readily seen by the observant Socialist that the most of meetings were in places before through any other manner for a long time without great expense to our or-ganization. The possibilities of propa-ganda through the work of the Bureau cannot be overestimated and the effect of this same propaganda is still more

As I have already mentioned, the trade unionist is ready for action politically and can be made to see that ab solute class-conscious action with the political party of his class is his only proper course. We have the opportunity through the Bureau, if supported and continued, of teaching this truth to the trade unionist and without cost to our movement or interference with any

other form of propaganda.

Now a word as to the financial end

of the matter. My tour, directly under the Lecture Bureau, was of twenty-seven weeks duration. The deficit for salary, hotel, railroad, and all other expenses, that had to be met and paid from headquar ters in this time, was something like sixteen dollars. The whole deficit, including this expense and printing advertising matter, letter-heads, envelopes, and mailing cards, cuts, addressing and postage, amounted to \$260, or about \$9 per week. If this were to be the average cost of a speaker carrying on national propaganda, we can see that this would be a splendid investment. But as a matter of fact, this expeuse is but the natural cost of experi-ment. It must be remembered that the trip was the first and in a part of the country, to a great extent, where rail-roading was expensive, and where long jumps were made from town to town.
That all would be cut down for the several speakers, as valuable knowledge of the country and as to the best way to send the speakers through is gained to send the speakers through is gained at headquarters by the first experi-ment, and would necessarily make it possible to cut down the expense so that the speaker would be able to cover all expense, including advertising and office work, for his trip.

There has been some discussion and advocacy of abolishing this Bureau, and I believe the question is now before the National Committee for a vote upon the question as to whether or not it shall be abolished. The vote may have been taken before this article will reach the members and their decis ion given to abelish this part of our propaganda, but I sincerely hope that such is not the case. To stop in this work now is not only childish, but criminal, for it is the very best means of agitation on a scientific scale that has ever been adopted in the American

Socialist movement. To say that it should be abolished because of an expense in the national office is absurd, for the reason that there need be no expense to the Bureau or national office, once this system is established; and if there were an ex-pense, it would be such a triffe, as the experiment so far has shown, that it ould be the most economical means of carrying on our work of education.

Another objection that has been rais-

ed is that this Lecture Bureau gives too much power to one man; namely, the National Secretary, who would have charge of the speakers. This objection is positively ludicrous and of the kindergarten variety. The Socialist move ment is too large for any one man or set of men to control, or to use for building up a machine for personal aggrandizement. That will do perhaps in that organization where some men prefer to be a big toad in a small pud-dle rather than a small toad in a big puddle. To be afraid of one man's pow er, or to be constantly trembling over the thoughts of expansion or concen-tration, is to confess a disastrous weak-

ness in our movement which is not part of it nor likely to be.

The Bureau should be continued, and there is no reason why it should not, and there are a few reasons why it

means of getting before that class whom we must have with us, and whom we can reach in no other way so effectively—namely, the trade union-Second. Because it enables every him it is wanted.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with ing class and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-iem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an impreved and more by the capitalists and not by the work ers. This ownership enables the capi-talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon-

production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertain ty of livelihood and the poverty and nisery of the working class, and it di-rides society into two hostile classes -the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is repidly disappearing in the mill of co petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press he pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capl talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their suprem-But the same economic causes which

developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage rorkers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher or der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repreentatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act | class

party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monpolies, trusts, and combines. No part property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of abor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the const the rates to the consumers,

2. The progressive reduction of the
hours of labor and the increase of

wages in order to decrease the share of the worker in the product of labor. 3. State or national insurance or working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the

capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class. 4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.

5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food. 6. Equal civil and political rights for

men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum. proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

heir constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an a tempt of the capitalist class to secure rovernmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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state movement to secure any or all speakers whom they desire to have, at a cost that is insignificant compared to what it would be should the same speakers be obtained through any other source or at any time when they were making an extended tour under the auspices of the Bureau.

Third. Because it makes it possible for our speakers who go out in this work to come in direct contact with the varied industries of the country, see for themselves the conditions in every part of the country and become familiar with the movement generally. Fourth. Because it enables the So-

cialists themselves in the various states and cities to have men from distant states to speak for them and inform them of conditions existing in that part of the country of which they have no personal knowledge, thus making pos-sible more solidarity in our movement. Fifth. Because it provides speakers at the lowest price to locals and enables them to have speakers of nation

al reputation without paying fifty or a hundred dollars for the lecture. Sixth. Because it is a scientific and philosophy and science of Socialism. For these and many other reasons it

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. CHASE.

—Ask your newsdealer to keep The Worker on his stand. He will keep it and display it so that others will have

ENDORSE SOCIALISM. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.-Dis-

MILWAUKEE MACHINISTS

trict No. 10 of the International Association of Machinists here referred to the eight affiliated lodges the question of endorsing the platform of the Soart Reid No. 300, and Badger No. 66of the proposition. The whole mem bership of the district is over 600. Every prospect of a big increase in the Socialist vote in this city and



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