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VOL. XI.-NO. 44.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1902.

### NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT. NATIONAL

### Third, Fourth and Fifth Sections of the Report Made to the 'National Committee.

The third, fourth and fifth sections | their representation at the convention f the report of the National Secretary | was \$227.60. of the report of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, made to the Na-tional Committee in session at St. Louis, were received too late for publiention last week.

The complete report, in five sections, was inid before the National Commit-tee with the following letter:

National Committee Socialist Party: "Comrades:--I take pleasure in pre-senting herewith my report as Nationa Secretary from August 1, 1901, to Jan-uary 1, 1902. The report is in five sec-tions under the following headings re-

- "I. The trade union movement.
- Agitation. Financial.
- Organised states. Unorganized states,
- Yours fraternally; "LEON GREENBAUM, "National Secretary."

"St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1902." The first and second sections of this report were published entire in The Worker of last week. The Tourth sections is of special importance and should be carefully considered by all who are interested in the party's wel-fare. The third, fourth, and fifth sec-

### s of the report are as follows: III. FINANCIAL.

According to the report of the Cre dentials Committée at the Unity Convention, the delegatés in that body held credentials for almost 7,000 mem-I have been able to apportion credentials among the various Herse credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6:657 members in August. During Au-gust we received dues for only 821 ers, or about 8 per cent, of our members, or about 8 per cent, of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Kentucky, and Washington paid dues in August for 750 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 71 members. During this month our funds became so exhausted, owing to extraordinary expenses incident to the opening of headquarters, that on August 23 we were obliged to issue an appeal for dons to all the state and local or nations to all the state and local or-ganizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by Comrade George D. Herron we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed ons of continuing our work,

During September the membership acreased to 6.867. We received due for 2,984 members, or about 43 per cent. The state committees of Call-fornia. Kentucky, New York, and Washington paid dues in September 2.304 members; the unorganized

buting September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage two stenographers, and the expenditures for postage print-ed matter, stationery, and the general enduct of business increased proper

tionately. In October the membership ased to 7.200. We received dues for 3.781 members, or about 52 per cent. The state committees of California, Connec-Hinois, Michigan, Ohio, Fenn-Sect. Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Penu-Servara, Washington, Indiana, and Keati ke pald dues in October for 2,004 imbers; the unorganized states raid o a for 1,087 members. During this me that the volume of business be-cames a great and the accompanying expense to heavy proportionately that we were. for funds, and we were obliged on Oct. 23 to write all of the state committees for immediate resultances. Our finan-

difficulties at this time were parved by the payment of con-edges and a donation of \$100 ledges and a donation of \$100 Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kan. During November the dues, \$992.85; donations, \$522.66; convention piedges, \$180.00; accounts due for 7.032 members, or Springfield N. E. C. \$65.40; miscellaneous receipts, \$31.02. A condensed less of California, Illinois, inchans, lows, Equipment headquarters, Soft the initional constitution is am follows: Equipment headquarters, Soft the initional constitution is am lesses, New York, Ohio, Oregon. S153.57; maintainance of headquarters, ed so as to require the state committees and Washington paid dues in S63.77; operation (general expenses of) tees to make a monthly statement of our expenditures is as Washington. Unless Article 6, Sec. To the national constitution is am ed so as to require the state end of the national committee, the mon arganized states paying dues for 1.054 state committees, \$65.42; Indianapolis statement issued by the National erranized states paying dues for 1.001 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional office clerk, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to the see lead to meet heavy printing we had to meet heavy printing contracted in October, and altobills contracted in October, and alto-gether the financial drain was so heavy that on November 21 we again faced a money stringency that obliged us to write some of the state committees for

n December the membership in used to 8.567. We received dues for 5 230 members, or about 61 per cent.s which was almost 33 per cent. less than we received in November. The state committees of Connecticut. Illinois, Indiana. Massachu-setts. New Jersey, New York. Ohio. Oregon, and Pennsylvania paid dues in December for 4.202 members; the balance of the party paving dues the balance of the party paying ones for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33 new cont. in December, late reports which I have received from some of the state secretaries indicate that our party on January I, 1902, had 9,104 members, an increase of 557 members

### DELINQUENT REVENUES.

It will be apparent to your commit-fee that there has been a serious delinquency from the very first, in what may be properly regarded as the legiti-mate sources of our income. From the date of the Unity Convention up to

was \$227.60.

The state committees of Iowa, New Jersey, Texas, and Missouri began paying dues in November, although we had previously received \$2.40 direct from locals in Texas, and \$5.35 direct

from locals in Missouri. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September, and October, based on their representation at Indianapolis was \$107.70. Massachusetts did not begin paying dues until December. Ac-cording to its representation at Indianapolis we should have received from this state during August, September, October, and November, the sum of

Wisconsin has not pald us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1 the sum of \$133.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1 to January ! based on the Indianapolls representation (and not including the increase of

50 per cent, in membership since then), was \$1.664.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid, \$992.85, leaves a deficiency of \$671.40. If we include the increase in membership we should have received in the few months \$1.858.78. Deducting \$002.85 actual recelpts from this amount, leaves h deficiency of \$805.85 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one-half of the

party indebtedness. While the convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of na-tional unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past five month to occupy themselves in the work of reorganization in their respective states, in order to complete the work of unity so well begun by the Realizing the task which they were engaged, and that most of them would be required to make personal sacrifices in order to achieve the great end in view; and furthermore being undestrous of mani-festing any undue pressure of an offi-cial nature, we resolved temporarily at least to overlook shortcomings in dues. believing that after the period of reorganization was past, the party would attain a political equipoise that would

### enable your committee to enforce the plain requirements of the constitution. DUE STAMPS.

e following state committees as the due stamps furnished by the National Organization: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ne-braska, New York, Qaio, and Pennsylvanis. The following state committees do not use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. All of these state commiette are now paying nal dues monthly, excepting Wis-n. If the state committees of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey. and Wisconsin use due stamps at all. It must be from a supply which they have printed on their own account, as we have never been requested to furnish due stamps to said state commit-

Our total receipts from August 1 to January 1, 1902, were \$2.083.59. Of this count \$201.12 was received for pur-ses which do not represent any revesue to the national organization, name ly; donations to strike fund; dues forwarded to state committees and pay-ment for printed supplies which we sell at cost.

The balance of the total receipts. amounting to \$1,792.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, \$592.85; donations, \$522.66; conconvention. \$25.00; organization ac-count. \$34.95; accounts Springfield N. E. C. \$130.70; postage, \$130.17; print-ing. \$370.46; National Secretary. \$416.65; stenographers and clerks, \$234.37; Chas. H. Vail. \$148.65, leaving us with a balance on hand January 1

### of \$60.88. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Upon the conclusion of the Unity to \$598.27. Of this amount we have paid \$139.79, leaving a balance of in-deletedness amounting to \$458.57. On October 25 we assumed the liabilities of the Chicago faction, amounting to \$382.45. Since August 1 we have in-curred obligations in addition to the be-fore mentioned amounting to \$730.41. Of this sum \$130.00 is due Mrs. M. B. Of this sum \$130.00 is due Mrs. M. B. East of ladianapolis for her report of the convention. Owing to the inaccur-acy and incompleteness of her report we were obliged to have an additional we were obliged to have an additional report made by Comrade W. E. McDer-mott of Chicago, who took the conven-tion proceedings in shorthand. Com-rade McDermott's bill amounted to \$402.15, but he donated one-half of his hill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of \$231.07.

us since August I, amounting to 0.33 is due Chas, H. Vall, part of which is for salary and the rest for moties advanced by him to pay rail-road fares. The gross amount of our indebtechess on January 1, 1902, was \$2,171.43. The total amount of our as-nets was \$830.04, of which over \$500.00 date of the Unity Convention and Constitution of the Constitution

The balance of indebtedness incurred

from the gross liabilities, leaves with a net total indebtedness \$1,335.39.

### OUR CREDITORS.

It has been our intention to set asid a certain proportion of our receipts each month for the payment of old debts, and we have partially succeeded in this plan. Our efforts in this direc-tion have been weakened by the defin-quency in national dues. At the present moment our funds are at a very low ebb. The expenses of this meeting will be deducted from national dues by the respective-state committees and unless some extraordinary steps are taken we have the prospect of a se were money stringency. In this event we shall naturally be obliged to econ-omize by reducing our already inade-quate labor force, and the affairs of the party will not be attended to with the mechanical promptness and effi-ciency that we have maintained up to this time. In the meantime some of our heaviest creditors have repeatedly importuned us to pay part or all of their bills, and one or two in their impatience have heaped censure upon the helpless person of your National Secretary, holding him personally ac-countable for the shortcomings of the national organization. There is a per-ceptible tendency upon the part of sur comrades to shift the load of financial obligations upon the national organiza-ion, which would be an altogether unobjectionable operation if the national dues were unloaded at our door with same celerity and dispatch as the

ntional debts. . The amount of our indebtedness is imparatively small, and if the respecmeet their monthly obligations, we could probably liquidate the entire in-debtedness in from eighteen to twenty-four month. In the meantime, how

ver, it is not at all improbable that we shall have to incur new obligations. The report of the Unity Convention. The report of the Unity Convention, when published, will either necessitate an immediate outlay or the assumption of a debt. The probable enlargement of the activity of your committee to include arrangements for interstate agitation, will necessitate increased expenditures that will not be humediate. ly attended with a proportionate in-crease in receipts. It occurs to me that in order to meet the financial emer-gency baused by this national meeting, your committee would do well to issue an appeal for donations to the state and local organizations. But while this would probably afford us some temporary relief, it must be admitted that the larger problem still remains, the problem of debts and running ex-penses and the difficulty of enforcing the faithful and regular payment of

ational dues.
It must be borne in mind that while an organization like the American Federation of Labor has a penalty clause which it can enforce the payment of a per capita tax, the constitution of the Socialist Party does not explicitly embody such a regulation and we ar therefore largely dependent upon the moral sentiment of our state organiza-tions for the payment of national dues.

### MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

One of the difficulties attending the collection of national dues is that while the National Constitution reires the National Secretary to make monthly statement of the financial usiness of the organization, there is no provision requiring the state see taries to make a monthly statement of the financial business of the state organization to the National Secretary It is impossible for the latter to make correct statement of national cial circumstances of the respective

While the constitution requires the respective state committees to make semi-annual reports to the National Committee, a request for said reports made by us in December had up to January 18, been compiled with by only six states, consisting of lows, Indiana, Maine, New York, Ohio, and Washington, Unless Article 6, Section ed so as to require the state comm. tees to make a monthly statement to the National Committee, the monthly statement issued by the National Sec-retary will be utterly unreliable, and altogether misleading as to the financial condition and business affairs of

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

One of the advantages of monthly statements by state secretaries would be that it would enable the National Secretary to embody in his monthly statement to the Socialist press, list of the places in the United States at which new locals had been formed, and the increase in membership of the party from month to month. In addition to this the National Committee could issue an official directory of all of the state and local organizations of the party, their officers and addresses. Such a directory could either be issued in printed form for general distribu-tion like the official directory of the American Federation of Labor, or if publicity is objectionable the directory could be made up on a mimeograph and issued at regular intervals in con-fidence to the respective state organi-zations. Until some such system is adopted it will be impossible to state with any degree of certainty (more than once in every six months), how many local organizations we have, where they are located, how many members we have in good standing, or the names and addresses of the officers of the locals.

### IV .- THE ORGANIZED STATES.

Upon assuming our duties we naturally directed ourselves to the task of effecting affiliation between the organized states and the National Organization; also the organization of the unor-ganized states and territories. We were obliged to govern ourselves, in what-

(Continued on page 2.)

Of Socialist Party Meets in St. Louis.

### Important Action Taken or Matters of Organization -Leon Greenbaum Re-Elected National Secretary.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party opened its first annua ession under the provision of the Unity Convention last Friday at St.

-The meeting was called to order by Secretary M, Bailard Dunn of the La cal Quorum and Max Hayes of Chic chosen as temporary Chanrman. Ex chosen as temporary Cuanrman. Ex-simination of credentials showed the following members in attendance: Massachusetts-Carey; New York-Harriman: New Jersey-Ufert; Ohip-Hayes; Indiana Oneal; Illinois Ber lyn; Iowa-Work; Wisconsin-Berger; Missouri-Turner; Kansas-Mills; Ne-braska-Bigelow; California-Roche; Washingtou-Boomer; Local Quorum-Hildebrand Putnam Hoehn, and Dunn. The delegates appeared from Utal representing rival factions, Mrs. J. C. Hazlett and A. B. Elder. It was decided, pending settlement of the contest, to seat, both members, but with

out the right of voting. . The situation in Utah was discussed at length and then, with Berger alon voting in the negative, it was decided to revoke the state charter and send a member-of the N. C. to reorganize the tate and secure harmony.
. In Saturday's session, with Turner

in the chair, the Committee voted to endorse the boycott on the St. Louis Exposition declared by the St. Louis Building Trades and Labor Council subject to the endorsement of such boycott by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and pledging national and internation al support to the full extent of the Committee's provision such case. The following - resolution was further adopted to apply to similar cases in the

"The Local Quorum shall not endorse or commit the Party to the endorse-ment of any boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope, and hat has not been sanctioned by the national or international execucommittee of the organization volved.

### ORGANIZERS' SALARY.

On the report of the Finance Com cittee it was voted that "no member speaker, or other representative of the National Committee shall receive as salary more than three dollars per day. and expenses:" The expenses of the two-delegates

from Utah, it was decided, should be divided between the national and the state organization.

### PAYMENT OF DUES.

The following resolution was adopted in the matter of payment of dues:

The national due stamp shall be the vidence of membership in the Party, and every state organization, or loca organization where states are not or-ganized, shall purchase stamps and supplies of the National Secretary. Each and every organized state repri sented by delegates to the Indian its Convention shall pay dues that date upon all the members within their borders to the National Commit tee, except those states which there-after-paid dues to the Chicago National Committee from and after the tim they ceased paying dues to the N. E. B. according to the number of votes represented at Indhatapolis. The Na-tional Committee will charge fen cents dues per member in unorganized states, listend of five cents."

A communication from the German Branch of Local Philadelphia, regarding German agitation, was refered to the Local Quorum.

A referendable with directed to be taken on the question of sanding a fraternal delegate to the national convention of the Socialists of Canada in

September.
A resolution was adopted semanding "that all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government, and that no such work of whatever nature be done under the contract labor system."

## NO COMPROMISE.

Another resolution provided that: No member of the Socialist Party shall accept an appointment to an of-fice in the gift of a capitalist party. This shall not include appointive offices to which the Socialist Party is legally entitled by reason of its votes." Also:
"No member of this Parry shall accept
the nemination or endorsement of any
polifical party nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest." Leon Greenbaurs was re-elected as

Leon Greenbaum was re-ciected as National Secretary and the following Local Quorum was .-hossen.' Hoehn, Dunn, Patnam, Hildebrand, and Wm. Brandt. The Municipal Countrities was continued.

The action of the Local Quorum in

extending the contract with Charles H. Vail was approved.

The present report is necessarily incomplete. We hope to present a fuller one next week.

-Far and wide over the earth, per meating every civilined country, is this movement toward industrial justice. No man created and no man can destrey this movement. It is the pra-duct of age-long evolution. It is the awakening of man. No man can have any gospet for his followmen so long as he is contented with a system built on a foundation of injustice.—Wm. T.

# FOR DAILY PAPER

### COMMITTEE Committee Calls General Meeting.

To Be Held at Brevoort Hall in Fiftyfourth Street on Feb. 8-Shall We Haue a Daily ?-Now is the Time to Consider the Question.

The question of starting active work for the establishment of an English Socialist daily in this city has been informally discussed for some time Steps have at last been taken to bring the movement into more definite shape and a meeting of party members to consider the subject is called for Saturday evening. Peb. S. at Brevoort Had, 154 E. Fifty-fourth street. The attention of comrades is directed to the following address-on the subject: .

## CALL FOR MEETING:

"To the Members of the Social Demo-eratic Party of New York and Vic-

inity. "Comrades:—The spontaneous ex-pressions in favor of an English Socialist daily in various quarters of Socialist activity in this city all tend to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality. long enough a topic of fond speculation among us. The moment for decision An English Socialist daily has been among us. The noment for decisive action has arrived. Comrades are cantinually urging on one another the no cessity of an initiative in that direc-

"With that object in view a fe mrades have come together to con somerates have come to the mat-sider the way-in which to put the mat-ter before all comrades. For it was agreed at once that no steps be taken before every comrade within reach had an opportunity to express his views. A mass convention of all Social Demo-erata of New York and vicinty was decided upon to put the question for their consideration and decision. Commit-tees on estimates and organization were appointed to submit the question to such convention in a concrete and definite form: Comrade Alexander Jonas reported for the committee on estimates: Comrade Morrris Hillquit reported for the committee on organi-zation. Both reports showed further the practicability and timeliness of the

"Comrades, it is now more than quarter of a century that the German speaking Socialists of this country continue tirefessly to till the field pre paring the soil for an American move-ment. The ground is now well tilled and must not be allowed to be idle. It is for you, Socialists of the English tongue, to plant the seed. The difficulties of the task must not deter you. In the struggle for justice to the ingmen, for the emanelpation of our class from the toils of capitalist exploi-tation, we must meet with open face and welcome with gladness in searts the storm and stress of the daily heattle. For all that our class now has, or may wrest hereafter, is ours by the right of power. We can achieve nothing for our class, without concentrating and securing control of power. And we inust no more allow the capitalist press, that is ever found subservient to the interests of our masters, to have sole and undisputed control over the mind of the workingmen.

"A daily Socialist newspaper in the control of the working class is both a formidable weapon of defense and agssion as well as the best medium for conglithening the minds of the working-

"But as the task must be our co mon one, so must be the decision.
Whatever your mind is on the question, let us come together and settle it for the time being.

Let nothing detain you from attendthis meeting. You may bring along any sympathizer even if not a

Comrades Alexander Jonas and Morris Hillquit will give to the meeting such information as it necessary "THE COMMITTEE.

### LECTURE TO SOCIALISTS.

Algernon Lee will be the lecturer in the Sunday afternoon course at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks Place, through

the month of February.
On Feb. 2, Comrade Lee will speak
on "Historical and Economic Material-ism," explaining in what way the economic conditions of society guide and coutrol all other institutions. The other three lectures will treat of "The Dyna-nics of Socialism" and "The Econom-

es of Socialism." The lectures by Morris Hillquit have evidently been highly appreciated, and it is hoped that the rest of the course will be equally successful.

Come prombtly at 2-p. m.

### CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIO. John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., the first Socialist mayor in the Unite States, will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 16 inclusive. The dates for Feb. 13 and 15 are still open. The

nectings so far arranged are: Feb. 10. Ashtabula. Feb.11. Warren. Feb. 12, Youngstown,

Feb. 12. Youngstown.
Feb. 14. Toledo.
Feb. 16. Cincinnati.
Charles H. Vall of New Jersey will
give the first eight days in March to
Ohio. Locals desiring to engage him
should at once address the State Secretary. W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third
street. Deaton. The cost to the local street. Dayton. The cost to the local will be \$10 for each lecture, Comrade Vail paying all his expenses. Mrs. Vail accompanies her busband, and will address meetings of women, where such can be arranged, without any addition-

work on preparations for the April sections. He has only a few dates left open for speaking and those will be given to the northern part of the state.

### THE STRIKE IN BOSTON.

### Courts and Police Against Union Teamsters.

### A Lively Battle Between Labor and Capital - Socialist Logislators will Act-Carey Fights Child Labor.

A strike of less than two hundred teamsters has kept the Boston police working ofertime, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, trufficul and otherwise, of the acts of strikeers and their sympathizers, and set the people of Boston by the ears during the past week. The crisis came last Friday, when Judge Braiey of the Superior Court, granter a temporary injunction restraining the labor unions an dothers from "interfering" with the business of the firm in cantroversy by interference with the affairs of the employees of the company while they are in the performance of their busi-ness duties, or in any other way that might be construed as detrimental to the interests of the company. Along with this comes a new departure in such matters. One firm or master team, sters has also been served with a notice to answer charges in the prayer for an injunction for having taken the business from the transportation com-

pany in dispute.

The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aroused the trade enionists of Boston as nothing has done in years. It practically prevents the union men from doing anything whatsoever, either by penceable or forcible means. More than this, it seeks to enforce individual liability for dam-ages on every member of the union for any damage done to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by sniou members or not. This is somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike at Ausonia, Conn., during the machinists strike last year. In the present case, it is claimed that it does not matter whether the member who has property takes any part in the acts forming the or any sympathizers. The counsel for the company asserts that the members of the unions who have property will have to reimburse for any loss the company may have sustained through the strike

The action against the master team ter who has been served with notice to answer the injunction involves a question whether the competitor may accept and perform work which has been taken from another, and whether this act may be construed to the interference of the business of the firm which originally had the business in dispute. Here is where old "free competition" will have to make another struggle for existence.

There is practically only one firm fighting the teamsters; this is the R.

S. Brine Transportation Company, which refuses to recognize the union, notwithstanding the fact that the Master Teamsters' Association has signed the agreement with the Teamsters' Union. This agreement was reached between the Allied Transportation Council of the Team Drivers Interna tional Union and the Master Team sters Association, and resulted in im proving the condition of the tenmsters by raising wages, lowering hours and bringing about other changes in the conditions of employment. The Brine Company broke away from the Master Teamsters Association and has stub-bornly refused to sign the agreement. A dumber of smaller firms tried to do the same; but since the strike began most of them have capitulated, and the strike is mostly against the Brine

Company. There have been turfbulent scenes in the district where the strike is in force. For the first time in years, mounted police have been calle ostensibly to preserve the peace; really to insure the Brine Transportation Company's doing business with non-union m. At no time have deeds of violence have been committed by strikers or sympathizers. In fact, credit is given the union men for protecting the Brine teamsters.

Much indignation has been caused by the reckless behavior of the police, who have in many instances lost their heads and clubbed or beaten innocent by and cubbed or heaten innocent by-standers. In several cases their be-havior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight handlers at different times, but the protests against the were so strong and numer-ous they had to stop.

On Thersday the police board took a hand and issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made oud outeries against the employees of the Brine Company. This resulted in thirteen men and boys being arrested on Friday for yelling "Scaly" at the non-union men; not one of those ar-rested were union men or in any way directly identified with the strike. It is not definitely known yet what

immediate action the union men of Boston will take on the conduct of the police and the injunction. They will probably wait until the coure renders a decision on the hearing for perman-ent injunction; and it is believed that should the courts decide against the men, as is probable, it will cause more of the unionists to change their minds of the unionists to change their minds as to the infallibility of the judges on the bench. Judge Braley, who granted the temporary injunction, is a Repub-lican from Fall River; and his name-is associated with labor disputes in that locality.

As the police of Boston are under the

as the ponce of Boston are under the control of the state, it is probable that the Socialist representatives will demand an inquiry into the conduct of the police during the atrike.

The introduction of bills in the legistature goes merrily on. Those of the Socialist representatives stand out as

## THREE CAPITALIST CRIMES:

It is about fifteen months since criminal negligence and direct violation of in accordance with the law or in violathe law by the capitalists of the Tarrant Drug Company resulted in the killing of seven working people and the maining of many more. Now comes the Rapid Transit Tunnel explosion, due to exactly similar lawlessness on the part of contractors, and resulting in a similar sacrifice of human life.

Since the Tarrant explosion we have had three District Attorneys Gardi ner, Philbin, and Jerome-a Tammany heelers, a neutral, and a 'reformer.' But in all these fifteen months the District Attorney's office has not yet seen fit to put the guilty capitalists on trial for their crime.

Suppose, when Gardiner was onsted Philbin had pushed the Tarrant case to trial and secured the punishment of the inurderers; or suppose, Philbin having neglected it, Jerome had immediately turned some of his overflowing energy in that direction; if either of these eminent gentlemen had attended to the duties of his office, does anyone suppose that Contractor Shaler would have dared to repeat the crime?

By their extraordinary delay in the Tarrant case, the three District Attorneys have incurred a deep responsibility for last Monday's slaughter. By their leniency to one set of law-breaking capitalists they have tacitly en couraged others to go on violating the law and sacrificing the lives of the peo ple to their own private profit.

The Tarrant murder, the New York Central murders, the Rapid Transit murders, all point the same moral: So long as industry is left in the control of the capitalist class, so long profits will be the first consideration and human life and happiness will be ruthessly trodden under foot.

It costs money to store explosive chemicals safely. It costs money to run trains safely. It costs money to handle dynamite safely. Reckless viothe men who have it in their power to pression of the working class.

the only ones that really propose anything practicable to improve dition of the working class, to provide wider scope for the exercise of political liberty, and to increase the means of

social enjoyment.

Carey has introduced bills during the week raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 16, and to raise the age in which minors may be employed in mills and factories from 14 to 16. These bil's which involve the child-labor question, upon which Carey has made a fight since he first entered the House. 'He and MacCart ney are prepared to make this issue a leasing one during the session; and their appenents will hear some "hot

talks upon the bills to come up.
Representative Carey has been away since Wednesday at St. Louis, at tending the National Committee meet ing; but MacCartney is vigilantly look ing after the interests of the Socialist Party under the gilded dome. WILLIAM MAILLY.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1902.

## UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

## BY T. F. KEOGH.

(Dedicated to Ben Tillett.)

Through the centuries has echoed Christ's command. Those one another. Yet it sometimes seem his suffering on For "Gid. Glory's" folds are despiting with the blood of murdered beroes.

And the widows and the orphans of brave Boers weep over their slain.

The ailied Christian forces battered down the gates of Pekin.

To sheet into the Heathen their culture and their creed:
Though nakedness and hunger haunt the nation s wealth producers.

A market for the "surplus" in the Orient we need.

The ruling class rebuke us for being discontested:
They say that work is plentiful, we have full dinner palls;
One-fifth of labor's product keeps the soul within the full product keeps the soul reacher more our commades, are in Fourte itiesn juits.

Some to whow we look for counsel in the

\* van of laber unloss
Say the interests of Capital and Laber are
the bane.

But the basekist and the beyestt and cach
lefemous dejunction
Clearly show the hollowness and foily of
their claim.

We are not creating chasses. No, our mis-sion is to end them. By suiting it and the constant of the broth-erinous bare to recognize conditions but may be a preciping and them to an above stumbering humanity we have a better plan.

When men read and think, no "leader" will be needed to direct them.

And men readay are thinking as they should be no face distinction, no waits dividing nations.

No man "worth" a handred million, no man hongry at his door.

Comrade Tiliest brings us greetings from the tollers of Great Britain; His message is prophetic of the days that are to be. When wortharmen will cease to kill each other for their masters. When no freets but those of commerce will Bort upon the sen. In the murderous art of warfare, who ex-cels is splied a here. But the value of a Tillett or a Debs will not be known. Unit consecution consecuted a where gen-

Shall reap a bounteous harvest from the seed which they have sown.

The universit binner is unfuried in every ration.

In which ware slavery exists and where oppression reigns; leneth its follos come gather while the victory cut he bloodiess.

The earth is our inheritance. We less saught but our chains.

CHASE WILL SPEAK.

### "Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill will - at the Club House, 200 E. Eighty-eight ...... Spinday, Feb. 2, at 2 p m.

sional small property losses, which are more than balauced by the dally saving of expenses, OTHER PEOPLE HAVE TO TAKE THE RISK OF BEING BURNED TO DEATH OR SCALDED TO DEATH OR CRUSHED OR SUF-FOCATED OR TORN LIMB FROM LIMB. Those other people do not count. They are only the poor devils who create the profits, not the eminent citizens who pocket them. The eminent citizens, the masters of industry,

PRICE 2 CENTS.

tion of the law. It is cheaper for them,

in the long run, to violate the law than

to obey it. They take the risk of occa-

are never at the post of danger. And when explosions and collisions logoccur, our public officials-Republicaus and Democrats alike-make a great show of activity for a little while and then gradually let the matter drop and forget it and wait for another occasion to show their zeal. And so the claughter goes on.

It never takes fifteen months to bring to trial a striker accused of assaulting or insulting a scab or picketing a shop or "conspiring" against his employers' business interests. These cases can be rushed through in a surprisingly short time. Why this difference?

BECAUSE THE PUBLIC OFFI-CIALS-REPUBLICANS AND DEM-CAATSALIKE-ARETHE FRIENDS OF THE CAPITALISTS, BELONG TO THE CAPITALIST CLASS, AND ARE THE CPOLITICAL REPRE-SENTATIVES OF CAPITALSM.

The Socialists call on their fellow workingmen to use their political power in their own defense. The working class bears all the burden of toil: It incurs all the danger. Let it then assome the political authority and take control of industry and administer it for the common good, instead of for private profit. Till we do that we shall lation of the law saves expenses to the have such murders as these, superowners, the employers, the capitalists, added to the daily exploitation and op-

### THEY CONDEMN PEACE SCHEME.

Bakers' and Carpenters' Union No. 164 Endorses Resolution of Painters' No. 499 and Calls on Workers to Remem-

ber at the Polls. At the last general meeting of Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union No. 164, held last Saturday at. the headquarters, 3083 Third avenue. the documents referred to affiliated unions by the C. F. U. in connection with the "industrial peace conference" vere taken up and discussed. After debate, the union unanimously en-dorsed the resolution of Painters' Decorators' Union No. 490, as

"Be it resolved. That without such proceedings as the Contact tion Peace Conference heid." Schwab, and others; shall r peal to all workers to use it economically and politically to secure state of society where exploitation will cease and Labor will get the full value of the product."

It was further resolved that-"It is the sense of this body that we not only indorse these resolutions at te present time, but that we also re-member the proceedings on Election Day, and that there is the proper ti and opportunity to protest against the capitalist exploiters, their tools and po-litical heclers."

to communicate to The Worker all im portant matters relating to the union for, publication It was decided that in the future no attention be paid to invitations from other organizations to belis, pienics etc., unless held in strict union Some amendments in the by-laws were

· Secretary J. J. Nolte was instructed

## mitted to the G. E. B. for approval.

made and the label

ROCHESTER. On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Be dies Arxiliary of Local Rochester, So-cial Democratic Party, will held a St. Valentine's Dance and Social at Shoe-makers' Hall, 17 Andrews street, with dancing, refreshments and cards. Tickets are 25 cents. All members and friends of the party are invited. The last social was largely attended, and all who went had a good time. Those familiar with the work of the Ladies' Auxiliary will assure all their friends: a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

### LECTURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party is carrying on a course of Thursday evening lectures at the new hendquarters, 1022 Arch street. On Jan. 30-John Spargo . New York speaks on: "The Class Straggle, its Genesis and Meaning." The following lectures will

Feb. C. "Our Position, Economic and Political," by Fred W. Long. Feb. 13,- "Labor Politics and Social-ist Politics," by Algerron Lee.

Peb. 20.-"Organize; Why and How?" by Edward Kuppinger. A cordial invitation is extended to

all who are interested in social quesvisit-the headquarters, which are every day from noon till it p. m.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED In 1888 (Presidential) .. .. ... In 1900 (Presidential): 9,545 S. D. P. . . . . 96,918 S. L. P. . . . . 33,450



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

SHALL WE HAVE A DAILY?

Elsewhere in this paper will be found the call for a general meeting of com rades to consider the question of a So cialist daily paper in the English lau-This is a question of the utmost m

ment. It must be considered carefully and definitely decided and the sooner the better. We all want a daily paper Many believe it practicable to under take it with the least possible dolay Many have their doubts. Many have not yet given the matter much thought If the enterprise is to be undertaken sust be entered upon in the righ of determination to win. Noth gained and much may b

ske the task at present, that de ion should be made plain, so that all our energies may be turned to other work for the cause. Let us know what are to do, what is our common will. and then let us have united action un-

Every comrade, therefore, be he the every comrade should attend the meeting at Brevoort's Hall on Febru ary S and take his part in the momen ons decision. Let each one consider the unatter carefully. Let each come with a mind open to conviction. And, whatsolved to act in accordance with that decision and, in the one way or the of his party and his class.

Naturally, it never occurred to any b the members of the New Jersey Legislature to consider a workingman for United States Senator. The choice of Mr. Dryden, president of a \$5,000,000 insurance company, is a "safe" one. The majority of the inhabitants of New Jersey are working people. But until the working class voters begin to show a recognition of their own rights expected that the politicians at Tren ton should consider them worthy of

pepersentation in the Senate. Mayor Low is making an extraordin ary, exhibition of himself and of the whole "reform" combination in this men who actively supported him in the late campaign, are already turning pers which actively supported him are openly sneering at his shifts and eva-This sort of thing was to be expected, the Socialists said before e.ection. . The "reformers" -- some of them sincerely and some of them in-

sible tasks as public officials, the task

ticians, the task of holding together pelitical elements that have no col mon interests and, in most cases, no principles whatever, Magor Low's troubles have begun early, Perhaps when his two years are up he will be glad to accept the invitation to retire to private life which is likely to be extended to him.

11 -Senator Hanna is a great believer it harmony between Capital and Labor. As a Department of Commerce Is to be established for the primary purpose of getting more profitable foreign markets for American capitalists and otherwise tor Harma and his friends insist upon bringing the Department of Labor into the new system as a subordinate bureau. This is quite in keeping with the Hanna idea of harmony, as shown by the 24-to-12 representation of Capital and Labor on his Arbitration Commit tee. Labor is always to be harmon ized by being swallowed up.

## REFORMERS" REEPING THEIR

"Reformer" Cantor, President of the Board of Aldermen, demands longer hours, for the clerks and other office mployees in all city departments. This is the beginning of the promised policy of economy in the interest of the capitalist taxpayers. Perhaps these office employees have no very great hardship to complain of; their hours are far shorter than those of most manual workers. But when this point has been carried, the next step will probably be to increase the hours or reduce the pay of the laborers and mechanics in the employ of the city. It is only the thin end of the wedge now; but it will be driven in.

vill be driven in.

President Cantor insists that such measures are necessary-and so tthey are, for a "reform" administration. "We dare not increase the tax-rate," he argues "We are near the debt limit. Therefore we must discharge part of the city employees and make the others work barder."

That is perfectly good capitalist logic. It is exactly what was to be expected of the "reformers." It is what we predicted during the last campaign. The "reform" aggregation represents the self-styled "respectable citizens," the profit-grinding class, the business men. It does not and cannot represent the 'working class. The "reformers" promised economy and low taxes. They promised a "husiness-like administration of city affairs." That promise they are sincerely trying to fulfil. Nothing could be more business-like than President Cantor's proposition. When a pri vate capitalist finds his profits falling off and begins to fear for the future, his first and chief resource is to reduce wages or to discharge a part of his employees and drive the others harderin one way or another to squeeze more surplus value out of his employees in

proportion to the wages he pays them. No one who goted the Low ticket has any right to complain of the policy initiated by Cantor. The "reformers" are not breaking their pledges, but carrying them out in good faith to the class who actually put them in office. If workingmen who voted for "reform" do not like it now that they see it in practise, their future course should be plain: Let them, next election, vote the ticket of the Social Democratic Party. The Social Democratic Party. founded on the interests of the working class, will keep its pledges to the workers just as well as the "reform" adminstration, representing the capi taxpayers. Nothing more could be de

stred." The Socialists favor shorter hours iastle advocate of immedi- for all workers. A Social Democratic ing the toll of laborers and mechanics on city work, not by increasing the toll of office employees. It would make the city a model employer and a force for upproving the condition of the workers at large, instead of lowering it. That is only a part of what Socialist city officials could and would do, but it is worth considering. A Socialist administration would not be afraid to raise taxes. It would make the great franchise-owning companies and the palaces on Fifth Avenue pay for the service it dwellers whose labor builds the pal nces and creates the franchise-owners

> workers of this city to choose between bonest capitalist administration as rep rescuted by the "reformers" and true sented by the Social Democratic Party Let them begin to think now how the:

J. P. Morgan promises us that cour prosperity." is to continue for a long time. How good of him! He has the power to put an end to it, to plunge us into industrial depression, whenever of us to leave that power in his hands What "easy marks" we Americans are!

serve, the Haverhill "Gazette," which accuses us of desiring to create or to ism, has not yet taken up our challenge "to inform us distnitely, by plain and, concrete illustration, of one fundamental point, however small, in which the of preventing social evils without re- employer, as employer, and the em-

ployee, as employee, have a con neets' that challenge we insist that the interests of employers and employees as such, are diametrically opposed an therefore: First, that employees, as such, must organize to fight their em ployers; and second, that the conflict can end only when the workers collectively own the means of production and thus cease to be employees, becoming comrade-workers in the Co-opers tive Commonwealth.

There is nothing at all surprising o improper in the eagerness of our national and local authorities to go down on their knees before a representative of the German imperial family, Of course, we all say, on the Fourth of July and other special occasions, that we are a free people, that we have no sympathy with monarchial institutions and no respect for kings and princes as such. But we all know that, as a matter of fact, we have our kings and princes, as powerful as Prince Henry and his august brother, that we allow ourselves to be ruled by a special class, and that nothing is more proper than that our untitled aristocrats should recognize their natural- affinity with the titled aristocrats of the Old World.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the International Banking Institution on the occasion of the death of the late president of the corporation, Marcellus Hartley, somehow sound strange in our ears. Here is one paragraph:

"Having long since chosen the Chrisstan life as the ideal one, he gave him-self heartly to all forms of activity, and loved especially to be identified with undertakings that would be of benefit to this community and to his

The connection between the Chris tian life and the banking business is not very obvious. .The only gospel text we can think of bearing on the matter is one telling how Christ took a whip and drove a gang of bankers out of the Temple, But then, as John P. Robinson says, "they didn't know everything down in Judee."

### REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.) ver methods we adopted, by the na-

ional constitution.

Article 6, Section 2 of the constitu tions reads as follows: "A state or ter-ritory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to effiliate upon the organization of not less than four ches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter.

### INTERPRETATION.

In our attempt to interpret this claus we were at first undecided whether it was intended to apply only to unorgan-ized states and territories and which were not represented at the Unity Convention, or whether it was intended to apply to all of the states, including those represented at Indianapolis. We know that such states as New York, Masshchusetts and Wisconsin had the constitutional number of locals for a state charter, but we were not so certain of other states represented in the Indianapolis convention, for instance, Maine, Kansas, and Tennessee. In the Unity Convention G. C. Clemens, the sole representative from Kansas, came as a delegate of Branch 1, and had cre-dentials for only sixe votes.

John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., the only delegate from that state, had cre der tials for ten votes. There was no then and there are not to-day four lo-cals in Tennessee. Comrade Fred E cals in Tennessee. Comrade Fred. E. Irish of Portland. Me., who represented that state in the Unity Convention, had 68 credentials, and, although there was a state committee, we found from ex-National Secretary Butcher's official records, that there were only two locals in Maine. It was apparent to us that if we were to relieve the most influential Socialist states represented in the convention of any guarantee of the constitutional requirement of four locals, that it would involve an exercise our course from appearing like discrimnation against the less influe states likewise represented at the convention. It did not appear possible to us that any of the veteran Socialis states would object to giving us such a guarantee, but on the contrary would be the first to approve of any methods consistently applied that were unavoidable to safeguard the integrity of the

We therefore came to the conclusion that is order for us to properly issue a state charter, it would be necessary to require an assurance from each state organization that it represented not less than four organizations.

### APPLICATIONS FOR STATE CHARTERS.

One of the matters that conharman us in issuing state charters was wheth er we should require a formal applica tion from the respective state organiza-tions or waive formal application from tions or waive formal application from those states represented in the Unity Convestion, and merely require if from the states not then represented. If we write a formal application the question arose to what constitutional authority in each state should the state charter be issued. In this matter should regulation we had for our guidance was Article 6, Section 4 of the constitution, as follows:

"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affil.

here is one central organization affil-ated with the party and representing it least ten local organizations in dis-event parts of such state or territory fevent parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdection of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the peopagnada, organization and financial affects within such state or territory and the National Committee and subscumittee or officers thereof shall have no right to I interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations." Having in solud that in some of the states

there existed at least two central or gasizations, representing the Chicago and Springfield factions respectively, we realized that we could not issue a state charter to one of these central organization to the exclusion of the

The effect of the difficulties between The effect of the difficulties between the Chicago and Springfield Inctions had been most pronounced and had caused the most serious breach among the most active and influential states in the Socialist movement. The preval-ing distrust of national axecutives at the time of the convention was such that had we issued a state charter to the Springfield faction in a state where the Chicago faction had a state com-mittee, the whole work of the Unity Convention would have been for naught and the spark of factionalism would have ignited a whole national movement. The conclusion was forced upon us by the very logic of circumstances that we would have to require assurances of unity from the respective state organizations to whom we issued sinte charters. While in this lustance the assurance appeared to be principally necessary from several of the oldest and most influential state organizations représented at Indianapolis, we deemed it necessary as a matter of con-sistency and impartiality to require the same assurance from all of the state ommittees. In addition to this we were not certain but that in one or more states in which there was but one central organization (or state commit tee) representing one or more branches, there might not be from one to ten or more branches without a state committee and opposed to affiliation with the existing state committee on terms which the latter would be in a position to dictate by he possession of a state

We interpreted the letter of the constitution and the spirit of the unity resolution adopted by the convention as placing upon us the responsibility of only granting a state charter to a state organization which was united and harmonious. In order to insure this we required guarantees from the respective state committees, as follows:

1. That there were not less than four branches of the party in different localties in the state, represented in their state .organization.

2. That every independent political-Socialist organization in existence in eald state, prior to July 29, 1901, or affiliated prior to the same date with in one of the parties represented in the Indianapolis convention held on that day, or affiliated by direct certificate from the national committee of the Socialist Party since August 1, 1901, so desiring, participated in the prelimin-ary proceedings by which it was decided to ask for state charter.

STATE CHARTERS.

Having decided that these guarantee were absolutely essential to the proper issue of state charters the question naturally arose as to what power the National -Committee had to enforce these conditions of affiliattion; prevent the use of a charter issued upon mis representations; or to prevent the mis use of a state charter by any organiza tion which might institute rules and regulations in conflict with the nation-al constitution, or which might give expression to political measures ere'in conflict with the national plat-

In considering this phase of the mat ter of affiliation between the respective states and the national organization we found the following provisions in enstitution, applying to the points

"Article 6, Section 1.-Each state of territory may organize in such way or manner and under such rules and regu-lations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this con-

"Article 6, Section 3 .- The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in conven-tion or by referendum yote shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their plat-forms, conform thereto."

While these sections of the constitu-tion made it mandatory upon the respective state organizations to conform n letter and practise with the platforn and constitution, there was no explicit deciaration in the latter, stating the manner and circumstances under which and the agency through whom a state charter should be revoked on account of fusion with one of the old parties or any other violation of the itution. In the absence of any enforced, the national constitution having provided that the National Committee should issue charters to the states, that the National Committee shall represent affairs, and the common inference affairs, and the committee which issue the committee which issue the committee which is the committee which is a committee whic shall represent the party in all national the executive committee which is a charter is the natural instruthrough whom such charter would be revoked by the national organization, we were forced to the conclusion that the National Committee had no right we a charter without conditions and furthermore under the clause in the constitution which states that the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and commanding all state and muni-cipal organizations to conform thereto; the National Committee had no right to issue a state charter (which is an agreement between the state and na-tional organization), without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution under the terms of which said charter was issued. For the National Committee to Issue

a state charter to the respective state

ler the heading of unorgant

### in the unorganized states. PROTESTS AGAINST STATE CHARTER.

arters which we issued to the re

Having informed your committee the motives and reasons by which we were impelled to require formal application for state charter, containing surances of unity, and fulfilments constitutional requirements, and hav ing also given our main reasons for in-cluding a revocation clause in the state charters, in order to safeguard the litegrity of the national brganization, it now becomes our duty to inform you that while the assurances required in our formal application for state charter were practically complied with by twenty-one state organizations out of twenty-three thus far chartered, the state organizations of Wisconsin and Illinois have raised objections which they regard as quife serious to the form of state charter which we have issued The Illinois state committee, while signing a formal application containing a provision for the revocation of state charter in case of violation of the principles of the party, protested against the revocation clause being embodied in the state charter and notified us that they accepted said state charter under

The Wisconsin state committee refused to sign a formal application for state charter or give us any of the as surances therein required upon the ground that we must issue them a state charter without any formal or other application. The local quorum, in the interest of unity of the Socialist forces, waived application, and having voted to issue state charter, the latter was duly sent to the Wisconsin state con

### THE WISCONSIN CHARTER

The state charter was so objection able to the Wisconsin state committee that they notified us on October 4 that they refused to accept it. The dissatis-faction of the Illinois state committee with the form of state charter by us is based upon the ground that "the power to revoke a state charter for any cause should be reserved not to any commit-tee, but to a referendum of the entire Socialist Party of the United States, The objections of the Wisconsin state committee against the formal applica-tion for charter have been represented to us as follows:

I. According to the Unity Convenion and the constitution adopted at Indianapolis, they do not have to make any special plea nor make any exfra promises not contained in the constitution for the purpose of getting a char-

2. The constitution provides that the National Committee MUST give them a charter.

2. The National Committee has no right to ask any state to sign an appli-cation blank providing that the National Secretary or the local quorum or any ommittee has the right to suspend

The objections of the Wisconsin state committee to the revocation clause in the state charter have been represented by them as follows: "I. It was especially stated on the

floor of the convention by all sides that the new national committee should have an administrative function only and no power whatsever to suspend anybody."

provisions of the constitution it was expressly understood on the floor of the convention that the next succeeding national convention would not admit the delegates of that state or would admit only the delegates of those branches that remained loyal. "3. The National Committee has no

right to issue charters containing a pro-vision that the committee reserves the right to revoke the charter under vertain conditions. The National Committee has no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any condi-

"4. If a state organization should fuse with one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next National Convention will simply refuse to eat the delegates of such state or territory, or will seat only delegates of such locals as remained loyal to the

"5. The form of charter tasued by the tringement of the principle of state aued at the Unity Convention in Indian-

would be a case of clear usurpation on the part of the National Committee which (at the time) was the St. Louis quorum only."

quorum only.

With regard to fine form of state charter issued by us, and the objections thereto, we can at this time best state. our position by repeating the explana-tion which we made to the Wisconsin and Illinois comrades at the outset of this difficulty, namely: That in the beginning of our consideration of this question it did not occur to us, and even at the present time we cannot reasonably conceive how any comrade eed fear that the National Committee need fear that the National Committee could possibly make an improper use of the power reserved in the charter, in view of the fact that the constitution expressly provides that 'all acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote, within thirty days after being requested to de so by five locals in three different states. While it was true that the National Committee at the fine was the St. Louis quoram only, our course in reserving the construction of the latitude of such a cliarter), would have resulted in the possible implication that all of the state organizations were independent of the national organization and each independent of the other. It becomes organizations were independent of the national organization and each independent of the other. It becomes proper in this connection to quote the following resolution adopted by the Unity Convention: "Rosolvid, That the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Springeled, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago, III. the Socialist Party of the states of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the states of Kentucky, Jowes, Kansas, and Nebraska. hereby surrounder their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization."

We found in the form of charter is sued by the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago to its locals) a panalty clause providing for the

V .- UNORGANIZED STATES. THE KANSAS AFFAIR.

During the third week in August we received letters from comrades at sev eral points in Kansas warning us against granting a state charter to a faction of Socialists in Kanaas, headed by Comrade G. C. Clemens of Topeka. The comrades, in writing to us, stated that there were about 20 branches in Kansas, all of which would probably want to take part in the initiative, an that it was rumored that four branches in the state would attempt to get a state charter without consulting the others. Upon consulting the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, we learned that Comrade G. C. Clemens only represented on branch in Kansas in said convention.

members. The comrades who wrote to me from Kansas stated that none of the branches had been able to get any information as to the manner of forming a new state organization, although most of were rendy to go into the work; and they intimated that Comrade G. Clemens did not show any disposition to impart the information desired. At the time we received these letters we did not know of the existence or whereabouts of a state committee nor even of a single branch, and we had no means of ascertaining same from Comrade Theodore Debs for the following

1. The unity referendum of the Chicago faction had not yet been sul mitted or carried.

2. The Unity Convention by resolution expressly absolved the Chicago faction from rendering a list of their membership in the organized states. If Kansas was an organized state we had no right to ask Comrade Theodore Debs for a list of officers and members.

The unity referendum not having been carried, much less submitted, we feared that a request for information such as desired from the Chicago faction would appear somewhat prema ture and officious. Furthermore, re gardless of any of the above consider ations, we believed it was our right and duty to give one or more comrades in any state information about the usual methods of organizing, while at the same time countenancing due respect for any duly constituted state committee that might exist in any state.

Upon this view of the case we structions on organization to th ous Socialist organizations in Kansas concerned in the Unity Convention, and sent extra copies to our informants requesting them to remail them to the eal branches in Kansas. Our in-

1. That the National Committee in granting state charter would require that every Socialist political organization in Kansas so destring had a voice in the state organization.

2. That local branches desiring a voice in the state organization should be required to give proof of their inegrity in the form of charter or other-3. That the method of effecting unity

between the Socialist elements should be in accordance with the wishes of comrades throughout the entire state.

4. That the regular state committee or the combined state committees (if more than one faction was thus repre-sented; should act conjointly. If no

risional state committee could be 5. Instructions for authorizing the regular state committee (or if none) the provisional committee to manage all arrangements for obtaining state cha-

regular state committee existed a pro-

Two days after issuing this communi-cation we received a letter from Con-rade G. C. Clemens warning is against comrades in Kansas whom he charged with being prohibitionists, and with having designs to capture the state or ganization. In this letter Comrade Clemens claimed that a state committee existed, of which he was a member, and he gave the names of the officers. He also gave the names of eighteen towns at which branches existed but did not give the names of the officers of said branches. He also requested information as to what their state organization must do to effecaffiliation with the national organiza-

Upon receipt of this letter, I immedi-

tion.

ately sent Comrade Clemens a copy of organization, to which I received an immediate reply from him, claiming that our letter of instructions to the Kansas branches was chuse it ignored the existing Kansas state organization; that no other state committee than that of which he was and that the state organization of which he was a member would con-tinue as the Socialist Party of Kansas regardless of the national organ About the time-that this controversy About the time that this controvery arose, applications for local charters began to be received by us from a number of towns in Kansas, including branches of the Chicago N. E. B., who had previously protested by us against issuing a state charter to the Clemens faction. Your local quorum was placed to a very emberrassing sinustion by in a very embarrassing situation by fore us was whether we were oblig to same a state charter to the Cleme state committee, which was represent ed at Indianapolis by six votes from one branch; and in adition, whethe should issue this state charter in of the protest from some of the very branches which Comrade Clemens branches which Comrade Clemens wrote un were represented in his stat-organization. In addition to this we had no assurances that in event the unity referendum of the Chicago N. B. B. failed to carry, that the other branches (which Comrade Ciemens claimed) would remain affiliated with the Clemens state committee of char-The situation was so replete with

uncertainty and demoralization and the evidences of factionalisms as con-clusive that the local quorum decided not to issue a state charter to the the constant committee, but to besty local charters without prejudice to the locals charters without prejudice to the locals of the locals charters were pending the control of the state in organizing new locals who would have no concern with old factional differences, and who would constitute a new element that would exercise a healthy balance of power besides at the control of the faction of the faction of the main-objections of the faction in the local of the control of the main-objections of the faction in the local of the control of the main-objections of the faction in the local of the main and that in any trade to whom it is will be issued at 5 cents then in New Hamilandar opposed to not it will be issued at 5 cents then in New Hamilandar opposed to not it will be issued at 5 cents then in New Hamilandar opposed to not it will be issued at 5 cents then in New Hamilandar opposed to not it will be issued at 5 cents then it will be issued at 5 cents the price cut in half on whether the price cut in half on which is the control of the price cut in half on which is the control of the price cut in half on which is the price cut in half on which is the price cut in half on which is the control of the price cut in half on which is the control of the price cut in half on which is the control of the price cu

nited and harmonious state organiza ion. An additional reason which in fluenced the local quorum in coming to the decision not to issue state charter the decision not to issue state charter to the Clemens state commimttee was that upon our writing to T. R. Hawke the Clemens faction, for a list of all the Socialist branches represented in their state organization. addresses of secretaries and names and es of the state commit Comrade Hawkes replied saying that since being elected state secretary he had had no records or information ex-cept of a casual nature turned over to him by the former state secretary, Comrade Clemens; that he saw Con rade Clemens every few days and had frequently asked him for the books and papers of his office but without avail We complained that he had been utter ly ignored in his official capacity as state secretary. It becomes proper for us in this place to say that while we were struggling with this problem and endeavoring to straighten out the factional tangle by recognizing the power in the memberskip (through issue of local charters), Comrade Clemens in September attempted to issue a call for state convention, on two weeks' notice, but the attempt had to be abandoned owing to the fact that it was impossible to ascertain who constituted the members of the state committee, and thus the final proof was given of the complete demoralization of the Social Democratic Party of Kansas.

During the entire period of this trouble the National Committee refrained from active intervention by the sending of a personal representative in the state, having faith in the ultimate good sense of the rank and file. adopted a passive attitude toward the combatants, but we assured both factions that while we did not desire to me entangled in their state differ. ces, that we stood rendy to co-operate with each and every comrade in the state to bring about unity of the Socialist forces in Kansas. We gave our approbation to efforts made by Comrades Walter Thomas Mills, C. R. Mitchell, W. E. Bush, and others to conciliate Comrade Clemens, and, al-though we had ten locals chartered at the time (including six which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B.) these comrades made a proposal to Comrade Clemens to recognize his state committee provided the latter would agree to call a state convention. This proposition, I am informed, was ac-cepted by Comrade Clemens, but for some reason he failed to call the convention as agreed.

After waiting for some weeks and Clemens to issue call for state conventations in the state regardless of fac-tional differences, and pursuant to this proposition (which was accepted by the locals), a call was issued by Local Girard, Kansas, for state convention at Parsons, Kansas, on Nevember 26th.

Upon suggestion of the Kansas com-National Committee agreed to stand a portion of the expense of sending a state organizer to organize new locals and revive those locals of the Chicago N. E. B. which had beconse inactive. Comrade E. Backus, one of the scholars at Mills School of Social Economy, and a delegate at the Indianapolis convention, was selected for this mission by the Kansas com-rades, and the work of organization which he accomplished in the two weeks prior to the convention was not alone highly creditable to him, but also a testimony to the enthusiasm of Sociplists at uporganized points.

The convention at Parsons adopted a state constitution and state platform and elected state officers and a nation al committeeman, whose election has since been ratified by referendum. The convention was attended by lifty-seven delegates, representing thirteen locals.
At the time this convention was held there were thirty-one locals in the state chartered by us, including eight which had been affiliated with the Chicago N. E. B. Since the ratification of unity by the Chicago faction, Comrade Theo. Debs has sent me a list of their branches in Kansas, amounting to fifteen in all. Of this number we have been in formed that four were inactive before the outbreak of the factional fight, and have not yet been revived. There are three of these places at which we have not positively learned whether locals exist. The balance, consisting of eight are as before said, included in the state organization recognized by this com-mittee. A state Pharter was issued by 'ns to the Socialist Party of Kansas, on December 27, 1901.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CASE. On September 11, Local Dover, New Hampshire, applied to us for a charter affiliation, their application showing a charter membership of twenty ni While New Hampshire had a str committee; yet according to ex-National Secretary Rutscher's records ther all of these, as well as the state committee, were neutral organizations.

According to the report of the Cre dential Committee, New Hampshire, so far as we could learn, was unrepresented either by delegate or proxy at the Unity Convention. We issued a local charter to Dover on September 20: Exeter, N. H., which for two years had been unaffillated with any state or na-tional organization, applied for charter on Sentember 28. German Branch 21. dent) of New Hampshire, applied to charter on September 30. Both of th above charters were issued on October On October 1. Comrade Benjamin T. Whitchouse wrote us a letter statin that a factional fight had broken out i the state, part of the comrades want ng national affiliation, while others de sired a state ordanization, independent her 11, to Rockester, N. H., on Octob 25, and to Nashun, N. H., on November 15. In the letter which Courad Whitehouse wrote to me he said he thought a state organization in sym parity with national unity would possi-bly be effected prior to October 21.

sittees, and furthermore the con stitutional provision giving each state or territory autonomy in its methods of convention in New Hampshire unless requested to do so by all the locals chartered by us in the state; and that aven the even then such a course might strengthen the hands of the faction op-posed to national affiliation. On No-vember 13, Comrade Whitehouse wrote me that Local Dover would issue call for convention. The same having to en-duly issued the state convention was duly issued the state convention was held at Exeter on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, at which six locals were represented by delegates, a complete state organization effected, state officers elected, as well as a national committeeman, whose election has since

been confirmed by referendum. Pending the result of this referendum we received a communication dated December 17 from George Howie, state secretary of the Social Democratic Party (independent) of New Hamp shire, protesting against Sumner F. Claffin, who had been elected National Committeeman of the unity faction Comrade Howie in this letter denied that Clazin had either been elected or ominated, that if so then be had sep arated himself from "the state o mittee that held the state money of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire. Comrade Howle signed this communication as state secretary of the New Hampshire Socialist Party.

It seems that he claimed this office by virtue of a referendum on state in-dependence held in October, the result of which had, however, been protested and repudiated by some of their own branches on the grounds of a fraudulent count. In Comrade Howie's letter he furthermore said that "it would be well if the National Committee would call in all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the state to get back into line." Prior to this correspondence we had only received one communication from Comrade Howle, which was dated September 3, 1991, related to Comenda Wilshire's lecture tour, and was signed by Howie as state secretary Social Democratic Party, We called Cars rade Howie's attention to this also to the fact that the New Hampshire or-ganization prior to the Unity Convention; was neutral; that it was not rep resented at the Unity Convention that the unity resolution adopted at Indianapolis did not specifically include New Hampshire; that we had not until recently received any intimation that their state organization had any cognizance of a Unity Conventilon of a national organization; while on the other hand reliable information had reached us that their state organization not, alone continued to maintain its neutral attitude, but had become

And for the confirmation of the latfer statement we called Comrade Howle's attention to that clause in his letter wherein he advised the National Committee to recall all the New-Hampshire charters and instruct the "to get back into line." the factional fight in New Hampshire the National Committee, conscious of the old prejudice against interference by national executives, scrupulously refrained from any official interference, being governed by the constitutional provisions relating to state organiza-tions. We had no right, nor had we any reason (in view of the neutral, not to mention hostile attitude of the S. D. P. Independents of New Hampshire) to refuse local charters to the local organi

On January 5 the state committee of the Social Democratic Party (Independent) of New Hampshire met at Manchester in pursiance of a formal call for said meeting issued by Comrade Howie, claiming to be state secretary of the Socialist Party (Independent), for the purpose, it seems, of canvass-ing a vote which had been taken by the said Socialist Party (Independent) for state officers. The full details of this meeting have never been sent to me, but from the particulars that I have re-ceived it seems that the members of this state committee Socialist Party (Independent) had either experienced; radical change in individual sentimen or received some positive instructions from their constituencies, for instead of canvassing the vote for state officer they Howie is submitting said vote fl-legal, and thereupon scaled the state officers elected by the Thanksgiving rade Howie wrote me a letter dated January 7 practically verifying the above account and not in any manner questioning its regularity or legality.

On January 9 we received application for state charter from New Hampshire which was signed by State Secretary Louis Arnstein, elected by the unity faction, and five members of the state committee, including Comrade Howle, who had been elected state committee-iego algibe same meeting at which his office texpired as state secretary.

The application for state charter be-ing signed by representatives of both factions, the local quorum considered the New Hampshire factional controversy ended and the incident was closed by the issuance distate charter to the Socialist Party of New Hampshire on January 10, 1902.

## Current # # Literature

February number the publication of Lee Telstel's new story "Forty Years, never before published in this country

few days, issue a pampillet by Ben Hanford, intended especially for propaganda among railway workers. Hav-ing been permitted to seal a part of the pamphlet in copy, we can say that it will be something quite unique in manner and full of matter at once ineresting and instructive, Althousement, as has been said, especifor use among rallway nien, it will not ders, so that locals can actuad to push

The 6th and 10th A. D. met last Friday and admitted two new members. Pitty tickets for the party festival of Feb. 22 were received and put in the hands of Comrades Brosch and Raines. The Worker Committee and the Enter The worker committee and the hater-hinnest Committee reported progress. The financial report for the quarter from Oct. I to Jan. 1 showed receipts of \$35, expenditures of \$34.43, and a cash balance of 57 cents. The com-rades of the 6th and 10th evidently head they proper should be used as fast hold that money should be used as fast as it is received. That is the right principle for a working organization.

The 16th A. D. is holding lecture meetings at the Volks Lyceum, 218 220 E. Second street every Friday evening. After the lecture a business meeting of the district is held. Last Friday J of the district is held. Last Friday J. N. Wood spoke on "Socialism and the Labor Problem," taking the place of N. I. Stone, who was cut of the city. A good discussion followed. This Friday, Jan. 31, Courtenay Lemon speaks on "Populiar Misconcepticals of Socialism." All comers are welcome. At the last business meeting J. Middleman was elected as Recording Secretary and Courades Feldberg, Fieldman, and Ed. Coden as delegates to the East Side Labor Conference. Twenty five Side Labor Conference. Twenty five tickets for the festival of Feb. 22 were

The 20th A. De at its last meeting and 16 members present. There is a good humber of comrades in this dis-trict who should bestir themselves, attend district meetings, and work for the cause. Comrade Rainin presided. Lelsgates to General Committee were instructed in favor of a more central place of meeting. Delegate, to The Worker Conference was instructed to try to see that that body go to work in iry to see that that body go to work in earnest to just The Worker on the way to becoming a daily. Delegates were elected as follows: To General Committee, Schultz and Rammi; to York with Agration Committee, Uhl. Hirsch. Roescheisen; to the "Volkszeltung" Conference, A. Jablinowski, A stag party and sinoker will be neld on Fep. 16 at the Club House, 206 E. Eightywith steept to which mit freededs of the sixth street, to which all friends of the party are invited.

The 34th and 35th A. D. has taken Bity six-month and twenty-five yearly subscription-postals. They expect to be in a position to order more in a

part in a fresh supply of ammunition in the shape of one hundred half-yearly the suspe of one numera manyanty subscription postals and are starting their campaign for the daily. They want their members to get in and drill and just use up this little starter in practise work.

21st A. D., S. D. P. His subject will be: "A Social Diagnosis." All are in-

The Young People's Social Demo-eratic Club of Yorkville decided at its last meeting that, when Comrade Lee's rse of talks on political economy is completed, which will be in a few weeks, a program of debates by the members shall be undertaken. The club will hold as aprou and necktic party at the Club House on March 8. The club is in good condition, new nembers being admitted at almost every meeting. All young people in the Yorkville districts who are interested in Socialism are invited to join the chib, which meets every Thursday evening at the W. E. A. Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

work, and it expects to win itself an honorable piace in the roll of party organizations. The Organizer is Max organizations. The Organizer is Max. S. Schreiber, 165 W. Parmenter streat. He, will be glad to communicate with any, who are interested in Socialism.

notice to the meeting. H. W. Wess-ling of New Rischelle and F. W. Gas-telger of Part Chester addressed the andience on the organization and prin-ciples of the S. D. P. Both speakers were applauded Countain Moeller, who is an energetic Socialism, with the as-sistance of the County Committee, then proceeded to take the names of then proceeded to take the names of villing to form a local. Eleven. enrolled at once, with more to follow in the near future. Comrade Gastelger started a collection for the new local, which amounted to \$2.65. Comrade Moelier was elected Organizer, and will apply for a charter at once. The delegates of all locals of the county will take notice that the County Com mittee meets Sunday, Feb. 2, at York-ers, on business of importance.

tion, held on Jan. 22 at party her ters an effective form of organization was ad pied. E. T. Neben was elected organizor pending a referendum. Com-railes Billings and Rubinow were elected to the State Committee. The stitution will be given to a referen

give their first annual package party and ball at Allyn Hall, on Friday even-tag, Feb. 14. Tickets, admitting hely and gentleman, 50 cents.

veteran comrade, G. W. Scott, Our veteran comments to doing good serv-tee for The worker. There is many a younger comrade who might well emu-late Comrade Scott's energy and per-

orade Tillett's two addre made a deep impression on the trade ent. infonists of Toledo and set many to not thinking who have in the past paid but liftle attention to Socialism.

day at 3 p. m., at Pfeiffer's Hall, highth street and Wabasha streets. Among those who will speak during the next two mobiles are F. D. Freeman Geo. B. Leonard, Miss Anna Maley, Geo. H. Lockwood, and J. E. Nash. All who are interested in the labor question will be given a hearty

8, Berlin will lecture on "Capitalist Mor-ality" at the Socialist Educational League, 215 East Fifty-night street, New York, this Sanday evening, February 2.

this Sunday evening February 2, at Building Trades Hall, 23 North Broadway, on "What Eccialism Really is".

### STATE COMMITTEE.

Comrade Phillips presided at the meeting of the State Committee in the Labor Lyceum on January 21, and in the absence of Secretary Abbott. Comrade Roleh acted in that capacity. Regarding election of National Committeeman, it was reported that all nominees for this position had declined

the nomination, with the exception of Job Harriman. Harriman accordingly stood elected, and had gone to St. Louis on January 21.

Louis on January 21.

Regarding Vall's meetings, it was reported that Comrade Vall had spoken to good audiences in New Rochelle, Yonkers, Brooklyn, Cold Spring, Troy, Ticonderega, Fort Edward, Schenectady, and Newark. He will also visit Uties, Syraense, Comping Hermilia. Utica, Syracuse, Corning, Hornelis-ville, Buffalo, Rochester, and Water-town. In all these cases the expense is being borne by the various locals.

William Butscher, State Organizer, reported the organization of a new lo-cal in Newburgh, and work done in Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany, and Troy. Local Rochester reported that it

would arrange two meetings for Vail, and that Ben Tillett would also speak

there.
Comrade Simmonds of Peekskill reported that efforts were being made to oragnize a local at Dobba Ferry. Decided to send a German speaker, if pos-

Inquiries as to how to organize were received from Wellsville. Local char-ter was granted to Newburgh. Local Troy bought stamps. Dues were also received from Cold Spring and

Schefiectady.

Local Kings County reported having elected Edward S. Bock as its representative on the State Committee.

On motion, \$46 was sent to the Na-

On moreo, 450 was said.

A letter was received from Comrade
J. W. Brown of Hartford, Conu., offering to kive a few weeks to agitation
in this state.

Comrade Stabbdin reported that Ben-

jamin Hanfold's pamphlet will be ready in a week of two. It is to be published by the State Committee and published by the State Committee and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association jointly, and the price will be put at 5 cents for single copies and 2½ cents a-copy wholesale. It will be an excellent booklet for pranaganda and should be widely circulated. After an interesting discussion it was decided to issue'a call for funds to

decided to issue a call for funds to carry on the work of organization in the state, especially where locals do not now exist. Comcade Reich was instructed to get out subscription blanks with an apper' as soon as possible, and all comrades and sympathizers in the state are requested to respond lib

### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Edlin and Wood presided last Saturday's meeting of the Genin last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. The following delegates were seated; Eighth A. D. Chas. Lane, J. Ginsberg, 'R. Perlmutter; 6th and 10th, 'W. J. F. Hannemann, H. L. Sobodin, S. Baines, Miss T. Fax; 21st, E. N. Martin, Miss Dubman, and Job Harriman; 31st, Allow Milking, 22d, C. Lee and Lohn Wilking, 22d, C. gernon Lee and John Wilkins; 23d. C. A. Springer and Barrholomew; 28th, Howerman, M. Gänther, and R. Bock; Bowerman, M. Ganther, and R. Joek.
S4th and 35th, Br. 7, L. Jablinowski
and R. Wyssman; Br. 2, John Jacobs,
and Ernest Sprenger. Seven new
members were admitted to the party.
A letter was received from the

He, will be glad to communicate with any, who are interested in Socialism.

The Westelester County Committee organized a local of the Social Democratic Party at Dubbs Ferry, N. Y. Saturday evening, Jan. 25: W. Moeller of Dubbs Ferry introduced the committee to the meeting. H. W. Wesseling of New Buechelle and F. W. Gas. Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association,

ber, Ramm, Waldinger, Saryen, Jahlinowski, was elected to arrange for a good representation of the party on these occasions.

Organizer Gerber presented the finan-cial report for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1962, showing receipts of \$1.649.63. Treasurer Ifannemann's re-port showed expenditures of \$1.717.05. The report, having been audited, was

The Entertainment Committee ported progress on the festival for Feb. 22 at the Grand Cestral Palace, showing that it will be a very extractive affair. Delegates were requested to work energet leally for the success of the festival.

The committee sent to explain to

Turaverein Vorwirts the misunder-standing in regard to a donatio n of \$6 by that organization to the party re-ported that the matter had been satisfactorily settled. Acknowledgment is here made of the receipt of \$6 from Turnversin Vorwarts for the party picnic of 1900.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, Julius Gerber; Re-cording Secretary, Edw. M. Maetin; Trensurer, W. J. F. Hannemann; Andi-tor, S. Elges; City Executive, N. S. Elges: City Executive, N. S. athal, Morris Hillquit, Levia,

### SOMERVILLE SOCIALISTS.

A meeting to consider the organiza-on of a City Committee will be hold Sonday: February 9, at 2 p. m., in Hill's Building, Union Square. Every citizen who is interested in the success of the Social Democratic Party and votes the tricket is requested to be pro-ent, whether a member of a ciub or

The Socialists of St. Paul, Minn. are holding free public lectures every Sun-

## **OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE .-Secretary, Leon Greenhaum, Entitle Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFOUNIA STATE COMMITTEE.—Secretary, J. George Smith, 300 Examiner, Hidg. San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.

A. B. Corficins, Secretary, Hoon S. 746
Chapel street, New Haven, hiers, second
and fourth Sanday of the mouth at
above place.

H.LINGIS STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr, 5d Fifth avenue Chicago. Meeta first Tuesday of the month, at 1202 Ashisad Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMPTER. Secretary, Jan. Obedi. 831 N. Third street. IOWA STATE COMMETTER Secretary, W. A. Jacobs, 216 E. Sixth street, Dav-

KANSAS STATE COMMITTER Serve

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Sorre GAINE STATE COMMITTEE. Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE

-Sacretary, Squire, E. Putney, 4 Belmont Court, Somerville, State Committele of Massachusetts Socialist Clabs,
Secretary, Windsaid P. Porter, 614 Winthrop Building, B. Stan, Organiser, WinMailly, some address, to whom all uniters converning organization should be
addressed.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Bann street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary Treasurer, E. Val Putnam, Room 9
22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTER.— Secretary M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street. Newark. Moer's second Satur-day of the mouth, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark, N. J.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE.
Secretary, Louis Arustein, 18 Watson street, Dever.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Leodard D. Arbbott, 64 E. 4th Mr. New York. Meets every Theaday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE. --Secretary, Math. Eidsness, Towner.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchiew, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton, Meets every Monday even ng. OREGON STATE COMMITTEE. Secre-

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE, Secretary-Treasure, Dr. H. R. Dean, P. O. Box 1116, Oklahoma City. PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1622 Arch

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary,

M. H. Wilsoh, 1112 W. Seventh South Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE, Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Bax 637, Seal the, Movie first Sunday in the month, p. m., at 220 Union street.

Wesconsin STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee,

NOTICE—For technical reason, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 5 p. m.

### CONNECTICUT.

STATE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the State Committee was held Sanday, Jan. 26, with all members present. Communications were read from Rockylin. New London, Hartford, Daniel Printing, Sanday, and Stortugto. State of Partial Committee of Partial Research of Parti

A. B. CORNELIUS, Secretary, A CALL TO ACTION. .

Comrades, attention!
The reorganization of the Socialist Party in Connecticut is no state election this year it is time for all our members to go to work and for seach and every man to all his share towards extending the organization and preparing to make such a vigorous compatign as has never before been seen in Connecticut. Fourteen branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Party, sill of them formered branches have received charters of the Socialist Labor parties, and a level that an organization working means the Socialist new parties and south Norwalk have broken up. Effort will soon be made to get the comrades in those towards to get the comrades in those towards to get the comrades in these towards to get the comrades and the state in organization there is a prospect that branches may be departed, and the spirit of classes and good the command the proper of the section of the section

are requested to collect addresses of sympathicars and aid the state in organizing them.

The state convention appointed a branch in each county to collect addresses of sympathicars in all unorganized towas in their respect to the control of the

Control Tuoisey addressed the January storting of Derby branch, and the state organizer tile Bridgeport branch. A few non-members were present at these meetings and the interest of members was renewed. We intend to arrange for local speakers to whit in the property of the property of the world of the property of the will address open meeting when they are will address open meeting when they are sufficient to do in. Arrangements can be made with the offst section.

with the state secretary.

A portion of the income of the State Committee has been set uside for purchase of cutstable leafests, and some of these wild some be ready for free distribution. This work will be extended as fast as fundees will permit utilit we have a good assentiage of brief leafers us different phases of the social question.

question. There has been some delay in insuing the state constitution because branches did not vote groupsity on the last guerninents. The constitution as amended has at last been ac-cepted, and will soon be printed both in largitals and German. Suitable letterheads and report hanks will also be issued. inguisid and German. Suitable letterheads and report limits and German. Suitable letterheads and report limits will also be samed.

The system of dues we have beingded provides that each branch shall be outsided to a number of due stamps equal to its membership on credit; such that at the beginning of same shall be suitable shall be suitable shall be suitable shall be paid at some. Remain screeturies should be paid at some. Remain screeturies should be paid at some. Remain serve turies should be paid at some. Remain screeturies should be paid at some. Remain serve turies should be paid at some. Beanch screeturies should be paid at some. Beanch screeturies should be paid at some. Beanch screeturies should be paid at some time of failing bedies in the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days at long intervals and in interesting the same of failing bedies in the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days at least the fail of the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days at the fail of the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days at the fail of the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days at the fail of the matter you refer to work effectively when branches pur their days of the same in the same problem. In the same paid to the castally observed, nine meaning and the fail of the metal to the castall the castally sheet to make a second at the castally sheet to the National Committee problems and the fail of the metal to the castall the fail of the metal to the

# rant the work of the party will be effect e in propertion as each member is active helping it along. Don't expect that the ale Committee can accomplish much ill way of new branches if it is obliged, is

is belying it along. Don't expect that the state Committee can accomplish nuclain the way of new branches if it is obliged, so use its time and money in resuscitating old somes, don't have back three mostles beathed support of the party, and expect to have free constitution revised for your especial benefit, don't get around just as the branch meeting affourns, and kick because you were not notified by letter of the hashess to be transacted. The officers have other daties and belter uses for basis than having and be transacted. The officers have other daties and belter uses for basis than having and be present and help with the work. Yours fraternally.

\*\*State Organizer\*\*.

220 Exchange street, New Haven.

MASSACHUSETTS. NOTICE.

taken. For full particulars address taken. For full particulars address WILLIAM MAILLY, State Organize G14 Winthrop Building, Boston

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE

BOSTON CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the Central Committee meeting held
it 724 Washington street on Jan. 21 contraction of the Committee and placed on Street
Topanganda Committee and placed on Str.
Topanganda Committee and Commit

tem.
Cofferade Marous A. Touvin and Worcesser
were elected a committee to visit German
communicaties as South Boston.
All members are urged to settle dues for
Authority of the best of the committee of the c

### Don't write on both sides of paper, ORRE- # # SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. . Socialism and Christianity

eerned who find it consistent with under-standing the economic development of re-cent times the belief in the class strugg e, and the voling for the Cooperative Com-monwealth, to be: IN THELR PRIVATES LIFE, believers in Christianity or any other religion they want. "Religion is a private affair," asy, distinctly every Socialist pro-gram. But such it is if it is athered to AS a private affair. This, however, is by no means the case with Christian SocialiSM, the only subject in question.

a private affair. Thus, mestian SocialiSM, means the case with Christian SocialiSM, the only subject in question.

'Christian Socialism is not a question of SocialiSM politically baptized, basing Socialiat movement on the Christian religion and its church; or, in other words, an appear in favor of Socialism IN TRIE NAME, of devoting very justife says that Socialism is a science and Christianity a speculation and therefore the former can only be harmed by being removed from its solid basis of science and placed on the siry basis of specimes are successful to the successful the s o cares, and what is the harm?" asks to Spoiman. Nobody cares and there

The instant universal brotherly love."
The harm consists in the fact that this's entimental standpoint IN PUBLIC AP-PAIRS is being to weaken the revolutionary energy of hatried for the wrongs one infers and the class solidarity derived from the consciousness of the common STRUM-particles of the CONIA' forces by which material social changes, ago

nee, not by Speculation, better all changes gan; ores by which material social changes gan; orefeeted.

When the railing chasses want to provaise he masses to contribute their all-conquerying energy to a national struggle against, saother nation, they are clevir enough his is uppeal to fhose feelings, thoughts and southments HSLD BY BOTH NATIONS IN COMMON, On the contrary, at that moment the ruling classes will do their utmost to-CONCEAL from public attention those between the statements common to both institutes, and will push by the foreground sit, its statements and sentiments of WIDENING THE (LAT OF ANYAGONISM) of the two peoples, Why: Because they, by practical diplomatic, while the south we have are taught by which we are taught by which we are taught by which we have are taught by which we are taught by which we are taught by

ation which is creative of that mich, and the which is creative of that mich, unlike a course and, also of self-survive and also the self-survive and also of self-survive gives of the Junior Konsily.

Now, as Christians, both classes shape a common sentlasent. As Christians, on the other hand, the workingmen have nothing in common with agnostic. Jewish, Mohaumeden, athesise, end pages workingmen. An executive of a commantly of redlings as the Christian workingmen with

the basis of the Christian belief or irade means heritally to neglect to be stress on the Christian belief or irade means heritally to neglect to be stress on the means of the control of Secial means of the control of Secial means of the control of Secial means of the control of the control

# etter Box

ter snows in the effort to keep out of the and put in all the things that ought me he left out. Job, in his sufferings, crit. 'Oh, that miss enemy would, with pook!' If he were living now, and equal levolent, he would wish his enemy.

edit a paper.

We think you underestimate the import ance of party serairs. If the party pressibility to report and discuss party affairs, up fails to report and discuss party affairs, up ance of party affairs, if the pacty press fulls to report and discuss party affairs, we tone the greatest bond-of-ophersus; in the party and the organization tonds in dista-tograte. Each report, communication to some and even distanted to one of the con-sume and even distanted to one of the con-tainty that the same and the great thing that men have to learn is the babit of organized action, the habit of criticising and bearing criticism without quarreling, of in-teresting the macleus in the general welfare, and of sliding by the decision of the major-ier able to discuss party affairs without werriness or hiterness, how would we con-duct the affairs of the Co-operative Com-monwealth? Well, we are learning tr-slowly but surely. You can help.

slowly but surely. You can help.

RICHARD NIETHREWERFER. Reservition.

Coun.—So far from thinking that "the courrudes there no right in criticize or to make
recommendations," we insist on that right
for all coinrades, ourselves included. Our
niltasion to the keeping up of old lines of division had no reference to any action taken
by any Connecticut organization, but to two
Western Sociation publications, both of
which were decidedly factinual in their apirit, and alonge in their tone. For the rest,
it and alonge in their tone, for the rest,
it may be a supported to the country of the country

to partly organization, and argued against
what we be cived and believe to be a bad
tonishery—that of excessive decentralization
and excessive economy, or partners. tendeday—that of excessive decentralization and excessive economy, or parismon.

As to Contrade Vall's failing to send in reports of his meetings to the party press, that is your mistake. He has reported to the National Secretary and The Worker has almost weekly had notes about his work. It must be admitted that he is not much given to blowing his own horn. We think that a ristue.

JOS. LINKE, Grand Rapids, Mich. You sk what we should advise you to read it JOS. LINKE, Grand Rapids, Mich.—You ske what we should advise you for read-in fask what me should advise you for a failure of the agriculture of court, decisions against labor laws, or court, decisions against labor laws, or court, decisions against labor laws, and agriculture of the agriculture o torchouse of american agitator, and, read The Worker and the Sagfanw and, resularly. The "Exponent" is

Secondaries The Worker and the Sathnaw Schopener is a very well edited trade-union papers uppering the Socialist Party. It is published at 121 N. Baum street, Saglanw. Third, read Joh Harriman's "Class War in idako," Algerian Lee's "Labor Folitics and Socialist" Politics, "Kautkly?" "Class War in idako," "Algerian Lee's "Labor Folitics and Socialist" Politics, "Kautkly?" "Class Struggle," "Capitalist Class," "Projectarist," and "Cooperative Cammonwealth," and H. G. Withilire's "Projection of the Trant," These are all Secan pamphicist, except "Labor Folitics," which costs il crists. For more systematic and larger books, try "The Peoples Marx" (price, 15 conts) vy anderwola's "Socialism" (35 cents), upper of Scientific Socialism" (45 cents), upper of Scientific Socialism (45 cents), upper of Scientific Scientific Socialism (45 cents), upper of Scientific Socialism (45 cents), upper of Scientific Scientific Socialism (45 cents), upper of Scientific Scientific Socialism (45 cents), upper of Scientific Scientific Scien

BRANCH 2. HOBOKEN - Doubtleus BIANCH 2. HORDKEN.—Doubtiess po-liteness is a good quality in Socialista, as well as in other men. But don't you think a solider might carry politeness too far in dealing with the enemy? It is surely inpo-lite to shoot a man. Yet it is frequently the soldier's business to shoot. Hemember that we are soldiers it is a great class war-s war in detense of humanity against eruel op-pression. It is our duty to fight and fight and kern-on fighting. Jou't let considers those of politeness sway you too much—lest you forget to shoot straight.

### LABOR A SOCIAL ACT.

Individual labor is a misnomer, for very individual considered from the storic point of view is but a product evolved from society. Even the crea-tion of the proverbial old woman's cup of ten is a social act—a social product— the evolved result of a chain of ancestral experiences. A cup of tea, far from being an individual product, may represent a modicum of the sum of the accumulative intelligence and skill, art and science, of all the continents. The tea will probably be a mixture repre-senting the combined skill of the Chinaman and the Hindu, the outcome d the evolution of art and science which those two nations have bestow ed upon the tea plant. -

The vessel chartered to bring the tea to Eagland has concentrated within its bulks the embodiment of all the inge-nuity and inventive faculties of European civilization; is the component parts of that vessel, comprised of wood, iron, copper, or amalgam, lies lator representative of the highest skill and intelligence of men in all parts of the world. Thus a common cup of tea and its accessories may represent the highest pinnacle of art in both China and Europe—aye, of the whole world. The most insignificant thing which we may consume in the ordinary way has embedded in its substance a portion of the accumulated wisdom and experience of collective man.

## . NOW AND THEM.

"The Socialist Dramatic Club's en-tertainment held at the Temple last Saturday night was a grand success the house being crowded to the doors Standing room only was the sign for all who came late. "Now and Then." the Secialist play by Contrade Krafft of New York, was what drew the crowds, showing that the Secialist Dramatic Club to be a success must present as far as possible plays that will show the evils of the present capi-talistic system."—Workers Call, Chicago.

amateurs, "Now and Then," a play in two acts by Frederick Krafft. 10 cents; 5 copies, 75 cents; 50 copies, \$5.00. Sent postpaid by Socialist Lit-crature Company, 184 William street, New York.

### LECTURES IN UNION COUNTY.

Local Union County, N. J., of the Socialist Party has arranged for a seies of lectures on Socialism to be held on Suñday evenings at Alfred Deutsch's Ledge Rooms (third floor), 709 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth. On Sunday evening, Feb. 2, Fred

erick Krafft of Jersey City will speak on the question: "Is Our Country a Republic?" On Feb. 9, Charles Ufert of West Ho

boken will speak on "Why Working-men Should Be Socialists." On Feb. 23, Courtenay Len New York will lecture on "Wi cialism Really Is." cialism Really 1s."
Comrades and aympathisers can get hills advertising the meetings from Paul Kych. 218 South street, and should distribute them everywhere and help make the meetings successful.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

### I HAVE COME.

I have come, and the world shall be shaker Like a reed ut the touch of my red. And the kingdome of time shall awaken. To the roles and the summons of God! No more though the did at the ages Shall warnings and chidings divine. From the lips of my prophets and sages Bot trampied like pearts before swine!

Ye have stolen my land and my castle!
Ye have kept back from labor its meed?
Ye have challenged the autoasts to hattle
When they plend at your feet in their
pend!

And when clasmors of hunger grew louder, And the multitude prayed to be fed. Ye have answered, with prisons and pow der. The cries of your brothers for bread!

L turn from your situs and arches
And the mockings of steeples and doines
To loin the long weary marches
Of the ones ye have robbed of their
houses.
I share in the ascrews and crosses.
I share in the ascrews and crosses.
And desire to give he had a needle,
And desire to give he had been a second.
Than your gains and your idols of gold!

Than your gains and your ideas of good! I will wither the might of the spoiler! I will laugh at your dangeons and locks! The tyrant shall gleid to the tolker. And your judges eat grass like the ox! For the prayers of the poor lange ascended. To be written in lightnings on high. And the walls of the daptives have blended With the bolls that must leap from the sky.

The thrones of your kings shall be shat red.
And the prisoner and serf shall go free!
I will harvest from seed-1 have scattered
On the borders of bitse Galilee!
For I came not alone and a stranger;
Lo, my respects shall sing in the night.
Till the star that stood over the manager
Shall cover the world with its light.
—James G. Clark.

### THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The party which this paper Tepresents is known nationally as the Socialist Party, and such is its designation in most of the states. In New York, however, and in Massachusetts, it keeps the former name of Social Demoeratic Party, for reasons concerning the election laws. It has no connection with the Socialist Labor Party and does not approve of the "union smashing" tactics or the abusive methods used by that party. The Socialist or Social Democratic—Party works in harmony with the trade unions, though without any organic connection. It holds itself free to criticize their policy when recessary, but it approves of the principle of trade unionism. It does not attempt to dictate to the unions nor is it dictated to by them. It calls upon all workingmen to join the unions of their respective trades as a means of ficiting the daily battle against the capitalist class and to join and work and vote for the Spcialist Party as a means of putting an end to capitalism.

### VAIL IN BOSTON.

A series of popular lectures on So-chilism will be given by Charles H. Vall at the Every Day Church, 397 Shawmut avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, Boston, Mass., as

Feb. 12-The Socialist Movement.

Feb. 13—The Abolition of Poverty and Realization of Plenty, Feb. 14—The Solution of Modern Socini and Industrial Problems.

Doors open at 7:30 p. m. Lecture begins at 8 p. m. Admission, single lecture, 10 cents; full course, 25 cents.

### FITNESS FOR LIBERTY.

Many politicians of our time are in habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their. freedom. The maxim is worthy of the to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty' until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed walt forever.—Macaulay.

The plans of "reformers," legitimate descendants of the Pharisses, are to "give" the people small parks, to "pre-vide" concerts, to "furnish" rational entertainments, to "build" libraries for them, and so on to influity and to disgust, and then to restrict and govern the people so that they may do what we want them to do.

we want them to do.

What the people want of us "upper classes" is to "get off their backs," with our laws and our bonds and our taxes and our land rents and our monopolies, and so to let them give and provide and furnish and build for Book," by H. K. Vosburgh, Bules, dia themselves all that they need. We exploiters never create one of these things. We merely hire the people to do them and pay them with money which they have earned, but which we have got -- Bolton Hall.

The object of the Socialist Party is to educate the people regarding the true principles of Socialism and to teach them to use their ballots to redress the abuses of the present capital-ist system of production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

- In every country the "dangerous classes" are those who do not work. It s evident the world needs a pew bility, not of the blood that is blue, be cause it stagnates, but of the new ar terial blood that circulates and has a heart behind it, and life and labor.-Longfellow.

# "LAW OF SOCIALISM."

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## Trades' and Societies' Calendar,

Bianding advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted saider this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity for advertising their places of meetings.

BRANCH Z. S. D. P., 34th and 35th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thorsday evenings of each month at the Workingsen's Biluca-tional Club, 3309 Third avenue.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), S. D. P.—Meets every secold and fourth Tuesday evening at 700 Evergrees evenue. All Socialists of the district are luxited to John H. A. Guerth, LESS Bush-wick areane, will receive subscriptions for The Worker. CARL SAHM CLUR 'MUSICIANS' UNION. Meets first and third Tuesday of the month, 10 m. m., at Club House, 206 E. Eighty-sixth ctreet. Secretary. H. Frey, 171 E. Eighty-seventh street.

Employment Bureau

LOCAI, 476, MACHINE WOOD WORK-ERS AND TURKERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hell, 123 E. 734 street, New York. Financhi Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulfon avenue; Astoria, L. I. Recording Secretary, Chas. Flescier, 522 E. 85th street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WILKES-BARRE - Local Luzerne Co., Pa., Socialist Party meets every Sun-

## day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant street. All Socialists are invited. Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fper die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of he United States of America.

he United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by eachingmen indused with the apirit of solidarity and the property of the present and the property of the present and possed of 189 local branches with more than 24,500 male members is rapidly increasing, among workingmen who believe in the praceptes of the braden labor movement, and of fears of the praceptes of the braden labor movement, of the braden support of the bradeness upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the bradeness upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members beinging take the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$4.00 for the weeks and of \$4.50 for owith interruption. Members delinging take the second class receive under the americumstances and length of time \$4.00 and \$2.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$2.00 (8) is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and themarried dupities of \$4.00 for and \$4.00 for the themarried dupities of \$4.00 for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00. Monthly assessments are levied for the three different classes of members of \$0.00 members and towns where no branch exists and towns where no branch exists and towns where no bran

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The Yorkville Agitation Committee

I. J. Murphy will speak at Colonial Hall. One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue. Sunday even-ing. Feb. 2, under the auspices of the

At the Essex County, N. J., conven

Many Local Labor Organizations Respond to Call of Cigar Makers No. 90 Unanimous Sentiment Against Hanna-Schwab Plan-Protest Meeting Will Be Held.

The conference of trade unions of New York and vicinity, called by Cigar.
Makers' Union No. 90 for the purpose of considering the "industrial peace" scheme of the Civic Federation, held on Friday, Jan. 24. The following rep-

resentatives were present.
Central Federated Union-A. Waldinger, S. Donneily, and John Ryan, C. M. I. U. No. 8-Jos. Martin.

Cigar Packers' No. 251 Samuel Be Cigar Packers' No. 213—Max Leine wander and Fred, Schulhof. C. M. I. U. No. 141—J. Machacek and

Peter Wanninger. C. M. I. U. No. 90-John Nowack. Amaigamated Wood Workers' Union

72, J. Stallmeier. Protherhood of Carpenters No. 513-Jacob Meyerboffer.

Typographia No. 7-C. von Halle and

Joseph Cohn. Bricklayers' Union No. 35—August Priebe, Louis Reinecke, and Martin

Bricklayers' No. 9, Brookiyn-Frank

Priaum. Bricklayers' No. 11 Schuler and Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union-

Min.-Parker and John Trimble.
Slate and The Roofors' Union G.
Holloway, C. Milton, and Win. Hans

Tar, Felt, and Water Proof Workers. Architectural Iron Workers' Progressive Union, Brooklyn Fred, Gerneth, Architectural Iron Workers Frank

Efisen.

International Longsheremen's Union
No. 271, Hoboken Henry Lettel, Bar-dells, and Chus, Vogler.
Seamen's Union, West Side Branch

Seamen's Union, West Side Branch

Jas. Bird and F. T. Rarsnen.

South Street Branch—J. Roberts and

Brooklyn Brauch Glidewesle, Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 William Shien, W. H. Graven, and Herman Brewers' Union No. 49-John Bath.

Brewers' No. 1—Chas. Pommer. . Bartenders' Union—H. Melsel, Wm Kochig, and P. Reichenbacher. United Carriage and Wagon Makers N. Making, E. H. Elfert, and C. See-

burger.
Plano and Organ Workers' Cufon

No. 15.-F. Ludwig, Wm. Leimenstoll, and W. F. Schwenzer. Machinists' Union No. 335.-Frank rossly.
- Butchers' Union No. 6—Adam Grün-

Butchers No. 2 Gebhard Schnad and

Geo. Tottner.
Butchers No. 4, Hoboken-Frank Sperken, Fred. Hart, and Chas. Brun-

Progressive Musical Union No. 1-m. Hernberger, John Weber, and

John Zimmelter. Upholsterers Union No. 39-M. Ko nigsfeld, W. Evert, and B. Rosenthal. Wire Workers, Union—Geo. Radell, Wm. Collins, and Chas. Balthasar. Gotham Association of Kuife Cutters

Chas. Schmidt and Geo. Robinson. Carl Sahm Club-H. Frey, H. Koe.

nig, and H. Rurmester. Smoking Proc Makers' Union-Roand Wachtel.

im and Wachtel.
ied Hebrew Trades—J. Seldmon.
prear Cutters—Welckner.
peymen Tallers Union—J. Moran

OCFEDINGS OF CONFERENCE? John Nowack of C. M. I. U. No. 90 was elected Chairman and opened the meeting with a brief speech expressing on of his union, which was re spensible for calling the working that it was necessary for the working people to be on their guard against the parently "friendly moves" on the part of well known engines of Labor. The working class, he said, must think and act for itself, must fight for its rights. amand respect by its inde-ude. The purpose of this meeting was to consider very carefully the "industrial peace" plan backed by Harma and Schwub and to give voice to the inegment of the rank and file of trade unionists, so that their posi-tion could not be misunderstood.

Paul Reichenbucher of Bartenders Union No. 1 was chosen as Secretary, and a general discussion then ensued. Every speaker expressed great distrust of the professed triendly intentions of the capitalists in this matter, and is show the chaitalists that the rank and file of the working class had no confi-dence in the peak scheme and to dem-onstrate that the labor leaders who participated in the peace conference were there only as individuals , and did not represent the organized working

It was unanimously decided to hold committee was elected to make ar rangements; Morton of the Wood workers; Graven of the Beer Drivers Kilgus of the Painters: Benalm of th Packers; Solomon of the He-Trades; and Reichenbacher of the Hartenders. It was also resolved to meet again at the Labor Lyceum Priday evening, Jan. 31, and all un-loss not represented at the first session were invited to send delegates.

PHILADELPHIA APPROVE A commonication was read from Cigar Makers' Union No. 165 of Phila-delphia, stating that while that union. on account of the distance, sent no delegates, it was in full accord with the purpose of this meeting. Declaring that there can be no peace between the lion and the lamb. No. 185 unreservelly condemns the manufaction of the trade-union officials who took part in the Hauna-Schwab conference, and declares that it is the duty

of every true workingman to recognize the struggle between the class which owns the means of production and the class which does the work of the world and owns nothing, and to use all his powers in fighting for the interest of the working class.

tried to commit the labor organizations by their own individual action to a false and injurious policy of comprom-

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

The United Journeymen Tailors of New York at their last week's meeting

elected officers for the ensuing six months, as follows: President, Stico-lius; Corresponding Secretary, Wm.

Dinyes; Financial Secretary, Charles

Johnson; Treasurer, Herman Sievers; Delegate to C. F. U., Berg. A commit-tee was also chosen to find a union

park for next summer's picnic, which

is expected to be very largely attended. The union now has 1,050 members in good standing, as against 500 a year

ago. In another year they hope to

louble again. At the request of workers in several

shops a year ago, the union decided to

keep an organizer in the field. Charles Johnson was chosen for the work and Messrs. Berg. Motzler. Rooslund, and

Dinyes assisted him. Many shops have been organized and the work started in

All tailors are urged to join the un-

on and help in advancing their com-

mon interests. Application may be made to Financial Secretary Johnson

any Wednesday, at Emerich's Hall, 214 E. Forty-first street.

JEWELERS' ELECTION.

A well attended meeting of Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1 was held on

Jan. 23. Among other important business, the following officers were elected for the year 1902: President, John A. Heese; Vice-President, D. C. Hour-

aoin: Recording Secretary, S. W. Stern; Financial Secretary, S. Zudeck 'rensurer, C. Belsele; Sergeant-at

Arms, Jos. Gabryel and Thos. O'Neil;

Arms, Jos. Julius Speth. Wm. Hellman, Chas. Schroeder. The office of the un-ion, is at 60 St. Marks Place.

UPHOLSTERERS' UNION.

will hold a special meeting on Thurs

day evening, Feb. 18. The adoption of

new constitution and by laws will be the order of the day. The headquar

ters of the union are at Tecumsel

LADIES' TAILORS.

A meeting to form an organizati

of New York ladies' tailors was held

at 197 Lexington avenue through the efforts of the Ladies' Tailors' Union of

Chicago, represented by G. W. Holltz.

its president. The meeting adjourned

231-223 E. Thirty-third street, between

TRADE UNION NOTES.

The Building Trades Section, C. F. U

as granted credentials to Comrad ngs to visit all-affiliated unions in

behalf of the circulation of The Work er, in order to form a field for a daily

The House Shorers' and Movers' Un-

The Business Manager of the Actors

National Protective Union is James L. Barry, and his office is at 8 Union Square, New York City, Workingmen's

smokers, etc., are requested to com-

nunicate with him and get entertain

ers who are members of the A. N. P. U.

The Tile and Slate Roofers' Union has subscribed for fifty copies weekly of The Worker for one year. This is a small but progressive and enterpris-ing organization and is strengthening its membership rapidly.

Machinists' Lodge No. 402, which

meets at 160 E. Eighty-sixth street, is

now taking a weekly bundle of fifty copies. They seem to appreciate the truths of Socialism, for the remarks of on representative were warmly ap-planded at the last nesting.

of six months: President, J. Will lams: Vice-President, Ch. Kessler; Cor

esponding Secretary, G. Kogel; Fi-nancial Secretary, A. Link; Treasurer.

R. Gippert; delegates for C. F. U., P. Quinn and K. Bohn. The regular meetings are held at the Labor Lyccum, 64 E. Fourth street, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

The Pattern Makers' Association

old their annual entertainment and

reception at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, on Friday, Jan. 31. The Actor's National Protective Union will

Carpenters' Union No. 476 voted to give The Worker an adv. announcing their meetings and an order for a weekly bundle of twenty-five copies.

A federal labor union is being organ ized in Essex County, N. J. It will be affiliated with the Trades Council. Hendquarters are at 124 Market street.

The "Railway Guide" and Burgoyne chapels of Typographical Union No. 6 scat in lists of subscriptions to The Worker last week. Others "please cone."

furnish the talent.

to meet again on Monday, February at 7:39 p. m. sharp at Tecumseh Ha

Third and Second avenues.

at its next meeting.

Hail 231-233 E. Thirty-third street.

The Custom Upholsterers' Union of ew York and vicinity, Local No. 44,

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS

ise with the capitalists.

The New York Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association, a branch of th I. W. C. A., meets every Friday even JOIN IN PROTEST. ing at Tecumseh Hall. The President is Wm. Koenig. 349 Jamalea avenue, Brooklyn; Secretary, Wm. Betsch, 112 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken. Carpenters' Union No. 32 of Brook lyn also sent resolutions to the effect that their body heartily endorses, the action of Cigar Makers' No. 90 in taking steps for the holding of a mass meeting to protest against the conduct of so-called 'labor leaders' who have

The Cloth Spongers hold their annual ball at Manhattan Lyceum on Friday evening, February 7. Johnson's Mili-tary Band furnishes the music.

There are but two union barber she

a barber shop, notify Business Agen John L. Hehn, 214 E. Forty-firs

n the Bronx. Every union man nelp the Barbers. If you can un

New delegates admitted to the mis cellaneous section, C. F. U., were from the New York Letter Carriers' Asso-ciation, Beer Drivers' No. 23, Paper Box Makers, Atlantic Coast Seamen' Unions, Smoking Pipe Makers, and United Neckwear Cutters.

Ralph Edwards and Harry Mack representing the Actors. National Protective Union, spoke in behalf of the ctor's entertainment to be held in Murray Hill Theater this Sunday for

Delegate Dietz urged the delegates to mpress upon the members of their organizations the necessity of demanding the union label on all bread. The Bakers must have the assistance of every organization. Buy no bread ut the label.

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union will no doubt be pleased to know that their fellow workingmen in the Jour-neymen. Horseshoers have a union stamp, a monogram J. H. U., which when stamped on horses' shoes, signifies taht the work is done in a shorfem ploying union men. All drivers should demand this label.

The Atlantic Coast Seamens' . Unio is growing and is stronger than ever. With Morgan's Steamship Trust and the general progress of the shipping in dustry the seamen must realize the need of class unity and organization in order to defend their rights:

### TRUST NOTES.

Guest, Keen & Co., one of the largest on manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, having works at Dowlais and Cradiff, have recently absorbed several other large iron and steel mills and taken in the great Nettlefolds screw wire factories of Birmingham, valued at \$10,000,000. 'A combination controllng the whole fron and steel industry

A combination of the hosiery and glove mills in New England is being planned. The negotiations looking to the consummation of the deal are being arranged by New York financiers largely interested in the proof these industries.

Infinential dealers in wool and cotton caste throughout the country have re-elved from the United Waste Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y., a of an organization of the cotton and wool waste and shoddy dealers of America. Several New York dealers have pledged their co-operation.

The East Coast Milling Company cently incorporated at Trenton, N. J. with 'a capital of \$9,000,000, has ac itrol of the Eastern Milling quired control of the Eastern Milling and Export Company and the Atlantic Flour Mills Company. The new cor poration will operate the twenty-seven plants of the Eastern Milling and Ex-port Company in connection with a new mill, having a daily capacity of 1 000 barrels, on the Delaware, River front. The total capacity of the com-bined companies will be about 18,000 parrels daily.

The bankruptcy of the Everett-Moor syndicate, controlling a great system of electric lines through Michigan and Ohio into Pennsylvania, will probably end in the transfer of the prothe great Trolley Trust, the failure of the first combine, instead of being a check to centralization of can still further, as is usually the case.

The Diamond Match Company, an in Manila. Cheap labor is the induc

the Steel Trust has secured an intere in steel mills in Scotland. Such denials generally indicate that the rumor is well founded. It is also reported that The Coppersmiths Union of New York and vicinty in the last meeting elected the following officers for a term the Trust has absorbed another plant at Muncie, Ind.

A representative of the Steel Trust i quoted as saying that the "earnings" of that corporation for January, February, March, and April will average a bout \$9,000,000 a month. Three hun-cired thousand a day would go a good ways in improving the condition of the steel workers if they got the whole value of their product, as they would under Socialism.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

There is a great difference between public ownership as advocated by the Socialists, and the public ownership as advocated by the small capitalists. The acrocated by the small capitalists, the latter are auxious for all of the utilities, such as water, gas, railroads, etc., to be owned by the public in the hopes that the revenue derived from them may be applied to the reduction of wes on their property. The Socialists mand that the exemue be applied colly to the increase of wages, and ortening of hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. Vote for your inter-ests.—People's Paper.

YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE Saturday, Feb. 1, 1962, S.p. m., in habbouse, 206 M. Elighty-sixth street annual meeting of the members of a l gaminations represented in Yorkville gitation. Committee.

### THEY MUST BUILD FOR THE FUTURE

The Achievements and Shortcomings the Duties and the Meeds, of the Trade Unions.

The following passage from the re eleventh annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor applies so perfectly to the conditions and needs of the labor movement in all other states that we commend it to the attention of all our readers; "The substantial increase in the num-

ber of affiliated unions, the marked in terest manifested by the organized workingmen towards bringing about a more perfect union, and their efforts to establish closer relations for theh mutual protection and advancement are indeed causes for deep gratification, and are positive evidences of healthy condition of the labor moveent in our state.
"But while the growth of the Mis

ouri State Federation of Labor is tru ly cause for felicitation, we must not overlook the fact that there are many points in the state where labor organizations do not yet exist, while at others the movement lags and the members seem apathetic and indiffer-ent. This state of affairs is due more to local causes than to any defect in our plan or system of organization and must be remedied by the members in their respective localities. However, it is within the scope of this Federation to aid in extending and building up weak organizations and to institute unions in localities where none now exist. The responsibility and burden of carrying on this work devolves upon the workingmen already organized; for it is highly essential to their well-being and continued advancement that the workers engaged in other in-dustries be also organized. Hence, we should ever keep in mind the fact that, no matter how perfect or how com-pletely our own trade may be organ-ized, to hold that which we have already gained through painful strug-gles, or if we would hope for still greater achievements, we must extend organization among workingmen wherever possible; for, indeed, it is only through the complete organization and perfect unification of all classes of wage-earners, that the hope of m trade unionism will ever be realized.

"Organization in theelf, however, does not always indicate autional, pro-gressive movement, an organization may comprehend all those engaged in a given industry, its members may be prompt in paying dues and otherwise scalous and loyal to their union; but unless they are organized for the com-plete emancipation of their class from the thraidom of wage-slavery—the overthrow of that system which binds, them to their industrial masters—their efforts will indeed have been in vain. and their organization fruitless.

"The labor problem, as represented in the modern trade union movement, involves a struggle so comprehensive and far-reaching in its tendencies, and is so infinitely a movement of the race that those who engage in it must build only for the present, but also for

the future.

Conservatism, which has so long held the labor movement in its grast, producing an almost reactionary tenlency, is happily giving away to a aggressive policy.

"The achievements attained by er eanized labor in the past have not been won by the conservatism of those to bor leaders who always pander to opular favor, but rather in spite them; and it is a question whether the final emancipation of labor is not be-ing absolutely deferred by their tim-orous and halting policy."

### SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

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

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

."We call the attention of trade uni ists to the fact that the class struggle so hobly waged by the trade union forces to-day, while it may resule 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 unjonist to realize the necessity of independent political action on class-conscious flues, to join the Socialist Party and toussist in building up a strong political movement of the wage-working class, whose ultimate alm 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." never abolish that exploitation, means of production and distribution,

### "OUR" REPRESENTATIVES.

Chauneey Depew has said that his election to the United States Senate was merely an incident in his carrer as a rallway man-that is, a rallway capi a railway man—that is, a railway capi-talist. In other words, he represents the Vanderbilt family and the New York Central in the Senate. In exact-by the same way, his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, represents the Gould family and the Western-Union. But who rep-resents the engineers and brakemen and switchmen and inborers and other workmen whao run the New York Cen-tral and the telegraphers and linemen workmen whao run the New York Cen-tral and the telegraphers and linemen and other workmen who keep the Western Union going? Oh, they have no representation. They have not chosen to demand representation. They will have another chance when they see the Arm and Torch of the Social Democratic Party on the ballot next November.

### INJUNCTION TO PROTECT TRUST

The Fish Trust Gets a Permanent In Junction Forbidding Rival Company to Compete with It in United States or Canada. !

The injunction is a very useful instrument in the hands of the great cap-italists. We constantly hear of injunc-tions forbidding workingmen to act together for the purpose of compelling employers to concede higher wages for a shorter workday—against their con-spiring "to injure the business" of the capitalists, as the phrase is. But we have never yet heard of an injunction granted at the suit of workingmen, forbidding capitalists to lengthen the

workday or reduce wages.

The injunction has its uses in the bat-tle between the big capitalists and the little ones, too. We have never yet heard of an injunction really preventing great capitalists from combining to Justice Scott of Chicago has just grant

Justice Scott of Chicago has just granted one forbidding smaller capitalists to compete with a trust.

The injunction in question has been issued at the suit of A. Booth & Co. commonly known as the Fish Trust. This company was formed in 1898, by the combination of sixty-three former-linear country and controls. ly independent concerns, and controls the fish business throughout the United States and Canada. No one was allowed to enter it except on condition of signing a contract not to engage in the fish trade independently within the ter-ritory of the Trust for a period of ten years. Since then another company as been organized, some of its stock olders being also stockholders in the Trust and has entered the trade. these grounds Scott has granted a per-manent injunction restraining the new

The one principle that guides the courts at present is the principle that unrestrained competition must be en-forced upon workingmen and that unestrained right of combination must allowed to capitalists. And so long as workingmen vote for judges and other public officials chosen for them capitalist class they have no right to complain of the application of such a pernicious principle. When they get ready to put their own me on the bench they will find the precedent set by injunction issuing judges a very psetul one.

### HAVERHILL NOTES.

Final arrangements have been made or the series of lectures by Chas. H. Vail. The dates ave Peb. 3, 4, 5, and 6, next Monday to Thursday. 18 at C. L. U. Hall in Labor Headquay ters. . Tickets for the entire course ar being sold by members of the Central Socialist Club and City Committee at 25 cents each. Comrade Vail is one of the best lecturers on Socialism in America. All workingmen should heat him, and become better fitted for in dividual propaganda work. The kult jech of his lectures are: 1. "The Economic Evolution," 2. "The So-cialist Movement."3. "The Abolition of Poverty and the Realization of Plen The Solution of Modern Se clal and Econom's Problems." Com-rades from Amesbury, Newburyport Lawrence, and Georgetown are expect

A Socialist Debating Club has been formed and meetings are held each Sunday at 6 p. m. at Labor Headquar ters. Interest in the debates is increa-ing, and everyone in Haverbill and viinity who is interested in Socialism carde unionism is urged to attend.

DeWitt C. Dow is secretary of the Central Socialist Club of Haverhill and comrades wishing to communicate with the club should address him at Lock Box 575.

Assistant Assessor Charles H. Mor-rill has been appointed as Haverbill agent for The Worker, and all who are pleased with this paper may rene heir subscription through him

The Central Socialist Club will mee hereafter on Wednesday of each week at 8 p. m. All active Socialists should join and do their part of the work.

After the recent city election in New buhyport, Mass., all the capitalist dally papers which the writer saw, and they were many, failed to report the elec-tion of a Social Democratic councilero New hore is what curred. Election officials of Ward 5 announced that Comrade Chas. L. Marble was elected by only two votes A recount was 'demanded.

plurality. A recount was 'demanded, and as a result his plurality was increased to fourteen.

Geo. N. Hussey, who was 'Social Democratic councilning from Ward 5 the past year, ran for alderman on that ticket this year. When the vote was announced he was declared defeated by fitteen years. fifteen votes. The recount showed him thirteen votes behind S.J. Hughes Democrat, who was successful. The Republican candidate came within within four votes of election. The aldermer are all elected at large there. The fact that we elected a councilman there will probably be a surprise to many

The vote for moyor was: Meses Brown, Independent, 1.356; James F. Carens, Democrat, 1,184; A. F. Hunt, Law and Order, 94; C. N. Johnson, Se-Law and Order, va.
cial Democrat, 109.
The vote for the Socialist candidates
for aldermen ranged from 823 to over
AL TRUIST.

-Individual men, considered apar

from all social relations, would be from an social relations, would be but shadows of men. Men live actively in human relations, and real virtue or vice can be measured only in view of the conditions of society under which the individual is born and trained.—Smyth. -The ink has disappeared from the

The lik has disappeared from the parchment upon which the Declaration of Independence was written and that historic document has caused to exist. Its influence had caused to be felt by the judiciary and by legislative bodies some time before.—Machinists', Journal.

Journal.

— I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to origative. I hell the labor movement. It is my effly hope for democracy. Organise and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.

— Wendell Phillips. 36 N. Clark St., Chicago. Ill . I

## BUNNELL'S BUNCO.

A Slick Slave-Driving Scheme to Exploit Machinists and Electrical Workers.

The Bunnell Telegraphic and Elec-trical Company has given out the fol-lowing notice to its employees: To the Employees of the Bunnell Tele-graphic and Electrical Company. You are hereby notified that on each Saturday, commencing with Jun 25.

Saturday, commencing with Jan. 25, 1902, and until further notice, this company will distribute among its em-ployees the prizes hereafter set forth to the different employees of the com-pany, which prizes will be paid on each pay day with the wages earned. The prizes will be awarded under the

conditions bereinsfter stated and will be divided into two classes, to-wit: Classes "A" and "B."

The prizes under Class "A" will be

First prize, \$12; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$7.50; and will be awarded as follows: All employees whose wages are \$10 per week or over, will be con sidered contestants for prizes under Class "A." The employee turning out The employee turning out during the preceding week the best and most work will receive the first prize, to wit: \$12. The employee turn ing out the next largest amount of good work will receive the second prize, to-wit: \$10; the employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will be awarded the third prize.

to-wit: \$7.50. Class "B." All employees earning under \$10 a week will be considered contestants for the prizes given under Class "B." The prizes under Class "B." will be: First prize, \$8; second prize, \$5; third prize, \$3. The employee turning out during the preced ing week the best and most work will receive the first prize, to wit: \$8. The employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will receive the second prize, to-wit: \$5; the employee turning out the next largest amount of good work will be awarded the third prize, to-wit: \$3.

The conditions under which these prizes are given are as follows: No employee who is working on piece work or paid by the piece or job will be awarded by the company to such employees as in its discretion are entitled thereto, the company reserving the right to discontinue the giving of these prizes at any time on three days' no-In the distribution of these prizes the

amount of wages paid to each of the employees will be taken into consideration in making the award; it being understood that the boys earning \$3, \$4, and \$5 a week will receive the same consideration as employees of the same class drawing higher wages. The re-sult of the work being figured in pro-portion to the wages drawn by the em-The amount of work turned in will

be figured from Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1902, to Jan. 24, 1902, and the award made and paid Jan. 25, 1902, and on ling Safurday. Yours truly,
THE BUNNELL TELEGRAPHIC
AND ELECTRICAL COMPANY.

### IN ROCHESTER.

Uncompromising Working Class Socialists Have Forced Even the Church to Discuss Socialism.

Socialism is a live subject in Rochester. The other night Rev. R. R. Ganverse of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Prof. Rauschenbusch of the German Baptist Seminary addressed the nen's guild of the church named. Mr. Converse insisted strongly upo

the existence of great economic injus-tices in solicty as now constituted and admitted much good in Socialism, Prof. Rauschenbach spoke even niore fav-orably of the Socialist theory. A part of his address may be quoted: "We are upt to look upon the teach-

impracticable, but if we stop to consider the changes and referms of the past, we may be able to realize that the principles of Socialism may obtain and obtain sooner than we have any idea of.

"Human instituions are not very flexible, but right here among us the changes that are required for the advent of this socialistic regime are going on. We are in a stage of transition. The final change may be sudden and unexpected; it may be attended with tumult and eruption, or it may be ac-complished quietly and peacefully. Water may be chilled below the point of freezing and yet ice not be formed; a gentle shaking may be all that is needed to precipitate the change."

One point in Dr. Converse's address

was amusing. He censured the Social fits for turning their backs on the first and greatest Socialist, Jesus Christ. One would like to ask him why it is if Christ was a Socialist, that the church does not use its power in faver of Socialism. The fact is, the uncompromising working-class Socialists of Irochester have so forced the subject on the amention of the people here that even the preachers are obliged to take it up. But everyone here knows what an effort was made by the good, plous people to silence or to drive out Com-rade Brown when he joined the Sociál-ist forces and what a fight had to be made before Socialism could even get a fair hearing. It is pleasing to know that the radical attitude of the com-rades of the Social Democratic Party has at last wrought such a change.

# TheWorkers'Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Discussions of Science of Socialism. News of International Socialist Move-

Bronts of Week from Socialist Stand-

One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party of America in ua-tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-fernational Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gov-ernment and using them for the pur-pose of transforming the present sys-tem of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ wal worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more de-veloped tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it di-vides society into two hostile classes the capitalists and wage-workers The ence powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working. class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capi-talist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.wars are fomented between nations, indis-criminate slaughter is encouraged, and the destruction of whole races is sauctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers: And the active force in bringing about this new and higher orler 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 listruments of wealth production. The Democratic. Republican, the bourgeois public own-ership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of purpose of obtaining greaters added on an alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act of the conditions of the working class. production, are alike political repre-

collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a politic party, distinct from and opposed to al parties formed by the

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

1. The public gwnership of all mesus of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by mon opolies, 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 improve-ment 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 of the worker in the product of labor.

 State or national insurance of orking 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 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 un

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for nen and women.
7. The initiative and referendum,

proportional representation and the their constituents.

But in advocating these measures 18 steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public atili-

## "A Little Nousense

Now and then is redished by the wisest men." Come to The Clothspongers' and Finishers' Ball.

E. A. Johnson's Military Band - - Tickets Lady including Wardrope 50c.

Instructions for Forming Locals of the Socialist Party.

1. Five or more persons may organ-ze a local branch, provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the Socialist Party, and sever their relations with other political parties;

2. The officers to be elected are: A Chairman at each meeting.

b. Recording Secretary. Financial Secretary

d. Organizer. e. Literature Agent. 2. Order of business-Reading of the minutes.

Admission of new members. Communications and bills. Report of Organizer.

Reports of Committees, Unfinished business,

New business. A monthly payment, computed on for the maintenance of the National organization, shall be paid to the Naonal Secretary. Local branches may levy dues if they so choose, or may raise funds altogether through volun-tary contributions and pay National

dues out of their general funds. 5. A full report of the meeting names of persons participating, to-gether with five cents for each member, should be sent with application for charter; after receipt of which, upon approval of National Committee, charter will be granted.

6. Each local branch should hold a meeting at least once a week. the transaction of business or the discussion of political and econ questions.

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

8. Any person living in a city or lo-cality, where no local branch exists, may apply directly to the National Sec retary for admission to the Party, inclosing one month's dues, and will be enrolled as a member at large.

9. For further information not contained herein, address Leen G baum, National Secretary, Room Emilie Building, St. Louis, Mo.

## ECONOMIC DETERMINISM

The existence of man depends upon is ability to sustain himself; the eco-omic life is therefore the fundamental andition of all life. Since human life, bowever, is the life of man in society, individual existence moves within the framework of the social structure and is modified by it. What the conditions is modified by it. What the conditions of maintenance are to the individual, the sizular relations of production and, consemption are to the community. To economic causes, therefore, must be traced in the last instance those transformations in the siructure of society which themselves condition the relations of social chases and the various manifestations of social in political Science Quarterly. Quarterly.

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ar Kangaroos are welcomes

ENJOINED. Go away back and sir down."-Populat

Wealth numeried Work with expiritys, Verb, adjective, and noun. When Work press reply to give, "Str," said the Judge, "sit down."

Your Honor, I would simply say "Terribe grew the frown "Your place is simply to obey; "And I have said "Sirdown."

"I've heard complainant state his case, He did your clients brown. You needs to pion up your face. You simply must sit down!

"If innocut, what need you fear? The galliless will not drown.
I'll pass my fodgment now and here; And while I do, at down. Your elients must not inlk, walk, rust, In my part of town, Save as I say - Index, I protect! Sit down, I say, at down

You're here to hear, and not to arge A single utterance, closed Quate. Aspetore, while I wield the scange And hand my order down? "You have no rights, your elleuts name! Wealth beers the red and erosen! Meditable tool. Down and be done! Bit down! Sit down!!?"

The Court proceeds with steady jerk.
The one place in the town
Where Wealth all! gets in all the work.
And Work the sitting down.
—Wm. R. Fox. in Workers' Call. Keep as eye on your wrapper. See whe

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