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FOR UNIONISTS TO THINK OF.

Significant Capitalist Utterances on Strike Settlement.

Attitude Taken by Capitalist Papers Indicates that the Arbitration May Serve Only to Bring the Questions to a Clearer Issue.

In connection with the strike settlement proposition made by the "operators" and accepted by the United Mine Workers, several very interesting and suggestive utterances on the subject have appeared in the capitalist press.

The following, which appeared in the "Engineering and Mining Journal," of which E. W. Parker, a member of the Arbitration Commission, is editor, may be taken as expressing Mr. Parker's own views:

"The board of arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt to take up all the issues in controversy between the striking anthracite miners and their employers is not likely to be altogether satisfactory to the latter, though organized labor will certainly get a fair show from it. We have no wish to criticize the President, since his choice is doubtless as good a one as would be made by any man in his position in the middle of all the political warring pulling that has been the feature of this strike for several weeks.

"It is our belief that the board will act fearlessly, showing favor to neither operators nor to the United Mine Workers. Issues far greater than the rate to be paid for mining a particular coal seam are involved—issues that are of national importance, and are bound to call for legislation within a few years. The whole question of the rights of labor organizations, their duties and responsibilities, have been involved in the present strike, and we believe that the board by acting fearlessly, and insisting that its report be not edited to suit political exigencies, can do a permanent service to the nation—a service that will insure to its members lasting fame."

What are these "issues of national importance," what is the capitalist view of the "rights, duties, and responsibilities of labor organizations," is more definitely indicated in some other utterances which we shall make from newspapers which are always recognized as speaking for the capitalist class.

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

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

"If they decline the operators' proposition for arbitration, popular opinion from one end of the country to the other will condemn them, and with a discredited leader and the loss of popular sympathy the union would be powerless to keep its miners from going back to work.

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

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

It will be remembered that Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who has been appointed as Recorder to the Arbitration Commission, made a special investigation of the strike in September, the results of which are embodied in the October Bulletin of the Department of Labor. Among the alleged "reasonable suggestions" which he there offered for the permanent adjustment of the relations of mine owners and mine workers, were: First, separation of the anthracite miners from those of the bituminous fields; Second, some method (not specified) of holding the union to "financial responsibility" for its acts.

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

ists; but the legal principle has not yet been established.

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

The courts of this country will probably follow the example set by those of England in this matter and establish the principle that employers can collect damages for injury done to their business by the activity of their employees—whether strike, lockout, or boycott. But the capitalists do not intend to stop with this. They evidently intend, if it be possible—and the arbitration of the coal strike will be made the occasion for driving in an entering wedge—to force incorporation upon the unions. This would mean that it would be in the power of the employers, with the assistance of a few hired traitors within the unions, at any time to sue for a receivership or for the dissolution of the incorporated union or to regulate the disposition of the union funds. And with trained corporation lawyers on the bench, such as the Republican and Democratic party choose, there could be no question of the effectiveness of such measures against the unions at the most critical times.

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

"It is in keeping with the solid traditions of Massachusetts law-making that a bill for the incorporation of labor unions is to be discussed in the state legislature. There is an especial appropriateness, too, in the fact that the first serious attempt to fix the legal responsibility upon these powerful organizations should be made in a state which strictly regulates the incorporation of capital. If the trade union bill should become a law, it would simply show that the state of Massachusetts is determined to control all great combinations which affect the common weal, whether composed of capitalists and investors or of laborers."

The discussion of this bill cannot but be salutary, and we trust that many other legislatures will follow the example of Massachusetts in this matter.

To sum all up, the trade union movement is undoubtedly confronted with greater dangers to-day than ever before and stands more in need of alert and aggressive spirit to resist the insidious attacks that will be made. The miners will have to meet this new attack first. But it is not only a new attack for the miners to think of. It concerns all trade unionists. It will be "up to" the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans to take measures, if it can, for protecting the labor organizations.

Still more, it is something for all workmen to think of, not only as trade unionists, but especially as voters. If the capitalists propose to get laws through the legislatures to cripple the labor organizations, the workmen must send men to the legislatures to fight such laws. In Massachusetts there are now three such men. The records of Carey and MacCartney give assurance that they will make a brave fight; and the fact that Ramsden is also elected on the Socialist ticket is sufficient guarantee that he will do his full part.

If the capitalists propose to make the courts their agents for interfering in the internal affairs of the trade unions and so rendering them impotent, the workmen must see that the corporation lawyers chosen by the capitalists as judicial candidates are voted down and that men tried and proven true to the working class are put on the bench in their place.

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

LABOR CANDIDATES ON CAPITALIST TICKETS.

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

—Read this paper and pass it on to your friend.

SPLENDID GAINS IN EAST AND WEST.

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

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

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

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

Of the West we are able to give but little definite information.

The New York "World" states that a very heavy Socialist vote was polled in Indiana.

The "Sun" refers to a surprisingly large Socialist vote in Colorado.

The "Post" notes that the Social Democrats or Socialists of Milwaukee County, Wis., cast 12,000 votes. Montana, too, sends us good news.

Speaking of Utah, the "Post" says that "one feature was the heavy Socialist vote in Salt Lake City."

Our returns show that the vote in Chicago and in the state of Ohio is doubled and that of Minnesota is quadrupled.

In the East our returns are fuller and give ground for the utmost enthusiasm. Massachusetts more than trebles the vote of last year and takes the lead, apparently, of all other states.

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

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

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

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

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

NEW YORK CITY.

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

The returns of the city vote were waited for by large crowds at the Labor Lyceum in Fourth street, at the West Side Labor Lyceum, and the W. E. A. Clubhouse, and at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and as the news came in the enthusiasm grew and the comrades felt well rewarded for all their hard work.

Manhattan and Bronx.

The following tables show the vote of the Social Democratic Party and the S. L. P. for Governor this year in Manhattan and Bronx, as reported by the Social Democratic watchers. Comparison is made with the vote cast for Mayor a year ago as officially reported. This year's report is, of course, incomplete and subject to revision.

These figures show a total of 10,440 for Hanford, S. D. P., and 5,503 for DeLeon, S. L. P., in these two boroughs.

Last year Manhattan and Bronx gave the Social Democratic Party 6,409 and gave the S. L. P. 4,323.

In the state election of 1900 the two boroughs gave 6,387 for the Social Democratic Party and 5,395 for the S. L. P.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	4	23
Second	58	83
Third	28	61
Fourth	529	717
Fifth	42	61
Sixth	127	241
Seventh	41	80
Eighth	257	467
Ninth	66	94
Tenth	415	695
Eleventh	96	122
Twelfth	800	134
Thirteenth	113	181
Fourteenth	317	450
Fifteenth	108	159

Sixteenth	252	454
Seventeenth	83	117
Eighteenth	100	181
Nineteenth	62	77
Twentieth	74	124
Twenty-first	130	184
Twenty-second	68	158
Twenty-third	178	350
Twenty-fourth	234	373
Twenty-fifth	25	16
Twenty-sixth	307	587
Twenty-seventh	22	34
Twenty-eighth	454	627
Twenty-ninth	33	57
Thirtieth	521	912
Thirty-first	114	177
Thirty-second	245	443
Thirty-third	90	167
Thirty-fourth	296	447
Thirty-fifth	571	935
Annexed	50	91
Total	6,409	10,440

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	17	23
Second	23	33
Third	42	78
Fourth	185	170
Fifth	44	44
Sixth	94	131
Seventh	50	59
Eighth	158	131
Ninth	56	63
Tenth	223	282
Eleventh	51	75
Twelfth	287	351
Thirteenth	75	99
Fourteenth	262	294
Fifteenth	69	91
Sixteenth	563	609
Seventeenth	93	89
Eighteenth	117	138
Nineteenth	65	56
Twentieth	78	101
Twenty-first	84	129
Twenty-second	75	93
Twenty-third	118	164
Twenty-fourth	89	118
Twenty-fifth	22	6
Twenty-sixth	144	234
Twenty-seventh	22	74
Twenty-eighth	129	154
Twenty-ninth	30	37
Thirtieth	157	224
Thirty-first	84	125
Thirty-second	155	233
Thirty-third	96	150
Thirty-fourth	259	350
Thirty-fifth	293	387
Annexed	38	56
Total	4,323	5,503

The "Sun" gives Hanford 9,872 and DeLeon 5,214 for DeLeon in Manhattan and Bronx.

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

In twelve assembly districts reported for Brooklyn the DeLeontes claim 282 more than are conceded them in the foregoing table.

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

These incomplete returns show a gain over last year's vote of 842 for the Social Democratic Party and of 234 for the S. L. P.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party cast 2,575 in Brooklyn and the S. L. P. had 1,925.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	51	29
Second	20	11
Third	33	74
Fourth	36	17
Fifth	116	53
Sixth	170	262
Seventh	91	72
Eighth	26	3
Ninth	36	94
Tenth	29	—
Eleventh	40	—
Twelfth	75	—
Thirteenth	206	319
Fourteenth	65	44
Fifteenth	272	321
Sixteenth	85	180
Seventeenth	43	42
Eighteenth	81	78
Nineteenth	201	362
Twentieth	605	1,029
Twenty-first	315	557
Total	2,602	3,593

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Assembly Districts.	1901.	1902.
First	29	24
Second	40	30
Third	16	41
Fourth	35	41
Fifth	82	33
Sixth	102	133
Seventh	112	45
Eighth	28	—
Ninth	52	41
Tenth	42	—

Eleventh	48	—
Twelfth	111	—
Thirteenth	107	213
Fourteenth	84	45
Fifteenth	149	228
Sixteenth	61	97
Seventeenth	15	24
Eighteenth	56	74
Nineteenth	114	171
Twentieth	146	257
Twenty-first	201	360
Total	1,638	1,872

Queens.

Incomplete returns for Queens—thirteen districts missing—give 931 votes for Hanford. Two years ago we had 608. The returns are so incomplete that it is impossible to say how the S. L. P. has come out, but it has probably made a small gain.

IN NEW YORK STATE.

Partial and Scattering Returns of Socialist Vote Outside the City.

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

This year the vote for Hanford on the Social Democratic ticket certainly exceeds 20,000 and may go considerably over that figure. The S. L. P. apparently made some gains.

The vote of New York City, so far as reported, is given under another head. Scattering and generally incomplete returns from outside are here given:

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 4.—This city gives Hanford, on the Social Democratic ticket, 2,948 votes. DeLeon, on the ticket of the S. L. P., has 775. This is incomplete. G. W. M.

Two years ago the whole of Monroe County, including Rochester, gives us 1,019, while the S. L. P. had 442.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 5.—Two more districts heard from raise the vote of the Social Democratic Party to 2,103. Five districts are still missing. Great enthusiasm prevails. Fifty dollars raised for state campaign fund on election night. G. W. M.

Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 4.—Onondaga County, incomplete, gives 350 for Hanford and 400 for DeLeon. H.

In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 352 votes by the complete and official count in Onondaga County, and in the S. L. P. had 1,135.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Fifty-three city districts give 302 for Hanford and 297 for DeLeon. Two districts outside the city give Hanford 28 and DeLeon 25.

These fifty-five districts in 1900 gave us 313 votes, with 907 for the S. L. P. Twelve city districts and sixty-eight outside, which are yet to be heard from, gave 29 for us two years ago and 228 for the S. L. P.

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

Buffalo

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

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

In 1900 the whole city gave 376 for the Social Democratic Party and 577 for the S. L. P.

Eric County, outside the city, in 1900, gave 25 for us and 70 for the S. L. P. E. C. F.

eratic Party had 40 and the S. L. P. 15. J. B.

TROY, Nov. 4.—Thirteen out of the fifty-four election districts in Troy give Hanford 178 votes, with 206 for DeLeon. W. N.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Green Island gives us 28 votes and the S. L. P. 25; Watervliet, 20 for the Social Democratic Party and 37 for the S. L. P.

Two years ago the whole of Rensselaer County, including Troy, gave 103 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 229 for the S. L. P.

PORT EDWARD, Nov. 5.—Port Edward and Sandy Hill give 108 votes for Hanford and 37 for DeLeon.

In 1900 the whole of Washington County gave 24 for the Social Democratic Party and 21 for the S. L. P. H. C.

JOHNSTOWN, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 268 votes here, as against 78 in 1900. DeLeon has 65, as against 61 in 1900. The whole county (Fulton) gave us 111 two years ago. H. J.

PORT CHESTER, Nov. 5.—Hanford has 49, DeLeon 16.

SPARKILL, Nov. 5.—Hanford has 4; DeLeon, 2; last year, S. D. P. one.

WOODSIDE, L. I., Nov. 5.—Hanford has 48 here and DeLeon has 5.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 4.—We have 59 votes for Hanford and DeLeon has 95.

MIDDLETOWN, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 24 here; DeLeon has 20.

In 1900 the whole of Orange County, in which Port Jervis and Middletown are situated, gave 28 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 77 for the S. L. P.

ONEIDA, Nov. 4.—Hanford has 47; DeLeon, 9.

In 1900 Madison County gave 69 for the Social Democratic Party and 49 for the S. L. P.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 4.—The Social Democratic Party gets 131 votes here and the S. L. P. gets 237.

In 1900, Schenectady County gave 30 votes for the Social Democratic Party and 247 for the S. L. P.

TICONDEROGA, Nov. 4.—Hanford's vote here is 60 and DeLeon's is 15.

In 1900, Essex County gave 44

A PERSONAL WORD TO OUR READERS.

The circulation of The Worker has increased more rapidly in the last six months than ever before in its history.

The increase which we have made only makes us desire a still more rapid growth in the future.

Of the value of the Socialist press as a means of propaganda it is not necessary to say much.

We believe that as a Socialist propaganda paper The Worker is not inferior to any other in the land—and that is enough to say in our own praise.

Another function of the Socialist press is, perhaps, still more important than this. The party is daily taking in new members.

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

The season for open-air meetings is now at an end. In many places our public hall meetings will be few and far between for some months to come.

We would suggest: 1. That each local subscribe for a weekly bundle to be sent to the Literature Agent and distributed in meetings.

5. Five copies a week for a year will be supplied for \$1.75; ten copies a week for \$3.25; twenty-five copies a week for \$7.50; fifty copies a week for \$12.50.

SPLENDID GAINS

(Continued from page 12) the old parties our vote would have been much larger.

"This vote, however, establishes the Socialist Party as a party of standing in Massachusetts. The increase of the vote in Brockton, Fitchburg, Chelsea, Lynn, and cities of similar size is especially gratifying.

"The most gratifying gain made by our party, perhaps, is that made in Boston. We have made remarkable advances among the working classes in Boston and contiguous cities.

"There is nothing now that can stay this movement in Massachusetts. The Socialist Party with its vote of this year is a party to which the voters will rally in the future.

"The decrease in North Brookfield was due to the closing of the Batchelder shoe factory, which drove many workers to other places.

"Wrenn, our candidate for Congress in the Second District, got 1,833 votes in Springfield alone.

"WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party here polls 69 votes for Chase. Two years ago we had 68.

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

"CITY ELECTIONS COMING.

Table with 2 columns: City Name and Vote Count. Includes entries for Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, etc.

CONNECTICUT GAINS.

New Haven Makes a Good Showing for the Socialist Party—Small Gains Elsewhere.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—New Haven raises its vote for the Socialist Party from 437 in 1900 to 806.

STONINGTON, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 43 votes here and the S. L. P. 11.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party gets 337 votes in Hartford. The S. L. P. gets 94.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 100 votes here. The S. L. P. has 4.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5.—In 1900 our vote in thirty-six towns was 1,741. Nineteen of these towns have had this far reported on yesterday's election show 2,538 votes.

The largest Socialist vote ever recorded in Connecticut was in 1898, before the split, when the S. L. P. polled 2,838 in fifty-one towns.

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

PUTNAM, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party has 9 votes here and the S. L. P. 3.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 5.—We are given about 50 votes here, but many more were cast and counted out by the Democrats.

DELIBY, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party polls 75 votes in its first campaign here. The S. L. P. has one.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—The figures given us by Town Clerk for yesterday's vote are as follows: Socialist Party, 244; S. L. P., 81.

VERNON, Conn., Nov. 5.—The Socialist Party state ticket gets 166 votes; the S. L. P., 31.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.—For Governor, the Socialist Party has 250, a gain of 85; the S. L. P. has 102, a loss of 3.

NATAGATUCK, Conn., Nov. 5.—We have 141 and the S. L. P. nothing.

DANBURY, Conn., Nov. 5.—Danbury gets 73 for the Socialist Party.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—Socialist Party, 2; S. L. P., 9.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS. Reports Are Scanty, but Show General Increase of Our Vote.

HARRISON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 77 votes here as against 60 last year.

NEWARK, Nov. 4.—In ninety-three election districts we have 743 votes for the Socialist Party. This indicates that we shall have a thousand in Essex County, a gain of one-third.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Nov. 5.—We polled here 45 straight Socialist Party votes; John Bearman, our candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, got 47.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Nov. 5.—This place gives 10 straight votes for the Socialist Party and 3 on splits for Wyatt, our candidate for Congress. The S. L. P. has one.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Nov. 4.—W. H. Wyatt, Socialist Party candidate for Congress, gets 34 votes and our legislative candidates range from 45 to 49.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 5.—The city gives the Socialist Party 283 votes and the S. L. P. 147.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 5.—This place (in Ocean County) gives 35 for the Socialist Party—a gain of 30 in one year.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 5.—Vineland and Landis Township give 88 for the Socialist Party.

NEWARK, Nov. 6.—The city of Newark, with fifteen districts lacking, gives the Socialist Party 767 votes.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some of the Results of the Coal Kings' Acquiescence and the Socialists' Devotion.

It is impossible to tell as yet how far the experience gained by the miners in the great strike has crystallized in a Socialist vote at the polls.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 4.—Forty-one out of the three hundred and two election districts of Luzerne County give Slayton, candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, 1,216 votes, with 993 for Quinn, our candidate for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Philadelphia doubles the Socialist vote of the presidential election in 1900.

SHAMOKIN, in the strike field, gives 600 for the Socialist Party and 1,944 for the two old parties.

BERKS COUNTY, in the strike field, gives 243 votes for the Socialist Party and 1,944 for the two old parties.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Incomplete returns from twelve counties which, two years ago, gave us 2,800 votes, now give us 8,500.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 4.—The capitalist press conceded us 140 in the city and 60 in three towns of this county.

SALINA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Bell Township, Westmoreland County, gives us 12 out of a total of 123.

DUQUENNE, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 30 votes here, a gain of 27; the S. L. P. has 6, a gain of one.

CHARLEROI, Pa., Nov. 5.—Two years ago we had 2 votes here; a year ago, 11; now, 28.

COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Campbell and Keaton Counties in this Sixth Congressional District show gains, even on incomplete returns.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., Nov. 4.—The Socialist Party has 30 here, a gain of 5.

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OHIO ALSO DOUBLES.

State Will Cast Fifteen Thousand, Adding Ten Thousand to the Figures of 1900.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 5.—Eight counties in Ohio give the Socialist Party over 10,000 votes and assure official standing.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—Our vote in Lucas County two years ago was 636. Now we get 1,502 for Hayes on the state ticket and 1,716 for Pyle for Congress.

CONNEAUT, O., Nov. 5.—In spite of the efforts of Rev. H. S. Bigelow, Single Taxer, pseudo-socialist, and Democrat, the Socialist Party gets 4,000 votes in Ashtabula County, a gain of 800, with sixty precincts to be heard from.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns show 225 votes, a gain of 35 over last year.

MINNESOTA'S BIG GAIN. State Keeps Up the Record of Progress Begun in 1896.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Partial returns indicate that the Socialist Party has 2,000 votes in this city and 1,500 in St. Paul, and that our vote in the state will be from twelve to fifteen thousand.

MONTANA'S BIG GAIN. Socialist Vote Leaps from Seven Hundred to Five Thousand.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 5.—On the least estimate, the state of Montana will give 5,000 votes for the Socialist Party.

MICHIGAN. DRYDEN, Mich., Nov. 4.—Our vote rises from 6 in 1900 to 17 to-day.

KENTUCKY. COVINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5.—Campbell and Keaton Counties in this Sixth Congressional District show gains, even on incomplete returns.

MARYLAND. UNDER THE SOCIALISTS. "The New York Times" notes that the Socialist Party cast 484 votes in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, in Baltimore.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. DOVER, N. H., Nov. 5.—Michael H. O'Neil, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, has 193 votes in Dover.

CHICAGO DOUBLES. Socialism is Evidently on the Forward March in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The vote of the Socialist Party in the city of Chicago is about 15,000. This is an increase of 100 per cent.

CHASE'S REPORT.

Urges Continuance and Extension of Labor Lecture Bureau under Supervision of National Committee.

Dear Comrades!—It was my intention, upon ending my trip in the West so abruptly, to at once send you a report, which would be something of a review of the entire tour of the lecture field.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual 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.

The times are, in the words of Lowell, "ripe and rotten-ripe for change." In the attitude of organized labor toward the question of political action, Organized labor is going to politics.

The Labor Lyceum Bureau was established for the purpose of placing speakers among the trade unions of the country to deliver to them the gospel of emancipation from wage slavery; in short, to teach them the class struggle.

In the seven months that I was engaged in the work as lecturer for the Bureau I addressed in all about one hundred and fifty meetings, about one hundred of which were under the auspices of trade unions.

At three that the Socialist Party was public meetings held generally in the city hall, court house, or opera house, and always well attended by the general public.

As I have already mentioned, the trade unionist is ready for action politically and can be made to see that absolute class-conscious action with the political party of his class is his only proper course.

My tour, directly under the Lecture Bureau, was of twenty-seven weeks duration. The deficit for salary, hotel, railroad, and all other expenses, that had to be met and paid from headquarters in this time, was something like sixteen dollars.

Now a word as to the financial end of the matter. My tour, directly under the Lecture Bureau, was of twenty-seven weeks duration.

There has been some discussion and advocacy of abolishing this Bureau, and I believe the question is now before the National Committee for a vote upon the question as to whether or not it shall be abolished.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class and those in sympathy with it into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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Best and Most Reliable Premium Ever Offered

A GOOD TIMEKEEPER. A Watch Free to Everyone. Good American Movement, Nickel-Plated.

This watch will be presented to any person who sends us the amount for six yearly subscribers at 50 cents each and 14 cents for Registered Postage.

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

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

Fourth. Because it enables the Socialists themselves in the various states and cities to have men from distant states to speak for them and inform them of conditions existing in that part of the country of which they have no personal knowledge, thus making possible more solidarity in our movement.

Fifth. Because it provides speakers at the lowest price to locals and enables them to have speakers of national reputation without paying fifty or a hundred dollars for the lecture.

Sixth. Because it is a scientific and economical manner of conducting propaganda and strictly in line with all the philosophy and science of Socialism.

For these and many other reasons it should be continued.

Fraternally yours, JOHN C. CHASE.

—Ask your newsdealer to know The Worker on his stand. He will keep it and display it so that others will have a chance to see and buy it, if you show him it is wanted.

Second. Because it enables every

MILWAUKEE MACHINISTS ENDORSE SOCIALISM. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—District No. 10 of the International Association of Machinists here referred to the eight affiliated lodges the question of endorsing the platform of the Socialist (Social Democratic) Party.

MONEY MADE EASY. "I made \$24.50 in two days last week selling watches, etc., to other employees in the factory where I work. I only worked at noon hour. Any intelligent person can do as well as I have done. I used one of your Factory to Pocket catalogues."

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