The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpeld subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents scknowledged.

VOL. XII.-NO. 33.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1902.

TUNNEL ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Several of the leading dallies of New Nork and Brooklyn, led by the New Nork "Times," have united, during the past week, in a campaign of misrepresentation against the Cloth Spongers' Union. It seemed rather strange that so many big guns should be trained against this comparatively smail or ganization. But the mystery disappeared when there came to light a circular issued by the Merchants' Association and circulated among the large employers of the city.

From this it appeared that the attack was not, in fact, chiefly aimed at the Cloth Spongers, but at the movement for the eight-hour and prevailing wage clauses in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

The circular is an interesting one. It is signed by some sixteen eminently respectable Republicans and Demo crats, as officers and directors of the Merchants' Association, most eminent among them being John G. Carlisle, Democrat.

The circular is headed: "Stendy Work and Good Wages for Working Men. "Continued Prosperity for Business Men."

It begins by reciting that the trad against granting the Pennsylvania Tunnel Franchise unless the Company agrees to pay Ten Hours' Wages for Eight Hours' Work" and further that the Cloth Spongers' Union has driven more than half the clothing trade out of the city by insisting on short hours of work.

These labor unions of the clothing trades are very wicked people, Indeed. "They forced excessive wages for a limited class of clothing workers, made manufacturing profitless in this city, and deprived of work many thousands who once drew good wages as clothing makers." (It would be interesting to have Mr. Carlisle cornered somewhere and compel him to tell when and where the clothing workers got good wages-especially when there was no union.)

The writers of the circular ther plunge into economics, in this fashion:

"Good wages depend on prosper fty."—If you ever thought it was the other way around, you were mistaken. Take Mr. Carlisle's word for it, you can't get good wages unless you are "Unless the manufacturing, com

mercial, and financial interests of this city are prosperous, its work-people cannot be prosperous."-Think of that, lisle and his friend Whitney and the rest of them don't get big profits out of you you can't be prosperous. Mr.

3. "Prosperity is destroyed and work driven away by the arbitrary demands

See the argument? It is in three finks of a logical chain: 1. If the workers get high wages, you destroy the capitalists' prosperity. 2. If the capitalists are not prosperous, the workers cannot be. 3. If the workers are not prosperous, they will get low

Think it over. It is profound. Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, got it up for your bene fit. Turn it inside out, thus: 1. If you work for low wages, your boss will be prosperous. 2. If your boss is prosperous, you will be prosperous. 3. If you are prosperous, you will get high wages.

Ergo, The only way to get high wages is to get low wages, and vice versa. Q. E. D.

So much for the economics of th Merchants' Association. Having got rid of this chunk of scientific argu ment, the merchants, under Mr. Carlisle's guidance, proceed to business.

Here comes another headline: "Ask Your Employees to Declare Against It."

"It" is the eight-hour and prevailing wage demand.

Attached to the circular are several etition blanks. The petition runs

"To Hon. Charles V. Fornes, President Honorable Board of Aldemen, Aldermanie Chamber, City Hall.

"Sir:-The undersigned hereby request the Honorable Board of Alder nen not to grant the demand for an EIGHT-HOUR LABOR CLAUSE IN the PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL AGREEMENT, believing that it will the great injury of the city, again the best interests of workingmen and

The employers are given instructions:

"Ask your employees, WHOSE EMPLOYMENT DEPENDS UPON YOUR BUSINESS PROSPERITY, to sign enclosed petilon; have other sign; then mail it." etc.

What do you think of it, you workingmen who voted against Socialism

What are you going to do about it when your boss comes around and "asks" you to sign a petition for low wages and long hours of labor on th

Read over that phrase printed in capitals, three paragraphs above. Is it not true that your employment de pends upon your employer's interest even upon his whim and caprice? Is it not shameful that it should be so? Do you think the Social Democrats are so far wrong in saying that the workers ARE DEPENDENT and that they OUGHT NOT TO BE?

You, who might have voted for you own interest, will send in your petition -your real, freely signed petition-for the labor clauses. Your bosses will send in these fake petitions, with your coerced signatures, against the labor causes. Which set of petitions do you suppose will be considered by the City Hall gang (Reformers and Tammany ites), whom your eminently respestable bosses nominated for you and whom

you obediently elected? Think it over that is all. If you really think-no matter though you do fancy yourself a Republican or a Demgame after a while.

Then you will vote under the Arm and Terch and won't have to petition

The organization of the West Side Socialist Club has been completed and its lecture course will begin this Fri-day. The object of the club is to educate the people of the West Side of Manhattan in Socialist principles and strengthen the Socialist movement of the West Side by agitation, and organization. The club starts with over forty members and their interest and enthusiasm presages a spe growth in membership. At the meeting a constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Secretary, M. L. Klauber, 132 W. Sixty sixth street; Finaucial Secretary, A. Schwimmer; Treasurer, M. Princer; Literature Agent, Hugo Pick. Comon, Lewis, and Pick were elected a Committee on Lectures. It was decided that the dues should be

The club meets in Clark's Hall, N. Eighth avenue, second floor, where free lectures on Socialism will be given every Friday evening at 8 p. m. best Socialist speakers in Greater New phase of the struggle between Capita and Labor and the Socialist solution

this month and the next: Nov. 4.-Courtenay Lemon, Association ate Editor of The Worker-Subject: "What Socialism Really Is."

Nov. 21-John Spargo, Editor of "The Nov. 28-Jas. N. Wood, Organizer of

Local New York, Social Democratic Party—Subject: "Socialism and Com-Dec. 5, 12, and 19,-Algernon Lee

Editor of The Worker, will give a course of three lectures on "Social "The Capitalist System."

nd "The Tendencies of Capitalism." Admission is free and all are welcome. The workingmen of the West Side should bring their wives and friends to hear the truth about capital-

WEST SIDE SOCIALIST CLUB. | ism and the way out of wage-slavery.

half-hour preceding the lecture of the members of the club will be invited to proceed in a body to the jubile smoker to be held by the Social Demo

ent by 7:30 p. m. every Friday even-ing in order to attend the business meeting which will be held during the

cratic Party in Manhattan Lyceum TELL US THE REMEDY.

Under "Labor Aphorisms," in the "Coast Scamen's Journal" we note the following:

"In point of practicability the advicto 'strike at the ballot-box' amounts to much the same thing as advice to men in a storm to seek shelter under the

ans of a house."
We would say to the ink slinger of "Seamen's Journal" that there is nothing material in the plans of a house. There is no power in the spe cific draft of a building on paper. The unity of the working classes at the ballot-box is the peaceable weapon be-fore which capitalism must fall and the only weapon under the constitu-tion that will wipe out the wrongs tha bear upon the shoulders of the mass es. As long as the few hold in their possession the tools and machinery of the commercial world the many must accept the terms of capitalism. ism cannot furnish jobs for the unem ployed, nor can unionism give a lease to those who are now employed for any period of time. The members of organized labor as at present constitu-tuted, are completely at the mercy of their masters, who are in a posi-tion to say when they shall work and when they shall not work. It striking at the ballot-box is not practistriking at the ballot-box is not practi-cable, then let the editor of the "Sea-men's Journal" forward the remedy. We know of no other, and we chal-lenge the idolater of trade unionism to suggest any other peaceable weapon that will emancipate men and women from industrial slavery. — Miners' Magazine.

QUARTER OF A MILLION SOCIALISTS.

The Gains the Party Has Made in Two Years and the Responsibility which These Gains Impose upon Socialist Voters.

A Satisfactory Feature of Our Advance is that it is Pretty Evenly Distributed over the Country-No Mushroom Growth-We Now Need Every Socialist Voter as an Active Party Worker-As Final Victory Approaches, the Responsibility of the Rank and File Becomes More Imperative.

it is certain that the recorded vote of the Socialist Party (called in New York the Social Democratic Party) has risen in two years from 97,000 to 225,-000, and it seems highly probable that

We say "the recorded vote" advised ly, for we know that a large part of our vote, in places where we have no organization and no watchers, is de-liberately stolen or reported as "scattering" by the old-party election offi

It reaches 250,000.

In the midst of our rejoicing over this tremendous ratio of increaseratio that is sure to be increased be we should take serious thought of the responsibility which this great in-

crease throws upon us.

It is a most pleasing feature of our party's growth that it has not been local, that it has been pretty evenly distributed over the country. If Masse chusetts has trebled the vote, so has Ohio; if Pennsylvania has quadrupled, so has Minnesota; and the Rocky Mountain states, in which we have

come well up in the line of battle. So far as we now know, we have gained only two new offices—a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature and one in the Saginaw Board of Aldermen can wait for the actual fruition of our work until the work is further ad-

But even so, we have to consider that the increased importance of our party involves new dangers as well as ew opportunities.

Hearst's editorial, "Labor, Demo racy's Natural Ally." would not have been written had not the Socialist vote been so greatly increased. That manifesto is for us but a signal of danger, an intimation that the most corrupt and shameless of the forces of capita ism are to make a desperate attempt to sidetrack the socialistic tendencies of the labor movement and of public opinion in general to bring abo creased confusion among the workers in order that the capitalists may ex-

end their term of power.

Along with this we have—not to speak here of California-the Heinze speak here of Camorana, the labor poli-labor party in Montana, the labor policy of the Democratic party in rado, and other confusing tendencies

of the same sort in other states.

Of yet another danger—the continue existence of a scab labor party masquerading under a Socialist na shall speak more particularly next week. It is necessary harely to refer

to it here.
What does all this mean for us? It means that still less than at any time in the past can we trust to "the forces for indolent minds!) to do our work for us. It means that we must draw closer the lines of party organization. that we must redouble our party activity, that we must enlist as an ac-tual party worker every impassive Socialist voter who can be awakened to his duty, that, in a word, we must realize that we are living in an era of revolution and must bear the re-

sponsibilities of revolutionists.

This is not a time for spinning theories about what might have been It is not a time for sentimentalizing over the possible good motives of our enemies. It is a time for action.

NEW YORK.

Official Returns from Only Fifteen Counties - Social Democratic Vote Will Probably Pass 22,000-S. L. P. Will Have Over 16,000.

We have official returns from fifteen of the sixty-one counties of the state of New York, as given below:

Counties.	Hanford.	DeLeon
Allegheny	15	4
Cattaraugus	17	
Chautauqua	107	17
Cortlandt	5	
Clinton	5	1
Essex	68	2
Fulton	465	17
Genessee	33	
Monroe	. 2,171	84
Orange	142	18
Orleans	11	2
Schoharie	3	
Seneca	10	2
Tompkins	.35	2
Westchester	698	54

Totals... 3,785 Two years ago these fifteen counties gave a total of 1,629 for the Social Democratic Party and 1,447 for the

Party is 2,156 and that of the S. L. P.

132 per cent. in these counties and the 8. L. P. gains 52 per cent.

It would not be safe, however, to assume that this ratio of increase in the Social Democratic vote will hold good for the whole state outside New York City, as the exceptionally good coun-

Included in this list.

The safest estimate that can now

be made for the state is that the vote for Hanford on the Social Democratic ticket will run to 22,000 and probably higher and that the vote for DeLeon on the S. L. P. ticket will be between

16,000 and 18,000. The Annexed Districts of New York City give 135 for Hanford and 69 for DeLeon-a gain of 85 for the Social Democratic Party and 31 for the S. L. P.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 10.-Westchester County gives 698 for the Social Democratic Party and 544 for the S. L. P. This is a gain of 440 for us and gain of 128 for the "union-smashers." PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 10.-The town of Cortlandt, including Peekskill, has 118 for Hanford, a gain of 54; the

S. L. P. bas 68, a gain of 31. WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Allegheny County gives Hanford 15 and DeLeon 45. In Wellsvills, where the difference between the parties is difference between the parties is known, Hanford has 8 and DeLeon 5. DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7 .- Han-

ford, 31; DeLeon, 13.
ILION, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Hanford has 116 here and DeLeon has 46. Our gain is 64. The whole of Herkimer County in 1900 gave the Social Democratic Party 168 and the S. L. P. 55.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Tompkins County gives 35 for Hanford and 25 for DeLeon. In 1900 the Social Demo cratic Party had 23 and the S. L. P. 46. SALAMANCA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Han-ford has 4 and DeLeon 3.

CAMILLUS, N. Y., Nov. 7,-Hanford has 3; DeLeon, none. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—This city gives 342 for Hanford and 55 for DeLeon. Two years ago the whole of Jefferson County gave 206 for the 80 cial Democratic Party and 58 for the S. L. P. Hanford's vote in the county

will run to 500.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Chautauqua County gives 107 for Hanford and 172 for DeLeon. In 1900 the Social Democratic Party had 47 and the S. L. P. had 57. GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Official re-

turns for Orange County give the Social Democratic Party 142 and the S L. P. 187. Two years ago we had 28 and the S. L. P. had 77.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8-Official returns for Westchester Coun ty give 698 for the Social Democratic Party and 544 for the S. L. P. In 1900 the county gave us 258, with 116 for

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.— Wellsville gives 8 for Hanford and 5 for DeLeon. The whole county (Allegheny) gives 15 for the Social Democratic Party and 45 for the S. L. P. In 1900 each party had 12 in the county.

We have had little organization work here, and the S. L. P. has had none. We have circulated the "Appeal to Reason" widely. That is the only So-cialist paper circulating in the county. It is evident therefore that most of

misunderstanding.
ILION, N. Y., Nov. 7.—This place Two years ago Herkimer County gave 170 for us and 54 for the S. L. P.

HERKIMER, N. Y. Nov. 5.—Han-ford has 23 in this town and DeLson has 14. Last year we had is no ear county ticket and the S. L. P. had no ticket. In 1900 we had 6 and the S. L. P. had 7. We have gained each

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 7.-48 Dolgeville (Herkimer County) there are 31 votes for Hanford and 13 for

PENNSYLVANIA.

Despite Prejudice, Slander, Intimida Great Progress in the State of Quar

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- Reports so far received show that twenty out of the sixty-seven countles of Pennsylvania give 19,000 votes for the ticket of the Socialist Party. In 1900 the state gave less than 5,000. The counties reported are, of course, our best ones, but the others will undoulstedly bring the total well above 20,000 In the Strike Field.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 9.-The official count for Luzerne County gives the following result for the Socialist

State ticket: Slayton, 4,556; Barnes, 4.424: Gould, 4.155. Congress: Quinn, 3,911. County ticket: Seward

Seward, for Treas. urer, 3,209; Cathrall, for Register, 3,596; Mlenarie an Jacquot, for County Commissioners, 3,335 and

Legislature: First District, Lavin, 582; Second, McGovern, 721; Third, Jenkins, 1,271; Fourth, Berger, 487; 381; Sixth, Chicken Fifth, Dooley, 384; Sixtocrki, 221; total, 3,606.

ourki, 221; total, 3,606.

The S. L. P. had only a state ticket.
Their vote ranged from 526 to 548, a large part of it cast through mismaderstanding and intended for the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party is now an official to 54.

Skinner, our candidate for has 222; the S. L. P. man, Bloomstrand, our can Councillor, has 274; Drew, The Socialist Party is now an official to 54.

omstrand, our candidate cillor, has 274; Drew, for Sen

Incomplete as our returns still are, | ties of Monroe and Westchester are | party, holding third piace, and will go | 160; Dunn, for County Commison the ballet without petition. Anoth-er gain like this and we will carry the CLINTON, Mass., Nov. 6.-Chase has 270 votes here. Last year Wrenn, who headed our ticket, had 114. Mullen, county.

for Congress, has 330; this is the first

time we have a candidate for Con gress. Abbott, for Senator, has 294

Knox and Lawrence, for Representa-

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., Nov. 5 .-

Dedham gives 140 for Chase and 13 for Berry; Hyde Park, 376 for Chase

GREENFIELD Mass Nov. 5-

Chase has 56 and our other state can-didates run from 46 to 82. The 8. L.

P. has 27 for Berry and from 27 to 37 for other candidates.

Koehler, our candidate for Congress

has 62; Neuman, for Councillor, 64; Dunham, for Senator, 20.

Turners Falls gives 58 for Chase and

from 31 to 46 for our other candidates;

Quincy's City Ticket Named.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 8 .- Encour

247 to 853 on the legislative ticket-the

Socialists of this city last night chose candidates and began an active cam-

paign for the city election in Decem

William T. Richards is our choice for

setts, forty-four years of age, a ma-chinist by trade, and now employed as

A full list of candidates for the

We have strong hopes that Quincy,

perhaps other cities, will be governed

in the interest of the working class

OHIO.

Hanna and Johnson May Take Warning

from Growth of Socialism in this In-

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10.-The offi-

cial count gives 4.373 for Hayes in Hamilton County. Other candidates of

the Socialist Party run up to 4,510. In 1900 we had 1,141. The S. L. P. has

739, a loss of 99. Had the largest meeting of the year yesterday. Great

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 9.—The official count of the vote in Lucas County

slightly increases the figures reported

in The Worker of this week. Max 8. Hayes, as head of the state ticket, gets

1,605. Last year the vote was 495

Dr. John S. Pyle, for Congress, leads

the ticket with 1,721 votes. Otherwise

the ticket runs uniform, with votes in

Dr. Pyle in the district as follows

Fulton County, 20; Ottawa, 2; Lucas, 1,721; Wood, 74; total, 1,817.

There were 205 votes in this county

pared with 147 last year. In both in-

stances the votes really belong to us, for there is not a single known mem-

ber of that organization in the city.

persons. Next year we go on the bal-lot without petition and will have an

emblem, which will help to draw the line on the "union-smashers." We are this week distributing one

thousand copies of The Worker to show that Toledo is not the only So-

cialist vote-booster. We will have an

other thousand extras next week, and

the biggest gains in this city came

The general rejoicing over the con

tents of this week's paper is marred by finding Comrade Job Harriman de-

ending a policy universally condemn-

ed by members here. "To think of Harriman doing this makes me sick."

is a common expression. Time will vindicate the editorial position of The

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 6.-Tais

from the places taking the greanumber of copies of The Worker.

They get their votes from uninfor

every precinct in the city.

E. H. V.

as well as Haverhill, Brocki

next year.

dustrial State.

enthusiasm.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 8 .- The city of Frie gives 1,519 votes for Slayton; 48 from the outlying districts bring the total for Eric County up to 1,567. The "union-smashers" have 176.

Most other candidates on the Social-ist ticket run somewhat ahead. Barnes for Lieutenant-Governor, has 1,050; Gould, for Secretary of Internal Af-fairs, 1,692; O'Camb, for Congress, 1.500; Ward, for Assembly, 1,825; Heydrick, for District Attorney, 1,729; Benson and Reed, for County Commisioners, 1,790 and 1,716; Mayer, for Director of the Poor, 1,690; O'Brien and Perry, for Auditor, 1,683 and 1,674; Allen, for Register, 1.463; Stephenson for Prothonotary, 1,663; Greist, for Clerk of Courts, 1,666.

In 1900 Erie County gave us 203

Berry has 19 there and the other S. L. P. candidates from 17 to 24. In Turners Falls we have 46 for Concount here gives us 288 votes for Slaygress, 44 for Councillor, 21 for Sena top. Our other candidates run ahead some as high as 311. In 1900 we had

borough of Edwardsville gives 194 for Slayton; 187 for Barnes; 189 for Gould; 188 for Quinn; 230 for Jenkins; 167 for Cathrall, for Register of Wills; 176 for Mlenaric and 170 for Jacquot, for County Commissioners; 170 for Seward for County Treasurer. The vote of all parties in the borough is 601 J. H. H.

Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" give the Socialist Party vote in that city as 1,700 for Slayton, 1,862 for Barnes, 1.816 for Gould, 1,715 for our candidate for Sheriff, and 516 for Moore, our candidate in the Second Legislative District, comprising only a part of the city. In 1900 our state ticket had 1,207 votes in the city.

Turner was named for member-at large of the School Committee. The "Inquirer' credits the S. L. P. with 478 votes, as against 200 in 1900.

New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Nov. 6 .- This city gives 639 votes for John W. Slay-ton, Socialist candidate for Governor, as against 535 in the city election last spring. In 1900 the whole of Law rence County gave us but 287 votes.

The Fifth Ward, in which Slayton lives and which he represents in the City Council, gives him 284 votes, with 344 for Pennypacker, 88 for Pattison, and 51 for Swallow, Prohibi tionist.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 6 .- Ly coming County gives Slayton 800 votes; other candidates of the party run slightly ahead.

In 1900 this county gave us 211 The "Statesman," a local labor pa per, says: "All honor to the indepen

dent men who stood up bravely and voted the Socialist ticket. The will continue to increase. No earthly power can prevent it. The ranks will swell until the tread of a mighty pha lanx is heard from Lake Erie to the Delaware—until the principles of the end be put to the damnable methods now in practice, where the poor man, no matter what his ability, finds his aspirations checked by the power of

the money kings." The "Statesman" elsewhere exclaims "Now for the election of Socialis

councilmen in February!"

HAMILTON, Pa., Nov. 6.—This township (Salem) of Wayne County gives 3 Socialist votes. Last year T. B. L. was alone.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Further Details of Advance in Socialism in the Old Bay State-More Gains Coming in City Election in Decem-

BEVERLY, Mass., Nov. 5.-Chase gets 147 votes here; last year Wrenn had 66. Our other state candidates get from 157 to 179; last year, from 63

from 23 to 32 for other state candidates; 'ast year, 40 for Berry and from 30 to 50 for other candidates. Littlefield, our candidate for Congress, has 116; Gordon, for Councillor, 217; Putnam, for Senator, 151; Foster

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 6.—Tals Lace gives 185 votes for Hayes. Last year Thompson had 83. The S. L. P. gets 32, undoubtedly intended for the Socialist Party, as there are no S. L. and Grout, for Representatives, 180 and 142 respectively. Weed, for Coun-ty Commissioner, 148; a large gain in ach case. W. H. G. PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 5.—Chase P. men known here. W. H. F. TIFFIN, O., Nov. 6.—Seneca County has 216 votes here; last year Wrenn had 75. Our other candidates on the last year gave 67 for the Socialist Party and 9 for the S. L. P. This year state ticket range from 224 to 250. Berry, S. L. P. candidate for Goverwe have 150 and the S. L. P. has 12 Our candidate for Congress, Charles R. Martin, has 128. This is official. por, has 52; other S. L. P. candidates,

Skinner, our candidate. has 222; the S. L. P. man, 50. votes, a gain of 32 over last year and of 61 over 1900. The S. L. P. has 72,

(Continued on page 4.)

ONWARD, FOR THE SOCIALIST DAILY!

The Work is Well Under Way and Should Now Be Vigorously Carried On.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association Resumes the Task of Getting Funds-A Mite from Every Socialist Voter Would at Once Provide the Party with a Dally Paper.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, a body formed for the purpose of publishing a Socialist

Amounts Pleaged. and trade-union daily in the city of the task of gathering funds for that purpose, temporarily interrupted dur-ing the closling weeks of the cam-

The Board of Management met at

the Labor Lyceum Monday evening and on Thursday evening, Nov. 13, the fifth session of The Daily Globe Con is desired that every trade union, every subdivision or neighboring local of the Social Democratic (Socialist) tives, 245 and 261 respectively. G. K. Party, and every other progressive la bor organization shall be represented by delegates in the sessions of this important conference. A general meet and 18 for Berry; Norwood, 195 for Chase and 11 for Berry. ing of comrades and sympathizers will The Board of Management author-

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to Nov. 10: Branch, West Newton, Pa.... \$5.00 W. W. Bartholomew, City

Geo. Van Name, City 20.00 Previously acknowledged 6,862.80 Total pledged\$6.897.80

The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations: PAID ON PLEDGES. Local Hudson County, N. J... H. Peters, Brooklyn 1.00

1.00

Andrew Kline, Newark

O. Christoph, Buffalo F. Kralischeck, Seymour, Conn.

Branch, West Newton, Pa..... Ph. Dettelbach, City

Cash Receipts.

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 installments

Address....

aged and inspired by our great gain over last year—the vote rising from 188 to 300 on the state ticket and from ized the issuance of the following ad- , John Frankenpohl, Newark

"Comrades and Sympathizers:

"The election just passed demon strates the fact that there is a tremen Cous sentiment for Socialism in the United States. Many thousands of workingmen have stood by their convictions, going to the ballot-box and voting for what they wanted, for the

chinist by trade, and how employed as a travelling salesman for a large ma-chinery house in Boston. He is an ar-dent Socialist and advocate of trade unionism and is well known here. "Considering the large increase in the vote this year, it behooves us, members and sympathizers of the So-cial Democratic Party, from now on, to put forth every effort to educate those who have voted with us for the Council, at large and in the wards, was nominated, and Mrs. Emily T. first time, as well as the masses of workingmen who do not yet see the light of Socialism.

Co-operative Commonwealth.

"We must therefore use every means which lies within our power to estab lish our daily paper before the next election, and we urge every comrade who has made a pledge to begin at once to pay his instalments promptly and regularly so-that the daily paper can be issued in the near future.

"To those comfades and friends of Socialism who have not yet made contributions or pledges, we urge that they give or pledge what they can right low . It is your imperative duty to do all within your abilities to assist in pose of creating the Daily Globe and placing it before the working people of New York and vicinity.

"Every comrade or sympathizer must be enlisted in this enterprise, and with a gigantic and simultaneous erfort on the part of all, we shall place in the hands of our party a mighty weapon for advocating Socialism, and one that will combat the capitalist press daily in its attempts to belittle and belie the great Socialist movement of the United States.

"Comrades, the time has come for decisive and united action. Let every reader of this appeal feel his or her personal responsibility. Put your shoulders to the wheel and do all you possibly can to raise funds and advertise the coming 'Daily Globe."

and every comrade or friend of the So nocratic Party is urged to atcial Der the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 20 at 8 o'clock sharp.
"WM. BUTSCHER, Sec'y."

To New Readers. For the information of the many

new readers of The Worker it may be stated that it is considered necessary to raise a fund of \$50,000 before iss order that there may be no question of its success. A good start has been With over 80,000 Socialist voters in the five contiguous states of York, Massachu cut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, all of which will come within rect field of the paper, it ought to take but a very short time to raise the necessary fund. If you have made a pledge, see that

the instalments are paid promptly.

If you have not yet done so, send in pledge and first instalment at Make the pledge ten dollars or twenty-five or as much more as you can; pay, if possible, at least a dollar a month on it, and pay regularly. If you are not in a position to make a pledge now, at least send in as liberal an immediate contribution as possible an immediate contribution as possib A blank for pledges is printed alo with this article. Clip it and fill it out or copy it, and send it to William

er, Secretary, Labor Lyceum 64 E. Fourth street, New York. If you are willing to do anything in the way of collecting money in your locality or otherwise helping the move-

Dr. Henry Schwartz, City G. Baumgarten, Brooklyn G. Battingarten, Brooklyn

Geo. Haspel, Brooklyn

H. Steinbock, City

Fred Bennetts, Yonkers Chas. Gunner, Yonkers Florenz Melzer, City Adolph Vetter, City Emil Estelt, City
E. Boehme, Brooklyn
Carl Classen, City
Northewestern Br., Philadelphia
Dr. Margolis, City 1.00 1.00 5.00 W. H. Bartholomew, City J. Besold, City Total cash on pledges\$1,791.55

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Cash Punch Cards 436, 438, Jersey City L. Charmarzky, Poquetanuck, Punch Card, Newark ... Max Schuefel, Newark Punch Card 17, City C. H. L. Benser, Baltimore,

Painter W. L. Sweet, Boston Frank De Kuning, City Schmidt, City 1.00 Previously acknowledged 1.033.04 Total contributions\$1,091.63 To the list of pledges may be added

those of three Brooktyn comrades - E.

A. Swinson, G. Baumgartner, and Geo.

Haspel-to pay 25 cents a month each

Md.

FIELDMAN AND O'HARE.

for an indefinite period.

Comrades Sol Fieldman and Frank P. O'Hare start together from New York City on Monday, to spend some time at the Mills School. Mrs. O'Hare remains in the city for a little women's edition of the "Coming Nation," soon to be issued.

Comrades Fieldman and O'Hare intend to make about a dozen stops on their way and hold meetings. We their way and hold meetings. We should be inclined to congratulate the locals in towns where they make a

Comrade O'Hare is well-known as a Socialist agitator in many parts of the West and most favorable reports have reached us of his recent work in the strike field of Pennsylvania Of Fieldman we can speak from per-

sonal knowledge. We had not a r effective Socialist speaker in our city campaign. His power of getting and holding the attention of a crowd, even of a crowd at first inclined to be in them to think, is really remarkable. The comrades in any town where

should spare no pains to get out the biggest audience they can. No one will be disappointed—unless at the fact that they cannot stay longer.

The Worker. BH ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social

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Telephone Call: 302 John-

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ddress all business communications, and the money orders, checks and drafts pay-e to 'the Worker'. Receipts are more sent to individual sub-face of the convergence of the convergence of the changing the number on the wrapper, the ceek following receipt of money. Communications concerning the editorial repartment of the paper should be ad-ressed to the Editor.

ressed to the Editor.

All communications should be written eith—ink and on one side of the paper; porks should better the enterprise should be the enterprise should be the paper; pressed and matter should be put in as few fords, as possible, consistently with clear-ess. Communications which do not conly with these requirements are likely to disregarded.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1892 (Presidential)

In 1894 In 1896 (Presidential, S. D. P. 9,545 In 1900 (Presidential): S. D. P. . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

We have to thank the many comrades who responded to our request for n prompt report of election results. By their aid we were able to give much fuller information in the issue imme diately following Election Day than ave have done in any previous year. Readers will take into consideration the fact that we closed our forms for ty-eight hours after the closing of the polls and that we have none of th facilities of the capitalist press for col-Secting the news of our vote. Under the circumstances we are well satis fied with the manner in which we Trankly give the credit to the increased alertness of the comrades. By next election day we hope to have a dally Instead of a weekly and then the Socialists will not have to wait so long to know what has been the result of their year's work.

"THE CARNEGIE SYSTEM."

The Waterbury "American," in an article which is being widely reprinted. says:

"A Pennsylvania man who has stud ied at first hand the way the Carnegie enterprises were built up says that "Schwab is simply another victim of the Carnegie system:' This man con-

" 'Carnegie was utterly ruthless in his way of working human machines He looked upon them as mere ma es to be raised to the "nth" pow effectiveness, and then to be carded as any old-fashioned machin is thrown onto the scrap heap. His policy, when he actively controlled the Carnegie works, was to choose pron young men and to push them to salaries, comparatively speaking, and gave them positions of great power. usually lasted from five to ten But then there were others to ne along to take their places. ed that about the time Mr. Schwab would have been ready for the scrap heap, the Morgan deal was put ch, the Steel Trust was form was saved for the place of that of superintendent of the Home works, which he had filled be ned, and he has broken down. is short, he is not himself, and must time retire from the presidency of the Steel Trust, a victim of the Car-

ure of the Carnegie system. - But we do not forget that there are other and more pitiable victims of that sys-

tem, to be counted by tens of thou

The presidency of the Steel Trust is no doubt, as alleged, an easier job than that of superintendent of the Home stead works. And the latter position is, in turn, far easier than that of a puddler or a roller or even a common laborer in the steel mills.

Charles B. Spahr, in his little book on "America's Working People," tells of the conditions prevalling in those mills, where men have to work twelve hours a day and often seven days in the week, in a roasting temperature and breathing an atmosphere laden with vapors from the hot metal-conditions such that at the age of thirty six a roller is counted an old man and that few can stick to the work beyond the age of forty.

Add to this the dangers of the stee workers' life. Last January The Worker published an article on this subject, showing that in Allegheny and Lawrence Countles, Pennsyl vania, where the greatest iron and steel works are situated, thousands of workers are killed every year and other thousands maimed, in "accidents" that might easily be prevented, simply because the proprietors find it more profitable to run their works at the highest speed so long as they have orders, without stopping for repairs, and because life-protecting appliances cost money while the killing of workmen costs the capitalists nothing.

This is what the "American" describes as "the Carnegie system." The name is hardly accurate. Carnegie may, indeed, be taken as the type of the capitalist class-typical in his cold-blooded cruelty, his greed and egotism, his smug hypocrisy. But he is, at the worst, only a little worse than the Vanderbilts and Morgans who profit by the slaughter of rallway workers, the Goulds, who fatten on the slow and agonizing death of women in the match factories, the Havemeyers, whose riches come from the earthly hells of the sugar refiner ies, the Baers and Markles, for whose aggrandizement the coal miners are killed by hundreds at a time in preventable explosions, and all the others, big and little, of the capitalist class.

Let us not do even Carnegie infus tice. It is the capitalist system, no merely the Carnegie system, that treats men as mere machines for producing profits, works them to the limit of endurance, and then ruthlessly throws them on the scrap heap, be cause there are plenty of others to come along and take their places.

This is the system that the worker now support. This is the system so perfectly exemplified by Democrat Carnegie and praised by Republican Rooosevelt under the name of "the strenuous life." This is the system un der which workingmen suffer, the sys tem that Socialists propose to overthrow and to replace with a fraternal organization of industry, in which the interest of one shall be the interest of all.

It is for you, reader, to say whether you stand for the old system or th new, and to prove your sincerity, not by words alone, not even by your vote alone, but by active and continuous work for the cause.

The Hartford "Times," noting the large increase in the Socialist vote

"The Socialists of Germany have been organized for many years, and are numbered by millions, but some how they never get to be a majority The Massachusetts Socialists may increase largely for several years to come, and yet fail to get po-

In the fifties timid conservatives and cautious trimmers talked in the same way about the growth of the political movement against chattel slavery.

The Social Democrats of Germany have, indeed, been organized for many years. At each election they have In creased their vote. They are now the largest party in the emptre and are kept from controlling the government only by the coalition of Conservative and Liberals against them. But ther is a general election coming in Ger many next spring. We shall see.

And there are more elections com ing in Massachusetts and throughou the United States. We shall see,

cratic, has these sapient remarks t make on the election returns from the strike field:

"There are some bright spots in this Pennsylvania election. After six months of idleness and semi-starvation it was conceived that the min Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Schuylk countles would succumb to corruption but all three have returned handsom majorities against machine misrule. These miners, too, are the people of whom a narrow and pharisaical spirit of nativism expresses much dread of danger to the political institutions of

Right you are gentlemen of the rupted, not a bit of it. They are thinking, and thinking together, as they them showed it last week with a vote against Pennypacker and against Pattison which you, gentlemen of the "Record," did not dare to report. In

a year or two more, by handsomer ma rities than you ever saw, they are going to drop the corruptionists of both old-party brands into the deep dark pit of oblivion.

"How are the mighty fallen!" Bryan, with all his high talk of purity, ver appearing as the friend of Clark and of Croker, was bad enough. And now here is the strenuous Roosevelt, mosaggressive of civil service reformers following up his appointment of Spoilsman Clarkson by giving open recognition to the malodorous Addicks Do not blame Bryan and Roosevelt. Blame capitalist politics. No politician can, in practise, be better than his party; and no party supporting the principles of capitalism can be other wise than corrupt.

THE ECONOMIC LEAGUE IN CONNECTICUT.

A comrade in Hartford writes of the

political situation there: "Notwithstanding the fact that w made no gain here in this election flost two from our former figure of 339) the circumstances are very favorable. There was an Economic League here The Leaguers endorsed the Demo-eratic Party. Result: They are kicked out and are 'a back number,' surenough. There is a large good element among them, and these men are now kicking themselves for having been in that deal. They openly say, 'It is So-cialism now and ferever with us.'"

The comrades are already taking steps to open an active campaign with speakers and literature to acquaint all the wage-workers of Hartford with the principles of Socialism and the methods of the Socialist Party, and

they feel very confident of the result. These facts may prove both instruc tive and reassuring to comrades in oth er parts of the country where there either is or is likely to be an "indepen dent labor party," a "union labo party," or something of the sort.

The Socialist Party has nothing to fear from such movements, so long as it maintains its own separate identify and pursues its own course, teaching straight Socialism and practising straight Socialist tactics. Repeated observation has shown us that labor parties not founded on the sound principles of Socialism are inevitably of little vitality and of short life, no mareven many of their leaders may be.

Where such a movement arises, it is the business of the Socialist Party, not to go out of its way to attack the new organization, certainly never to provoke avoidable rancor, but to nominat its own candidates and carry on, if possible, a little more vigorous campaign of education than before.

For the time we may not gain, we may even lose votes. But we at least hold up the flag of Socialism for the disappointed followers of the evanescent labor party to rally around when, as invariably happens, they learn, by hard experience, the mistake they

We want to command the coufidence of these men. We can do that only by deserving their confidence. We can deserve it only by being true to our selves.

Our comrades in Connecticut have had a hard fight to make this year, on account of the delusive hopes raised by the election of a number of labor mayors and councilmen in various citles last year. They have borne them seives bravely and wisely in that fight, and the gain which they have made, small though it is in comparison with that of some other states, is worth more than ten times as many votes would have been, if won at the price of even the smallest compromise.

THE PLACE OF WEALTHY MEN IN THE PARTY.

The comrades need not be surprised that we have many more or less unpleasant party affairs to take up for discussion as soon as we have finishe our campaign work and in the very moment of our rejoicing over election results. Nor need anyone be alarmed at the existence of party troubles. As the boy grows to manhood he inevita bly meets new hardship, new dangers, new problems, new temptations, new trials of his strength and his endurance and his courage and his wisdom To hope to reach the stature and por er of manhood and yet to escape its troubles and the mistakes through the experience of which wisdom is bought would, indeed, be an idle dream. Even so is it with our party or with any oth er social movement. As it grows i must meet ever new and greater difficulties, external and internal. The saving consideration is that, as it grows, it has ever greater ability to ne these difficulties.

We have spoken last week of the California affair and have deprecated and condemned the virtual en ment of another party, even thong that party is a union labor organize tion. We shall have more to say or this matter. But this week we hav esition of wealthy men in the Social

tst Party. Two incidents of the last fev

In New Jersey a certain com made an offer to the State Con to the effect-at least, it was to thi

effect that it was then understood and rstanding It was, for the with this und salary of a state organizer on condition that a certain comrade named by him should be appointed to that

though not heretofore made public and not yet carried into action. We are credibly informed that a certain wealthy comrade has offered to pay the expenses of a delegate from the Socialist Party of the United States to the next International Congress or condition that one of three men named by him should be chosen for that honorable and responsible post. This offer has not been acted upon, nor do'we believe that there is the slightest propaparty for decision. We cite it only as n text.

In both cases we wish it to be distinctly understood that we make no question of the good faith or the pure intentions of any one of the comrades concerned. The good faith of Comrade X or Comrade Z would, indeed, be a matter of very small concern, compared with the principle involved

The guileless may, perhaps, ask: Where is the harm? If the man recommended by our wealthy comrade is not fit for the position in question, we can refuse the offer. If he is fit, there is no reason why we should not

But sad experience has taught us the power of precedent and the dangers of acquiescence. "It is not enough that Casar's wife be virtuous. She must be above suspicion."

We have in mind a case in a New York trade union, parallel to those stated above in every respect except that of good faith. A certain labor leader and Tammany politician wanted to go as a delegale to the last state convention of the Workingmen's Fed eration. His own local union, disap proving of his activity in capitalist not itics, voted him down. Promptly, before the matter could be generally known, he sent his representatives to another local of his trade-a small local, which could not afford to send a delegate at its own expense-with word that he was going at his own cost anyhow and would be glad to have credentials from this small union. The credentials were given, all pectingly. Only when it was too late did the members of the small union in question awaken to the fact that they had been used as tools to further the schemes of a misleader whom those that knew him best in his organ ization had refused to trust.

Every trade unionist of any expert ence will recall many incidents of the same sort-some bringing immediate disaster, others, still worse, not at once showing their evil tendency, but silently undermining the self-reliance and self-respect of the rank and file and giving prestige and power to certain individuals who happened to have more money than the others, and especially, in the end, to the least scrupulous among them.

We do not wish to repeat in the So cialist Party the experience that ha been gone through by so many other organizations. We should profit by their experience and learn to avoid their errors.

We have no desire to cultivate a habit of suspicion in the rank and file nor to carry discipline and strictness of tactics to an unreasonable extreme Yet, if we are to make the choice, i were better to err on this side than on the other.

their offers of pecuniary aid. It is their duty and their right, since they have more, to give more to the cause than the poor workingmen. But the poor workingmen who make up the great mass of our party must not forget that on themselves rests the real burden of responsibility. Because others give more, they must not think that they have any right to depend or those others to give all, or to concede to those givers any authority in virtue of their gifts. If that is the alternaive, then were it a thousand times better that we reject all offers of service from any but actual wage-workers, But it is not necessary to go to any

such extreme.

What, then, is to be our rule in this matter? It seems to us very plain. We must draw no arbitrary lines among those who offer to join our ranks. Be they workingmen, moved by a consciousness of their class interest, or men of wealth and culture, act uated by numane sentiment or intellectual conviction, we assume their equal good faith, in the absence of valid evidence against it, and we welcome them all equally as comrades.

We must draw no lines among ou party members other than those of proven personal fitness for this or that sort of work. If one comrade, a labor er, gives a quarter to the campaign fund and another, a skilled and well paid mechanic, gives a dollar, we do not grant the latter an extra vote nor do we listen to the former with any less respect because of the smallness of his gift. If, then, another con

-involving, perhaps, even less sacrifice than the quarter given by the poor latime, accepted—that he would pay the | borer—this donation is no ground for our granting his authority to dictate party policy nor even for our listening any the more carefully to his advice. Each has given what he felt that he owed to the cause. The party accepts each contribution with equal regard and owes nothing to either giver-noth ing but that the party shall be true to

Of the wealthy comrade himself, as well as of the party, we may say, "It is not enough that his motives be sincere; they must be above suspicion.' Let him remember that the greatest thing be can give, and the thing tha he must give first, else all the rest is in vain, is not his purse, but himself. bility of its even coming before the Of his money, let him give as much or as little as he pleases. That is for him to judge. But if he gives money, let him give it absolutely without conditions or restrictions, absolutely for the party to dispose of at its judgment And if he has not yet learned this les son, if he does not understand that spirit of democracy which makes such a demand, let the party illustrate it to him by refusing even the most munificent gift, if coupled with any condition that puts his judgment above that of the rank and file.

We are coming to the time when this question will frequently arise. We are oming to the time when we shall have such offers made, not, as now, in good faith, but by crafty emissaries of capitalism. Let us guard the revolutionary spirit against any taint of commercial ethics and capitalist politics.

Two days after election the "inde pendent" mine owners of Pennsylvania-the Markles, who, the week before, were evicting active union met and Socialists from their homes-gave notice that they would accept the de cision of the Arbitration Commission. A quadrupled Socialist vote in the

A READER'S JUDGMENT.

state had its effect upon them.

"From The Worker I have received Four or five such articles as Courtenay Tamon's in the issue of Sept. 6 or tion price for the year. Such clear-cu reading furnished by The Worker each week should develop Socialists with edrnestness and backbone in their niake-up. I have taken about twenty abscriptions here for Socialist papers but the readers are but babes as yet soon relish the 'strong ment' supplied by The Worker." So writes Comrade of Simcoe, Ont., in renewing.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS.

A co-operative job printing establishment has been started in connection ment has been started in connection with The Worker and "Volkszeltung" at 184 William street, New York City which is expected to become a valua ble addition to the forces of the for

ward labor movement.

The establishment is controlled by conference representing one hundred and twenty-nine unions and other la bor organizations. No dividends be declared, nor profits given in any form, the whole net proceeds of the business going to improve its equipment and to serve the labor movemen in whatever way the conference may think best.

The office is prepared to print cards tickets, handbills, leaflets, pamphlets and do all other sorts of job work in English or German. Labor organiza ions and individuals who would rather give their orders to a co-operative establishment than to pay profits to a private capitalist are requested to re-member The Co-operative Press, 184 William street; telephone call, 302

STATE AUTONOMY.

We need not exclude men of wealth from our ranks, if they choose to join safe-guarded is as necessary to our

State autonomy is not state exclusiveness. It is not a license for a state committee to sever itself from the general movement. It is not authority to keep inter-state speakers out of its committee from arranging transcontinental tours. It is not an apology for cheating the national organization out of dues. It is not a special permit to promise the principles of internalitical advantage in a locality.

itical advantage in a locality.

'It is the placing of the responsibility
of organization on the locality where
such work is being done. The responsibility being thus placed, the work is
effectively done. The tremendous
growth of our movement may be largetreatmentage to this distribution (to the ly attributed to this distribution (to the states) of responsibility.

That every state issue a separate

of printed supplies is not essential to state autonomy. That the National Quorum be supplied with a duplicate list of organizations and their acwould not destroy autonomy. But if the comrades in St. Louis could, by the stuffed club of national authority, compel the locals of Montana to op-American Labor Union, this would destroy state autonomy, likewise the Socialist movement in

What is being opposed over the country is not state autonomy, but the mis use of state autonomy. But the mis-use of state autonomy cannot be so harmful as the misuse of an imperial

national organization.

The political organization of this country is by states. When we become official in the different states we must act by state organizations or be illegat We must keep stale autonomy or come to it later.—Social Justice.

Celebrate our success, comrader

"THE LAW ALLOWS IT AND THE COURT DECREES IT."

me of us think, exhausting-reports press. The case of William C. Crane vs. the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rallroad Company has not been very fully presented. Yet It much better deserves the attention of

We give the account of this case as printed in the "Evening Post" of Friday, Nov. 7. It is worth reading and thinking of. The "Post" says:

"In the case of William C. Crane against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railread Company, which has been on trial in the Su-preme Court, before Justice Gildersleeve, since Monday, the jury this norning-brought in a sealed verdict in favor of the company. Crane was the administrator of Joseph Patrick Connolly, a brakeman, who was killed in a collision between two freight trains, near Long Hill Conn on Sept 30. 1901. The collision was caused by the forgetfulness of one of the engineers, who had, it was testified, been required by the company to work continu-ously for so long a time as completely to exhaust him, both physically and "It was shown upon the trial that

this engineer had been CONTINU-OUSLY ON DUTY, day and night, from four o'clock on a Friday after-noon until five o'clock on the following Monday morning, when the collision occurred, a period of SIXTY-ONE HOURS, in the course of which he had been able to snatch only six hours and fifteen minutes sleep. On Sunday morning, after working for thirty-six ours consecutively, he had asked to be elieved, upon the express ground that he was tired out, "near dead," as he testified, from lack of sleep, and that e was not fit to run an extra train be had been ordered to take out. Never theless, he was not relieved. The col-lision resulted, killing three men, injuring several others, wrecking both otives and about twenty cars and destroying thousands of dollars' worth of freight. The overworked en gineer lost his right hand in the 'ac cident,'

\$25,000 damages for the death of Con-nolly. In defence the railroad company took refuge in a technical point, claiming that damages could not be re-covered because Connolly was an employee of the company, and the col-lision resulted from the negligence of fellow-employee.

"After the verdict had been returned ounsel asked that it be set aside as against the weight of evidence. His appeal was given."

The verdict was rendered in accordthe judge denies the motion to set aside the verdict.

It is thus decided, on the authority of the Supreme Court of the state THAT AN EMPLOYER MAY HI QUIRE HIS EMPLOYEES, UNDER WORK TWO DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS IN SUCCESSION, WITH ONLY SIX HOURS REST, AND THAT THE COMPANY IS NOT EVEN FINANCIALLY RESPONSI BLE IF A FATAL DISASTER RE-

That is terrible enough. It should furnish food for thought for every railway worker and every other work -for every trade has its risks and the decision applies to all trades. But that is not the worst. The worst is that THE DECISION IN THIS

Contemporaries

We have had exhaustive—and, as CASE IS PERFECTLY IN ACCORD me of us think, exhausting—reports WITH THE ESTABLISHED PRIN-CIPLES OF LAW.

Aren't you glad we have wise men to make laws for us, you workingmen? Aren't you proud to call yourselves law-abiding citizens?

The engineer lost a hand in the "accident." He has no case against the company, says the law, because he made a "free contract" with the company which employed him. If he did not feel like going to work Sunday morning, after working thirty-six hours at a stretch, he was perfectly free to refuse, get discharged. home and take a nap, and then go out to hunt another job and find himself listed on every road in the country as "discharged for disobeying orders. it.": says the law, and he alone is to blame that he has only one hand now.

The brakeman lost his life. His widow and orphans have no case against the company, says the law, for he also made a "free contract" with the company, "voluntarily assumed the risk" of going out on a train run by an engineer who had only six hours sleep out of sixty-one. He, too, would have been discharged and blacklisted if he had refused to go out. But he was a free man and it is his own fault that he is dead.

decisions of generations of dead-andgone judges and confirmed by this present Judge Gildersleeve. But why is the law so? Why does

the law pretend that there is a free contract between employer and 'employee? Why does the law overlook the fact that the workingman is de-pendent on the capitalist for permission to work and live at all? Why does the law give the workingmen all the dignity and all the responsibility and give the capitalist all the profit?

Why? Because THE WORKING-MEN HAVE ALLOWED CAPITAL-IST POLITICIANS TO NOMINATE TWO SETS OF CORORATION LAWYERS AND HAVE THEN PRO-CEEDED TO DIVIDE THEIR VOTES BETWEEN THEM AND PUT ONE SET OR THE OTHER ON THE BENCH TO TRY JUST SUCH

Merchants whose property was destroyed in that collision can recover damages.

Capitalist law protects capitalists from each other.

Workingmen who were injured in that collision, working women whose husbands were killed in it, have no case against the company. Capitalist law does not protect workingmen ngainst capitalists

The judicial candidates of the Socialist Party (in this state, the Social Democratic Party) are pledged to over-turn such principles as this, to throw to the dogs the unjust precedents of capitalist judges, to establish the new principle that, so long as capitalism continues, so long as there are master and servant, the master shall be held responsible for injury to the servant who makes his profits, and that no fiction of "free contract" shall protect

Our legislative candidates are pledged to incorporate this new principle in the statute law and our candidates for executive office are pledged to en-

You will have another chance next year, fellow workers, to say WHETH-ER THE LAW SHALL SACRIFICE LIFE TO PROFITS OR WHETHER IT SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT YOU AGAINST YOUR EXPLOIT-

Our > Exteemed millions.

BBB (and OTHERS) BBB Cleveland Leader (Rep.)

Many readers of this paper will re-member that it has predicted the growing seriousness and importance of Socialism as a political force in the expressed that the So expressed that the Socialists were sure to become the next important minor party, and that they had elements of morning. ganizations once prominent in Ameri can unblic life have lacked.

Hard times are the natural opportu nity for small parties of discontent to flourish. In prosperous years they make headway slowly, as a rule. Then the force of inertia holds men in old organizations, and there is a general disposition to rest content with famil iar political divisions and subjects of sion. Unrest breeds new par-Industrial and commercial troubles beget discontent.

Now there is general prosperity and an unusual disposition to shun changes. Business conditions are ad-verse to the spread of Socialism. Its gains now are made in spite of the garian Speaking Socialist Club, coll it grows and grows fast.

In Massachusetts the Socialist candidate for governor has just polled 50c.; Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I: 34,000 votes, or about one in every dozscored a gain in a single year of about 300 per cent. It has shown more strength than any other minor party ever did since the civil war. Similar results, though less emphat-ic, are noted in Ohio. Here the Social-

ist vote seems to have been multiplied by three, and it has risen to such a bulk that it will not be necessary for the Socialist ticket to be placed on the official ballot by petition, next year. Max Hayes, the Socialist candidate for Secretary of State; seems to have re ceived about 15,000 votes in Ohio, and have run far shead of all other small party tickets. It is not hard to read the meaning

of such facts. When the next period of dull business comes, the Socialists will have to be reckoued with as a power threatening the stability of American institutions. For a tong time important elements in the Democratic party have been catering to rague and incipient Socialism. The results may be seen in conditions

which will force conservative Democrats into the Republican ranks by

Chicago Daily News.

A heavy Socialist vote was reported early to-day, many of the laboring men voting this ticket. The Socialists have made claims that they would break all previous records for their party in Cook County at this election and indications are their boasts with The opinion has been be verified. Many supporters of the united labor party are said to have east their ballot for this ticket this

FOR THE MINERS.

National Secretary Greenbaum reports the receipt of \$45.45 since Nov. 2 for the Miners' Strike Fund, bringing the total received and forwarded by him for this purpose up to \$8,967,90.

The following sums have been received at the office of The Worker and sent to Secretary Greenbaum Previously acknowledged, \$2,705.60; P.

Schultz, \$1; United Journeymen Tail-\$12: Deutscher Maschinisten Klub, Brooklyn \$50: Then Etter \$3: I Dept., College Point, L. 1., \$16.17; Hun-50c.: Wm. Hoffman, Warsaw, Ill., \$1: I Grand 50c . S Sharf 50c . F Frank ke \$1: Arbeiter Ring No. 7 W Hobo Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, \$210; Turn Verein Vorwarts, N. Y., collection, \$27.25; Soc. Mchr., Ho-hoken, N. J., \$10; collected by Henry Schneller, Pearl River, N. Y., \$15; Pas No. 25, Brooklyn, \$10; Hutter, New Haven, Conn., 50 c.; S. Grubitzer, \$1; Prog. Lodge, No. 335, L. A. M., \$1; Chns. Effenberger, Lancaster, Pa., &: U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, collected in organized cabinet shops, \$150; Success, 50c.; John Veara, Chicago, 1il., 50c.; "Volkszeitung" Chapel (Typographical Union. \$10; Success. 50c.; Arb. Kinder St. Kasse, Br. 70, Mount Morris, \$5; total. \$3.514.67.

This fund may now be considered as closed. The Worker feels well sat isfied with the part which the Socialis

THE CALIFORNIA AFFAIR.

So far as The Worker has received an expression of opinion from the com-rades in regard to the California affair as reported last week, it is unanimously against the policy adopted by our Western comrades.

The matter has been much discussed at the Labor Lyceum and in other places where Socialists come together in this city, and the only difference of opinion seems to be on the best mens-ures to be taken to protect the party from the opportunis trated in this case.

In another column appears a brief note from Toledo expressing the feelings of the sturdy and aggressive band of Socialists who have done such spiendid work in that city, in the face of Jonesism and Johnsonism, during the last two years. We print below a few other letters on the subject:

Editor of The Worker.

The nature and extent of the Callfornia beresy pains and amazes med I could not ve believed such a thing ning and that the end will be disastrous to the Socialist Party. The In-dependent Labor Party of California will be in national politics next year or the year after in competition the Socialist parties.

This party can be no more to than is the Republican or the Democraile party, or one of any other name which is not a Socialist party. The fact that it is socialistic in its tendencies, and has already attracted to it prominent and able Socialists, is nothing in its favor. Two Socialist parties are enough—one too many; there not be another.

Let parties be multiplied by the dozen or score, if people desire it. Let them draw their followers from those and we will not object. they seek to divert Socialists from the monwealta, we know they are friends of ours, and we will have no

We have been too much given to speaking of trade unions and labor organizations as if they were socialistic bodies—as they should be, but are not, and will not be until bitter experience has shown them that more is needed for the welfare and safety of their membership than is dreamed of in their philosophy. We must think and talk and print more Socialism, if not less trade unionism.

W. H. WYATT. Rutherford, N. J.

Editor of The Worker. The recent occurrences in California, renders in last week's issue, admit, in my opinion, of discussion on but one point. All comrades wil doubtless agree that the Socialist Party cannot, under any conditions, fuse or work in harmony with any other party which is not a strictly Socialist organization. The only question then to be decided is: Is the Union Labor Party a Socialist organization? We in New York City know little or nothing of its pro fessed principles or tactics. To aid comrades in forming an opinion it might be advisable to publish its plat-form and to give details of its practical work in San Francisco. We know this much, however; its acknowledged "labor" Mayor of San Francisco, came to New York City, THE GUEST OF mouthpiece of organized corruption, political boodlery, and pseudo-work-ing-class politics in this city, took this

opportunity of again posing as "labor's friend" and incidentally booming the candidacy of its owner, Wm. R. Hearst. From this it seems that the U. L. P. has been organized, like so many other "labor parties," by disgruntled politicians who propose to climb into office over the backs of the working class or. not succeeding in this, to regain the favor of old-party machines by means

of the "labor vote which they con New York, Nov. 8.

Comrade Goebel of Newark writes: "I wish to commend the stand The Worker has taken in regard to the California situation. While it is hard to get all the facts this far from the locality directly affected, yet it seems plain from what we know that a very dangerous precedent is likely to be es tablished if we allow this action of the California comrades to go unne

ticed." A Southern comrade writes editorial on 'The California Situation meets my view exactly. I can't account for the supidity of the Pacific Coast Socialists except on the theory of the all-around damphoolery of the work-ingman. He is the simplest thing in nature."

JUBILEE SMOKER.

Friday evening, Nov. 14, the Social Democrats of New York hold a jubilee smoker in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 E. Fourth street, to celebrate the results of one year's hard work and demanother. All who voted the Social Democratic ticket last week and all are invited to attend. Admission is 10

HAS FOUND HIS PARTY.

"I cast my first vote for the Demo eratic party in 1840; but soon became convinced that both the Democratic and Whig parties were owned by the ed to any party since. From what I have recently learned I see that I have been a Socialist all this time." So writes H. More of Denver to Comrade Reich of New York, in ordering Socialst literature.

-Those fellows that threw their votes away for Coler and Steckler are just our game. Go after them, com-rades, with Socialist papers and pamphlets as ammunition.

PARTY NOTES.

...... The Worker and other Socialist Btture is on sale at Emery's News on, 381 Middlesex street, Lowell,

The Ohio State Committee of the Socialist Party realizes the value of the party press. A printed slip has been prepared and is circulated among party members on every possible ecca sion, bearing on one side a list of sereral good party papers and on the oth-

"Comrade:-We suggest that the members of your local read at least one Socialist paper which publishes in every issue an account of the party's methods, the work being accomplished by party organizers and agitators, and also the results of party organization—local, state, and national. Yours fra-

"W. G. CRITCHLOW, State Sec'y."

The Connecticut Stafe Committee deserves credit for the excellent sys-tem adopted for getting in prompt election returns. Postal cards were printed, with blanks for the name of city or town and for the vote of each party. Some of these were sent each place with instructions to get the returns as early as possible on election and mail one of the cards to the State Secretary and others to party papers Similar preparations should be made in every state next year.

The Socialists of Lawrence held a jubilation meeting on the Sanday after election. Louis R. Talbot, presided and the speakers were James A. Wilkinson, our candidate for Congress in the late camapign; William J. Lynch, our candidate for Mayor, and Representative James F. Carey. Enthuslasm was unbounded. Twenty members joined the party organi-ons, and Comrade Tepper writes that twenty more are expected at the next regular meeting of the local club.

Any readers of The Worker who are swilling and able to contribute to the Brockton city campaign fund are requested to send in their contribution eat or small, without delay, to F. C. illivan, 12 William street, Brockton, Mass. The Brockton boys have put up a good fight in the state election and good fight in the state elect they deserve all the help that can be given them in their effort to carry the

Comrade Shay of York, Pa., writes: "We intend to secure a good circula-tion for The Worker in York, if possible. Among other methods, we shall have a boy to sell the paper on the streets." They start off with a nun-dred copies of the present issue.

The November number of Strick "Social Justice" is a very bright little booklet full of good propaganda talk and wisdom on party matters. The next number of "Social Justice," which has formerly been issued at Yellow Springs, O., will be issued from

Comrades and sympathizers in the Bronx holding campaign fund lists from the Bronx Borough Agitation lists with moneys collected on them at once, as it is desired to settle up all gin the work for next year with a

The last meeting of the 35th A. D. A. letter enclosing a dollar was received from an unknown friend in Washington, D. C. Regular meetings will be held henceforth on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each

The 1st, 3d, and 5th A. D. of the 8. D. P. will meet at 150 Spring street at the restaurant of Comrade Scharer berg on Nov. 17 at S p. m. Be prompt

Sunday evening, Nov. 16, Charles Ufert of Jersey City will lecture in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, under the auspices of the 21st A. D. His subject will be "The Mission of the posing forces were at hand, the Socialists had everything their own way."

Whatever may be said of the important theory. ness meeting of the district will be practicability of the Socialist theory Friday evening, Nov. 21, at the same

The 16th A. D. took in eight new members at its last meeting. Steps were taken toward establishing a club room. It was decided to send The Worker for four consecutive weeks to outdoor meetings in the campaign and to send the Jewish booklet, "What the Social Democratic Party Is and What It Stands For" to such of them as read Jewish. It was also decided to buy fifty copies of The Worker weekly and place them on the newsstands at Th'rd street and Avenue B, Second street and Avenue D, Willett and Stanton streets, Houston and Ridge, and Fifth street and Avenue C. The comrades are well pleased with the vote, in their own district and elsewhere and are resolved to do still better next year. The district meets on the first and third Lafavette Hall, 8-10 Avenue D. The next meeting will be on Nov. 20. Every reader of The Worker in the district reader of Ti should join.

The 28th A. D. will hold a discussithe 20th A. D. Will hold a discussion facility at 1497 Avenue A. Fricay evening. Nov. 14, at which some good speaker will discuss the results of the election and their significance. All Social Democrats in the district and all who are interested to know what we have accomplished and what we inhave accomplished and what we in-tend for the future are invited to artend.—Regular meetings of the district will be held on the second and fourth Friday evening of each month at the place. Every Social Democratic is expected to join the organiza

BOSTON'S JUBILEE.

Fanouil Hall Never Held a More Enthusiastic Crowd.

It Was at Once a Celebration of the Splendid Gains Just Made and th Opening of the City Campaign.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.-Last night in old Fancuil Hall the Socialists of Boston celebrated the trebling of their vote in the state, the re-election of James F. Carey and Frederick O. MacCartney to the Legislature, and the election o Wallace C. Ransden to re-enforce them there. To say that the meeting nthusiastic is to put it mildly. All the old workers for Socialism were there and plenty of new ones. The hall wa packed and jammed, and the "Globe concedes that no more jubilant crowd ever gathered in that "cradle of lib-The meeting was preceded by a par-

ade, starting from the South immediately on the arrival of the Brockton contingent. The Brockton Socialist Band was there, hundred comrades from that city, es corting their new representative, who received a veritable ovation. Not less than fifteen hundred comrades, men and women, were in the line that passed up Sumner and Washington streets to Adams Square and then to Fancuil Hall, Great crowds gathered along the way and cheered lustily.

Our veteran comrade, Squire E. Put ney, introduced Patrick Mahoney as the chairman of the meeting. The the chairman of the meeting. The speakers that followed were, in order, William Mailly, Parkman B. Flanders of Haverhill, Charles H. Counter of Brockton, Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worces ter, Representative MacCartney, Rep ter, Representative MacCartney, Representative-elect Ransden, L. B. Tallot of Lawrence (in French), John C. Chase, and Representative Carey. Every speaker was at his best, as befitted the occasion and rousing cheers preceded and followed each address.

A collection of \$123.93 further testi

fied to the enthusiasm of the audience an opening for the city campaign t was as brilliant and full of good omer as the now historic meeting, just two months earlier, at which the Socialis resolutions on the coal strike were carried with such telling effect.

his work as State Organizer this week and his previous success justifies the expectation of good results. Preparations for the municipal cam

paigns in the various cities are going on rapidly and there is no doubt that the December elections will bring us still further gains. John Sparge of New York will spend

week for the party in Massachusetts, The Boston city convention will b held on Saturday evening, Nov. 15. at 724 Washington street, to make nominations for Street Commissioner and

THE MONTANA CAMPAIGN. The Butte "Miner," a Clark Demo

School Committee.

cratic paper, was forced, in the week of ignoring the Socialist Party. It said.

in part:

"The Socialist Party that expects to be able to beast of a great growth of be able to be beld a meeting at the party strength, held a meeting at the Auditorium last evening. The figure set by the most hopeful and enthusiastic of the Socialist leaders for their vote in Silver Bow County is 1,200 and 3,000 in the state. The meeting last evening compared favorably in attend-ance with any Republican meeting that has been held in Butte during this campaign, and the enthusiasm dis Also the applause, although not so loud as is usually produced by the paid certainly more sincere and was joined in by a greater proportion of

"The managers of the meeting had issued a challenge to the speakers of any of the other parties to a joint debate, but it was evidently the busy night of the orators of other political faiths, for none of them put in an appearance. The debate was to have been on the question: 'Why the So-cialist Party Should Not Win at the

or of the utopian nature of their pro posed system of government, it is cer tain that in Montana the party is making an aggressive campaign and has aroused interest. Their unique manner of street campaign has prove quite effective in reaching voters, ar now, at the end of the most memorable campaign in this county and state, oth-er movements have fallen into line and have adopted the same method of

reaching the people.

"Clarence Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Labor Union. was one of the speakers. In a three minute speech Mr. Smith severely ar raigned every other party in Silver Bow County except the Socialist ed by capitalists and corporations.

"He referred to the regular De Clark, the Republican party as con-trolled by the Amalgamated Copper Company, and the so-called fusion party as the tool of the United Copper Company. I make the charge, and I make it deliberately, said he, that the so-called labor party is in reality not a labor party at all, but that it is officered, managed and controlled absolutely by F. A. Heinze and the United

Copper Company."

As shown by our dispatches, the success of the Socialist Party consider ably surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine comrades and that, in spite of an unprecedented campaign of fake and boodle carried on by all three

GEORGIA TO KILL

CHILD-LABOR BILL

The Democrats of several Southern states, notably Georgia and Texas, alarmed by the expose of the infamies of child-labor in the Southern cotton mills, made solemn promises during the campaign that effective legislation should be adopted to remedy the evil. How they intend to keep these pledges is foreshadowed in the following special to the "Evening Post," relating. cial to the "Evening Post," relating it will be observed, to the session of the Georgia Legislature on the da;

"ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5 .- The Child Labor Bill came to the front in the House of Representatives in a rather unusual manner to-day, when Representative C. C. Houston of Fulton County, author of the bill, asked to have it transferred from the Commit tee on Labor and Labor Statistics, o which he was chairman, and referred to the Commimttee on Education There was objection, but a motion to that effect was finally carried by an overwhelming vote, and the Education mittee will take the bill up for nsideration early next week.

"As soon as this action had been taken, Mr. Houston tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Labor Com mittee, and declined to serve on it in any capacity. Mr. Houston gave no explanation of his action to the members of the House, but in an interview later, said:

ter, I have become convinced that the mittee was appointed with a view biff. I have found that fifteen of the twenty-two members on the committee are opposed to the bill. Thus it was intended that the bill should be shelved in the committee room, or that I should carry an adverse report on it back to the House. For that reason I had the bill recommitted to the Com-mittee on Education, where I am satsfied it will have a fair and impartia hearing, and, I beileve, a favorable re We shall believe in that favorable

report when it is made, not before. We shall believe in its sincerity if the bit passes both houses and is signed and enforced by the Governor. expect to see that bill until there is a good Socialist vote cast in Georgia It is safe to predict that the Child Labor Bill now under discussion wil

pass one house and be quietly killed in the other. That is the way the Repub lican and Democratic politicians of things in Washington and Albany, and in Atlanta probably know the those trick.

CAN YOU ANSWER

THESE QUESTIONS? Where do you work; for whom? If so, why don't you work for your How long have you worked for this

man? How long has he worked for you? How many more men like you are working for him?

Why don't they work for them-How much money is he worth?

How much are you worth? What time do you get up to go rork? What time does he get up?

Does he punch a time clock? When do you quit working? Where does he live, and why? Where do you live, and why? How does he live, and why? Who owns the house you exist in? Who built it from cellar to roof? How much rent do you pay? How old is the house? Do you like to pay rent and not own

anything? How do your clothes compare with

Did you ever know that if you are engaged in useful production that you produce \$10.90 of wealth every day? Did you ever go to school? If so, why

re you so ignorant?
Which do you think the better way in building a box, a car, a house, city, a country, or a world, co-opera-tion, where all do their part to the end, or competition, where one is tearing down that which has just been built

Did you vote a Republican ticket at last election: if so, what did you win't If you voted a Democratic ticket tell me what you lost?

Do you think the state could sell you coal cheaper than a private dealer? Are you in favor of high-priced coal?

Are you going to vote for high-priced coal? Why?

When your wages were raised 10 per cent, and food, shelter, clothing we

raised 40 per cent. how muc hper cent. did you gain or lose?

Would it benefit you to get \$10.90 for your day's toll or not? If so, why do you vote against it? All capitalists vote either a Der

ingmen should vote something else be-cause your interests are opposed to their interests.—Poleer Henter, in American Labor Union Jenr al.

FOR NEW JERSEY.

To the Organizers and County Secre-taries of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.

Comrades:-Nomination for party of-You can greatly assist the work of the State Committee by prompt action on papers submitted to you for decision. All nominations should be in my hands not later than Nov. 25. Kindly see that prompt action is taken by the

H. R. KEARNS. Secretary State Comm

-If you think this paper is doing good work, subscribe for it. You need The Worker and The Worker needs your half-dollar.

Hasp na opt on your wrapper. Too when your subscription expires. Resew is lime, it will prevent interruption in the suili prevent interruption in the suiling of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

—Hanford's "Rafircading in the United States" is still on sale. Five cents a copy or ten for a quarter. So-calkst Literature Company, 18s William street, New York.

A STATEMENT FROM COMRADE BARONDESS

Editor of The Worker.

My Dear Comrade:—It has come to my notice that there are two rumor circulated among our comrades regard-ing myself. I do not know who is responsible for the spread of these ru-mors, but it seems that the "tattler" is alive among us, trying to do what mischief he can in order to create in-ternal strife among the workers in the

I should not mention this matter a all, if it were not for the fact that the movement might suffer by it more of less. I refer to my presence at the Schmitz reception and to my acquaint ance with District Attorney Jerome The facts are as follows:

An invitation signed by several

prominent trade unionists was rec ed by me, inviting me to be present at an informal reception to be given by some trade unions of this city to the mayor of San Francisco. I considered the matter quite carefully and, In view of the fact that the invitation plainly stated that this was to be pure ly a trade union affair, extending cor dial greetings to a trade unionist and of the fact that Schmitz was en by the Socialist Party of San Fran-cisco. I decided that it would be proper for me to attend. I must say that I was very anxious to see the mayor of San Francisco, so as to form an idea of the action of our comrades there. I called there, and at the beginning it looked as though it was purely a trade union affair, but later on they plunged into politics and decided to make it a Hearst affair.

I told Edward King that I have to retire, and asked him to tell the chairman to keep my name out of the game, otherwise I should be compellied to make public announce that I had nothing to do with it. "I had no objection to have the "Jour-nal" state that I was present at the trade union reception, but I distinctly stated that I did not want my name to be mentioned in connection with any political scheme advanced by them in the interest of Hearst.

Regarding my connection with District Attorney Jerome, I wish to say that three members of the Suspender Makers' Union who were engaged in a strike were arrested and senter four months imprisonment by the Court of Special Sessions.

A shyster brayer and political wire them for \$500 to try with some political influence to have those men par-doned. As the term of sentence was only four months, I knew that the men would have to serve out their full term before this politician would think of them, and that the \$500 that the union would have to pay would go for nothing. Besides, the union was in nothing. such a terrible predicament that It could not afford to collect the \$500 by any means,
Another incident connected with this

affair was that the union gave a bene-fit on behalf of the incarcerated mem-bers, and I being present there, learned that a band of fake missi headed by the well-known individual Warszaviack, were quite active in the matter, promising the union that they e their "Christian political to huence" in order to free the three men arrested. These missionaries made a scene at the theatre, trying to make missionary capital out of the trouble of the Suspender Makers' Union. I got a chance to speak, and gave these fellows a roasting. Addressing the audience, I said that only through the this city was it possible to obtain the release of these men, and promised to do what I could in that direction.

I thereupon called at the Court of Special Sessions. The present District Attorney Jerome having been one of the judges at that time, I naturally spoke to him the same as I did to the other two judges. I called there in company of Comrade Louis E. Miller, and simply made a strenuous demand for the release of those men. I must say that at first we were met with a strong refusal of the judges to do any thing in the way of suspension of sen-tence or its mitigation. I said I would bring the matter to the attention of special issue of the matter. Finally after a great deal of effort on my part. they brought these men back to the Court of Special Sessions, and after a ing justice of the Court of Special Ses sions to the three men, they were re-

leased without any fine whatever From this, our everlasting DeLeon made a sensation and he has the time and place fixed where Mr. Jerome met Louis E. Miller, London, myself, and others of the Social Democratic Party, where a clear sale was made to Jers

ome of the Socialist votes of this city.
Of course you understand that what DeLeon says about me doesn't bother me in the least, but that our comrade should give credence to a DeLeon fake and spread rumors of that kind is a

urprise to me.
I hope this statement will set the matter right, and that our cor will beware in the future to take any cognizance of DeLeon fake sensations. Fraternally yours.

JOSEPH BARONDESS.

STRIKE BREAKERS. A new business has sprung up. It is the business of supplying "strike

To illustrate the character and scope of this detestable occupation we quote from the advertising card of a New York detective agency which ha embarked in it, evidently on a large scale:

Special.—We are prepared to furnish strike breakers, men to take the place of strikers, in every capacity from messenger boys to locomotive engineers on reasonable notice. This includes machinists, bollermakers blacksmiths, carpenters, conductors ind brakemen and motormen for tro ley roads, etc., etc.

ley roads, etc. etc.

If labor were in great demand how could "strike breakers" be so easily secured. If there were real prosperity they would be better employed. That they can be secured, however, does not depend upon the uncould firmed advertisement of a detective

GRAND JUBILEE!

TO CELEBRATE THE ENORMOUS. INCREASE IN SOCIALIST VOTE

● ● SMOKER ● ●

Friday, November 14th, 1902, at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66-68 East 4th St.

FIRST-CLASS TALENT HAS BEEN ENGAGED, INCLUDING MUSIC, AND COMRADES CAN PASS A DELIGHTFUL EVENING.

REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

Admission to Cente

Let All Participate

under the Auspices of the BREWERY WORKERS UNIONS NO. 1,3 23 & 31.

→ GRAND REUNION AND BALL →

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1902, GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43rd to 44th STREETS. Music by the American Federation of Musicians No. 41.

REEL AND JIG DANCING. -TICKETS, ADMITTING GENT AND LADY, . . 25 CENTS.

EXTRA LADY'S TICKET ISC.

RECEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONS AT II P. M.

50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets

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Social Effect of Machinery."..... A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman, 5c. "The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred.

Engels...... 10c. 'Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Krafft 10c. On receipt of Only 25 Cents above books will be mailed postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY.

184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question. CATALOGUE FREE

agency. It is demonstrated by actual experience. A large squad of "strike breakers" was recently taken by a Chicago detective agency a distance of 1,000 miles from Chicago to New Orleans to break a street-car strike.

Rioting resulted, of course. So long as human nature is what it is, such things will cause violent outbreaks. If you dispute it, put yourself for a moment in the palce of the New Orleans strikers. You have your home in that city. Your family is dependent upon your wages. Your wages are low and your hours are long. You so licit of your corporate employer a con-sideration of your condition, asking for a few pennies more in wages and a few minutes less in working time. Your solicitations are ignored. Then you do the only thing you can do, un less you merely keep on at your work, with its exhausting hours and shabby pay; you join with your associates in a peaceable strike. While this is in progress a group of strange men, im ported from a thousand miles away. come into your city, in charge of a private detective. They do not come to settle among you as neighbors. They do not come to cast in their lot with the citizens of the city, where your humble home is established They come as aliens, as enemies, as professional "strike breakers," their coming means the loss of your in the slavish dependence for a niggardly livelihood upon the soulless body corporate for which you work. Perhaps you wouldn't heave a brick

at the interlopers. But have you ever been put to a similar test and withstood the temptation?-The Public.

THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

When the roses of summer were budding and blooming. And the yellow wheat bent 'neath its burden of gold.

The Prodigal Son came, world-weary and tattered.

and tattered,
To the home where his footsteps had
echoed of old;
And they clung to his garments with
tears and caresses,
"Till the cup of his welcome ran over

with joy, And the flowers of love and forgiveness were woven
In a blossoming crown for the Prodigal Boy.

When the icicles hung from the leaves and the branches,
And the winter winds meaned round
the dwellings of men,
Forsaken and homeless the Prodigal

Daughter Crept back to the home of her girlhood again;
But they turned her away in the storm
and the darkness,
To the icy cold whals with their chill,

plercing breath,
And the pitiless curses that followed her footsteps ce as the tempest and cruel

as death! -Ernest McGaffey, AT THE SAME



PRICE. SHOES BEARING THIS STAMP.

Are the equal of others in quality of Mate rial and are SUPERIOR IN WORKMANSHIP. Buy them to make your conscience test right.

Mr. P. Michael is not authorized to THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO.

STANDARD SOCIALIST SERIES. Volumes of uniform size, handsomely bound in cloth and mailed to any ad

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3. THE AMERICAN FARMER, By A. M. Sh

4. THE LAST DAYS OF THE RUS-KIN CO-OP-RATIVE ASSOCIATION CO-OPLRATIVE ASSOCIA TION. By Isaac Broome,
5. THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY. By Frederick Engels. Translated

by Ernest Untermann.
6. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. By Karl Kautsky. Translated by A M. Simons. (In press.)
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,

56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, FERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTERN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOLH CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pary the bill. The next tweive weeks term of Training School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1902. Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, ledging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tircless worker for Socialism.

nd stamp for particulars.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS,
Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.



5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH 5 JS DON'TRUYAWATCH
of the property of the pro

RIPANS My son suffered for a year from

loss of appetite and became very thin and unfit for his school studies. I gave him a Ripans Tabule before dinner and supper for five months and he gained seventeen pounds. Our family physician admits Ripans did it.

At Druggists. The Fire-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Dr C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK? I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST.

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THE TRUST PROBLEM AND THE SOCIALIST SOLUTION.

Half a century ago Marx and Engels.

he two great Socialists who were the laws of social evotrest to discover the laws of social evoAtlantic Rubber Shoe Co... the two great Socialists who were the first to discover the laws of social evolution and commodity production and to whose genius is due the credit of having placed the study of society upon a scientific basis, predicted the ming of the great combinations of eapital now popularly known as trusts. Even before Marx the great "utopian" Fourier had predicted the combination of capital.

Socialists foretold the coming of combination and when the era of combination arrived they consistently predicted its triumphant progress and th inevitability of still greater industrial concentration and the increasing control of a constantly diminishing number of capitalists over a constantly increasing amount of capital.

The Socialist was not recognized a a scientist. He was called a fanation and a dreamer. But the Socialist had discovered the law of industrial evolution: he had discovered that compe tition leads to combination and concen tration; he had discovered, in the words of Marx, that "one capitalist kills many;" he had discovered that the competitive wage system caused "over-production" which leads to the crushing out of the smalle. capitalists and still further combination. And because he knew the law social development the Socialist could foretell the course of eco nomic evolution in much the same way as the chemist is able to say what will happen when certain elements are brought together, and was able to predict the coming of com Sinations and industrial crises and more combinations just as the astronomer who knows the laws governing the celestial bodies is able to predict the coming of eclipses and comets-no tude, yet with the same scientific cer tainty.

first to recognize are now obvious and have penetrated even the thick crantnms of college professors and political economists. The prophecy which the Socialist voiced now finds daily vertfication in our newspapers and has be come commonplace of oft repeated realization.

But it is only very recently that the trust giants have begun to reach their colossal maturity. Two years ago the formation of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust startled the world. Then came a \$400,000,000 merger of raff roads in the Northern Securities Com pany. Next Morgan's shipping combination set the rulers of Europe in a panie. A month ago official announcement was made of the organization of the shipping combination under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company, with a capital of \$120,000,000. The same week saw the end of the "tobacco war" by the amalgamation of the American and British interests in an international and world-wide trust to be known as the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited. As this international Tobac co Trust divides the world among Its constituent companies, so the Standard Oil Trust had formerly divided the world's oil trade by an agreement with the Russian oil magnates. And there seems little doubt that the popular outcry against the Beef Trust, which car be more truly called the Food Trust has only served to change it from a leose agreement among packers to a And these half-doz members of the fearful family to which capitalism has given birth within the last few years, whose every day has seen the coming of some lesser brothe of this same titanic tribe.

The following list of eighty-tw trusts, compiled by John Moody, publisher of Moody's Manual of Corporation Securities, a recognized authority on financial statistics, includes only INDUSTRIAL consolidations or "trusts" OF TEN MILLION DOLL-ARS CAPITALIZATION AND OVER, in existence up to September 1, 1902, AND WHICH HAVE BEEN FORMED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1809.

tocks and bonds, in cases	where	the
atter have been issued.		
Illis-Chalmers Co	36,250,6	000
amal. Copper Co	155,000,0	000
Am. Ag. Chem. Co	33,600,0	000
Am. Beet Sugar Co	20,000,	000
m. Bicycle Co	36,496,	100
m. Brass Co	19,000,	000
Am. Can Co	86,466,	900
Im. Car & F. Co	60,000,	000
Am. Cigar Co	10,000,0	000
km. Rail. Equip. Co	22,000,	000
Am. Sewer Pipe Co	10,295.	700
Am. Shipbuilding Co	15,500,	000
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co,	100,000.0	000
m. Snuff Co	23,001,	700
Am. Grass Twine Co	13,083,	000
im. Hide & Leath. Co	33,025,	000
Am. Ice Co	41,795,	000
Am. Iron & S. Mfg. Co	20,000,	000
Am. L. & Trac. Co	12,127,	800
Am. Locomotive Co	50,412,	
Am. Mac. & Ord. Co	10,000,	
Am. Packing Co	20,000,	000

Am. Steef Found. Co. . . . 30,000,000 Am. Window Glass Co. . 17,000,000 Am. Woolen Co. 49,796,100

15,000,000 Borden's Cond. Mllk Co... 25,000,000 Central Foundry Co..... Chi. Pueumatic Tool Co... 18,000,000 Colonial Lumber & Box Co. 15,000,000 Con. Rail. L. & Ref. Co... 17,000,000 Consolidated Tobacco Co... 262,689,200 Corn Products Co. 50,000,000 Eastman Kodak Co. Electric Co. of America .. 18,475,000

Fairmount Coal Co. General Chemical Co. n-Walker R. Co. .. inter. Harvester Co...... International Salt Co. Internat'l Steam P. Co. . . Jones & Laughlin S. Co. . . Mon. R. Con. C. & C. Co ... National Asphalt Co. National Carbon Co. Nat. Enam. & Stmp. Co. . . Nat. Fire Proofing Co. Nat. Sugar Refining Co. . . New England Cot. Yarn Co.

16,821,50

31,150,000

39,470,000

55,563,000

23,838,400

12,500,000

15,577,00

34,250,000

26,000.000 59,731,900

10.000.000

20,000,000

48 204,000

26,410,013

50,000,000

71,000,000

13,100,000

12,808,300

10.000,000

N. Y. Dock Co. Pacific Hard. & Steel Co... Penn, Steel Co. Penn, Steel Co. Pittsburg Brewing Co. Pittsburg Coal Co. Planters' Compress Co. ... Quaker Oats Co. Railway Steel Spg. Co. . . Royal Baking Pow. Co.... Bubbar Goods Mfr Co Standard Milling Co. ... Steamship Con. (Trons-At.) 170,000,000 Union Bag & Paper Co... 27,000,000 United Box B. & P. Co... 30,000,000 United Fruit Co. United Shoe Mch. Co.

U. S. Cast L. P. & F. Co... 25,000,000 U. S. Realty & Cons. Co. . . U. S. Reduc, & Refin. Co... niversal Tobacco Co. Virginia I. C. & C. Co.... 18,970,000

Total\$4,318.005,640 In his pamphlet on "The Morganiza tion of Industry," from which this list is taken, Mr. Moody says: "The foregoing list of 82 combina-

tions or 'trusts' is not by any means a complete list. It embraces only the so called gigantic combinations which have been forming in the past three and one-half years. A complete list, without regard to date of formation and including both large and small, would probably aggregate 850 different going combinations, and would easily foot up over \$9,000,000,000 of capitalisation. Including railroad consolidations, such a list would make t total of over \$15,000,000,000 outstand ing capitalization. A 'trust,' as popul larly understood, is a combination of several plants in one form or another Strictly speaking, however, a 'trust' is simply an agreement (secret or other wise) between several competing con corns to work in harmony. There a very few such trusts in existence now they all having given way to the cor porate form of consolidation. But it the popular sense, a modern 'trust' is an enterprise which has gained its position and strength through consolid

tion or combination." Formidable as this very incomplete list of great corporations appears i does not give any adequate idea of the extent to which the concentration of immense power in the hands of a few has proceeded. For the same men are stockholders and directors in one company are also stockholde and directors in many others. Many individual capitalists are directors in more than a score of different corporations so that all these trusts are inter wined in ownership and connected by a far-reaching community of interest and control. Morgan alone controls interests capitalized at a figure much greater than the total capitalization of the entire list of corporations given above. By far the greater part of all CERTAIN THAT IT WOULD NOT the great railroad systems of the councorporation with a blanket charter. try are controlled by the four great groups: the Morgan group, the Vans-derbilt group, the Gould-Rockefeller In regard to legislation group, the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb group and the Pennsylvania group. And the same set of men, under the names of various corporations, control and draw profits from railroads, banks, steel, oil, coal, tobacco, copper, and all the other principal industries. Scratch a corpor-ation and you will find a capitalist who is part owner of a score of other

> colleges and churches through their gifts, control the press by direct own-ership and advertising patronage, control politicians by campaign contribu-tions and bribes, control both the old political parties and through them the overnment, because they hold the purse and go into politics to protect and further their interests and maintain the system which is the source of

THEY HAVE MADE EVERY LAW THE STATUTE BOOKS THAT THEY DO NOT BREAK, AND THEY HAVE BROKEN EVERY THEY HAVE BROKEN EVERY LAW THAT THEY DID NOT MAKE AND MOST OF THOSE THAT THEY MADE THEMSELVES.

The trusts have reduced exploitation to a science. Where powerful trade unions prevent them from reducing wages they find ways to increase the intensity of labor and reduce the labor-cost of the product by the intro-duction of new machinery. The trusts have increased the price

of the necessaries of life and in many cases have successfully maintained monopoly prices, as in the case of the

29,000,000 | class to swell the number of thos of the capitalists has enabled them to make the blacklist of rebellious work power in every direction. But at the same time it has forced the trade uning the working class the necessity of

political action in the political party of

图则自由"也如外。

their own class.
On the boards of directors of the trusts will be found both Democrats and Republicans and many corpora-tions make equal contributions to the campaign funds of both the Republi least relief from capitalism can be expected from either of the old parties for they are controlled and financed by capitalists and in accepting the capi talistic system of private owners they are forced to accept and defend

The public clamor for reflet from the n of the trusts has grown so great that the politicians in their com petition for votes are driven to make some show of remedies. And what are they? In the Republican party, Senator Hanna says that there are no trust and moreover that the trusts are good anyway and should be let alone Roosevelt says they should be regu-lated in a conservative spirit and proposes "publicity" and a constitutional amendment for that purpose. The Democrats cry "Smash them!" and propose to do so by taking off the tariff to admit foreign competition and by means of anti-trust laws. Some propose to overcome the evils of the trusts by "squeezing the water out of the stock," that is reducing their capitalization to the value of their material

The question as to whether there are any trusts and whether the trusts are very good things may safely be left. ut comment, to all who are not

Will "publicity" hurt the trusts? Let the reader look at the above lists of trusts once more and ask himself that question. The doings of the trusts have already had more "publicity" than all the press agents living could supply, but they are still doing bust ness in the same old way. Every child knows that they break the law and rob the people, but this most public knowldoes not prevent them from con tinuing to do so. But, it may be said, if exact details about the operations of the trusts were known they could be effectively controlled by law. Any bookkeeper could give the books of the trust a most innocent looking appear-ance. And if the business of the trusts was as an open book to the gov-ernment that would not harm the trusts, SO LONG AS THEY OWN

THE GOVERNMENT.

Is tariff revision a remedy? If the trusts are made to suffer from foreign competition let in by a reduction of the tariff, the workingmen who are employed by the trusts will also suffer -if the sales of the trust is reduced they will lose their jobs and if the profits of the trust are reduced their wages will be reduced. Foreign competition would also hasten the crushing out of the few remaining small competitors of the trusts. The trust-cannot be destroyed by tariff revision without de stroying the whole industry which the trust represents, for the trust can stand foreign competition better than independent small capitalists could And, finally, the coming of the inter-national trust, which we now have in several industries, puts it entirely be youd the power of the tariff.

As to a constitutional amendment in order to make it possible for the fed-eral government to get at the trusts, it would be several years before a cor stitutional amendment could be pas ed, if at all, first by the required num ber of state legislatures and then by congress. After this had been done laws would have to be passed under the provisions of the new constitution mendment, and IF after a number BE ENFORCED BY THE TRUST-MADE POLITICIANS OF THE OLD

In regard to legislation against the trust it is only necessary to point out that THE TRUSTS NEVER WILL BE CONTROLLED OR REGU-LATED BY THE PUPPET POLITI-CIANS WHO OWE THEIR OFFICES THEIR CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE CAPITALISTS.

As to "squeezing the water out of the stock of the trusts," this, like "publicity." would benefit no one but inves tors who want to know that thel money is safely invested and will not be lost in the collapse of an inflated or fraudulently promoted enterprise. When the capitalization of a corpora-tion is increased, i. e,. "watered," because the corporation is able to make profits on an increased amount of stocks because of its having a monopoly, such "watering" is quite logical since monopoly has a real value to the corporation above that of its material capital. But the inflation thus practised makes the coming of a financial panic much easier and more se-vere. SO LONG AS PROFIT IS MADE OUT OF THE LABOR OF THE WORKING CLASS IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO THE WORK-ERS WHETHER THAT PROFIT IS TAKEN OUT OF THEM IN THE SHAPE OF LARGE DIVIDENDS ON A SMALL AMOUNT OF STOCK OR SMALL DIVIDENDS ON A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOCK. That is a matter which can interest only the capt talists who have the stock and the

profits.
"Smash the trusts!" has long been monopoly prices, as in the case of the Beef Trust and the Coal Trust.

But the most important result of the trusts is their effect upon the problem of the unemployed. The concentration of industry, like the introduction of machinery, has thrown thousands of both clerical and manual workers out of employment, and the crushing out of the small capitalists has forced many of them into the ranks of the working to exploit the working class and get a capital trust and what the competition and small production so that they too may have an opportunity to exploit the working class and get

ne of the spoil that now goes to the sts. SO LONG AS HE IS ROBBED. IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO THE WORKINGMAN WHETHER HE IS ROBBED BY A FEW TRUSTS OR A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL CAPITALISTS. That is a question which interests only those who are robbing him. Competition means war and useless waste in production. The trust represents co-operation in production, it eliminates the waste of competition, secures all the vast benefits of associated effort, and is a vastly more productive system than that of planiess competition. For that reason the trust has come and to destroy it would be the same as to de-stroy a labor-saving machine. The trust is an industrial machine—a labor-

But so long as it is privately owned the trust, like all labor-saving ma-chines, is a labor-displacing machine and the saving and the profits go only common property of all the people through a working class government, so that all may work and receive the full fruit of their labor. The trust has brought about partial co-operation in the production of goods; Socialism will bring complète co-operation in production and justice in distribution. PRIVATE OWNERSHIP IS THE SOLE EVIL PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

IS THE ONLY REMEDY.
ALL OF THE REMEDIES PRO-POSED FOR THE TRUSTS WOULD BE INADEQUATE IF THEY COULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT AND NONE OF THEM CAN BE CARRIED OUT. None of them touch the real issue—the exploitation of labor.
THE SQCIALIST IS THE ONLY

ONE WHO HAS A SOLUTION.

The Democrat says: Destroy the trust. The Republican says: It is all right as it is. The Socialist says: Let the people own the trusts. We will neither go backwards or stand still, but take the next revolutionary step in evolution by making the combination still larger by getting everyone into it. Just as combination has superseded competition, so Socialism, which is combination on a still greater scale, a better system of production, because the capitalist class, having performed its function of organizing industry. has now become useless and all its functions have passed into the worknecessary class, the class whose mate rial interests make it their mission to close the class struggle by inaugurating collective ownership of means of producing wealth and thus emancipate Humanity from the bondage of wage-slavery and capitalistic

COURTENAY LEMON.

THE VOTE. (Continued from page 1.)

a gain of 11 in one year and of 20 in

NEW JERSEY.

Hudson County Has Good Increase Bergen County Wins Official Stand-

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 10 .- The official canvass of the vote in Hudson County, so far as carried to-day, shows 1.706 votes for Wm. H. Morton, candiand 879 for Frederick Krafft, our can didate for Congress in the Tenth Dis-trict, which comprises only half the

In 1900 the county gave 1,373 votes for our presidential ticket.

Comrades believe that the party has

been cheated of a large nur

CARLSTADT, N. J., Nov. 10.-Bergen County gives 342 votes for Wyatt, Socialist candidate for Congress. Last year we had 187. Carstadt gives 33;

nist year, 18, PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.-The 80cialist Party has 394 votes in Passaic County, as against 374 last year and 337 two years ago. The S. L. P. has 297, as against 366 last year and 349 two years ago. As compared with 1900, we gain 57 and the S. L. P.

The vote for Assemblymen runs a little ahead of that given, which is for

ORADELL, N. J., Nov. 6 .- Oradell and Peetzburg give 39 votes for the Socialist Party; Riveredge, 5; Pearl River, 17; Etna. 2. All these places are in Bergen County. F. E. B.

CONNECTICUT.

Workingmen of the State Are Emulating Their Northern Heighbors-Results Encourage Socialists to More Thorough Agitation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10 .- We have returns of the Socialist vote for twenty-five of the hundred and sixty eight towns of the state. These fig-ures show an increase of 75 per cent-for the Socialist Party. The "unionsmashing" S. L. P. loses heavily in the larger towns, where its vote was for-merly large, but may make this up by gains in the smaller towns where its real character is not known. As votes were cast for the Socialist Party in a large number of towns where we had none before, we may expect that com-plete reports will show our vote about double that of 1900.

Our vote in the city of New Haven is Wards. Fourth 37

The S. L. P. has 833, a gain of 25 per cent. The gain of the Socialist Party is 80 per cent. Returns for the twenty-five lowns so

far reported are: Vote in Detail. 1900. Bridgeport Danbury

Huntington ... Naugatuck New London Southington Stafford Torrington Vernou Waterbury Winchester

2.645 These towns give the S. L. P. 799. A Lie Halled.

The S. L. P. paper prints a state ment that "W. E. White, State Secre tary for Connecticut, was at the polls peddling Socialist Party ballots with Republican and Economic League pas-ters." This is a malicious lie, manufactured entirely, and absolutely with-out any foundation. W. E. WHITE. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 5.—This city gives 286 votes for the head of the Socialist ticket. Of these, 244 are

straight votes. Two years ago we The S. L. P. has SI straight; tw years ago, 156 for head of ticket.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 7 .-Socialist Party has 23 and the S. L. P

ILLINOIS DOUBLES.

Vote May Run to 25,000-Gain Both Chicago and in the State,

Through an ambiguous telegram las week we were misled into stating tha the vote of the Socialist Party in Chtcago was 15,000. In fact the Sc Party has 11,573 and the S. L. P. 5,137 The Chicago S. L. P., it may be noted, has been suspended by DeLeon's Ex

The Chicago "Socialist" estimates ou party vote in the state as high as 25, 000. The vote-two years ago was

ROCKLAND, Ill., Nov. 9.-It is gratifying to see how Socialism is growing all over the country. Here in Winnebago County the Socialist Party had a county ticket in the field this year for the first time and has made a good gain. In 1900 the county gave 78 votes for Debs and Harriman. Last Tues-day, Comrade Nelson, our candidate for State Treasurer, received 536. We are the second party in the county, the Democrats having 477 and the Prohibitionists 431. Our candidate for the Legislature, John A. Hallden, 819 and our other county candidates ran over 550. The local Democratic ist ticket was the surprise of the elec-We are already at work of plans for the spring election, and shall

keep things moving. C. G. B. DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 8.—Our legislative candidate, Carr, has 57 votes.

MOLINE, Ill., Nov. 5.—Moline, South Moline, and the Seventh Ward of Rock Island (all in Rock Island County) give 650 votes for the Socialist Party and 111 for the S. L. P. In 1900 we had 228 in the whole county and the S. L. P. had 23. We made a good campaign and made many new Social ists, some of whom failed to distin guish between the parties when they cast their ballots. The Moline "Dis patch" remarks on our large vote and says we drew about two-thirds of our new voters from the Democratic party and one-third from the Republicans.

INDIANA GAINS.

Vote is at Least Trebled.

In 1900 the state of Indiana contrib uted 2,374 to the total of ninety-sever thousand votes cast for the Socialis candidates, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman. Our returns for the election just past are very incomplete, but they indicate that the Socialist vote

of the state is at least trebled.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 7.—The vote of the Socialist Party here on Tuesday was 1,077. In 1900 we had 160. We consider this a fine increase. M. H. W. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—The

vote of the Socialist Party in Indian apolis rises from 213 to \$71. The S. L. P. has 473, as against 280 last year. Most of their gains comes from new Socialists, who do not know the difference between the parties.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Nov. 8.-This county (Dearborn) gave 36 votes for Debs and Harriman in 1900. Last Tuesday we polled 110 for the state ticket of the Socialist Party, some candidates on county ticket runnin 126. Everybody is surprised.

COLORADO TREBLES.

Vote of Silver State May Be Quadruples -Returns Very Incomplete.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 5.—Arapahoe County including Denver, gives 1,290 votes for the Socialist Party, with a few precincts still to be heard from. The S. L. P. has 182. In 1900 the state gave us 684 and 714

for the S. L. P.
Scattering returns so far received,
in every case incomplete, are:
Teller Gounty, including Cripple

Premont County, 70.

Pitkin County, 116.

Lake County, including Leadville,

Larimer County, 24.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Nov. 8.-Mesa County gives 365 votes for th Socialist Party. A bot campaign and we consider that we made a big gain.

San Juan County, seven precincts reported, 198; beat Republicans by 7 votes.

San Miguel County, five precincts

In 1900 the state gave us 684. DENVER, Colo., Nov. 6.—Full re-turns for Arapahoe County will give about 2,000 votes for the Socialist Party and 300 for the S. L. P.

WISCONSIN DOUBLES.

Full Returns May Show Still Greate Ratio of Increase in the State.

show that that state has done its share in swelling the Socialist vote of the country. In 1900 Wisconsin gave 7,005 votes for Debs and Harriman, of which a little over 4,000 were in Mil-waukee County and 876 in Sheboygan County. These two counties com bined give 12,000; and the smaller cit. les and rural districts have probably made a still greater proportionate in crease

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Nov. 8 .- Returns for the first seven wards and two precincts of the eighth gives 1.183 votes for Comrade Seidel, Socialist candidate for Governor. Our other candidates range from 1,099 to 1,270 MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6 .- Seldel has 10,824 votes in this county, and Saltiel, for Lieutenant-Governor, has 11,743. The votes of Socialist women bring the figures for Evans, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, up to 12,023. We have a plurality in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards,

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov .7 .- A few utside points have been heard from Sheboygan Falls gives 35; Michicott,

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 10.-Dane County gives 118 for the Social Democratic Party and 8 for the S. L. P. I'wo years ago we had 18 and the 8.

VICTORY IN MICHIGAN.

Saginaw Adds Another to List of Socialist Aldermen-Large Increase in

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 6 .- The So cialist Party has scored its first vic-tory in this city. We have elected Ben R. Cushman as Alderman from the First Ward, with a majority of

Saginaw gives 801 for the city ticket of the Socialist Party. In 1900 we had 636 in the city.

JONESVILLE, Mich. Nov. 6-W. have 24 votes, as against 8 in 1900. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 6.— This city gives us 600. Two years ago ST. CLAIR, Mich., Nov. 6.-Socialist

IN PROSPEROUS IOWA. Heavy Socialist Gains in State to Which Republicans Always "Point with

Even Iowa, the state to whose alleg ed prosperity the Republicans always "point with pride," shows a large gam

in the Socialist vote.

Two years ago Iowa gave 2,742 votes for Debs and Harriman.

This year, incomplete returns from seven counties and three towns in oth-er counties foot up 3,085. There are ninety-nine counties in the state.

The Iowa "Socialist" estimates this year's vote for the Socialist Party in the state at 8,750. The estimate seem

buque County we have 784 votes for W. A. Jacobs, candidate of the Social-ist Party for Secretary of State. Polk County, with five of the fifty

nine precinets missing, gives us 480 Keokuk County, one precinct miss

ing. 34. Des Moines County 281-a gain

Woodbury County, including Sioux Clinton County, 130-a gain of 35.

Hocking, Monroe County, gives us 93; Oelwein, Fayette County, 90. DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5 .- A care ful estimate places the vote of the Socialist Party in this city at 850. Last year we had 414. We expect a similar gain all over the state. Keep your eyes on Iowa. W. A.J.

In the presidential election of 1902

the state of Iowa gave 2,742 votes for Debs and Harriman and 250 for the S. L. P. Large gains were made in the LITTLE ROCK, In., Nov. 5.-This

town gives 9 votes for the state ticket of the Socialist Party and 7 for Con-

DAVENPORT, In., Nov. 7 .- The Socialist Party polls here 850 votes, as against 414 last year.

OKLAHOMA. KINGFISHER, Okla., Nov. 7 .-

Kingfiesher County gave 124 votes for T. S. Smith, candidate of the Socialist Party for Delegate to Congress. In 1900 the county gave us 37 votes. Ok-lahoma is in line. Now for one grand lahoma is in line. Now for one grand pull together for 1904. A. E. S.

MONTANA.

Some of our papers have been misled into stating that in Deer Lodge County, Mont., which includes the city of Anaconda, the Socialist Party has elected five of the six assemblymen and several county officers.

The fact is that these men were not,

according to the best of our informa-tion, candidates of the Socialist Party, tion, candidates of the Socialist Party, but of the Labor Party of Montana. They claim to be Socialists and we shall have to wait to see how well they deserve the name. Frederick Gauger, Leon S. Beaudry, and J. H. rissey, Timothy C. O'Keefe, and J. H. Schwend are the men elected to the legislature. The Socialist Party had

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 ob-ject of conquering the powers of gove-ermment and using them for the purpose of transforming the pr-sent sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the 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 work ers. This ownership enables the capi talists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is respon sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and isery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and -wage-workers.
The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of com petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working inss. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the cani talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit war are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanc tioned in order that the capitalists mny extend their commercial domin ion abroad and enhance their suprem

But the same economic causes which 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 or der of society is the working class. All der of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political repre entatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act | class.

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

While we declare that the develop ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also de pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class 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 monlies, 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 wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvenent of the service and diminishing

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

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called governmental control of public utiltties for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working

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THE WORKER, 184 WILLIAM ST., - - NEW YORK. P. O. BOX 1512.

no legislative candidates in Deer | SOCIALISM AND

CALIFORNIA.

Lodge County.

HEMET, Cal., Nov. 4 .- The Socialist Party has 43 votes here, to 62 for the Republicans and 19 for the Demo-

crats. PORTERVILLE, Cal., Nov. 4.-We have 42 votes. In 1900 we had 6. OLINDA, Cal., Nov. 5.—Four straight votes; in 1900, one.

RHODE ISLAND. In Rhede Island the Socialist Party

has a small organization, but put no ticket in the field. The Rhode Island organization of the S. L. P. is not in harmony with the national body, hav-ing been suspended by the "Professor" some months ago for daring to ask for information he did not choose to give. The S. L. P. is credited by the press with 1,091 votes for its state ticket an * with 834 in Providence for its city ticket. The S. L. P. vote of the state



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

TRADE UNIONISM

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

cerned.

"We call the attention of trade unionists to the fact that the class struggle so nobly waged by the trade un 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 Socialist Party and to assist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate aim and object must be the abolition of wage slavery and the establishment of a co-operative state of society based on the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."