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VOL. XII.-NO. 34.

### MASSACHUSETTS CITY CAMPAIGN.

Socialists Preparing for Elections in December.

Many Cities Make Nominations 'War Horses" and New Recruits at Work-Great Gains Expected.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The municipal convention of the Socialist Party of Boston met on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 8 p. m., at 724 Washington street, with year forty-five delegates were in at William Mailly acted as chairman and John Weaver Sherman

as secretary.
Comrades Schmidt, Mahoney, Lynch, Worcester, and Marcus acted as cre committee and Comra Schimdt, Touvin, Spero, Coyne, and Konikow as platform committee.

#### Boston's City Platform. The platform as adopted was as fol

ows:
"The Socialist Party of Boston in municipal convention assembled firms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism as enunciated at the national convention at Indiananolis and the state platform adopted

at Boston Sept. 8, 1902. "I. We maintain that the revolution in the production and distribution of wealth is separating society into two wealth is separating society into two classes—the capitalist class, the present owners of industry, and the work dng clash, those possessing no property in the means of production. As the method of production has been social ized, ownership should also become socialized. Tools used in common should be owned in common. It is the historic mission of the working class to introduce a new and higher order of society by obtaining possession of the municipal, state and national gov-ernments, and thereby inaugurate a system of collective ownership of in

dustry. We maintain that the ownership of industry by the capitalist class gives that class power to dominate the entire social system. Through this power legislative bodies are corrupted, cutives prostitute themselves, fran-ses are shamelessly violated, the sources of education are pol courts of justice are degraded, the laws of sanitation and protection to labor are ignored and trampled upon public health is wilfully neglecte dens of taxation are inequitaby dis-tributed and the social well-being sub-ordinated to individual profit and gain.

3. We maintain that the working class is the most important element in society, and as such is entitled to the first consideration in the way of edu cation, sanitation and protection. It is, class unite to obtain control, not only f the state and national governments class interests be subserved and th interests of contractors, corporations, and trusts subordinated to the social

We, therefore, call upon the workers, both men and women, and all those in sympathy with them, to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party, which seeks the amelioration of present conditions, as well as the establishment of Socialism-the colle tive ownership of all industry.
"In view of the foregoing, the Social-

ist Party demands:

Public ownership of public and electric light plants and all other utilities requiring a franchise; no more franchises to be granted; no employed to be discharged for political reasons

The extension of the public cation under healthy sanitary conditions; food and clothing to be furnish-ed free to all pupils; spublic playds, baths and gymnasiums to be

"3. The establishment of public works for the relief of the unem-

public works: direct employment at vailing scale of union wages. pital service to include ward physi

ins and a municipal drug store. proportional representation and the right of recall of officials by their con-

Antoinette Konikow, John Weaver Sherman, Charles V. Lawler, Louis Marcus, Thomas Hooper, James J. McVey and Stephen O'Shaughnessy

plnated as the party's eigh candidates for school committee.

During the convention Patrick Mahoney, candidate for street commiswas made that man's auxiliary would soon be or ganized. An aggressive campaign will be carried on by the party and an ine over the vote in the recent state

At the Socialist Party caucuses last week the following a for mayor were made in Parkman B. Flanders, Hav named: Parkman B. Flanders, Haverhill; Charles H. Coulter, Brockton; Charles Hartshorn, Lyun; Pr. Russell Bingham, FitchBurg; George W. Wrenn, Springfield; W. T. Richards, Quincy; Squire E. Putney, Somerville; John A. Aitken, Cambridge; William C. Lynch, Lawrence; Alfred B. Outram, Chelsea.

The State Secretary, by instruction from the Executive Committee, las

week, reopened correspondence with Mr. Frederic J. Stinson relative to a bered that Stinson made an attack on Socialism during the state election and upon being invited to discuss the ques-tion with a representative of the party stated that he had no vacant dates before election day but that he gladly meet a Socialist speaker later Representative James F. Carey has been selected as the party's spokes-man in the discussion and it was proposed that the same be held in Fanue Hall during next week. The State Se retary has been informed, however, that Mr. Stinson is absent from the city and will not return for two

#### FROM FUEDALISM

TO CAPITALISM

There was a time and not so very long ago either, when in most mon-archical countries, the "business man" had to crawl in the dirt before the sacred presence of royalty, and thought himself happy if the monarch even deigned to notice him. This sort of things the "blueblooded" aristocrats considered perfectly natural and proper, and no doubt regarded it as a sor permanently the correct position in so-ciety of each class. The little exploiter of a hundred years ago was hardly entitled to any more consideration than the despisted creatures whom he plundered through the new wage sys-

In those days the fellow who robbed the laborers under the form of rept was a highly honorable person, while the fellow who did the same thing under the name of profit was a miserable worm of the dust. The principal reathe product extracted through rent greater than than extracted were far richer than the business men of those days and consequently far more powerful. That is why the monarch selected them as his triends, companions and advisers, and in cours time they began to look upon this state of affairs as natural and proper. It suited them. And all this while business man, like Brer Rabbit, "lay low and sed nuffin." He accepted hi osition in society as it was laid out for him by the other fellows.

But as time went on, these positions began to be gradually reversed. Machinery was invented and applied to production and was constantly being improved. New markets were discovered for the increased profits wrung from wage workers through the new appliances, and profits began to grow large, while rentals grew small. The to assert himself and reached out for political power, which he got, in The aristocracy tried to hamper him in this, but on the whole they failed. As they used political power for their own class interests they knew right well that he would do exactly the same, and they sa their finish in his increasing power. exactly the same, and they saw

So they called upon their tenants and serfs and the other fellows that paid them rent, to help keep Mr. Busiess man down, telling them that their nterests lay with the good old aristo crat. On his side the business may lined up his wage slaves and told then similar fairy tale and both sides set tled down to the struggle.

It lasted for long years. fought out on battlefields first, and afterwards in parliaments and legisla tures. And for this latter reason the agricultural and industrial workers were given the "right" to vote. Now one side and now the other had th advantage. They both appealed to everything they could thing of to help in the fight. Religion, nationality, property, morality, the family, etc., were employed liberally as catchwords got the king on their side and some times the king played the one against the other and for a time held "the balance of power," as it was called. But all the time machinery was being im nachinery was invented and new in dustries started up; new markets were discovered, old ones extended, new countries conquered or annexed for purposes of trade, and profits steadily vent up while rents remained same or decreased. Agriculture grad ually gave place to manufactur those who controlled the means of production in each began to chang places. The manufacturer, merchant banker or other industrial exploiter crept up on the landed aristocrat passed him, and always quickening his speed, began to leave him hopelessly n the rear.-Chicago Socialist,

#### THRONE AND ALTAR.

The obvious definition of a mon-archy seems to be that of a state, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is in-trusted with the execution of the laws. the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. The influ ence of the clergy, in an age of super stition, might be usefully employed to assert the rights of mankind; but so in imate is the connection between th hrone and the altar, that the banne of the church has very seldom been seen on the side of the people.—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman

-Send in your dollar, or as m nore as you can spare, at once, for the locialist Dally Fund. Address William Butscher, Secretary, Labor Lyoum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

#### IS IT TREASON?

Talk of Such a Charge against Schenectady Workingmen.

Use of Militia in Hudson River Valley Trolley Strike Has Done Much to Educate Them - Authorities Will Probably Dack Down on Treason Charges.

The trade unions of Schenectady to serve in the militia.

nation among the capitalists of all sorts, and, naturally enough the capi-talist press alternates between weak attempts at argument and violent ravings against the unions.

to think for themselves.

Even as it is, however, the strike, the Republican and Democratic par-ties against the workingmen and of the Social Democratic (Socialist) Parts tion of the workingmen in that region. As shown in another column, hun-dreds of men in the district affected

#### HOW TO ORGANIZE

nstructions for Forming Locals of the

Five or more persons may organ ize, a local branch, provided they sut scribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties:

a. A Chairman at each meeting.

b. Recording Secretary.
 c. Financial Secretary.

2. Order of business-

a. Reading of the minutes.
b. Admission of new members.
c. Communications and bills.

d. Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committees. Unfinished business.

g. New business. A monthly payment, computed or basis of five cents for each member for the maintenance of the National ization, shall be paid to the Nalevy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volum tary contributions and pay National dues out of their general funds.

5. A full report of the meeting in which organization was decided on, the es of persons participating, tober, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, upon approval of Nation charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold meeting at least once a week, for the transaction of business or the dis on of political and econor

7. Semi-annual reports of the mem bership and the financial condition of each local branch, as well as upon the progress made by the Party and its prospects in the locality, shall be sent regularly to the National Secretary.

 Any person living in a city or lo-cality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Secretary for admission to the Party, in osing one month's dues, and will be

For further information not con tained herein, address Leon Green-baum, National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

#### GENIUS AND COMPETITION.

The competitive struggle never ye produced a noble man. All the rea benefactors of the race have either benefactors of the race have either been raised above it, pursuing their investigations in economic security, or they have ignored it altogether by de-liberately choosing poverty as the price of their integrity of spirit. That the competitive struggle could have produced a man like Jesus, or So-crates, or Galileo, or Newton, or Maz-sini, is unthinkable. Strife of man assinet man works moral disintegrarainst man works moral distr on; the only thing to be won b the only thing to be won by it

#### SOCIALISM IN PENNSYLVANIA

N. Y., having witnessed and partici-pated in the long fight of the oppressed trolley workers against the law-breaking Hudson River Valley Rail-way Company, and having seen the militia used by the Republican state administration (without any protest from the Democratic party) to intimi-date and defeat the strikers, are taking active measures to carry on the boycott against the road and to en-force the rule forbidding union men

This action has roused great indig-

as seriously been proposed that the leading officers of the unions be prosecuted for treason on account of the expulsion of union members for belonging to the militia. It is hardly likely that this will be tried. It will low workers in the A. R. U. strike of 1894, but that the government thought better of it and punished them only for contempt of court. "Whom the would destroy they first make " Nothing better could be hoped. in the interest of the progressive labor movement, than that the authorities of this state would be mad enough to attempt a prosecution for treason it this case. The workingmen involved would welcome the test and it would arouse thousands of other workingmen

the use of militia, and the attitude of against capitalism, have done much for the political and economic educa cast their first votes for Socialism this month, and many more are already ex-pressing their wish that they had

Socialist Party.

2. The officers to be elected are:

The New York "World" of Nov. 18 prints a dispatch giving the complete vote of Indiana, as officially reported. The Socialist Party has 7.111, as against 2,374 two years ago. This gives us official standing. The S. L. P. has 1,776 and the Popu-

Vigo County, including Terre Haute,

gives 335 for Meyer, our candidate for Secretary of State, who headed the state ticket, and 332 for Bishop, our candidate for Congress. In 1900 this

The increase is general throughout strength of the party throughout the

The Indiana comrades are jubilant and new locals are being organized and active work taken up at once.

#### ILLINOIS.

The Chicago "Socialist" reports that, so far as the official count has gone, the vote of the Socialist Party is found to be much above what was first rereach 13,000.

"Socialist" believes that our vote in the state is trebled. In 1900 it was 9,687.

Among the scattering returns given are: Knox County rises from 142 to 192; Rock Island County from 228 to nearly 1,000; McLean County from 96 to 187; Decatur from 22 to 79; Alex-ander County from 3 to 19; Quincy 152, as against 68 in the county two years ago; Peoria County from 102

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 15.-A goo many scattering incomplete return may be siven, showing a large in crease in the vote of the Socialis Party in this state. Derby rises from 2 last year to 5 now; Altoona from to 11; Alta from 8 to 12; Little Ro from none to 9; Ringold County from 4 to 12; Logan from 2 to 9; Elden from from none to 9; Ringold County from 4 to 12; Logan from 2 to 9; Biden from 25 to 28; Appanoose County from 44 in 1900 to 172 last year to 310 new; Milford from 2 last year to 14 new; Lake City from none to 32; Marshall County from 37 to 180; Beone County from 105 to 258; Jasper County from 23 to 62; Madison County from 37 to

#### 116: Wappelo County from 122 in 1900 to 180 now; Mystic from 108 last year to 212. Waterloo from 15 to 101; Burton County from 60 to 77.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.-The offi-

cial count gives the Socialist Party 5,171 votes in this state. Two years ago we had 823. A gain of 285 per

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, Nov. 12.-

Frederick Lennon, candidate of the So-fallst Party for Congress in this, the

Ninth District, has 155 votes in Jeffer

son County. Some of our candidates ran much higher. Official figures will

be given later. This is the first time

we have been on the official ballot in Alabama, but it will not be the last.

We were not able to make much of a

campaign in the county, much less in

literature. We shall begin at once to

prepare for 1904. We grow slowly here, but it is coming. F. X. W.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 11 .- We must

walt the official count to get an ade-

quate report of the Socialist vote in

The contest was such a bitter one

between the old parties, and the Dem-

Democratic repeaters had come in and

roted their name.

Many incidents show how we were

counted out. In one precinct our So-cialist watcher reports 22 votes and

only 12 were counted. In another 12

votes and 2 counted. In Cripple Creek district many such cases are reported. There is no doubt that we were count-

The official report will show a total of from 10,000 to 12,000 votes for us

as against 700 cast for Debs two years

ago-a gain of at least 1,500 per cent. There is no doubt 17,000 to 20,000

votes were actually east for our can-

We almost elected three representa-

tives. The Democrats called Bryan into the state to help them the last few days and placed him where our cause

whipped back into line to keep our boys from election.

for representative secured 416 votes to the Republicans 480 and the Demo-crats 478. In San Miguel, our com-

rade, Guy Miller, a miner, polled over 700 votes to the Democratic vote of

We will be the second party in two years and victory is now in sight. We

shall give the results more fully when

The comrades are fired with enthu-siasm and are already at work for the

900 and the Republicans 450.

the official figures are in.

In San Juan County our candidate

ned sure of winning; enough were

ed out of thousands of votes.

ere, but it is coming.

ent, is quite satisfactory.

Polk County, complete, including Des Moines, gives us 191. In many places our votes were count-Official Count Shows 22,ed for the old parties or reported as 000 Votes for Socialist "scattering." Party.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.

Vote More Than Quadrupled-Twelve Thousand Came from Strike Field-

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.-By vote of 21.910, as now officially report ed, the Socialist Party of Pennsyl vania en Nov. 4 more than quadrupled its last highest vote (in 1900) of 4.831, state ballot. This brings our state into line with the remarkable increase in the Socialist vote all over the United States.

It presents to the public and to the bewildered politicians the significant spectacle of the three leading and most conservative commonwealths of the Eastern states—Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania—the bulwark of conservatism for the whole country and the home of capitalismstanding shoulder to shoulder in a united vote of more than 80,000 for So

It is no wonder that in the face of this aggressive action on the part of the working people of these three states-for the votes came from the working class—it is no wonder that the managers of the Penusylvania Railroad Trust, the Reading Railroad Trust, and the Rapid Transit Traction Trust are falling over each other their haste to announce to the public a 10 per cent, "raise" in the wages of the railroad employees and a 5 cent, increase in the wage of the truetion employees of Philadelphia.

credited by the official count to the an thracite coal regions—where, when the fall campaign closed on the night of Nov. 4, the spring campaign was im mediately inaugurated for the local

A very interesting fact is the soldier vote of the Hollidaysburgh company of militiamen from Blair County. amounting to 61 votes for the Socialis candidate, Slayton; 36 votes for the S, L. P. candidate; 11 votes for Pattison, Democratic nonlinee; and 10 for Pen-Democratic nominee; and to for res-nypacker on the Republican ticket. These militiamen were stationed in the coal regions of Eastern Pennsyl-vania and from the Socialist agitators nd the strikers received their first

been granted by the State Committee to three new locals-Bradford, in Me-Kean County; Wyoming, in Luzerale County; Oswayo of Potter County, J. M. B.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 17.-Governor, is credited on the official returns with 1.032 votes in the state Two years ago the state gave 700 for the national ticket; four years ago, 262 for the state ticket. C. G. La

WASHINGTON. SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 10.—The vote of the Socialist Party here rises from 153 to 616. The "union-smashers" fall from 191 to 180. The Social-

ist Party polls 7 per cent, of the total vote of the city. The whole county (King), which give 203 votes for Debs and Harriman in 1900, now gives us 929. Spokans County raises the vote from 88 to about 400; Whitman County from 150 to about 800; Stevens County

161 two years ago. the state, being largest in the districts where the movement was formerly weak, thus tending to equalize the

This city gives 1,977 votes for Brower, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor; our other candidates on the state ticket run from 2,136 to 2,681. In 1900 San Francisco County gave 2,035 for Debs and Harriman. In Oakland Brower has 907 and in the whole of Alameda County, 907.

Two years ago the county gave us 828

from 5 to 28; Bryant, Fresno County, from 11 to 17; Winters from 4 to 23 Sacramento from 131 to 332; San Diego from 298 to 617; Oxnard from to 51; San Rafael from 52 to 100 from 154 to 656. The "Advance" of San Francisco

from 2 to about 100.

straight.

In Arlington, where we had 7 votes

In Echo the Socialist Party has 10,

the Republicans 26 and the Democrats

14. We have elected Comrade Thomas Dickson as Justice of the Peace and

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO ,Cal., Nov. 11 .-

George Deubel as Constable

claims that the party has raised its vote from 7,572, the figure of two years ago, to about 12,000.

ON REVOLUTION.

"To complain of the enormities of inated sedition and faction; and to upon tyrants, treason and rebell-But tyrants are rebels against the first laws of heaven and society; to oppose their ravages is the instinct of nature—the inspiration of God in the heart of man."—Josiah Quincy,

### NEW YORK'S VOTE.

Social Democratic Party Will Poll More Than 23,000.

Gains Ten Thousand Votes-The Great er City Gives Sixteen Thousand-State Holds Second Place in Socialist Ranks.

As shown by the detailed reports given below, the Social Democratic Party of the state of New York (identical with the Socialist Party of other states) has polled over 23,000 votes

this year. We gain about ten thousand, or

two years ago. The extraordinary increase in Massa of the Socialist column in the Unionand New York Socialists do not well earned honor. New York holds econd place, with Pennsylvania now

New York City gives about 16,000 of this total—a gain of some 6,000 in two years. Satisfactory as this gain is, the outside countles contribute in still larger ratio to the general increase, and an examination of the vote in detail, both in the various districts of the city and in the various counties of the state, shows that Socialist thought has taken strong root in quar-

ters where it was unknown before. octaves the old parties, and the Democrats were so desperate in making their last stand for supremacy that wholesale frauds were committed. In Arapahoe County (Denver) the Demo-But one feature of the vote in this state and city may seem unsatisfactory to the comrades of the Social Democratic Party—the fact that the crats stole everything they could get their hands on. Many of our comrades were unable to cast their vote because "union-smashing" S. L. P., in spite of its tactics of boss-rule and senseless vituperation and slander, has made a small gain instead of the heavy losses

The greatest gains of the S. L. P. have been made in parts of the city and state where the history and character of that organization are least known and where only a general pro-paganda for Socialism have been car-ried on. In places where the difference between the two parties is well konwn the S. L. P. vote is practically stationery or has even fallen off—as in the 16th A. D. of Manhattan.

No candid reasoner can fall to un-derstand what this means. The S. L. P. has received several thousand votes by our agitation and partly by the mere logic of events-men who know little or nothing of the party organizatiens and who were naturally attract ed by the name of that party (unques tionably a better name than which the election laws have force to allow) and by its better position on

We have passed the time, however, when this need seriously disturb us. The vote and organization of the Socialist or Socialist Democratic Party has reached such proportions that the existence of a fake party, while annoying, is no longer a real danger. We know that nearly all of the S. L. P. votes are genuine Socialist votes and that, as we carry on our campaigns with increasing vigor and make the situation clearer to the public, these great campaign of education that will carry the Socialist gospel to every township of the state. W. H. W. men will find their right place in the

Socialism moves on with giapt strides, in New York as everywhere else. No would-be disrupters can stop its progress. It is for us to, work more strennously than ever before more patiently, more persistently, and vic-tory is in sight.

Detailed Official Returns. Official returns from thirty-three of the sixty-one counties of New York show a gain in the vote of the Social Democratic Party from 11,592 two years ago to 20,794 in the late election an increase of 9,202 or 79 per cent. of our best counties—as Fulton, Jeffer-son, Kings, Monroe, New York, Renstwo years ago we now have 40 selaer, and Westchester; but the in crease is general, with the exception of a very few counties, in which we have no organization and have never had more than a score or two of votes. It is probably safe to assume, therefore, that nearly the same ratio of increase will prevail for the other twenty-eight counties which, years ago, gave us 1,901 votes.

pocratic Party in this state will go bove 23,000-possibly to 24,000.

#### In the State.

The vote in the various counties far reported is as follows:

Counties.	1900.	1002.	ı
Albany	123	65	ı
Allegheny	12	15	ı
Cattafaugus	23	17	l
Chautauqua	47	107	l
Cortlandt	0	5	ı
Clinton	10	5	ı
Duchess	21	14	l
Erie	401	505	l
Essex	44	68	ŀ
Fulton	111	465	ı
Genesee	- 27	33	ı
Jefferson	206	368	ı
Kings	2,575	4,382	l
Monroe	1,019	2,171	H
Nassau	25	24	į
New York	6,387	10,920	į
Orange	28	142	Ŕ
Orleans	20	11	i
Otsego		12	H
Putnam	24	14	ā
Rensselaer		233	B
St. Lawrence	13	27	ŝ
Saratoga		49	É
Schenectady	80	136	Ē
Schoharie		. 8	B
Schuyler	2	2	Ġ
Вепеса	8	10	i i
(Continued on	page 4	13	

#### THAT "INCREASE" OF WAGES. The 10 per cent, "raise" of wages | operated for wages by propertiless

announced by the Pennsylvania, and by several other roads following in its wake, but has called forth many glowing editorials in the capitalist press in praise of the generosity of the employing class. In this connection it is time ly to quote a few significant utterances of railway presidents and other bits of connected news, which will throw much light on the capitalists' "generosity."

President Cassatt of the Pennsyl vania, in recommending the increase, said:

"The country is passing through an enexampled period of prosperity, and, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned, this prosperity is bound to continue for at least two years, if contracts are kept. It is time that our em-ployees BE GIVEN A SHARE IN THIS PROSPERITY. All the rail roads in the United States and all employers of labor are contemplating ar dvance in wages. THE COST OF LIVING HAS INCREASED 20 to 25 per cent., but wages have not increas-

ed accordingly.
"This movement is bound to come and the Pennsylvania may as well lend as follow. We have more busi-ness offered than we can handle, and CAN'T SEE OUR WAY OUT of that difficulty UNLESS WE KEEP OUR MEN LOYAL TO THE COMPANY and help them while they help us. therefore recommend a flat increase of 10 per cent. in wages." It thus appears from President Cas-

satt's own words, first, that the increase of wages is really no increase at all, but only a partial restoration; and, second, that this partial restoration is made, not out of any sentiment of justice, but solely because the Pennsylvania wants its men to do extra work for its prosperity.

The Wabash has also made such an increase, and President Ramsey talks very suggestively on the subject. He

"It is true that the present cost of living, compared with that of 1895 to 1897, has largely increased, but it is also true that the rate of wages of almost every class of service has been increased from 5 to 15 per cent., and that THE MONTHLY PAY OF EVERY ONE HAS INCREASED, DUE TO THE INCREASE IN WORK WHICH ENABLES EVERY MAN WHICH ENABLES EVERT MAN TO MAKE NOT ONLY FULL BUT OVERTIME, and in this way the in-creased cost of living has been nearly, if not fully, rict out of the increased

"It is evident to any one who is at all familiar with the present condition of railroad earnings and expenses that permanent increase in wages can no permanent increase in the be expected without an increase in the be expected without an increase in the rates paid railroads for transportat ANY INCREASE IN WAGES MADE NOW, if not followed by advanced rates, WILL BE LOST BY THE EM-PLOYEES AS SOON AS THE WAVE OF PROSPERITY BEGINS TO SUB-SIDE.

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the

The Rallway Kings can be "gener ous" in "ralsing" wages part way back to their old standard, when it suits their interest to do so. But they give us fair warning that at the first opportunity they will take back all that they have given.

Equally good is President Ramsey's suggestion that the workingmen have really lost nothing, while the employers have gained greatly, by the insed cost of living. The men have to pay more for food, clothing, fuel, and shelter, it is true. But then, they are allowed to work harder and for longer hours, and thus the difference is made up. It is really very unreasonable of them to expect an increase in wages under such circumstances.

On the same day with this quotation from President Ramsey came a Chlcago dispatch as follows: "Railroads all over the country ar

preparing to advance freight rates. This, it is declared, will be done to offset the 10 per cent. advance in wages of employeees lately made by a num-ber of roads, and which will have to be followed by all other roads to avert strikes." Since transportation charges form part of the cost of all commodities to

retail dealers, it is evident that the increase of freight rates will almost immediately result in a rise of retail prices. Thus, the wages having been raised in partial recognition of the previous rise in the cost of living, the cost of living is in turn, increased so as to make up again for the increase of Now all this is perfectly natural.

one who has observed and thought for himself about economic questions, instead of accepting the ready-made the ories of subsidized college professors and capitalist editors. IT IS ALL QUITE IN LINE WITH WHAT THE SOCIALISTS HAVE BEEN EX-PLAINING FOR MANY YEARS.

With the means of production-land. ines, railways, factories, etc.-held

workers, the product of labor belongs to the capitalists and the wages which they have to pay back out of it to those who produce the whole tend to be no more than enough to maintain the lives of the workers and their families. UNDER THE CAPITAL IST SYSTEM, WAGES ARE FIXED

PRICE 2 CENTS.

BY THE COST OF LIVING. Further, as the introduction of "laor-saving" machinery and the organization of industry, creates ever & larger army of unemployed and intensifies the competition of workers for employment, and as the concentration of ownership restricts competition mong the owners and sellers of commodities, the condition of the workers tends to become worse in one or both of two ways:

EITHER THEY MUST ACCEPT LOWER REAL WAGES (however measured in money) AND RE-DUCE THEIR STANDARD OF LIV-

OR, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING AT THE REDUCED WAGES THEY MUST WORK HARDER AND FOR LONGER HOURS AND CREATE MORE WEALTH FOR THEIR MASTERS.

This was scoffed at when Socialists said it. New it is proved by faily experience.

In the face of such facts as we have cited-facts which are paralleled every day in the year-it ought to be evident to every man, and especially, to every thinking workingman, that, so long as capitalism continues, the condition of the working class can never be materially improved and is more likely to be materially changed for the worse.

We may refer here, as further illustrating the subject, to the arguments advanced by the Pennsylvania in protesting against the insertion of the eight-hour and prevailing-rate clauses in ifs tunnel franchise, which we presented last week under the heading, "Tunnel Economics and Polities." The capitalists argue, in this case:

good wages tinless they are prosperous; 2. That they cannot be pros unless their employers are prosperous; 3. That the employers cannot be prosperous unless their employees work This argument, absurd as it looks in

1. That the workingmen cannot get

the bald form to which we have reduced it, and inconsistent as it is with the Pennsylvania's simultaneous declaration that it intends to adopt the eight-hour day and pay the prevailing rate, is yet perfectly sound. Its absurdity is only the absurdity inher-

ent in capitalism. The fact is, so long as capitalism ontinues, THE WORKING CLASS IS DEPENDENT UPON WHE CAPI-TALIST CLASS FOR PERMISSION

TO WORK AND LIVE. The difference, FOR THE WORK-INGMAN, between capitalist prosperity and depression, is only this: IN TIME OF PROSPERITY HE GETS ENOUGH TO EAT AND HAS TO WORK HIMSELF HALF TO DEATH: IN TIME OF DEFRES-SION HE HAS MORE LEISURE THAN HE WANTS AND DOES NOT

HAVE ENOUGH TO PAT It is against a system which p sarily and inevitably presents to the working class such an alternative as this that Socialists protest,

We point out that if those wh the means of production owned them, they would own their whole product; they would be dependent on no man for permission to live; their leisure and their standard of living would increase together in proportion to the advance of science and inventions PROSPERITY FOR ALL would be realized for the first time and would be the permanent condition, and "hard times" would be a nightmare of the past.

#### NOT BY BREAD ALQNE.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford was teling the other day of the futility of trying to comfort people with Bible texts. "I had an experience early in my career," the doctor said, "which made such an impression on me that it has saved me from many mistakes. Whenever I tried to persuade an Irish member of my flock to pay more at-tention to his church duties he would make excuse that it took him all his time to earn a living and he would upon the difficulty of making money. But, I exclaimed in protest, does not live by bread alone y'r Riverence,' replied Patrick with ady wit. "Sure an' he needs a bit o' mate an' some vegetables as well. That answer rises up and accuses me," concluded the doctor, "when the temp-tation comes to ladle out cant in place mines, railways, factories, etc.—held of human sympathy and concrete as private property by capitalists and aid."—Idaho Daily Statesman.

#### The Worker. H GROAM OF THE SUCIALIST PARTY own in New York State as the Social Demografic Party) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

to The Worker.

cipts are never sent to individual subres. Acknowledgment is made by
ing the number on the wrapper, the
following receipt of money.

munications concerning the editorial
ment of the paper should be add to the Editor.

communications. ed to the Editor.

communications should be written
ink and on one side of the paper;
s sheald not be abbreviated; every isthould bear the writer's name and ad;; and matter should be put in as few
a zm possible, consistently with clear-

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 2891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED 21,157 In 1894 . . . . In 1896 (Presidential,

Un 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades are again requested not to Bend business communications to the Editor. All such communications should be addressed and all checks and money orders made payable to The Worker, not to the Editor.

Comrade Kanely writes: "My comments to the writer of the editorial on 'The Place of Wealthy Men in the Party.' It is splendid, without being offensive to the men in question."

propaganda matter for publication in the columns of The Worker is so great that it is absolutely necessary for coridents to heed our request tha they use as few words as possible in expressing their ideas. Three or four years ago we had space for two column letters on party affairs. But brief. Please remember, also, that the use of pencil and writing on both sides of the paper are the surest ways of getting your letter sent to the waste

#### SOME PARTY MATTERS.

Now that the campaign is over and the manner in which it was conducted all over the country is up for discus sion we rise to regretfully ask why our vide, in the immediate demands at tached to their platform, that the capitalists who confiscate the product of labor should be paid the "cost" of the railroads, etc., which the working class built for them, when they are taker over by the nation. And if the California comrades are not already sorry for their action in regard to the Union Labor Party. And why the "Under current" printed the political an ements of the candidates of capi-

While discussing these matters, it is well to note that THE GREATEST INCREASE IN THE SOCIALIST VOTE WAS RECORDED IN JUST THOSE PLACES WHERE THE PARTY WAS MOST UNCOMPROM-

'In Omaha the political estriches who have had their heads in the sand trying to ignore the storm are now looking for a place to light. They have already commenced to plan to get con-trol of the local movement and rele-gate the pioneer Socialists to the rear."

So says the Omaha "Workers' Gagette," and it sounds a warning that should be heeded. It is time for

every Socialist to be wide awake and it work for the cause every day in the week. It all depends on the rank and file. They have to see that every honest recruit is welcomed and instructed and given his place in the ranks, and, at the same time, that no oldparty schemers are given a chance to use the party for their evil purposes.

THE TARBANT MURDER AGAIN.

It is now almost exactly two years since the frightful fire and explosion at the building of the Tarrant Drug Company, by which several employees, some of them mere boys and girls, lost their lives.

It was clearly proven, at the Coroner's inquest, that the capitalists in question had flagrantly violated the state laws and city ordinances in teeping large quantities of the most rous explosives in a combustile building in a crowded part of the city. The Worker predicted, nevertheless that no capitalist administration Democratic or Republican, would bring these guilty profit-grinders to

Democratic District Attorney Gardiper made no attempt in that direction Under his successor, Democratic-Re publican Philbin, a full year after the nurder, the proprietors were at last indicted for manslaughter. Another year has now passed and Republican Reformer Jerome has been strenuously occupying the office of District Attorney for eleven months, and the proserution has not gone a step further.

The case has now been recalled to nind by a very inconspicuous article in the papers reporting the termina tion of a civil suit growing out of the Tarrant murder. Here it is:

"The trial of the first of thirty suits gainst the Tarrant Drug Company whose building was burned two years ago, has resulted in a victory for the company. The suit of Mrs. Rosa Schuck, on account of the death of her son in the explosion accompanying the fire, was dismissed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiffs named as co-defendants suit the drug firms of Rogers Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins, who, she alleged, had stored high explosives in the building prior to the day of the

fatal explosion.
"In dismissing the complaint, after many witnesses had been heard, Justice Freedman said that there was no testimony that fixed the responsibility, and none to prove that young Schuck had been killed by explosives belonging to the defendants."

Of course not. Young Schuck probably died of spinal meningitis or locomotor ataxia, and it was a mere accidental coincidence that he died at the moment when the tons of explosives among which he was working happened-merely happened-to go off. Justice Freedman would consider it preposterops to hold Schuck's employees responsible for his death. Mrs. chuck ought rather to go and thank the Tarrants for having allowed her son to work in their pleasant little private sanitarium so long.

The decision of this case, of course sets a precedent for all the others growing out of the Tarrants' crime and, so far as money damages are con cerned, the criminals will go scot-

As for the criminal proceedings, w again predict that not one of the capitalists in the case will ever so much as serve ten days in jail as a punishment for their profitable crime. Jerome hasn't time to prosecute them; he is too busy scolding trade unions and pretending to hunt gamblers; and doesn't want to prosecute such respeciable gentlemen, anyhow; it is their class that put him in office, and he will be true to his masters. Next year the respectable profit-grinders will put up another Jerome and another Gardiner on the two old-party tick ets and the majority of the workingmen will vote one or the other into office, and the Tarrants and all their ilk will know that they are free to put workingmen and girls into whatever sort of death-traps they find most pro-Stable.

We advise our renders to take up last week's issue of The Worker and

read again the article entitled "The Law Allows It and the Court Decrees It," dealing with a parallel decision freeing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company from responsibility in a similarly infamous case. These things are worth think-

Your lives, fellow workingmen, and the lives of your sons and daughters in the shops, are in constant danger through the lawless greed of the capi talists. What are you going to do about it? Under the statutes enacted by Republican-Democratic legislatures and under the common law built up by the Freedmans and Gildersleeves and Gardiners and Jeromes, you have absolutely no protection, no redress. Do you not think it is time to elect men of your own choice, out of your own class, to serve as District Attorneys and Judges? You will have a chance next fall, if you will join the Social Democratic Party and vote its ticket.

The "Sun," following the Schenes tady "Gazette," prints an allege 62 of the Brotherhood of Painters in regard to the militia question, full of errors of spelling, grammar, punctua-

tion, capitalization, and the like. Th "Sun" thinks this is extremely funu; and thinks also that it is a crushing and unanswerable reply to the work-ingmen's argument. The 'Sun' editorial writer is so tickled over it that he writes a special paragraph calling attention to the Item. 'Of course the "manifesto" is a fake, like most of the monymous letters against unionism which the "Sun" and its kindred neighbor, the "Times" print. It is you are only mean enough. But supposing the letter to be genuine and to represent fairly the actual standard of education of the working class, what a frightful indictment it would be of the capitalist system which these papers support.

AS TO RICH MEN, ONCE MORE.

With reference to one of the cases cited in our editorial entitled "The Place of Wealthy Men in the Party," published last week, State Secretary Kearns of New Jersey writes us that our statement "is founded on wholly false and misleading information." He alleges that the comrade in question, in offering to pay the salary of an organizer for the State Committee, did not make it a condition that the man of his choice should be chosen for the position, that he did net, in fact, imose any conditions at all

Comrade Kearns' letter includes so

full a statement of the details of the case as he understands them and would so imperatively involve the publication of further letters from other comrades relating the facts as they understand them, that we feel justified in using only his absolute and unqualified denial of the essential pointthe alleged condition attached to the gift. The New Jersey comrades will btedly be able to deal with this individual case and clear up all misunderstandings, sooner or later. The general principle illustrated by the case is all that is of sufficient interest to the party at large to justify our giving much space to it.

It will be noted that we alleged no nore than that the offer was understood to be a conditional one at the time it was accented, however it may have been intended. A careful investigation of the facts convinced us that this statement was strictly correct, and we still believe it to be so.

We pointed out that the good faith of the comrades involved in each of the cases discussed was not at all called in question-that, indeed, their good or bad faith had little or nothin to do with the matter. This is all the more forcibly illustrated by the case in question. If the generous act of a thoroughly well-intentioned comrade can raise such a tempest in a teapot a our New Jersey comrades have got into over this affair, what better proof could be asked of the reality of the danger we pointed out?

We repeat: It is dangerous for the party to become dependent on the contributions of wealthy men. This da ger is likely to become greater in the mmediate future. It is necessary for us to guard against it-especially for the rank and file to guard against it. It is better to be too strict in our democracy than to be even a little too lax. And for men of wealth who sincerely desire to help the cause there can surely be no offense and probably some belp in the advice which we offer: Give what you can or what you will, absolutely without condition and in such a way that no one can suppose a condition to be even implied. It is ailleged to be "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." The phrase may aptly be used actually belonging to the working class is likely to experience in following the strait and narrow path of the proletarian revolution.

#### PARTIAL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TRIED ON THE DOG

w, what do you think I'm made of?" I'm getting about tired or furnishing you with a living?" With these remarks Touser bit viciously a a portion of his anatomy which was infested with fleas. This was but the between the dogs and the fleas.

Mr. Flea, noticing that Touser was getting desperate, said calmly: "Now Touser, old boy, what's the matte with you? Don't you realize that our sts are identical? You canno get along without me. What would you do if I didn't inject a little ambition in you once in awhile?"

"Of course," said Touser, "I realize that is the same old jolly that you have have been giving me for a number of years, but it is getting rathe stale. Now there's my left shoulder so much there that I'm in a frightful condition. I tell you, it's got to stop.

"Well, Touser, I'll tell you what we'll do. I and my fellow fleas will withdraw from that left shoulder of yours and busy ourselves elsewhere on your anatomy and allow you to have government ownership on your left shoulder. How'll that be? Are we not benevolent?
"Thank God," said Tonser. "Now I

shall have Secialism." The New York Democratic party in The New York Democratic party is declaring for the government owner-ship of the mines—only one of the means of production, reminds me of the above dialogue between the dog and the Sen—Leff, in Chicago So-

### CAPITALIST AND WORKMAN.

By Horace Traubel.

Thear you so often saying: "The interests of the capitalist and the workman are one." You are mistaken. The interests of capital and labor are one. In any analysis capital and labor are the same thing. The interests of the capitalist as man and of the workman is indiffere one. But the interests of the capitalist as capitalist and of the workman as workman are workman as workman are the same as workman are the s workman are one." You are mistaken. The interests of capital and labor are The interests of capital and infor are epe. In any sasipyss capital and fabor are the same thing. The interests of the capitalist as man and of the workman its infifther one. But the interests of the capitalist as capitalist and of the workman as workman are

opposed.

We are to get rid of the capitalist and of the workman. That is the job of civilization we are to have no capitalist and no workman. We are to have man. Man will never come until we have ceased to prefix and suffix him. Man will never come until we have cleared man of the adjec-tive and the adverb. The man must be got free of the phrase. But the man will only get free of the phrase when the fact for which that phrase

We will not so much fight or ballot as explain capitulism away. Capital-ism did not come by chance. It did not come arbitrarily. It will not dis appear by chance or arbitrarily. The same law that brought will destroy it. Having satisfied its brief desires it will lapse in the broader ventures of the ideal.

We will not destroy it by hate. We will destroy it by love. We will love it out of existence. No rescality was ever refuted by hate. But when love appears on the scene every cabal is threatened. Why should I weakly resort to any physical weapon? would be confession. With all logic, with all reason, with all prophesy, on my side, I do not need the cheap armories of reaction.

Do not deceive yourself. Your capitalism and labor will not pool their in-terests. As long as interests survive genuine interest will not be germinated. We have got to swing all the now allen forces round into unity. That unity will be labor. Not slave other. But that labor which bounte

not labor you shall not eat. I do not you will be ashamed to eat and loaf. You will not wish to drone in a busy will capture your reluctant spirit. You will wish to come to your meals with your head up. That hieans that you will come with the confidence of the producer. The producer is the last re-Civilization arrives at complete flower in the producer.

I would be sorry for my soul if it word in describing your genesis. You are to be pitted. The man whose dollars you appropriate is not to be pitied. You are to be pitied. You both lovers, your enemies, will belt you with roses. You will be glad to abdiate. You will welcome your captors, You will feel that you have endure your emancipation.

saying that was never so truly true

anywhere as within the democracy of

America. Never was a reputedly great

people kept shelling peanuts, writing,

orating, playing brass bands and

foaming at the mouth about it with

such tremendous strenuousness as the

citizens of this greater than all former

republics. Like acrobats, we keep

cost of public sweat; and when the

day's rolling is done we stand where we started. Yet all the facts of the

day apprise us that there is one or-dained step, and only one, to be taken by either of the two giant classes; the step from industrial production to

age and country here is the one step

to be made by that one who will be free, and he that falls falls.

It is true we seem to be free to our-

selves when we are resting, but he

Capitol is a slave; that is, if he works;

if he does not work he may be only a

The people who play perpetually the

patriots' tom-tom of liberty and who are not working men are only playing

the antithesis of slavery and slavery means always, and only, compulsion

to labor. Liberty is altogether a

worknday matter pertaining to those only who collaborate economically with their generation. Idlers are

neither slaves nor free men, being in-dustrial non-entities and public ques-

The great things of our society are

not what they seem. That pompous man of wealth and office whose frown

makes you wither into a lonely cipher is only a creature into whom the shorn manhood of your labor has pass-

are not the government he is your

Those genluses who, we say, make great fortunes rapidly, make nothing. There are no fortunes in the world made by any but you the laborer; they

ransmute your labor into cash, or some other domination of nose books, and thereby hold you, by the aid of state law, to the distinguished task of making their fortunes in wage slavery

making their fortunes in wage suvery and delivering the same by helior. It is true the trust can make a price; but all the trusts off this too trustful world never made a cent of value. Value in exchange appears among us seeking a match for something that here havened into its sides of matter.

ed by theft. If you, the working

tions are really not theirs at all.

the fool anyway; for liberty is

But suppose we have at last awoke suppose we have learned how to do Suppose we have learned how to dot find last 1? Suppose we are no longer to be cheated with phrases? Suppose ye say that work is for the worker and comes back all to him? Suppose and comes back all to him? Suppose be deny that it is right for one man to seize the labor of a thousand men? Suppose we show that the case of the man who seizes and the man his vic-fim could not be the same? Suppose we prove that your capitalist fat and your laborer lean are two persons and not one person and the same? Then your comfort will be gone. For then you will no longer lull yourself comfortably with the catchphrase of the

Why shouldn't you work? Why you? He who will not serve will not wish to be served. You will learn the lesson of labor. The lesson of labor is not that all shall labor for one but that one shall labor for all.

. I do not believe you will sorrow your lost faxuries. Luxury is a bur-den. Injustice is a burden. Your real interest is full of light and Joy. But the interest you pursue in demand and supply is dead and empty. It would grieve me to hear you weep. But do I not hear the weeping children you have despoiled? So that when you re-mind me of your misery I remind you of these children. - And when you ask me if civilization is not to det scheme by which to do equal justice to the capitalist and the laborer I say, yes. For civilization is to wipe out both the capitalist and the laborer. That will be the only equal justice wa

I am sorry for you. But I am mo glad than sorry. I have enough glad-ness to spare. I am so glad we are approaching a time in which man is to be fed and clothed and given a chance to really live that I think my gladnes becomes a contagion in whose raptur even your despairs will find release.

We do not propose to rob you. We others. We do not assert that you know you are robbing anybody. We sare doing what we can to get the truth out in the open where you can see it. When you see it you will understand what we mean by civilization.

I do not wish to own a cent's worth

of this world's goods. But I am willing to work. And my title to work carries with it enough to wear and to eat. And my title to food and clothes carries with it the right to loaf. For leisure husbands body and soul. And your belly against mine. But the peace we are to win in a high sense means the universal leisure. So I say as I have said: Our inter-

never the caste, can survive such a

It is labor that we exchange. The

antecedent labor history of a thing well and economically embodied, calls for an equivalent and gets it in every market. Whatsoever immediately, di-

market. Whatsoever immediately, directly and necessarily led up to the

commedity passes into it as social

Although the labor force applied at

the last stage of a process of economic

preparation may appear to be only one

link and a somewhat different thing from the previous appropriate exer-tions focussed in it. Yet for effective

consideration and practice it is for a

noment all; until expressed in the

mised by that product which is now

and subjective of exchange value—the

ware of the merchants. The laborer of the world should remember that

omnipotent moment just before he crystallizes into trade commodities, and hold back. Each one of these

commodities is surely wanted before it

can have any exchange attraction; but it is not through a want afterwards discovered and fitted, nor through a

chance demand by chance aptly sup-plied that these things become ex-change values; but through the previs-

ion of the social mind-the student of

to work economically, and exchange

value is but a later name for that sort

As the mental energy of others lead-

ing up to the act of economic produc-

projected commodity by the final laborer; so the laborer himself passes

away under his money equivalent, wages, bearing to him the same relation which his commodity bore to all that anteceded it. A golden knife is passed between labor and its products, and so long as that knife cuts products, and so long as that knife cuts products.

cuts, products will circulate away

from the producers, and work will wait only on the dollar.

This is the crime of transmutation, inhor transmuted into commodity for sale only; the laborer transmuted into dollar for bread only, and the capital-

defiar for bread only, and the capital-ist transmuting all that he cannot pro-stably use as live capital into more ownership and control of the carth's fixed substance, emitting the sea; not for his own enjoyment, but for the in-

dity, when the laborer is de-

CAPITALISTIC TRANSMUTATIONS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

"Things are not what they seem." is | change of ownership and mutual ac

value.

of labor at self-defense; every twenty thousand into an appeal judge; every forty thousand into a church of individualism; every hundred thousand into a newspaper factor, of public opinion; and nobody knows how much into a senator. Money; for many very good and suf

ficient reasons, is the grand crucible for all our transmutations. Artists in money while anchoring their own future in the lands of the people fenced in by state bayonets have the power of keeping everything else on the move. While it seems as if money were circulating it is in reality all other men and things that are circulat ing in search of their money equival-ent. The entrepreneur sits upon the so-cial equator and with a golden finger bids the community to move around the line he tops for its new axis. H there gives birth to the maddest o altruisms; every factory he sets producing for a foreign market, and ever laborer to making wares for dollar and usables for x, and he keep democracy not playing, but weeping a catch-penny from one futile election t

dimensions from each other, are never theless all the same absolute thing, circle divisable into 360 degrees; so day's economic community life is the absolute thing lying at the basis of commercial or live exchanges. Capitalism has got this absolute thing on the run for transmutation into commodities, gold, land, and government

By the use of machinery three economic elements have been brought to sear on the last objective of industry, the commodity, "Power," that is n the commodity. "Power," that is na-ture energy made continuous; then rythm, or tempo, that is the sustain-ment by intervaluation and swing of labor's effort; and third, the consequent saving of most of the labor ep ergy for the last specific acts of skill which express themselves in the fin-ished commodities of live commercial exchange value. Hereby the day's community work, like the larger cir-cle as compared with the smail, is a greater thing than the old uneco day of individualistic labor; but it still absolutely divisable into parts. which parts become valuables for ex-change in the commodity form. In the first instance these appear as differentiated forms of social labor but hastening to find their common expression in the money form.

oes not consist of the aggregating of inborers togethering, but of the three economic elements named above; it is not laborers but labor, which out of the one underthrobbing power differ in a specialized part of commodity and fitting all these parts finally to-gether in the marketable whole, the social value, from which value the men who have produced the whole content themselves with making drafts on the basis of old time individuals who are still in the animal kingdom the capitalists as surplus value.

The market fund of capitalism is the destitution that buys with labor and the little that always remains of the surplus which constitutes the space between chattel and wage slavery and for the most part the skill of capitalism is directed against that surplus to some barren expense, such as maintaining idle or sick comrades and sur plus families, or buying defective and adulterated goods or any wasteful "come agains.

real balance of the trader is therefore the equal destitution of the masses of workers in all countries: a destitution which compels them to re-main on their own class plane paying ing for their own neces ducing them, and also producing articles for the higher life to be exchanged for larger monies on the several social planes above them.

It is the proletarian on the lower plane who produces the values of con merce, the things that he must produc as an industrial dependent, and which others must have as contemporary consumers. Some of these, after the preliminary act of consumption known surrected like a Stradivarius or a Murillo), but capitalism lives on the laborer whose destitution lashes him

wares on a commission called wages.

The wares thus produced are class wares for transmutation into such the class will of the traders; for however devious the path may be this is the depot of the transmuters. A great many of the less class-con-

scious property minds prefer to rest in the first transmutation, and to take their labor out in gold, which is never saked questions and which makes all wealth, above live consumption, port-able, which enables a man to carry his houses and lands across oceans and deserts and which keeps him aloof from troublesome governments. the truly class-conscious capi scious capitalist presses his last and commercially unusable surplus beyond gold into territory with rights of exclusion and bewith a will and a way all his own. One runs away from government to have his will; the other stays and plants his will in the government and all the branch institutions of the country. When capitalism collapses, as it in-fallibly must, it will thus be entrenched in the ownership of the earth and the parchment control of men who

An insurance against future man-All medicals and revolters must pay compensation is thus laid up by the Mammon of Unrighteousness in the people looking towards the future.

Let me summarise

Your labor once externalized and Your labor once externalized an separated from you become your op pression. How can this be prevented Let the nation become one laborer than all its wealth. With no allies onettalism initiating and controlling labor for the production of more capital, and its subsequent criminal trans tenesses down a state beyond point of at the man who tries to run away from the private exploiter to the public domain. Hvery be thousand transmittable lists as injunction against united or any other intelligent effort

mutations, you have an ex known as the Socialist Industrial Com-monwealth.

By concentrating your force on at where capitalism ends, that is state, which he traders are the state, which he traders are stealthly transmuting into a private property incritation, you can, because you are America's democracy, by a few well directed blows bring the crime and cunning of a century to maught and transform that state info a public property institution; and then a fig for the ransom bonds flourished in the hands of the bandits! Until they can bring back all the dead whot they have robbed and can give ma turity to all the blighted lives now it the land which they have smitten, we cannot spell compensation.

Never go to work below the bread line for an interest that is foreign to your own. If so you will always find bread dear enough to keep your nose ground level with your face. In other words, never look for work when you are hungry; that is the proper time to beg; for it is better to be a one d beggar than a life long wage slave. a one day Never allow the labor of your bon

to be made an instrument for dividing and enslaving the human family. It is only the demoniacal profit monge ald transmute to such strange ly unhoty uses the universal blessi Since by your facile folly you have

let your master, through you, ride over human family, join now the Sc cialist movement, throw off your rider and let us gallop together with you

#### Our > Exteemed Contemporaries BBB (and OTHERS) BBB

Students of economic problems have frequently called attention to the probable outcome of the highest development of the system of concen-trating capital. The railroads have usually been taken as the best film tration of the tendency, doubtless be-cause the question of transportation is one in which the people are most di-rectly interested, and there would be less objection to the government's taking control of the railroads than of a manufacturing industry, Social ism, as an economic system which would destroy individual effort and

competition on which modern society its acceptance by direct changes with out waiting for it as an evolutionary development. Its development by the latter process is, however, not only possible, but even probable, unless there is a radical departure from the methods of business that are now in The railroads have been used to illustrate the development because these vast enterprises are now practically

controlled by a coterie of half a dozen men. The Vanderbilts, the Goulds. Morgan, Hill and Harriman are the principal owners, and almost the abso lute directors of all the prominent railpointed out that within a comparative ly short time this number will probably be decreased, and when the own ership or control of all the railros three men the time will be ripe for the government to take over the road as the final step in the evolutionary process. Such a move would, it h been held, be the only natural and the

only culminating step.

What is true of the railroads is true in varying degrees of other enter prises and interests whose control is centered in the hands of one man, of party of men acting in agreement.

Springfield Republican. A high Republican official at Washington, commenting on the election results, is quoted as saying that the Democratic party must become more radical even than it was under Bryan or it will have to give way to the Social-ist party. This may be a correct forecast of coming political alignments in this country; time will show us. Tending to support such view is the strong showing, whatever the special causes producing it, made by the Socialists in the late elections in Massachusetts, New York and other manufacturing States, and the failure of the Demo cratic party where reorganized on the old conservative basis, as in Connecticut Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, greatly to improve its position in contrast with what the party had been able to do as a radical The situation is not unlike that which

existed politically just prior to the breaking up of the Whig and the rise of the Republican party fifty years ago. Slavery, either as an industrial or humanitarian question, was then the issue forced upon the country, which neither of the two great parties was able to dodge. After much playing fo position in relation to that question, the Democratic party finally stood forth in open championship of existing as satisfactory and to be institutions as satisfactory and to be let alone. The Whig party ventured upon the course of approaching the question only in its most superficial aspects. It became the party of ex-pedients, compromises and dodges. Where the need was of a striking at the roots of the evil, the Whig party contented itself with cutting twigs in the branches. The people of the North finally turned upon the party and crushed it, raising up the Republican party in its stead.

The question now forcing itself into American politics beyond hope of dodging passes under the general de-scription of the labor problem. It is a stion at bottom not greatly differn the slavery question in its in-aspect. Both are questions better be looked after by the few privi-leged ones than by all; whether industry shall be organized on a paternalistic or upon a co-operative basis. Buch is the complexion to which the

reduced; and while the party now in power does not openly stand for the daily paper, work for it.

things drift as they will, that is what its position of nonlinterference and modified apology for monopoly amounts to as a practical matter. And as an extrome measure the party goes no fur-ther than to propose certain regula-tive measures which may not regulate at all save in a superficial and inconsequential way.

But the question is with us and is a burning one. The people are thinking seriously about it, and are taking sides whose boundaries tend to run with sinister exactness along the mischievous lines of class. There is obviously so more room for two great parties ou the side either of open championship of the present order of things or of palliative applications which do not pallinte, than there was in the siny ry era of our politics. The opposition parts of the day must either become an imitator of the Whig party in relation to this question or it me after the manner of the Republican party of 1856. It will imitate the Whies if it contents itself merely with pro-posing tariff reduction as an adequate or satisfactory protection against mo-nopoly and privilege; and it will invite the fate of the Whig party. The popular temper and demand indicate that it must present a more comprehensive and radical programme of trust regula tion and public control of public service monopoly, or it will be forced to give

The American Enterprise, East Hartford, Conn.

The Socialist vote in the recent elec-

tion has jumped clear beyond the hun-dred thousand mark. In 1962 a vote was polled for Eugene V. Debs for president, amounting to something like 96,000. This year the vote has gone away beyond 300,000, and all the returns are not yet in. The same old game as was practised when the People's party was reaching out is being played in the case of the Socialist vote. The Associated Press would give no returns for the third party, and the news had to be picked up by by freight trains. It doesn't matter much, however, the Socialists are get-ting there with a lightning express speed, regardless of what the plutoeratic Republican and Democratic par-ties do in the matter of silent conspiracy. It is the only political party which holds out any inducements for the wage-earners of this or any other

New Castle Tribune.

Within the past year the subject of Socialism has been seriously discussed by the newspapers of the nation and thinking men have devoted a larger and larger share of their attention to the question which has become a paraint one in Europe and is rapidly country. Although the old party press has ignored the political party which has undertaken the Socialist propageda, the party has grown. From a over the country and the recent elec-tions show that the movement is rap-idly becoming too formidable to be longer ignored.

Mr. Walter Wellman, one of the best

known and most trustworthy of Wash-ington's correspondents, tells a story apropos of the negotiations for the set-tlement of the coal strike, which is certainly interesting and not unim-portant. It will be remembered that the National Civic Federation, of which Senator Hanna is the head, offered its services early in the contest, rejected with some impatience by the operators, who responded to public criticism of their action by giving out statements to New York newspapers in which they declared that the Civic m when they declared that the Civic Federation had done more harm than good, and that Mr. Hanna ought not attempt to mix politics and business. Senator Hanna was wroth, and, according to Mr. Wellman, he called up Geo. W. Perkins, Mr. Pierpont Mor presidents that if they gave any more such statements to the newspapers, he, benator Hanna, would call a mass presidents that if they gave any me meeting at Cooper Union, and in a speech of an hour's length give the threat, which sounds mysterious to uninformed people, was quite suffi-cient, and the operators have pever since criticized either Senator Hanna or the Civic Federation. It would be rather interesting to know exactly what Senator Hanna meant by his threat, and, if he is as seriously anxions to settle the labor problem as he professes to be, it would seem that he should make public his facts, if he has any, bearing upon this problem. A any rate, since the Board of Arbitra tors is to consider the coal strike in all dote is certainly sufficient to lend them to summon Senator Hanna, which will an opportunity to tell all be knows.

The New Time. Up to the present, union men have

acted as a unit in times of strike or industrial war, with a considerable amount of successful results; it is for them to consider now whether or not it is advisable to carry that same principle of unity to the polls on election day. President Compers of the A. F. of L has said that the object of unionism is to enable workingmen to obtain "more and more" of the products of their labor. The average workingman is generally a man of hard common sense, and can generally see a point when it is called to his attention Now, we wish to ask him in all seriousness whether he does not think it would be better for him to obtain all the pr nets of his labor instead of more and more; and if so, whether he does not tidnk it would be more to his interests as a union man to vote for a policy Socialism can easily show the wage system a man can never get the full product of his labor.

-If you want to see a Socialist

#### PARTY NOTES.

The National Committee is new going to push the work of organizing the South, says the Cleveland "Citizen," and it is probable that a number of speakers will be sent into Alabama Louisiana, Texas, Florida, the Caro s, and other states.

Discussion meetings are held under the auspices of the Ward 7 and 9 Socialist Club of Boston, every Sunday, at 7:30 p. m., at 724 Washington street. Every one welcome to participate in the discussion. Admission is

Under a petty pretext, Comrade J. G. Roth of Wilkes Barre, Pa., has been discharged by the Wilkes Barre and Valley Traction Company unt of his activity in the move-omrade Roth has not met with success in his search for a new job as in the vicinity who are not disposed to "give employment" to Socialists and agitators. By such acts as these the capitalists only fan the flame f class-consciousness and raise up the wrath that is to destroy them. Comrade Roth is chairman of the Luzern County Committee and one of our bes

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Luzerne County, Pa., it was resolved to undertake the publication of a weekly paper in the interest of the Socialist Party of the anthracite region and North Eastern Pennsylvania, and contributions to the licited. If desired, all contribution will be credited as subscriptions. A special meeting of all members of the party who are interested is called for Saturday evening, Nov. 22, at 7:30 p Wilkes Barre, Pa., for the purpose thoroughly discussing the subject and formulating definite plans for the publication of the paper.

On Thanksgiving Eve. Nov. 26, the and all-night entertninment, at the La ctures, every Sunday afternoon akers who are willing to speak for the Club during the coming winter are requested to write to E. T. Neben, 52 Westcott street, East Orange, N. J.

known Socialist speaker, has joined forces with Charles Oliver Jones, an nio Socialist, and together they will way to Aspen, Colo., where

Comrade Danahy of Glens, Falls writes: "This is a great field for agi-tation. Am preparing for a systematic course of work this winter." He starts by sending in a dozen new subscrip-tions for The Worker.

to work to organize locals of the Social Democratic party in several of the adjacent towns and propose that Rock-land County shall show a good gain next election.

cepted at the last meeting of the 4th A. D., and a committee was appointed to work in conjunction with the other East Side assembly districts in order to strengthen the S. D. P. on the East Side. The next meeting of the 4th A. D will be held Friday, Nov. 21, at 200

At the last meeting of the 19th A D. three new members were accepted. Comrade Emile Abbott was elected Financial Secretary; Comrade Fritschy. nding and Recording Secre to the General Committee. Th In a position to carry on a more vigor-ous propaganda in the future and the ers of the district are asked forward and help in this

Daniel K. Young will speak on "Socialism and the Business Mun" at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First

School of Social Economy will take place at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, on Sunday evening, Nov. 23. These who have been awarded certificates are: Carl Classen, Joseph A. Dunne, Mrs. A. Hall, Wm. Halpern, Miss Lena Mrs. A. Radi, von. Happen, and the Radinowitz, George Roewer, Otto Seegert and Rae Volkmar. M. M. Bartholomew, E. P. Clarke and C. A. Sprenger passed with distinction. Comrade Leonard D. Abbott will pres-

The apron and necktle party of the Young People's Social Democratic Ulub of Yorkville last Saturday was a complete success. The attendance was much larger than had been expected, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. The club members were pleased at the large number of strangers present, and hope that many

slasm, as was shown at the fire business meeting of the district after election, on Wednesday, Nov. 12. There was an unusually good attendance and all were eager to take up the work a once, with the resolution at least to double the vote again next year. Cam-paign Secretary Ortland reported in detail on the work of the campaign, and plans were then taken up effecting an organization in every elec-tion district so as to reach every voter in the Thirtieth through personal agita-tion. A special meeting was called for Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, to com-plete these arrangements. Numerous hall meetings will be held during the winter, the circulation of The Worker will be pushed, and leaflets will be dis tributed systematically all over the district. Four new members were ad-mitted. Comrades Ortland, Schaefer,

committee to arrange a family festiva at an early date to celebrate the good

at an early date to celebrate the good results and raise funds for future work Fifty tickets for the Brooklyn Labor

Lyceum fair were accepted and most of them sold at once. The regular meet-ings of the district organization are held at the W. E. A. ciubhouse, 200

East Eighty-sixth street, on the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month, and all Social Democrats in the district are invited to join.

Early in January a meeting of al

be held, and the Yorkville Agitation

Committee has invited all unions and societies which contributed to its cam-paign fund to send delegates to bear

every Friday evening. Comrad-

Lemon's lecture last Friday was well

ed the club. Members should not full

to attend the businesss meetings which are held during the half-hour

preceding the lecture. At the last meeting it was decided to make the

dues twenty-five cents monthly, com

mencing with Dec. 1. instead of five

cialist Daily Conference and Comrade

Paff was chosen to look for a ney hall, as it is expected that the prescu-

quarters of the club will prove too

lecture, to be followed b, discussion, at the Socialist Educational League, 953 Second avenue, Sunday, evening.

Nov. 23, at 8 p. m., Instructive led

tures will be given every Sunday even

Branch Glendale of Locals Que

County took in five new members a

its last meeting. The branch meets at the Hoffman House, on Cooper near

Myrtle avenue. On the first Wednes

day of next month. Dec. 3, in place of

niarly occur on that evening, an agita

tion meeting will be held and a good

this vicinity what it has gained at this

The Young Men's Social Democratic

Club of Brooklyn holds a social at Kreuscher's Hall, at the corner of Cy-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the last meeting of the General

rade S. Graff was seated as a delegate

from the 16th A. D. Thirty-four new

members were admitted. A communi-cation from Comrade Phil H. Smith

was read offering his resignation from

the Finance Committee. His resigns

Committee was instructed to investi-

issue a pamphlet with a statement of

A committee of three was elected.

consisting of Comrades Lee, Spargo and Wood to be known as the Press Com-

of having our principles published whenever possible. The Organizer was

eral Club, and other organizations in-forming them that we could furnish

GLASS SILVERERS.

them with lecturers.

sittee of Local New York Com

small in the near future.

cents weekly. Comrade Thus. Lewis was elected delegate to the

STRIKE FUND. Bal. on hand, Oct. 1 ..... leceived .... 4,107.71 Stahl, Wagner and Wolter were elected as new fielegates to the General Com-mittee, and Comrades Franz, Koenige, A. Jablinowski, Ramm and Uhi as a Secretary Wilson of United Mine Workers . 4.084 02 Bal. on hand, Nov. 1 ..... \$121.40

National Secretary Greenbaum reports the receipt of \$38.25 from the Bohemian Societies of Chicago for the Miners' Strike Fund, bringing the total collected through the national organization of the Socialist Party up to

rades having lists in their possession are requested to cease collecting and to return the lists with any money on hand at once to Leon Greenb Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

at S p. m. sharp the Workingmen's Co operative Publishing Association wi hold its first meeting since the close of the campaign for the purpose of taking definite action towards vigor usly prosecuting the work in con tion with raising the fund for the

ist movement has now grown make a daily Socialist newspaper an impera-tive necessity. Therefore, the fund for the "Daily Globe" must be raised so as to enable the publication of the paper fore next election.

All comrades and sympathisers as well as all members of the association are requissted to attend. Election of officers and three members each to the Board of Trustees and Advisory ades, turn out in full force an let this meeting be the best of any ever held by the association. WM. BUTSCHER, Secretary.

#### SPEAKERS AND MEETINGS.

ly increase the effectiveness of Social-ist meetings and the comfort of speak ers: SPEAKERS

manager, approving.

2. Inform speaker (or manager) by nail where to go when he reaches you

place, where he is to be entertained ho will settle with him. 3. If possible, meet him at the train.

and have full information as to the

date. See that some particular person will

STREET MEETINGS. Hold street meetings whenever and

in all your local papers, including the labor paper, if any, a few days pre vious to date of meeting. Get the comrades to chalk notices or

the sidewalks, pavements, fences barns, etc., in the desired district. Send out postal cards to those who others with them.

Get out some handbills announcing speaker and subject in large bold type and distribute.

Tell everybody about the meeting being sure that they understand the ce and time.

meeting, for it will lose its effective ness. Push things five to ten days

local's meeting place and other perti-

speaker can easily get same.

Now you are ready to start the Open meeting on time, no matter how few there are gathered around.

Some local comrade jump on the box and introduce the speaker. • • • Don't talk in the crowd. It annoys

Don't keep continually running around the crowd trying to find some trouble. You are making trouble while doing so.

while doing so.

Meetings are for propaganda. See that all comrades lend their efforts to make the meeting a success. Encourage the speaker when he makes a good point. Let him know it. Start enthusiasm in the audience. Keep the meeting alive.

about your apeaser may incomed about your arrangements, including the collection. Have him announce the free leaflets and pamphiets for sale just before closing. When he shishes take the leaflets and distribute to all

culating the crowd. Sell literature and argue as long as the "other fellows" will stay then take outfit and return

entertained by one of the comrades wherever possible. This saves ex-pense for the local. Be sure to let him know the Don't forest that the creaker is to b the arrangements you bar made for his entertainment

HALL MEETINGS. In holding hall meetings more care-ful preparations for the success of the meeting must be made owing to the added expense of hall and incidentals.

Have good committee of three or five n charge of the arrangements. Follow the general instructions in the preceding paragraphs as far as

Secure hall ten days or two weeks ahead of date for meeting. Cards or dodgers-can always be use uccessfully to advertise.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

The Democratic party stands for the LITTLE CAPITALIST. Party stands for the

To Show Its Love for the Workingman The Republican party has given \$-

to help the striking miners. \$— to help the striking miners.
The Socialist Party has given over \$9,000 and many speakers to help the striking miners.

ed by corporate interests. Democrat campaign funds are swelled

workingn TO WHOM ARE THE CANDI-DATES OF EACH PARTY IN-

#### A River Rises No Higher Than Its Source. A Republican is elected to serve cor

porate interests.

AND EACH IS TRUE TO THE IN-TERESTS HR IS ELECTED TO

The Republicans would trust the

The Republicans believe in a few skinning the workingman.

The Democrats believe in several skinning the workingman.
The Socialists believe the workingman should STOP THE SKINNING.

The Republican party believes in a Declaration of Impudence.

The Democratic party believes in a Declaration of Dependence.

The Socialist Party believes in a DECLARATION OF INDEPEN-

In which do you believe? -The Socialist, Seattle, Wash

day.

Its hands are spinning, spinning like

the wheels. It cannot sleep or for a mome It is a thing like me and does not

It throbs as the' my heart was beat

what it means.

The clock ticks, and below I strive and

stare, And so we lose the hour. We are

Noon calls a truce; an ending to the sound,

stayed-A bloody field! The dead lie all

afraid. It comes—the signal! See the dead They fight again, amid the roar they

the night.
From the Yiddish of Morris Rosen feld.

#### CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY.

Boston was one concerning a peripa-tetic of the barefooted variety and a farmer, who was also a church deacon. The deacon was taking lunch under his own vine and fig tree, and unto him the peripatetic said:

the deacon.
"No, but I'm very hungry."

"Well, can you say the Lord's

bread?"
"I will." The deacon started in with "Our

"Did you say 'Our Father?'

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I X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST.

THE NEW ZEALAND FAKE.

"Is New Zealand a workingman's paradise?" Not much. Not so long as

system is thrown overboard altogeth

not until all have their capacities thor

oughly developed by education; not until the Co-operative Commonwealth

of New Zealand is established, will ou

CONTENTMENT.

The toad beneath the harrow knows,

Exactly where each tooth print goes. The butterfly upon the road

Preaches contentment to that toad.

GET A WATCH.

country be a workingman's paradi New Zealand Pilot.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

5.95 DON'TRUYAWATCH

Buy them to get the best shoe for your mor

AT THE SAME

PRICE, SHOES

BEARING THIS

STAMP.

A TALE OF TWO VOTES.

In Autumn when chill was the weather, Two ballots were cast in a box to-

gether,
Two ballots were cast in together. They nestled up close like brother to

brother, You couldn't tell one of the votes from You couldn't tell one from the other.

One was cast by one of the Capitalis Clan, A rotund old banker with money and

land;
The other, by a poor Laboring Man.
The Laboring Man, with spirit and rancor, Spent most of the Summer denouncing

the banker, But his arder cooled off with the change in the weather, And fate in the Fall they voted together, Both voted together!

indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. The Laboring Man had always been noted For aiding in strikes—except when be I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans voted. Tabules. They have helped me so He piled up his gifts to the strike aid much that I feel entirely cured

collection,

And he knocked them all down on the He knocked them all down at election!

and said: "I admire that hard-working fellow. He talks against me with a good deal of runcor, But he votes, yes, he votes every time with the banker. He votes every time with the banker."

-Ex.

A CRY FROM THE GHETTO. roaring of the wheels has filled

my ears, The clashing and the clamor shu me in; Myself, my soul, in chaos disappears.

I cannot think or feel amid the dia. folling and toiling and toiling and toiling-endless toil. For whom? For what? Why should.

J. Libetore useing our 17 Jewelof squick train, parent revisitor,
is quick train, parent revisitor,
praved gold filled model case, the
'Impernal,' with certificate for
25 years. Sent by Express with
privilege of thorough exautination before you pay one cent.
Absolutely quaranteed by one of
the oldest and most reliable leweers in America. If found hest
our Special Price, 5.95 and artour barrent revisit of the parent revisit plainly whether ladies or gout's size. Offer
can't be continued long. Write to-day.

Allan & Co. Wholesaie Jewelers. Dept.

Chicago, Ill. the work be done? I do not ask, or know; I only tell. I work until the day and night are

The clock above me ticks away the

ing there
O, heart? My heart? I know not

machines.

As if a battle had one moment

Their wounds ery out until I grow

Blindly, and knowing not for whom or why. They fight, they fall, they sink into

Among the stories told to the Chriser. Not while there are bosses and employees. Not while there are workers who have not had the opportunity to receive the first rudiments of educa-tion. Not while the wage-carners truckle and crawi and toady to the lawyer, the parson, the land thief, and the money thief; not while a sentiment "Sir, I'm very hungry."
"You haven't been shaved," replied of jingoism can be fanned to life; no until there are equal rights and equal opportunities for all men and women

"You're very dirty, into the bargain."
"Yes, but I'm very hungry."

"No, I can't."
"Will you say it for a piece of

Father," at the same time cutting off a slice as he enunciated the words. The tramp repeated "Our Father,"

"Yes. 'Our Father.'"
"Stop just a mement," 'continued
the dirty man. "You mean your father

Read the premium advertisement in another column of this paper. You can easily get a good timekeeper while working for Sociatism.

In order to get this premium the whole list of subscriptions (three ar five dollars' worth, according to the quality of the watch desired) must be sent in, with cash, at one time, as we cannot keep separate accounts for this offer. Both yearly and half-yearly subscriptions count for the premium. the dirty man. "You mean your father and my father?"

"I do," answered the descon.

"Then we are brothers," triumphantly proceeded the unshaved.

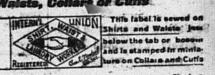
"We ara."

"Then, for our father's sake, cut that bread thicker and cut it quicker."

-Boston Harald.

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The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee in: HENRY HAUPT, Rible Höuse, Room & Astor Place, N. Y. Citz, N. Y.

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WOUNDER TO Sick and Death Beanfil Find of Wounder the besieve succeed was founded in the year 1854 by workingmen induced with the spirit of softwarty and Society 125, 150 mass and 4.00 featured attempts on present composed of 180 local branches with 25,000 mass and 4.00 feature members is rapidly increasing almost workingmen who besieve in the produced workingmen who besieve in the Workingmen the membership in any of the branches upon payment of an Intifaction fee of \$4.00 for the short of an Intifaction fee of \$4.00 for the short of an Intifaction fee of \$4.00 for the short of an Intifaction fee of \$4.00 for the librat class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the short of the second class receive under the amostic of weeks, whether control was another 40 weeks, whether control the amost of the second class receive under the amost of the second class receive under the amost circumstances and length of time \$0.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A buriat benefit of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are leviced for the University of the second of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are leviced for the To central and the second of the second of the second of the payment of an Initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are leviced for the To central and the second of the Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third ave-nue, Room 2, New York City.

### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

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Adanas, Boston, Holyoke, Springhale, Mass.
Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Pilladelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altomia, Scranton, Pa.
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For askirzanca of the Branch bookkeeper,
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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS

UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the mosth, 10 a. m., at Ciub House, 206 E. Eighty-skrib street. Secretary, H. Frey, 174 E. Eighty-seventh afreet. INT. JEWELRY WORKERS UNION OF AM ERICA Local No. 1 Meets every ind and 4th Thu sday in 67-69 St. Marin lace.

Executive Meeting every ist & 3rd Thursday

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES-BARRE-Local Wilkes-Bar tral Labor Union Hall, 16 S. Main street, on the second and fourth Sundays of each mouth, at 3 p. m.

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22 1; 125th St., bet. Madison and Fifth are. 357 Bowery, bet. 3rd & 4th St., New York.

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Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertise

ings and Sunday morning.



NEW YORK.

No line drawn on smaller and

of the club.

The splendid gain made by the Social Democratic party in the Thirtieth Assembly District—from 521 to 939—has filled the comrades with establishment of the transfer of the union will be held on Der. I, as some very important matters are to be taken up. After that date the admission fee will be \$5. For information address H. Vallée, Corresponding Sectorary, 73 Paterson Plank Road, West to Britishment of the transfer of the will be held on Der. I, as some very important matters are to be taken up. After that date the admission fee will be \$5. For information address H. Vallée, Corresponding Sectorary, 73 Paterson Plank Road, West to Britishment of the transfer of the union will be held on Der. I, as some very important matters are to be taken up. After that date the admission fee will be \$5. For information address H. Vallée, Corresponding Sectorary, 73 Paterson Plank Road, West to Britishment of the transfer of the union will be held on Der. I, as some very important matters are to be taken up. After that date the admission fee will be \$5. For information address H. Vallée, Corresponding Sectorary, 73 Paterson Plank Road, West the Britishment of the transfer of the tr

Comrade Leonard D. Audort win pre-ent the diplomas. It is to be hoped that a goodly number will accept the invita-tion extended to all to be present at the first commencement exercises of a class in Socialism in New York City.

the report showing what use has been made of the money and what pin have been laid for future work. At the West Side Socialist Club this Friday evening, Nov. 21, at 8 p. m., John. Spargo will lecture on "The Meaning and Message of Socialism," and the following Friday, Nov. 28, Jas. N. Wood will speak on "Socialism and Common Sense." The club meets in Clark's Hall, N. W. corner of Twentyfifth street and Eighth avenue, seed floor, and the public is invited to at-tend the free lectures given there

J., will have a "hasenpfeffer supper hor Lyceum, 90 Myrtie street, which is guaranteed to please all who come. Gentlemen's fickets are 50 cents; lacal and dramatic program and danc-ing. The Club holds public meetings. and there is dancing every Sat evening. Workingmen of the vicinity are invited to attend. Any Socialist

make a trip through the western counthey expect to locate after On the way they will make the state of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska.

.The Pearl River comrades are going

press and Myrtle avenues. Saturday evening, Nov. 22. "he admission fee is 15 cents. This club has done good work and gives promise of still greater usefulness in the future, and the com-rades should make it a point to attend Saturday's social and bein the club Saturday's social and help the cum along. The Young People's Club of Yorkvile has been especialy invited to aftend. To reach the place, take any car to Ridgewood, transfer to Rich-mond Hill and Cypress cars:

Corresponding and Recording Secre-tary; and Comrade Klauber, delegate rades will at once make earnest efforts to gain new recruits to put the district

gate the Good Times Agitation Committee and report at next meeting. The assembly districts were well represented and most of them reported doing good work. A motion was passed in-structing the Executive Committee to street and Columbus avenue, Sunday, the vote received at the last election, together with such information as is The presentation of diplor ose who successfully passed the ex-

mittee, whose duty it shall be to watch the public press for misstalements re-garding Socialism and for the purpose whenever possible. The Organizer was instructed to send a communication to the People's Institute, Manhattan Lib-

The Glass Silverers' Union of New York at its meeting last Monday in-creased its membership to about eighty. It was decided to apply for a charter from the Amalgamated Glass Workers' International Associa-All silvering room employees are notified that a special meeting of the union will be held on Dec. 1, as some

GREENBAUM'S REPORT.

marized as follows:

PARTY FUNDS. on hand, Oct. 1 ..... \$107.77 Dec'd, dues ..... Total .....\$960.84

Bal. on hand, Nov. 1. .....\$454.90

FOR THE MINERS.

This fund is now closed and com

FOR THE DAILY. On Thursday evening, November 20

Daily Globe."
The magnitude to which the Social

The following advice to party men bers on the management of public meetings, by W. G. Critchlow, in "So cial Justice," would, if followed, great

1. Arrange definite date. Do not advertise until you hear from speaker of

therever possible. After determining to hold a meeting ake it a success. Get free "notices" and "write ups

Do not advertise too far abend of a

All comrades should make it a poin All comrades should make it a point
to be at meeting promptly and before
the meeting opens. \* \*

If place is dark, have a light (gasoline torch) burning nearby. \* \*

Always have some leaflets with local
or state ticket on for free distribution.

Local should have a rubber stamp
outfit, and have leaflets stamped with
local's meeting place and other perflocal's meeting place and other perf-

neat notices.

Have some pamphlets (five or ten cent ones) to sell to audience.

Place literature in a pile on a box where it can be seen plainly by the Place a glass of water handy where

Don't stand around with hands to pockets. You can't encourage speaker that way.

Have your speaker fully inform

who will accept. Other comrades take the pamphlets and sell them while cir-

The Republican party stands for the BIG CAPITALIST

he Socialist Part

Campaign Expenses Are Paid Republican campaign funds are swell-

Socialist enupaign funds come from DEBTED?

A Democrat is elected to serve small workingmen.

The Democrats would bust the Trust. The Socialists would possess the Trust And use it for the workers' good.

SPLIT TICKETS. The man who votes a split ticket is not a Socialist. There can be no join-ing of light with darkness. Either the Socialist Party is wholly right or wholly wrong. There can be no mid-

Every split ticket voted on Tuesday

ed a divided mind. The truth eviden cannot be divided. Candidates do not count. The thing the candidate stand A split ticket is not a vote for Socialism. The Socialist Party does not stand to patch up this dead and rotten system officered and manned by the most corrupt and lawdefying of men ever recorded in history. It says the ever recorded in instory. It says he whole system, from church to newspaper, from priest to politician, from petty constable to national president, is dead, rotten, and a mass of putrifying sores and bruises. It cannot be cured. It must be buried, and that quickly, for it already smells to heav-en. Split tickets cannot do it. Divid-ed minds cannot do it. Socialism only

can do it, and Socialism only can be expressed in absolutely straight tick ets-not a diluted thing, but a revolu not a vote for Socialism—the latter must be ejected to power, not the for-mer. Split tickets can't do it.—Chicago

"LIFE" ON THE WORKING MAN.

This is the greatest living curiosity, ladies and gentlemen and my listic friends. It is so feroclous that it will go thousands of miles to kill people, and will slaughter its fellows at the command of its masters. • • This is the only animal that builds elaborate dwelling places, but does no live in them, and works all the time. You observe how intelligent it looks, but its intelligence it all in its hands, for it produces its own food in vast abundance but does not know enough to take sufficient for itself. It has enormous strength and is incredibly cruel, for it will destroy its young to please those whom it is accustomed to obey. live in them, and works all the time

obey.

It spends much of its time in captivity and stuffing little bits of paper, which its master gives it, into a box, and thinks it of the greatest import-ance which bit it will stuff in. If it No matter how lean it is, it never kicks as long as the bulls and bears are fat, because it think the country is prosperous. It growis, but it dosm't do mything. (Twist its tail, Mr. Oor-nes) Tunt's its vox populit. Its name? It is called Americanus Warking Meanus on the Party color-

### A BRIEF **EXPOSITION**

#### Socialism Clearly and Concisely Explained by Comrade Forbes.

Taking advantage of the interest Socialist agitation in Forge, Pa., Comrade S. Innes Forbes of Philadelphia contributed to the local paper the following brief and

Editor of Spring Grove "Ripplet." Dear Sir:—There seems to be some misapprehension regarding Socialism on the part of those to whom the sub-ject is a new one, and it is possible that a few words from one who is familiar with it may prove helpful to them in arriving at a clearer under-

Socialism is the state of society which Socialists perceive is the inevitable outgrowth of the present state of able outgrowth of the positive of the society which they call Capitalism. So-cialism is so called because it is pre-eminently and entirely a social system be maintained for the well-being of tion to the prevailing anti-social sys-tem in which the well-being of a small class of capitalists is maintained at the expense and sacrifice of the great class brain and hand workers who in reality produce all wealth. (The term "capitalist," at the present time, usual-"capitalist," at the present time, usually denotes a man with many n lilions of dollars so invested as to yield him rent, interest or profit. From "Bradstreets" and "Dun's Review" the fig. ures show a rapid decrease of small capitalists, indicating their final elimation.) The conviction that Social ism is the inevitable outgrowth of cap-italism is founded on the great natural aw of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence which biologists agree is in operation wherever life ex-

ists. In the struggle for existence man

was long ago driven by force of eco-nomic necessity to associate with other

individuals engaged in the same strug

gle, for he discovered that co-peration or social effort resulted in greater benefits to him than individual or anti-

social effort. In other words the social or co-operative principle has proved itself the fittest to survive in society and all anti-social action is fore The success of the present system of wealth production is entirely due to the application of co-operation, for it is ombined labor of many worker which results in the enorme produced in the United States. At no Twenty-fifth ..... time in history has the product of the workers been so great; at no time has their share been so small. (See Ro-ger's "Six Centuries of Work and Twenty-sixth..... Wages," and United States Census, Twenty-ninth. .. .. 1900.) And the failure of the present system of wealth distribution is entire-Thirty-first .. .. .. y due to the absence of the principle of co-operation, for far from our so-Thirty-second. .. .. called Commonwealth dispensing jus-tice and maintaining the "common Thirty-fitfh .. .. .. weal" by securing to the producers the whole of their product in equitable shares, it upholds a system of wage shares, it upholds a system of wage-slavery whereby the workers are enti-tled, on an average, to but 17 per cent. of their product (see wages in United States Census, 1900), and the capital-The official figures for all of twenty-one assembly districts are here

of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed.") The moral and materialistic discrep ancy between what the workers pro duce and what they receive for their product has existed in all "civilized" countries through all times with few exceptions and is the cause of all great cial disorders, war, intemperance, costitution, and crimes, of all sorts which are, after all, but boomerangs to a society founded upon a gigantic system of fobbery. Because the rob-bery is unrecognized as such, alters bery is unrecognized as such, alters not one whit the fact that it is rob-

(Be it remembered that Abraham coln said "Capital is only the fruit

Socialists do not, however, denounce capitalists for this state of affairs that they take an impersonal view of it and of social evolution which, like other parts, will be discarded when the growth of the social organism demands such action. Upon investiga-tion it will be found that the reason the workers receive only a part of the fruit of their toil is because the means by which all wealth is produced are owned by a small class of people. Ownership of all the means of producing wealth then is the key to the whole ing wealth then is the key to the whole altuation and Socialists, therefore, are in favor of the public ownership of all such me is as the first step toward the "Brotherhood of Man." They per-ceive that as long as the land, machin-ery, factories, rallroads, mines, etc., are owned by one class, which, by reason of such ownership can prey upon the other class, the interests of the two classes will remain antagonistic and a constant struggle between these class-es is inevitable. We cannot reason-ably expect members of these two opnoty expect members of these two op-posed classes to "love their neighbors as themselves." Parties engaged in a great struggle have little time for lov-ing their foes.

who believe "Vox Populi Vox Dei, (the voice of the people is the voice of God), and who want all men to love their neighbors as themselves, help to establish the Co-operative Common-wealth. Let every man and woman who would "make for righteousness" realize that their place is in the great Socialist movement which stands for justice. Let them "agitate" (Jesus was an agitatori, and "educate" and "organize" and let the men vote for the Socialist Party and thus help to inaugurate the "Brotherhood of Man." S. INNES FORBES.

#### AS TO EQUALITY

Socialism has no thought of an equality of individuals, but seeks equality of opportunity. It promises justice, harmony, peace, the common good. Men and women may always be infinitely different so far as Social-tem cares, but they must all have a fair and approximately equal chance to amount to something.—Co-Operator.

### **NEW YORK.**

Suffolk	45	. 39
Tioga	1	
Tompkins	23	35
Ulster	6	. 39
Washington	24	117
Westchester	258	696

(Later.—Too late to revise the tab given above we receive official figures from three more counties, as follows Herkimer.. .. .. 170 Ontario.....

Totals ..... 532 617 This brings the total Social Demoratic vote so far officially reported up

The thirty-three counties officially reported give 11,491 votes for the S. L. P., as against 9,384 two years ago a gain of 2,107, or 22 per cent. If this gain is maintained in the other twen ty-eight counties, the total vote of the S. L. P. in the state will be increased from 13.762, the figure of two year ago, to over 16,000.

#### Manhattan and Bronx.

The official count for the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx is now com plete and shows a still greater gain for the Social Democratic Party than was claimed by our watchers at the polis. In 1900 we polled 6,387 votes in these two boroughs. This is now increased to 10,920-a gain of 4,533 or 71 per

The totals for 1900 and for 1902, by assembly districts are given in the fol

lowing table:		
Assembly		
Districts.	1900.	1902
First	11	. 2
Second	63	8
Third	38	6
Fourth	439	. 81
Fifth	54	6
Sixth	123	24
Seventh	44	
Eighth	153	- 45
Ninth	51	9
Tenth	403	63
Eleventh	89	11
Twelfth	351	53
Thirteenth	,149	19
Fourteenth	320	40
Fifteenth	100	16
Sixteenth	226	45
Seventeenth	102	12
Eighteenth	105	17
Nineteenth	57	
Twentieth	68	12
Twenty-first	112	- 18
Twenty-second		16
Twenty-third	155	3-
Twenty-fourth	208	37

Brooklyn.

ă	given:			
8	Assembly			
8	Districts.	1901.		1902
	First	51		- 54
81	Second	20		3
8	Third	35		6
ŝ	Fourth	36		100
	Fifth	116		111
ě	Sixth	170		26
8	Seventh	91		14
ä	Eighth	26		- 3
ò	Ninth	36		. 90
ĕ	Tenth	29		- 50
ĕ	Eleventh	40		7
	Twelfth	75	disc.	- 15
	Thirteenth	206		200
ä	Fourteenth	65		12
	Fifteenth	272		35
Ġ	Sixteenth	85		18
ij	Seventeenth	43		- 5
ä	Eighteenth	81	Serie	13
i	Nineteenth	201		37
	I wentleth	695		1,02
	Twenty-first	315		55
e()				DOMESTICAL STREET

Totals .. .. .. 2.602 was not recorded by assembly districts. The total in 1900 for the borough of Brooklyn was 2,575. The gain for two years is 1,807 votes, or 70 per

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Official returns for the city of Buffalo give 444 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 951 for the S. L. P. The rest of Erie County gives the two parties 61 and 72 respectively, bringing the total up to 505 for the Social Democratic Party and 1,023 for the "unlon-smash-ers." As compared with the figures of 1900 this is a gain of 104 for us and a

Our lack of organization here is de just as soon as the State Committee gets its breath again after the work of this campaign is cleared up, it will devote particular attention to Buffalo and get things in working order here E. C. F.

#### Onendaga County.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18 .- The official count for Onondaga County gives 367 votes for Hanford, candidate of the Social Democratic Party, and

of the Social Democratic Party, and 456 for DeLeon, S. L. P. In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 352 and the S. L. P. 1,135. We gain 15 votes and the "smashers" lose

In the city of Syracuse we have 315 and DeLeon 354. E. B. S.

### Scattering Returns.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 12.-The Social Democratic Party has polled 27 votes in the town of Queensbury, Warren County and 24 in South

ties. They do not know the differ ence yet, but they will find out.

P. V. D. PELTS MILLS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—O: of 130 votes here, 8 are straight for the Social Democratic Party. The "union-smashers" have none. HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Nov. 15.

Haverstraw and Garnerville give 13 votes for Hanford.

#### WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15.-Forty eight counties in this state so far of ially reported give 2,311 votes for Sel del, Social Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1900 these counties gave us 628 votes. These are the smaller counties. Those in which the larges part of our vote is cast-as Milway kee, Sheboygan, and Racine—are not yet in. It is gratifying to see the So cialist quadrupled in the parts of the state where it was relatively small two years ago.

#### KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., Nov. 14 .- II 1900 this county (Wyandotte) gave 212 votes for the Socialist ticket. In the election just held the Socialist Party has 307 in this city, 14 in Argentine, 12 in Rosedale, and 50 in the rest of the county—giving us a total of 392 This is the straight vote Some of our candidates polled as high as 484. Socialism is coming by leaps and bounds in this part of the coun try.

FT. LEE, N. J., Nov. 17.-Berger ity gives 343 votes for W. H. tt, candidate of the Socialist Party for Congress. Last year our was 199. Our candidates for As sembly have 365 and 367 respectively and for Surrogate 351. The S. L. P. In Passaic County we have 394 for

Wyatt, a gain of 20. Sussex County shows 39 for Wyatt. Last year there were only 7. We are now recognized as a legal

party, having over 2 per cent. of the vote.

#### LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An engineer at one of the mines at Johannisburg, South Africa, writes of the labor question there. He says:

"Peace is bringing poverty. The niggers have been reduced from fifty cents to twenty-five cents per day, and won't stand it, and are going home in thousands, with the result that a lot of the mines are shutting down.

"We are the busiest mine on the put, and yet we have had to hang up stamps, and are now only running about a hundred stamps instead of two hundred, and to-day many of our mer who have been here for seven years are being paid off. Some of the years are being paid off. Some of the mines are starting men at \$1.85 a day, without board and ledgings. In the Dutch days the minimum was \$4.50 a day for an engineer, with part board

"There is a rumor that an attem is to be made to wipe out the Basutos and grab their land. The country round about here is being flooded with wastre's. South Africa seems to have suddenly become the dumping ground for the seum of the earth, whose general intelligence is of a much lower or der than that of the lowest class dop before very long. Any man who leaves anywhere to come here now is either a pauper or a blethering idiot."

Since the above was written the British government in South Africa has raised the capitation tax on the free male blacks from \$5 to \$10 annuhas imposed the same tax on the married black women. The object is to force the men into the mines at the new rate of wages fixed by the mineowners; in other words, into a slavery in which the employer has no care about the well-being of the slave, as the British government will provid the necessary supply of labor by means of the capitation tax lash.

#### FOR A' THAT AN' A' THAT.

Is there, for honest poverty, That haogs his head, an' a' that? The coward slave, we pass him by, We dare be poor for 'a that! For a' that and a' that,

Our toil's obscure, an' a' that, The rank is but the guinea stamp, The man's the gowd for a' that,

What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddin gray, an' a' that; Gi'e fools their silks and knaves their

A man's a man for a' that, Their tinsel show an' a' that; The honest man, though e'er sae poor, Is king o' men for a' that.

Ye see you birkie, ca'd a lord, Wha struts and stares, an' a' that; The' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof for a' that;

For a' that, an' a' that, His riband, star an'a' that, The man of independent mind, He looks and laughs at a' that.

A prince can mak' a belted knight. A marquis, duke, an' a' that, But an honest man's aboon his might Gude faith he manna fa' that; For a' that, an' a' that, Their dignities an' a' that, The pith o' sense, an' pride o' worth Are higher ranks than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may, As come it will for a' that, That sense an' worth, o'er a' the earth,

For a' that, an' a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that,
—Robert Burns.

### THAT SURPLUS.

In his Indianapolis speech Senator Hanna said we must find a market for our surplus. Have any of you work-ingmen a surplus? Couldn't you use a great deal more of that surplus? Overproduction and poverty! Excel-lent system.—Chicago Socialist.

### WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

A Soap Box Talk.

By Frederick G. Strickland.

Socialism is not a theory but a fact, | has increased tenfold the productive It is not a reform, but a social revolution now actually coming to pass. As
society has of necessity change hefore,
so it must of necessity change again.
In fact, in our methods of industry we
have already changed. Fifty years ado
the worker had a trade and plied his
skill by means of hand implements
that he owned. To-day the implement
is a gigantic machine or factory that
another man, a capitalist, owns. Besides, this machine has robbed the
worker of his skill, has only a bare
pair of hands to sell, and he must sell power of the workers. But the owne increase, for the most part. Under thi arrangement the wealth of the world must go to a few. The large capital-ist must crush the small one, because of the superior power of the great capitalist; not because of his smartness but because of greatness. Finally by means of this proce now going on, practically all of the people will be wage-carpers. This means the destruction of the present stripped of his skill, has only a bare pair of hands to sell, and he must sell them at once for his mouth must be fed, and, let us hope, the mouths of his little ones must be fed. The man with the machine can wait. He can wait until the terms of employment are to his liking. He is master of the game. He plays with loaded dice. business system. When the capital is in the hands of the few and practically all the people are wage-earners, there will, of course, be practically no one but wage-earners to buy the back the goods that he makes. There fore, all the wage-carners cannot buy

And the employer does not pay his laborers. He merely keeps the laborers alive and in condition to work, and allows them to raise children that the stock of laborers may not die out.

The employing class hold the key to living. This ownership involves prac tically the ownership of the men, but it does not include the responsibility of ownership, for the burden of responsibility is shifted to the workers them selves. They must see to it that the job is found and the employment is stendy. They must bear the burden of all accidents. If the employer or the employment is intolerable they must go elsewhere and be engaged by

The bearing of this burden of resibility is called "liberty" and "free-dom." In such a condition of serving and being served, of master and work-er, we are all said to be "equals." Be-tween the lord and the serf there is said to be an "identity of interests."
It is the same "identity" that may be noted between a cat and a mouse.

But how has it happened that the worker in his "freedom" has been caught in such a slavery? It is be cause men have not well noted the work. Once they were wage-earner only when they were apprentices learning a trade. Now there is practically no trade to learn for the great machine has knocked, out the trade, and the wage-earner is a wage-earner because another man, the capitalist,

The capitalist con the other hand. employing other men, as apprentice: merely because he knew the trade bet-ter and could lay out the work for other men not so skilled. But now they are masters without being me for other men. The superinten himself is a wage-earner. The capitalist is simply lying on the other man's opportunity to toil. He does not understand the business, except the which is an entirely different but He is a capitalist merely because he owns capital, the machine. Thus is he master of the situation.

The heart of the trouble is this: The tools of industry have changed from little hand implements that the worker owned and used, to a gigantic plant of machinery that a large number men have to use working together working co-operatively. Now if the tools, the plant, must be used co-operatively it ought, therefore, to be own may receive, each according to his labor, what they have produced.

Or supppose that we leave matters as they are. One man owns the opportunity of the other men to toil. He githers the surplus of the many who githers the surplus of the many who toil for him. This surplus is no small matter The very machine he owns

TWO KINDS OF EVOLUTIONISTS.

I went out on a vacant lot

An ugly, useless, scraggly thing,

Said he, "Now don't get gay;

Be calm; just wait and watch me

"But if you want to know my use-

Please tell me what you mean b

And why you should survive?"

I mean these here conditions

Are the ones in which I thrive."

So I answered him quite promptly-

We'll change 'these here' conditions,

And we'll see how long you'll stay; Just watch how fitly you'll survive

And I think I do first rate.

Thus he talked of evolution,

While I do some evoluting

That is strictly up-to-date.

When comes another day

And blossom as the rose.

planted corn and cabbage

And liflies white and tall, And violets and inignonette

Unfitted for its need.

And celery; and all

With a good old plow and harrow

And some water from the hose I made that desert lot rejoice

These useful things did grow apac

That erstwhile haughty weed Found all these new conditions

Therefore it went away to stay,

For should that vacant lot revert

To tumble weed at last,
"Twill be because man falls to heed.
This lesson from the past.

As all that's evil might,
If human beings only would
Arrange conditions right.

But somehow failed to state That human evolutionists Are masters of their fate.

back all the goods they make. Accord

make. At the present rate of combining capital, it will be only a few years at the farthest when the surplus that

the people cannot buy will heap up un-til the market is ruined and profit in

the capitalist cannot make a profit, we

must conduct it ourselves without the capitalist's profit. The only just man-

ner in which to do this is to give to

each worker goods according to the value of his toll. Such a change must

come or starvation will ensue. The

alternative is Socialist or starvation.

to decide? Or is it true that they will all have to be angels before the choice

But what must we do now? What

nethod may be undertaken to transfer

the ownership of capital (machinery) from private to public hands?

rganized society. He is a voter. He

s now throwing this power away, but

the power is his. The same power of state that is used to break up, with soldiers and injunctions, his strike

against unjust conditions-this power

the wage-earner can make his own if

he will organize a politics of his own

and become the government himself. Now he is hopelessly divided between two parties, both of which are pledged

to give him a businesss administra-tion. It is businesss that alls him now. But of far more force is this fact.

Back of both dominant parties there is

no organization of the voters. The

The machine is run by money and the

they are practically the only people

into a movement of by and for ther

once the wage-earners are the govern

ment the two present conflicting class es will be merged into one class, the workers. Then and not till then the

present class struggle will end.

It will then devolve upon the pec

ple, the workers, through their gov

ernment to condemn the private own-ership of what all the people have to

se, to make such adjustment with

onduct socially, collectively, the earth

nd machinery in the interest of all.

tice brought down to date. It is just

tion. It is the means of escape for

lives beaten down and imprisoned by the modern war of commercialism. You should vote for the Socialist Party

f you desire to live the life of a free

sort. That is, to organize

zation become the governs

noney comes of the capitalist class, as

worker has only one power in

Will it take the working people

the business world becomes imposs

When the plant must close b

The following resolution was adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 31, 1901:
"The Socialist Party, in convention

For centuries science and so-called practical wisdom have said to man: isfy, at least, your material needs; but the only means to be rich is to so train your minds and capacities as to be your minds and capacities as to be able to compel other men-slaves, serfs, wage-carners to make these riches for you. You have no choice. Either you must stand in the ranks of the peasants and the frtizaus who, whatever economists and moralists may prom-ise them in the future, are now perlodically doomed to starve after each bad crop or during their strikes, and to be shot down by their own sons the moment they lose their natience; or you must train your faculties so as to be a to be accepted as one of the wheels of the governing machinery of the state, merce or industry." For many centuries there was no other choice, and men followed that advice, without finding in it happiness, either for themselves and their own children or for those whom

The "too" old parties will now fal over each other in their show of friendship towards the dear working man. The size of the Socialist vote will be the cause of their doing so. The workers are on to them and real-ize that the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party is more than their friend

Those wiseacres who are wont to say that "Socialism is right, but it will take a hundred years or more to bring

If we keep on growing at this year's rate it will not take long ere the Reps and Dems. will forget all their quarrels and become "two souls with but a single thought." The thought can be easily surmised.-How can we, th capitalists, remain on the backs of the workers in view of their awakening class-consciousness?

The paramount duty of those wh have been convinced of the correct ness of our position, if they desire to see the movement grow, is to join the organization and thus become one of the soldiers in the army of Labor's maneipation.

Now that the election is over we will not hear very much about the trusts from either the Republicans or Demo-crats who control the law-making bodies. Whatever remedy they may apply, or rather pretend to apply, we Socialists know it will not harm the trusts to any extent. The trusts own both parties; in Democratic states they own the Democratic party and in Republican states they own th G. O. P. As has been stated by Sc way to remedy the evil is the colle tive ownership of the trusts by all the people. Neither one of the old parties stand for this. The Socialist Party

In view of the fact that we have now more than doubled our vote we ought now make up our minds to go it one better by trebling the fund for the So-cialist Daily.

O. UFERT.

#### SOCIALISM AND

TRADE UNIONISM

assembled, declares that the trade un-ion movement and independent politi-cal action are the emancipating factors cal action are the emancipating incors 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 and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is con-

"We call the attention of trade union 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 benefit of all the people. It is the duty of every trade unionist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious lines, to join the up a strong political movement of the wage working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the

#### TWO IDEALS OF LIFE.

But modern knowledge has another issue to offer to thinking men. It tells them that in order to be rich they need not take the bread from the nouths of others; but that the rational outcome would be a society in which men, with the work of their own hands and intelligence, and by the aid of the machinery already invented and to be invented, should themselves create all imaginable riches. Technics if production takes such a direction Guided by observation, analysis, and experiment, they will answer all possi-ble demands. They will reduce the time which is necessary for producing wealth to any desired amount, so as to leave to everyone as much leisure as he or she may ask for. They surely cannot guarantee happiness, because happinesss depends as much, or even more, upon the individual himself as upon his surroundings. But they will guarantee, at least, the happiness that can be found in the free and varled exercise of the different capacities need not be overwork, and in the consness that one is not endeavoring base his own happiness upon the misery of others.—Peter Kropotkin, in "Fields, Factories and Workshops,"

### SOMETHING DOING.

If a single plutocrat in all the land would spend thirty minutes reading the Socialist exchanges he would conclude that something was doing Every paper comes loaded with stinging words and strong testimony bear-ing evidence that a very live movement is on, and an ever-increasing number of men are learning that the and economic bondage is the way of Socialism. Organize, organize.—Chicago Socialist.

#### THIS WEEK.

With a terrible cold in his head, And eyelids heavy and sore, An editor sat in his broken chair, And bitterly, earnestly swore.

A youth had dropped in with a poem A man was there with a dun, And a chap had dropped in to tell him How the paper ought to be run. An irate subscriber had told him His sheet wasn't fit to be read; While an author carefully promises He will punch the editor's head. The foreman was yelling for copy, And the wind whistled in at the

door, And this, with a few other reasons, Is why the editor swore. But the angel that took it to Heaver Recorded his verdict there; The jury finds in the present case

-The Clarion. HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

### The neat little watch, the premium The Worker gives away FREE to its There is no doubt that every render

Twas a justifiable swear.'

There is no doubt that every reaser can get one!
Undoubtedly every one of you has six friends or neighbors, who have not subscribed to The Worker. Get them to subscribe and pay for one year in advance. Send us the money with 14 cents for postage and get the watch free delivered to your address.

—Some people believe only what they see, and keep their eyes shut haif the time at that.—Ex. But when capitalism bumps them

—Contribute to the Socialist Daily Fund, get your friends to do likewise and then do it again.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

aim to be the organization of the work-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 sysem of private ownership of the mean of production and distribution into col lective ownership by the entire peo-

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine. which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. 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-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty 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 rap idly disappearing in the mill of com-petition. The struggle is now between 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 the pulpit, and the schools, and enable them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and soinferiority, political subservience

and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist 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 sauc tioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial domin-ion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order 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 own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete everthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class. The workers can most effectively act

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

While we declare that the develop ment of "economic conditions tends to the exerthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost import-ance for the Socialist Party to support better its condition and to elect Socialists 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 mouopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied whelly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing

the rates to the consum 2. The progressive reduction of the jours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.

3. - State or national insurance of

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 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, 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

their constituents. Buf in advocating these measures as tive Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the explaination of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

#### PLEDGE.

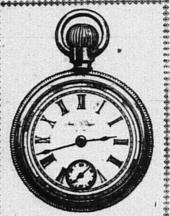
To the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 64 E. Fourth Street, New York City

I hereby pledge myself to contribute for the publication of an English Socialist Daily the sum of \$.........to be paid in monthly installment

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## THE WORKER,

184 WILLIAM ST., - - NEW YORK. P. O. BOX 1512. **\*** 

### "Senator, do you believe in political

independence?"
"I do," the grand old statesman

plied. "I have frequently declined to vote with my party when the other side had larger inducements to offer."-Chicago Record-Herald.

-"Congratulations on the splendid gain throughout the country. This big vote will, I think, have the effect of vote will, I think, have the effect of doubling the vote next election by en-couraging the timid ones. We are well satisfied here and know that the seed planted this fall will sprout later." So planted this fall will sprout later. So writes Comrade Keogh of Toledo-sending in some more subscriptions for The Worker, by the way.

-If you don't like the editorial gold-bricks offered you in the capital-ist press, help along the Socialist Daily by a big contribution to the fund.



"I made \$21.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc. to other employees in the factory where I work. I only where I work to have the sell as I have done. I need one of your Factory to Pocket entalogues."

J. B.

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cles on his horse and then fed the poor beast on shavings was not so sharp as the modern trust managers. They have granted a few small increases in wages, and then have raised the prices of the necessaries of life to a rastly greater extent, and are so able to shout "prosperity" at a time when wages are actually growing constant-ly smaller.—Railway Employees Jour-nal