

The Worker

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed. No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

VOL. XI—NO. 44.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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

The third, fourth and fifth sections of the report of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, made to the National Committee in session at St. Louis, were received too late for publication last week.

The complete report, in five sections, was laid before the National Committee with the following letter:

"National Committee Socialist Party: Comrades—I take pleasure in presenting herewith my report as National Secretary from August 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922. The report is in five sections under the following headings respectively:

1. The trade union movement.
2. Agitation.
3. Financial.
4. Organized states.
5. Unorganized states.

"Yours fraternally,
"LEON GREENBAUM,
"National Secretary."

"St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1922."

The first and second sections of this report were published entire in the Worker of last week. The fourth section is of special importance and should be carefully considered by all who are interested in the party's welfare. The third, fourth, and fifth sections of the report are as follows:

III.—FINANCIAL.

According to the report of the Credentials Committee at the Unity Convention, the delegates at that body held credentials for almost 7,000 members. I have been able to apportion these credentials among the various states to the extent of accounting for 6,657 members in August. During August we received dues for only 821 members, or about 12 per cent. of our total membership based upon a very low estimate. The states 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 donations to all the state and local organizations. Had it not been for a timely donation of \$100 by Comrade George D. Herrod, we would have found ourselves seriously embarrassed for the means of continuing our work.

During September the membership increased to 6,897. We received dues for 2,384 members, or about 45 per cent. The state committees of California, Kentucky, New York, and Washington paid dues in September for 2,304 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 890 members.

During September the business of the office increased so much that I was obliged to engage two stenographers, and the expenditures for postage, printed matter, stationery, and the general conduct of business increased proportionately. In October the membership increased to 7,209. We received dues for 2,814 members, or about 39 per cent. The state committees of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Indiana, and Kentucky paid dues in October for 2,604 members; the unorganized states paid a total of 1,087 members. During this month the volume of business became so great and the accompanying expenses so heavy proportionately that we were again seriously embarrassed for funds, and we were obliged on October 20 to write all of the state committees for immediate remittances. Our financial difficulties at this time were partially relieved by the payment of conviction pledges and a donation of \$100 made by Comrade J. A. Wayland of Girard, Kan. During November the membership increased to 7,774. We received dues for 3,252 members, or about 42 per cent. The state committees of California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Washington paid dues in November for 3,068 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 1,064 members. During November the volume of business increased so much that I was obliged to engage an additional stenographer, making three thus employed, while all of the incidental expenses of conducting business increased proportionately. In addition to this we had to meet heavy printing bills contracted in October, and altogether the financial strain was so heavy that on November 21 we again faced a money straits, that obliged us to write some of the state committees for relief.

In December the membership increased to 8,567. We received dues for 5,239 members, or about 61 per cent. less than we received in November. The state committees of Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania paid dues in December for 4,822 members; the unorganized states paying dues for 977 members. Notwithstanding that national dues decreased about 33 per cent. in December, late reports which I have received from some of the state secretaries indicate that our party on January 1, 1922, had 9,104 members, an increase of 537 members in said month.

DELINQUENT REVENUES.

It will be apparent to your committee that there has been a serious delinquency from the very first, in what may be properly regarded as the legitimate sources of our income. From the date of the Unity Convention up to October 1 we received no national dues whatever from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The amount which we should have received in national dues from the above four states in August and September, based upon

their representation at the convention, was \$227. 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 \$3.35 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 upon their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.50. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September, and October, based upon their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.50. The amount of dues which we should have received from the four states mentioned during August, September, and October, based upon their representation at Indianapolis, was \$107.50.

Wisconsin has not paid us dues since the Unity Convention, and according to her representation should have paid during the five months preceding January 1 the sum of \$132.25. The total amount of dues which we should have received from August 1 to January 1, based on the Indianapolis representation and not including the increase of 50 per cent. in membership since then, was \$1,064.25. Deducting the total amount actually paid, \$622.55, leaves a deficiency of \$441.70. If we include the increase in membership we should have received in the five months preceding January 1, the total amount due us is \$1,558.53. Deducting \$622.83 actual receipts from this amount, leaves a deficiency of \$935.70 in the five months, sufficient to have paid one-half of the party indebtedness.

While the convention at Indianapolis practically settled the question of national unity, the comrades in many states have been obliged during the past few months 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 convention, realizing the task in 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 indeliberate in manifesting any undue pressure of an official 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.

The following state committees use the due stamps furnished by the National Organization: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. 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 the state committees are now paying national dues monthly, excepting Wisconsin. If the state committees of California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Wisconsin use the 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 committees.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our total receipts from August 1 to January 1, 1922, were \$2,683.79. Of this amount \$201.12 was received for purposes which do not represent any receipts to the national organization, namely: donations to strike fund; dues forwarded to state committees and payment for printed supplies which we sell at cost. The balance of the total receipts, amounting to \$1,762.47, was received on account of the following: National dues, \$662.85; donations, \$522.66; national pledges, \$180.00; accounts due Springfield, N. E. C., \$67.49; miscellaneous receipts, \$51.52. A condensed statement of our expenditures is as follows: Equipment—headquarters, \$153.57; maintenance of headquarters, \$63.77; operation (general expenses of \$84.02; rent, \$80.00; strike fund, \$69.54; state committees, \$65.42; Indianapolis convention, \$25.00; organization account, \$34.45; accounts Springfield N. E. C., \$120.74; National dues, \$70.46; National dues, \$416.05; stenographers and clerks, \$234.57; Chas. H. Vail, \$148.63, leaving us with a balance on hand January 1 of \$60.88.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Upon the conclusion of the Unity Convention we assumed the liabilities of the Springfield faction, amounting to \$508.27. Of this amount we have paid \$135.70, leaving a balance of indebtedness amounting to \$372.57. On October 25 we assumed the liabilities of the Chicago faction, amounting to \$282.45. Since August 1 we have incurred obligations in addition to the before mentioned amounting to \$739.41. Of this sum \$130.00 is due Mrs. M. B. East of Indianapolis for her report of the convention. Owing to the incapacity and incompletion of her report we were obliged to have an additional report made by Comrade W. E. McDermott of Chicago, who took the convention proceedings in shorthand. Comrade McDermott's bill amounted to \$462.15, but he donated one-half of his bill to the party, leaving us in his debt to the amount of \$231.07. The balance of indebtedness incurred by us since August 1, amounting to \$282.35, is due Chas. H. Vail, part of which is for salary and the rest for monies advanced by him to pay railroad fares. The gross amount of our indebtedness on January 1, 1922, was \$2,173.43. The total amount of our assets was \$283.04, of which over \$200.00 is for debt due by various state committees to the Springfield faction, and the balance of money due from the present national organization for due stamps. Deducting our assets

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Of Socialist Party Meets in St. Louis.

Important Action Taken on Matters of Organization—Leon Greenbaum Re-Elected National Secretary.

The National Committee of the Socialist Party opened its first annual session under the provision of the Unity Convention last Friday at St. Louis. The meeting was called to order by Secretary M. Ballard Dunn of the Local Quorum and Max Hayes of Ohio chosen as temporary Chairman. Examination of credentials showed the following members in attendance: Massachusetts—Carey; New York—Harriman; New Jersey—Ufert; Ohio—Hayes; Indiana—Owens; Illinois—Berly; Iowa—Walt; Wisconsin—Bergert; Missouri—Turner; Kansas—Mills; Nebraska—Bigelow; California—Roche; Washington—Boomer; Local Quorum—Hildebrand, Putnam, Hoehn, and Dunn. Two delegates appeared from Utah representing rival factions, Mrs. J. C. Hazlett and A. B. Elder. It was decided, pending settlement of the contest, to seat both members, but without the right of voting.

The situation in Utah was discussed at length and then, with Berger alonging in the negative, it was decided to revoke the state charter and send a member of the N. C. to reorganize the state 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 international 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 future:

"The Local Quorum shall not endorse or commit the Party to the endorsement of any boycott or strike that is not national or international in its scope, and that has not been sanctioned by the national or international executive committee of the organization involved."

ORGANIZERS' SALARY.

On the report of the Finance Committee it was voted that "no member, speaker, or other representative of the National Committee shall receive a 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 evidence of membership in the Party, and every state organization, or local organization where states are not organized, shall purchase stamps and supplies of the National Secretary. Each and every organized state represented by delegates to the Indianapolis Convention shall pay dues from that date on to the members within their borders to the National Committee, except those states which there-after paid dues to the Chicago National Committee from and after the time they ceased paying dues to the N. E. C. according to the number of votes represented at Indianapolis. The National Committee will charge five cents dues per member in unorganized states, instead of five cents."

A communication from the German Branch of Local Philadelphia, regarding Garfield agitation, was referred to the Local Quorum. A referendum was directed to be taken on the question of sending a fraternal delegate to the national convention of the Socialists of Canada in September. A resolution was adopted demanding "that all government work be done under the direct supervision of the government, and that no 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 office 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 Party shall accept the nomination or endorsement of any political party nor allow such nomination or endorsement to stand without public protest."

Leon Greenbaum was re-elected as National Secretary and the following Local Quorum was chosen: Hoehn, Dunn, Putnam, Hildebrand, and Wm. Brandt. The Municipal Committee 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, penetrating every civilized country, is the movement toward industrial justice. No man created and no man can destroy this movement. It is the product of age-long evolution. It is the awakening of man. No man can have any gospel for his followers so long as he is contented with a system built on a foundation of injustice.—Wm. T. Brown.

(Continued on page 2.)

FOR DAILY PAPER

Committee Calls General Meeting.

To Be Held at Brevoort Hall in Fifty-fourth Street on Feb. 8—Shall We Have 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, Feb. 8, at Brevoort Hall, 164 E. Fifty-fourth street. The attendance of comrades is directed to the following address on the subject:

CALL FOR MEETING:
To the Members of the Social Democratic Party of New York and Vicinity.

Comrades—The spontaneous expressions in favor of an English Socialist daily in various quarters of the Socialist activity in this city all tend to show that the times are ripe for our common hope to become a daily reality. An English Socialist daily has been long enough a topic of fond speculation among us. The moment for decisive action has arrived: Comrades are earnestly urging on one another the necessity of an initiative in that direction.

With that object in view a few comrades have come together to consider the way in which to put the matter before all comrades. For it was agreed at once that no step be taken before every comrade within reach had an opportunity to express his views. A mass convention of all Social Democrats of New York and vicinity was decided upon to put the question for their consideration and decision. Committees were appointed to submit the question to a convention in a concrete and definite form: Comrade Alexander Jones reported for the committee on estimates; Comrade Morris Hillquit reported for the committee on organization. Both reports showed further the practicability and timeliness of the enterprise.

Comrades, it is now more than a quarter of a century that the German speaking Socialist in this country, speaking tirelessly to till the field, preparing the soil for an American movement. The ground is now well tilled and must not be allowed to lie 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 workmen, for the emancipation of our class from the yoke of capitalist exploitation, we must meet with open face and welcome with gladness in our hearts the storm and stress of the daily battle. 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 must no more allow the capitalist press, that is ever found subservient to the interests of our masters, to have sole and unopposed control over the mind of the workingman.

A daily Socialist newspaper in the control of the working class is both a formidable weapon of defense and aggression as well as the best medium for enlightening the minds of the workingmen. "But as the task must be our common one, so must be the decision. Whatever your mind is on the question, let it come together and settle it for the time being. Let nothing detain you from attending this meeting. You may bring along any sympathizer even if not a party member."

Comrades Alexander Jones and Morris Hillquit will give to the meeting such information as it is necessary for the consideration of the question. "THE COMMITTEE."

LECTURE TO SOCIALISTS.

Algeron 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 Materialism," explaining in what way the economic conditions of society guide and control all other institutions. The other three lectures will treat of "The Dynamics of Socialism" and "The Economics 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 promptly at 2 p. m.

CHASE AND VAIL TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

John C. Chase of Haverhill, Mass., the first Socialist mayor in the United States, will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 inclusive. The dates for Feb. 13 and 15 are still open. The meetings so far arranged are: Feb. 10, Astabula. Feb. 11, Warren. Feb. 12, Youngstown. Feb. 14, Toledo. Feb. 16, Cincinnati.

Charles H. Vail 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. Cichlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. The cost to the local will be \$10 for each lecture. Comrade Vail paying all his expenses. Mrs. Vail accompanies her husband, and will address meetings of women, where such can be arranged, without any additional charge.

State Organizer Strickland is hard at work on preparations for the April elections. He has only a few days left open for speaking and they 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 Legislators Will Act—Carey Fights Child Labor.

A strike of less than two hundred teamsters has kept the Boston police working overtime, filled the columns of the daily papers with reports, truthful and otherwise, of the acts of strikers and their sympathizers, and set the people of Boston by the ears during the past week. The crisis came last Friday, when Judge Braley of the Superior Court, granted a temporary injunction restraining the labor unions another from "interfering" with the business of the firm in controversy by interference with the affairs of the employees of the company while they are in the performance of their business 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 teamster has also been served with a notice to answer charges in the prayer for an injunction for having taken the business from the transportation company in dispute.

The injunction is a sweeping one, and its terms have aroused the trade unionists of Boston as nothing has done in years. It practically prevents the union men from doing anything whatsoever, either by peaceful or forcible means. More than this, it seeks to enforce individual liability for damages on every member of the union for any damage done to the property of the company during the strike, whether committed by union members or not. This is somewhat similar to the injunction granted in the strike at Ashtabula, Conn., during the anarchists' 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 basis of damages done, he is responsible for the acts of his fellow members 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 teamster 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 International Union and the Master Teamsters' Association, and resulted in improving the condition of the teamsters 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 stubbornly refused to sign the agreement.

A number 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 furious scenes in the district where the strike is in force. For the first time in years, mounted police have been called out, ostensibly to preserve the peace, really to insure the Brine Transportation Company's doing business with non-union men. At no time have deeds of violence 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 bystanders. In several cases their behavior nearly caused a riot. They have also acted as freight handlers at different times, but the protests against the police are so strong and numerous they had to stop.

On Thursday the police board took a hard and issued a special order to the police to arrest all those who made loud outcries against the employees of the Brine Company. This resulted in thirteen men and boys being arrested on Friday for yelling "Scab" at the non-union men; not one of those arrested 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 court renders a decision on the hearing for permanent 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 as to the infallibility of the judges on the bench. Judge Braley, who granted the temporary injunction, is a Republican from Fall River, and his name is associated with labor disputes in that locality.

As the police 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 strike. The introduction of bills in the legislature recently on these of the Socialist representatives stand out as

THREE CAPITALIST CRIMES.

It is about fifteen months since criminal negligence and direct violation of the law by the capitalists of the Tarrant Drug Company resulted in the killing of seven working people and the maiming 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—Gardiner, Philbin, and Jerome—a Tammany heeler, 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 ousted, Philbin had pushed the Tarrant case to trial and secured the punishment of the murderers; or suppose, Philbin having neglected it, Jerome had immediately turned some of his overwrought 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 encouraged others to go on violating the law and sacrificing the lives of the people to their own private profit.

The Tarrant murder, the New York Central purloins, 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 ruthlessly trampled 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 violation of the law saves expenses to the owners, the employers, the capitalists, the men who have it in their power to

the only ones that really propose any thing practicable to improve the condition 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 bills, which involve the child-labor question, upon which Carey has made a fight since he first entered the House. He and MacCartney are prepared to make this issue a leading one during the session; and their opponents will hear some "hot talk" upon the bills to come up.

Representative Carey has been away since Wednesday at St. Louis, attending the National Committee meeting after the interests of the Socialist Party under the willard dome.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1922.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

BY T. F. KEOGH.
(Dedicated to Ben Tillett.)

Through the centuries has echoed Christ's command, "Love one another." Yet 20th century man is suffering on a scale of unnumbered horrors. And the widows and the orphans of brave Ben Tillett are ever their slain.

The allied Christian forces battered down the gates of Pekin. To shoot into the Heavens their culture and their religion, suffering on a scale of unnumbered horrors. A man for the masses in the Orient we need.

The ruling class rebuke us for being discontented. They say that work is plentiful, we have full dinner pails. One such lie that keeps the soul within the body our comrades are in Puerto Rican jails.

Some to whom we look for counsel in the van of labor unions. Say the interests of Capital and Labor are the same. But the barometer and the barometer can't measure the hollowness and falsity of their claim.

We are not creating classes. No, our mission is to end class. By uniting all in one class—the brotherhood of Man. But first we have to recognize conditions now existing. And show that suffering humanity we have a better plan.

When men rest and think, no "leader" will be needed to direct them. No "boss" will be needed to direct them. They will think for themselves as they never thought before.

There shall be no race distinction, no caste dividing nations. No man "worth" a hundred million, no man "worth" a few cents.

Comrade Tillett brings us greetings from the British Empire. His message is prophetic of the days that are to be. When workmen will cease to kill each other for their masters. When no force but those of commerce will be used upon the sea.

In the murderous art of warfare, who excels is called by his name. But the value of Tillett or a Debs will not be known. Until revolution comes and a wiser generation shall reap a bounteous harvest from the seed which they have sown.

The universal banner is unfurled in every nation. In which "race" matters exist and where oppressed races are. Reminds its folds every citizen while the victory will be bloodless. The earth is our inheritance. We have fought but our choice.

CHASE WILL SPEAK.
Mayor John C. Chase of Haverhill will speak in Ohio from Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 inclusive. Monday, Feb. 7, at 2 p. m.

THEY CONDEMN PEACE SCHEME.

Bakers and Carpenters' Union No. 164 Endorses Resolution of Painters' No. 499 and Calls on Workers to Remember at the Polls.

At the last general meeting of Journeyman Bakers' and Carpenters' 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" were taken up and discussed. After debate, the union unanimously endorsed the resolution of Painters' Deacons' Union No. 499, as follows:

"Be it resolved, That we, such proceedings as the C. F. U., Schwab, and others, such as appeal to all workers to use economically and peacefully to secure a state of society where exploitation will cease and Labor will get the full value of the product."

It was further resolved that "It is in the sense of this body that we not only endorse these resolutions at to present time, but that we also remember the proceedings on Election Day, and that there is the proper time and opportunity to protest against the capitalist exploiters, their tools and political heeled."

Secretary J. J. Nolte was instructed to communicate to The Worker all important matters relating to the union for publication.

It was decided that in the future no attention be paid to invitations from other organizations to balls, picnics, etc., unless held in strict union places. Some amendments in the by-laws were made and the label contract was submitted to the G. E. B. for approval.

ROCHESTER.

On Friday evening, Feb. 14, the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local Rochester, Socialist Democratic Party, will hold a St. Valentine's Dance. Social at Shermans' 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 headquarters, 1022 Arch street, on Jan. 20, John Spargo of New York speaks on "The Class Struggle, Its Goals and Meaning." The following lectures will be:

Feb. 6—"Our Position, Economic and Political," by Fred W. Long.
Feb. 13—"Labor Politics and Socialist Policies," by Algeron Lee.
Feb. 20—"Organized Why" and "How?" by Edward Ruppiner.

A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in social questions to attend these lectures and to visit the headquarters, which are open every day from noon till 4 p. m.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance. One year \$3.00. Six months \$1.75. Single copies 10c. Retail rates: Less than 100 copies, per copy 10c. 100 copies \$10.00. 250 copies \$20.00. 500 copies \$35.00. 1000 copies \$65.00.

Entered as second-class matter on the New York N. Y. Post Office on April 6, 1901. UNION PRINTERS.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES. In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068. In 1890 (Presidential) 13,331. In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157. In 1894 (Presidential) 35,133. In 1896 (Presidential) 36,594. In 1898: S. L. P. 32,304. S. D. P. 9,545. In 1900 (Presidential): S. L. P. 96,918. S. D. 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 comrades to consider the question of a Socialist daily paper in the English language. This is a question of the utmost moment. It must be considered carefully and definitely decided—and the sooner, the better. We all want a daily paper. Many believe it practicable to undertake it with the least possible delay. Many have their doubts. Many have not yet given the matter much thought. If the enterprise is to be undertaken, it must be entered upon in the right spirit, with unanimity, with enthusiasm, with determination to win. Nothing is gained and much may be lost by a hasty and divided council.

moving their economic claims, as politicians, the task of holding together political elements that have no common interests and, in most cases, no principles whatever. Mayor 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.

Senator Hanna is a great believer in harmony between Capital and Labor. As a Department of Commerce he is established for the primary purpose of getting more profitable foreign markets for American capitalists and otherwise serving their business interests. Senator Hanna 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 Committee. Labor is always to be harmonized by being swallowed up.

"REFORMERS" KEEPING THEIR PLEDGES. "Reformer" Cantor, President of the Board of Aldermen, demands longer hours for the clerks and other office employees 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.

President Cantor insists that such measures are necessary—and so they 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 harder."

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" administration 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 "business-like administration of city affairs." That promise they are sincerely trying to fulfill. Nothing could be more business-like than President Cantor's proposition. When a private 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 harder—in one way or another to squeeze more surplus value out of his employees in proportion to the wages he pays them.

No one who voted 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 workmen who voted for "reform" do not like it now that they see it in practice, 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" administration, representing the capitalist class is keeping its pledges to the taxpayers. Nothing more could be desired.

The Socialists favor shorter hours for all workers. A Social Democratic administration would begin by reducing 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 improving 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 would render to the tenement-house dwellers whose labor builds the palaces and creates the franchise-owners' income. There will be another chance for the workers of this city to choose between honest capitalist administration as represented by the "reformers" and true working-class administration as represented by the Social Democratic Party. Let them begin to think now how they will choose.

employees, as employees, have a common interest." Until someone successfully meets that challenge we insist that the interests of employees and employers, as such, are diametrically opposed and therefore: First, that employees, as such, must organize to fight their employers; 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-operative Commonwealth.

There is nothing at all surprising or 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 Bank, 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 Christian life as the ideal one, he gave himself heartily to all forms of activity, and loved, especially to be identified with undertakings that would be of benefit to this community and to his loyal country."

The connection between the Christian 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.)

ever methods we adopted, by the national constitution. Article 6, Section 2 of the constitution reads as follows: "A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each branch to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter."

In our attempt to interpret this clause we were at first undecided whether it was intended to apply only to unorganized 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, Massachusetts and Wisconsin had the constitutional number of locals for 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 credentials for only six voters.

John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., the only delegate from that state, had credentials for ten voters. There was not then and there are not to this day four locals in Tennessee. Comrade Fred E. Irish of Portland, Me., who represented that state in the Unity Convention, had 98 credentials, and, although there was a state committee, we found from external National Secretary Buecher'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 number of locals for state charter, that it would involve an exercise of extraordinary diplomacy to present our course from appearing like discrimination against the less influential states likewise represented at the convention. It did not appear possible to us that any of the veteran Socialist 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 party.

We therefore came to the conclusion that in 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 organized branches.

APPLICATIONS FOR STATE CHARTERS.

One of the matters that embarrassed us in issuing state charters was whether we should require a formal application from the respective state organizations or waive formal application from those states represented in the Unity Convention, and merely require it from the states not then represented. If we waive a formal application the question arose as to what constitutional authority in each state should the state charter be issued. In this matter the only regulation we had for our guidance was Article 6, Section 4 of the constitution, as follows: "In states and territories in which there is no central organization affiliated with the party and representing at least ten local organizations in different parts of such state or territory respectively, the state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the organization, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory, and the National Committee and sub-committee or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organization." Having in mind that in some of the states

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

The effect of the difficulties between the Chicago and Springfield factions had been most pronounced and had caused the most serious breach among the most active and influential states in the Socialist movement. The prevailing distrust of national executives at the time of the convention was such that had we issued a state charter to the Chicago faction in a state where the Springfield faction had a state committee, 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 state charters. While in this instance the assurance appeared to be principally necessary from several of the oldest and most influential states, the states represented at Indianapolis, we deemed it necessary as a matter of consistency and impartiality to require the same assurance from all of the state committees. 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 committee) representing one or more branches, there might not be from one to ten or more branches without a state committee and opposed to the formal application to the National Committee on terms which the latter would be in a position to dictate by the possession of a state charter.

We interpreted the letter 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 states as follows: 1. That there were not less than four branches of the party in different localities in the state, represented in their state organization. 2. That every independent political Socialist organization in existence in said state, prior to July 29, 1901, or affiliated prior to the same date with one of the parties represented in the Indianapolis convention held on that day, or affiliated by direct certificate from a national committee of the Socialist Party since August 1, 1901, was desiring, participated in the preliminary proceedings by which it was decided to ask for state charter.

STATE CHARTERS.

Having decided that these guarantees were absolutely essential to the proper issue of state charters the question naturally arose as to what power the National Committee possessed to enforce these conditions of affiliation; prevent the use of a charter issued upon misrepresentations; or to prevent the misuse of a state charter by any organization which might institute rules and regulations in conflict with the national constitution, or which might give expression to political measures that were in conflict with the national platform or resolutions adopted in national convention.

In considering this phase of the matter the affiliation between the respective states and the national organization we found the following provisions in the constitution, applying to the points in question: "Article 6, Section 1.—Each state or territory may organize in such way and manner and under such rules and regulations as it may determine, but not in conflict with the provisions of this constitution."

"Article 6, Section 2.—The platform of the Socialist Party adopted in convention or by referendum of the party, and all state and municipal organizations shall, in the adoption of their platform, conform thereto."

While these sections of the constitution made it mandatory upon the respective state organizations to conform in letter and practice with the platform and constitution, there was no explicit declaration in the latter, stating the manner and circumstances under which and the agency through whom a state charter should be revoked on account of non-compliance with the constitution in any other relation of the constitution. In the absence of any clause by which the charter should be enforced, the national constitution, having provided that the National Committee should issue charters to the states, that the National Committee shall represent the party in all national affairs, and the common inference that the executive committee which issues a charter is the national instrument through which such charters would be revoked by the national organization, we were forced to the conclusion that the National Committee had no right to issue 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 municipal organizations to conform thereto, the National Committee had no right to issue a state charter (which is an agreement between the state and national organizations), without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution under the terms of which such charter was issued.

For the National Committee to issue a state charter to the respective state organizations, without conditions (leaving such state to make its own contract of the latitude of such a charter), 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 proper in this connection to quote the following resolution, adopted by the Unity Convention: "Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the State of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the State of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization."

We found in the form of charter issued by the Social Democratic Party with headquarters at Chicago to its local organization in Illinois, a clause providing for the revocation of charters. The principles of the party, which we embodied in a modified form in the charters which we issued to the respective state organizations, and also in the charters which we issued to the locals in the unorganized states.

PROTESTS AGAINST STATE CHARTER.

Having informed your committee of the motives and reasons by which we were impelled to require formal application for state charter, containing assurances of unity, and fulfillments of constitutional requirements, and having also given our main reasons for including a revocation clause in the state charters, in order to safeguard the integrity of the national organization, it now becomes our duty to inform you of our formal application for state charter 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 quite 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 protest. The Wisconsin state committee refused to sign a formal application for state charter or give us any of the assurances therein required upon the ground that we must issue them a state charter without any formal or other application. The local quorum of 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 committee.

UNORGANIZED STATES.

rendering it easier to effect a safe, united and harmonious state organization. An additional reason which influenced the local quorum in coming to the decision not to issue state charter to the Clemens state committee was that upon our writing to G. C. Clemens, state secretary of Topeka, Kansas, state secretary of the Clemens faction, for a list of all the Socialist branches represented in their state organization, the names and addresses of secretaries and names and addresses of the state committee, Comrade Clemens replied saying that since being elected state secretary he had had no records or information except of a casual nature turned over to him by the former state secretary, Comrade Clemens; that he saw Comrade Clemens every few days and had frequently asked him for the books and papers of his office but without avail. We explained that he had been utterly 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 membership (through issue of a charter), Comrade Clemens, state secretary of Topeka, Kansas, on September 27, 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. We adopted a passive attitude toward the combatants, but we assured both factions that while we did not desire to become entangled in their state differences, that we stood ready 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, although 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 accepted by Comrade Clemens, but for some reason he failed to call the convention as agreed.

After waiting for some weeks and endeavoring in vain to induce Comrade Clemens to issue call for state convention to all the Socialist political organizations in the state regardless of factional 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 November 26th.

Upon suggestion of the Kansas comrades, the 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 become inactive. Comrade Buecher, 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 comrades, 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 Socialists at unorganized points.

THE WISCONSIN CHARTER.

The state charter was so objectionable to the Wisconsin state committee that they refused to accept it. They refused to accept it. The disaffection 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 committee, but to a referendum of the entire Socialist Party of the United States."

1. That the National Committee in granting state charter would require that every Socialist political organization in the state should have 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 integrity in the form of charter or otherwise.

3. That the method of effecting unity between the Socialist elements should be in accordance with the wishes of the comrade state committees (if more than one faction was thus represented) should act conjointly. If no regular state committee existed a provisional state committee could be formed.

4. Instructions for authorizing the regular state committee (or if none the provisional committee) to manage all arrangements for obtaining state charter.

Two days after issuing this communication we received a letter from Comrade G. C. Clemens warning us against comrades in Kansas whom he charged with being prejudicial to the state organization. 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 if they affiliated with the national organization.

Upon receipt of this letter, I immediately sent Comrade Clemens a copy of the circular letter of instructions of organization, to which I received an immediate reply from him, claiming that our letter of instructions to the Kansas branches was irregular because it ignored the existing Kansas state organization; that no other state committee than that of which he was a member had ever been organized, and that the state organization of which he was a member would continue as the Socialist Party of Kansas regardless of the national organization. About the time that this controversy 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 against the form of the state charter to the Clemens faction. Your local quorum was placed in a very embarrassing situation by this factional fight. The question before us was whether we were obliged to issue a state charter to the Clemens state committee, which was represented at Indianapolis by six votes from one branch; and in addition, whether we should issue this state charter in face of the protest from some of our branches, which Comrade Clemens' words were represented in his state organization. In addition to this we had no assurances that in event the unity referendum of the Chicago N. E. B. failed to carry, that the other branches (which Comrade Clemens claimed) would remain affiliated with the Clemens state committee of chartered by us.

The situation was so perplexing, with uncertainty and demoralization and the evidence of factionalism as such that the local quorum decided not to issue a state charter to the Clemens state committee, but to issue local charters without prejudice to the locals of both factions, and to co-operate with all of the comrades in the state in organizing new locals, who would have no concerns with old factional differences, and who would constitute a new element that would exercise a healthy balance of power between

UNORGANIZED STATES.

rendering it easier to effect a safe, united and harmonious state organization. An additional reason which influenced the local quorum in coming to the decision not to issue state charter to the Clemens state committee was that upon our writing to G. C. Clemens, state secretary of Topeka, Kansas, state secretary of the Clemens faction, for a list of all the Socialist branches represented in their state organization, the names and addresses of secretaries and names and addresses of the state committee, Comrade Clemens replied saying that since being elected state secretary he had had no records or information except of a casual nature turned over to him by the former state secretary, Comrade Clemens; that he saw Comrade Clemens every few days and had frequently asked him for the books and papers of his office but without avail. We explained that he had been utterly 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 membership (through issue of a charter), Comrade Clemens, state secretary of Topeka, Kansas, on September 27, 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. We adopted a passive attitude toward the combatants, but we assured both factions that while we did not desire to become entangled in their state differences, that we stood ready 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, although 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 accepted by Comrade Clemens, but for some reason he failed to call the convention as agreed.

After waiting for some weeks and endeavoring in vain to induce Comrade Clemens to issue call for state convention to all the Socialist political organizations in the state regardless of factional 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 November 26th.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CASE.

On September 11, Local Dover, New Hampshire, applied to us for a charter of affiliation, their application showing a charter membership of twenty-nine. While New Hampshire had a state committee, yet according to external National Secretary Buecher's records, there were only three locals in the state, and all of these, as well as the state committee, were neutral organizations.

According to the report of the Credentials 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 of September 20, Exeter, N. H., which for two years had been unaffiliated, and applied for charter on September 28, from Branch 21, Manchester, of the S. D. P. (Independent) of New Hampshire, applied for charter on September 30. Both of the above charters were issued on October 4. On October 1, Comrade Benjamin T. Whitehouse wrote us a letter stating that a factional fight had broken out in the state, part of the "old party" wanted a state affiliation, while others desired a state organization, independent of national connection. We issued local charters to Portsmouth, N. H., on October 11, to Rochester, N. H., on October 15, and to Nashua, N. H., on November 25. In the letter which Comrade Whitehouse wrote to us he said he would have a national unity would, possibly be effected prior to October 21.

We wrote another letter on November 7 stating that as we had a list of the locals chartered by us, and of those locals whose charters were pending for action by the local quorum, that it might be well for us to issue call for a state convention. Having in mind that one of the main objections of the faction in New Hampshire opposed to national affiliation was on the ground of past differences charged to national

committees, and furthermore the constitutional provision giving each state or territory autonomy in its methods of organizing, we took the position that we could not issue a call for a state convention in New Hampshire unless requested to do so by all the locals chartered by us in the state; and that even then such a course might strengthen the hands of the faction opposed to national affiliation. On November 13, Comrade Whitehouse wrote me that Local Dover would issue call for convention. The same having been 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 committee, which 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 Hampshire, protesting against Sumner F. Clafin, who had been elected National Committee member of the unity faction. Comrade Howie in this letter denied that Clafin had either been elected or nominated, that if so then he had separated himself from the state committee that held the state secretary of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire. Comrade Howie 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 independence 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 Howie, which was dated September 3, 1901, relating to Comrade Whitehouse's lecture tour, and was signed by Howie as state secretary Social Democratic Party. We called Comrade Howie's attention to this also to the fact that the New Hampshire organization prior to the Unity Convention was neutral; that it was not recognized 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 Convention or a national organization; while on the other hand reliable information had reached us that their state organization was neutral; that it was not recognized at the Unity Convention; and was somewhat positively hostile toward national affiliation.

And for the confirmation of the latter statement we called Comrade Howie's attention to that clause in his letter wherein he advised the National Committee to recall all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the state "to get back into line." During 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 organizations. 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 organizations in the state which applied for same.

On January 5 the state committee of the Social Democratic Party (Independent) of New Hampshire, sent us a check in pursuance of a formal call for said meeting issued by Comrade Howie, claiming to be state secretary of the Socialist Party (Independent) for state officers. The full details of this meeting have never been sent to me, but from the reports that I have received it seems that the members of this state committee Socialist Party (Independent) had either experienced a radical change in individual sentiment or received some positive instructions from their constituencies, for instead of canvassing the vote for state officers of the Socialist Party (Independent) they declared the act of State Secretary Howie in submitting said vote illegal and therefore void. I have received from the members of the state officers elected by the Thanksgiving convention of the unity faction, Comrade 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 Armstrong, and by the unity faction, and five members of the state committee, including Comrade Howie, who had been elected state committee member at the same meeting at which his office expired as state secretary. The application for state charter being signed by representatives of both factions, the local quorum considered the New Hampshire factional controversy ended, and the incident was closed by the issuance of a state charter to the Socialist Party of New Hampshire on January 10, 1902.

comrades, and furthermore the constitutional provision giving each state or territory autonomy in its methods of organizing, we took the position that we could not issue a call for a state convention in New Hampshire unless requested to do so by all the locals chartered by us in the state; and that even then such a course might strengthen the hands of the faction opposed to national affiliation. On November 13, Comrade Whitehouse wrote me that Local Dover would issue call for convention. The same having been 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 committee, which 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 Hampshire, protesting against Sumner F. Clafin, who had been elected National Committee member of the unity faction. Comrade Howie in this letter denied that Clafin had either been elected or nominated, that if so then he had separated himself from the state committee that held the state secretary of the Socialist Party of New Hampshire. Comrade Howie 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 independence 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 Howie, which was dated September 3, 1901, relating to Comrade Whitehouse's lecture tour, and was signed by Howie as state secretary Social Democratic Party. We called Comrade Howie's attention to this also to the fact that the New Hampshire organization prior to the Unity Convention was neutral; that it was not recognized 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 Convention or a national organization; while on the other hand reliable information had reached us that their state organization was neutral; that it was not recognized at the Unity Convention; and was somewhat positively hostile toward national affiliation.

And for the confirmation of the latter statement we called Comrade Howie's attention to that clause in his letter wherein he advised the National Committee to recall all the New Hampshire charters and instruct the state "to get back into line." During 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 organizations. 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 organizations in the state which applied for same.

On January 5 the state committee of the Social Democratic Party (Independent) of New Hampshire, sent us a check in pursuance of a formal call for said meeting issued by Comrade Howie, claiming to be state secretary of the Socialist Party (Independent) for state officers. The full details of this meeting have never been sent to me, but from the reports that I have received it seems that the members of this state committee Socialist Party (Independent) had either experienced a radical change in individual sentiment or received some positive instructions from their constituencies, for instead of canvassing the vote for state officers of the Socialist Party (Independent) they declared the act of State Secretary Howie in submitting said vote illegal and therefore void. I have received from the members of the state officers elected by the Thanksgiving convention of the unity faction, Comrade 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 Armstrong, and by the unity faction, and five members of the state committee, including Comrade Howie, who had been elected state committee member at the same meeting at which his office expired as state secretary. The application for state charter being signed by representatives of both factions, the local quorum considered the New Hampshire factional controversy ended, and the incident was closed by the issuance of a state charter to the Socialist Party of New Hampshire on January 10, 1902.

Current Literature

The "Comrade" will begin with its February number the publication of Leo Tolstoy's new story, "Forty Years," never before published in this country. The Socialist Literature Co. will, in few days, issue a pamphlet by Ben Hanford, in which the possibility of organizing among railway workers, having been permitted to read 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 interesting and instructive. Although intended, as has been said, especially for use among railway men, it will not fail to attract the attention of workers in any trade to whom it is presented. It will be issued at 5 cents a copy, with the price cut in half on wholesale orders, so that locals are urged to push its circulation vigorously.

PARTY NOTES.

The 6th and 10th A. D. met last Friday and admitted two new members. Fifty tickets for the party festival of Feb. 22 were received and put in the hands of Comrade Brown and Halpern.

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.

The 20th A. D. at its last meeting had 10 members present. There is a good number of comrades in this district who should be active.

The 24th and 25th A. D. has taken fifty six-month and twenty-five yearly subscription postals.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee put in a fresh supply of ammunition in the shape of one hundred half-yearly subscription postals.

J. J. Murphy will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Columbus avenue, Sunday evening, Feb. 2, under the auspices of the Young People's Social Democratic Club.

The Young People's Social Democratic Club of Yorkville decided at its last meeting that when Comrade Lee's course 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 Westchester County Committee organized at the Social Democratic Party at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Saturday evening, Jan. 25.

The visit of the Yalls to Ticonderoga did much good to the movement there. Local Newburg has just started its work, and it expects to win itself an honorable place in the roll of party organizations.

The Westchester County Committee organized at the Social Democratic Party at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Saturday evening, Jan. 25. W. Moeller of Dobbs Ferry introduced the committee to the meeting.

The Essex County, N. J., convention, held on Jan. 22 at party headquarters, an effective form of organization was adopted.

At the Essex County, N. J., convention, held on Jan. 22 at party headquarters, an effective form of organization was adopted.

Our veteran comrades, G. W. Scott, of Danbury, Conn., is doing good service for the workers.

The Socialists of St. Paul, Minn., are holding five public lectures every Sunday.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Lewis Chubb, Room 414, Euclid Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. George Smith, 805 Examiner Bldg., San Francisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Secretary, Room 740 Chapel Street, New Haven, Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at above place.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Rev. 25 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Meets first Tuesday of the month, at 1232 Ashland Block.

INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. O'Connell, 811 N. Third street, Indianapolis.

IOWA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, A. A. Smith, 218 1/2 Third street, Des Moines.

KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Treasurer, W. L. Nixon, Abilene, Kan.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, F. L. Robinson, 421 W. Chestnut Street, Louisville.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside street, Woodville.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. P. Foster, 11 E. Court Street, Southville. State Committee of Massachusetts Socialist Clubs, 100 State Street, Boston.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Clarence Neely, 417 Johnson Street, Detroit. Meets at 121 S. Main street.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, E. Val Putnam, Room 8, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, George E. Baird, 184 N. Sixteenth street, Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, W. M. Foster, 11 E. Court Street, Southville. Meets second Saturday of the month, at 7:30 p. m., at 124 Market street, Newark.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Louis Cassida, 18 Walnut street, Dover.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Leonard B. Abbott, 94 E. 4th st., New York. Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at above place.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, Mark Edgerton, Towler.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, W. E. Critchfield, 114 N. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday evening.

OREGON STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, W. S. Richards, Albany.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE - Secretary, H. H. Brown, 1116 Oklahoma City, Okla.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, J. W. Quick, 1622 Arch street, Philadelphia.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, S. J. Hampton, Houston.

UTAH STATE COMMITTEE - Secretary, M. H. Wilson, 1112 W. Seventh street, Salt Lake City.

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

Let the work of the party will be effective in proportion to each member's active participation. The Executive Committee of the National Executive Committee...

NO TRUSTS! NO PRISONS! NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K.

RIFANS. My family physician told me to try Rifans Tablets, as he had found them of great benefit in several obstinate cases of indigestion and dyspepsia.

EMILE ZOLA'S POWERFUL REALISTIC NOVELS. Paper covered, neatly printed, 25 cents each; postage, 5 cents extra each volume.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The address of the Financial Secretary is 125 Broadway, New York.

READ 'THE ADVANCE'. A 16-PAGE SOCIALIST PAPER. Uncompromising advocate of class conscious political action in the interests of the working class.

TRADE AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS. The Scientific American Cyclopaedia of Receipts, Notes and Queries, 15,000 receipts, with New Formulas, 724 pages.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 220 Broadway, Telephone 2576 Franklin.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. Successor to 'CHALLENGE', suppressed by Postoffice. H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.

SIMON SULTAN, Counsellor at Law, 67 Nassau, (corner FULTON STREET, (FULTON BUILDING).

HENRY L. SLOBODIN, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 60 South Ave., Between Third & Fourth St.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER, PATENTS, 79 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 111 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.

CORRESPONDENCE. Don't send anonymous letters. Socialism and Christianity.

LABOR A SOCIAL ACT. Individual labor is a misnomer, for every individual considered from the historic point of view is but a product evolved from society.

REFORMERS. The plans of 'reformers', legitimate descendants of the Pharisees, are to 'give' the people small parts, to 'provide' for them 'furnish' national entertainments, to 'build' libraries for them, and so on to 'infatuate' and to 'disgrace' and then to restrict and govern the people so that they may do what we want them to do.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LECTURES IN UNION COUNTY. Local Union County, N. J., of the Socialist Party has arranged for a series of lectures on Socialism to be held on Sunday evenings at Alfred Ditzel's Lodge Rooms.

SOMERVILLE SOCIALISTS. A meeting to consider the organization of a City Committee will be held Sunday, February 9, at 2 p. m., in Hill's Building, Union Square.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

LETTER BOX. CHAR. KIERN, Hoboken. Letter will appear in this issue. JOHN CONWAY - Your suggestion is a good one.

SPEAK FOR THE RANK AND FILE.

Conference of Trade Unions on the "Peace" Scheme.

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 its first session at the Labor Lyceum on Friday, Jan. 24. The following representatives were present:

- Central Federated Union—A. Waldinger, S. Donnelly, and John Ryan. C. M. I. U. No. 10—J. M. Martin. Cigar Packers' No. 251—Samuel Bealman, Fred Hoffman, and R. Cantor. Cigar Hackers' No. 213—Max Leinewander and Fred Schulhof. C. M. I. U. No. 141—J. Macbacek and Peter Wanninger. C. M. I. U. No. 90—John Nowack. Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 72—J. Stallinger. Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 513—Jacob Meyerhoffer. Typographical No. 7—C. von Halle and Joseph Oehr. Bricklayers' Union No. 35—August Priebe, Louis Belnecke, and Martin Sand. Bricklayers' No. 9, Brooklyn—Frank Pfaff. Bricklayers' No. 11—Schuler and Brown. Marble Cutters' and Seters' Union—Wm. Parker and John Trimble. Slate and Tile Roofers' Union—G. Holloway, C. Milton, and Wm. Hansbrocher. Tar, Pitt, and Water Proof Workers, Architectural Iron Workers' Progress, Five Union, Brooklyn—Fred. Gerneth. Architectural Iron Workers—Frank Elisen. International Longshoremen's Union No. 271, Hoboken—Henry Lettel, Bardeis, and Chas. Pomeroy. Seaman's Union, West Side Branch—Jas. Bird and F. T. Barsone. Third Street Branch—J. Roberts and W. Dillno. Brooklyn Branch—Gildewele. Beer Drivers' Union No. 23—William Shlen, W. H. Graven, and Herman Friedman. Brewers' Union No. 35—John Bath. Brewers' No. 1—Chas. Pomeroy. Barbers' Union—H. Meisel, Wm. Koenig, and P. Reichenbacher. United Carriage and Wagon Makers—N. Making, E. H. Eifert, and C. Seeburger. Piano and Organ Workers' Union No. 15—P. Ludwig, Wm. Leimert, and W. F. Schwenzler. Machinists' Union No. 325—Frank Grossly. Butchers' Union No. 6—Adam Gzlinwald. Butchers' No. 2—Edvard Schmad and Geo. Tottner. Butchers' No. 4, Hoboken—Frank Steyer, Fred Hart, and Chas. Bruntenbach. Progressive Musical Union No. 1—Wm. Hornberger, John Weber, and John Zimmerman. Upholsterers' Union No. 30—M. Koenigsfeld, W. Evert, and R. Rosenthal. Wigs Workers' Union—Geo. Radell, Wm. Collins, and Chas. Balhaus. Gotham Association of Knife Cutters—Chas. Schmidt and Geo. Robinson. Carl's Club—H. Frey, H. Koenig, and H. Clumbier. Smoking Pipe Makers' Union—Robt. Schum and Wachtel. United Hebrew Trades—J. Seldman. Tailors' Union—W. Walker. Tailors' Union—J. Moran.

of every true workman 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.

BROOKLYN CARPENTERS JOIN IN PROTEST.

Carpenters' Union No. 32 of Brooklyn 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 tried to commit the labor organizations by their own individual action to a false and injurious policy of compromise with the capitalists.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

The United Journeymen Tailors of New York at their last week's meeting elected officers for the ensuing six months, as follows: President, Sticulous; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Dinyes; Financial Secretary, Charles Johnson; Treasurer, Herman Sievers; Delegate to C. F. U., Berg. A committee 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 1,000 members in good standing, as against 500 a year ago. In another year they hope to double 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, Rostlund, and Dinyes assisted him. Many shops have been organized and the work started in others. All tailors are urged to join the union and help in advancing their common 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. 25. Among other important business, the following officers were elected for the year 1902: President, John A. Hesse; Vice-President, D. C. Honnquin; Recording Secretary, S. W. Stern; Financial Secretary, S. Zudeck; Treasurer, C. Beise; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. Galery and Thos. O'Scally; Auditors, Julius Speth, Wm. Hohlman, Chas. Schreyer. The office of the union, is at 69 St. Marks Place.

UPHOLSTERS' UNION.

The Custom Upholsters' Union of New York and vicinity, Local No. 44, will hold a special meeting on Thursday night, Feb. 13. The adoption of new constitution and by-laws will be the order of the day. The headquarters of the union are at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street.

LADIES' TAILORS.

A meeting to form an organization 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. Holtz, its president. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Monday, February 3, at 7:30 p. m. sharp at Tecumseh Hall, 231-233 E. Thirty-third street, between Third and Second avenues.

TRADE UNION NOTES.

The Building Trades Section, C. F. U., has granted recognition to Central Laundrymen to visit all affiliated unions in behalf of the circulation of The Worker, in order to form a field for a daily paper.

OFFICINGS OF CONFERENCE?

John Nowack of C. M. I. U. No. 90 was elected Chairman and opened the meeting with a brief speech expressing the opinion of his union. It was reported that it was necessary for the working people to be on their guard against the danger of betrayal through such apparently "friendly moves" on the part of well known enemies of Labor.

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 enterprising organization and is strengthening its membership rapidly.

MACHINISTS' LODGE NO. 402

which meets at 190 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 an representative were warmly applauded at the last meeting.

THE COPPERMITHS UNION OF NEW YORK

and vicinity in the last meeting elected the following officers for a term of six months: President, J. Williams; Vice-President, Ch. Kessler; Corresponding Secretary, G. Kogel; Financial Secretary, A. Link; Treasurer, H. Gippert; delegates to C. F. U., F. Quinlan and J. Rubin. The regular meetings are held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, on the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

THE PATTERN MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

held their annual entertainment and reception at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, on Friday, Jan. 31. The Cigar Makers' Union will furnish the talent.

CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 476

noted 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 ORGANIZED

in Essex County, N. J. It will be affiliated with the Trade Council, Headquarters are at 124 Market street.

THE "RAILWAY GUIDE" AND BURGEOIS

chapters of Typographical Union No. 6 sent in lists of subscriptions to The Worker last week. Others "please copy."

THE BARBERS HAVE ISSUED A NEW CARD

and Delegate Helm appealed for assistance from all other unions. Delegate Brown took the floor in behalf of the Barbers and stated that the conditions in this craft are pitiable and the only way that they can be improved is by the active assistance of other unions.

There are but two union barber shops in the Bronx. Every union man should help the Barbers. If you can utilize a barber shop, notify Business Agent John L. Hehn, 214 E. Forty-first street.

The New York Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association, a branch of the I. W. O. A., meets every Friday evening at Tecumseh Hall. The President is Wm. Koenig, 549 Jamaica avenue. Brooklyn Secretaries: Wm. Betsch, 112 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken.

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

New delegates admitted to the miscellaneous section, C. F. U., were from the New York Letter Carriers' Association, Wm. Koenig, 549 Jamaica avenue. Brooklyn Secretaries: Wm. Betsch, 112 Clinton avenue, West Hoboken.

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

Delegated Dietz urged the delegates to impress 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 without the label.

The Drivers' and Hostlers' Union will no doubt be pleased to know that the fellow workmen in the Journeymen Horse Drivers' No. 23, Post Box Makers, Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Smoking Pipe Makers, and United Neckwear Cutters.

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

TRUST NOTES.

Quest, Keen & Co., one of the largest iron manufacturing concerns in Great Britain, having works at Downals and Credit, have recently absorbed several other large iron and steel works and coal mines in Wals, and have now taken in the great Northfolds steel wire factories of Birmingham, valued at \$10,000,000. A combination controlling the whole iron and steel industry of Great Britain is contemplated.

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 who are largely interested in the production of these industries.

Influential dealers in wool and cotton waste throughout the country have received from the United Waste Manufacturing Company of Troy, N. Y., a communication urging the formation 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, recently incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$9,000,000, has acquired control of the Eastern Milling and Export Company and the Atlantic Flour Mills Company. The new corporation will operate the twenty-seven plants of the Eastern Milling and Export Company in connection with a new mill, having a daily capacity of 5,000 barrels, on the Delaware River front. The total capacity of the combined companies will be about 18,000 barrels daily.

The bankruptcy of the Everett-Moore syndicate, controlling a great system of electric lines through Michigan and Ohio into Pennsylvania, will probably end in the transfer of the property to the great Trolley Trust, the Elkina-Widener syndicate. Thus the apparent failure of the first combine, instead of being a check to centralization of capital, will actually carry centralization still further, as is usually the case.

The Diamond Match Company, an international trust headed by the Goulds, is about to establish a factory in Manila. Cheap labor is the inducement.

J. P. Morgan denies the rumor that the Steel Trust has secured an interest in steel mills in Scotland. Sir John Laing generally indicates that the rumor is well founded. It is also reported that the Trust has absorbed another plant at Muncie, Ind.

A representative of the Steel Trust is quoted as saying that the "earnings" of that corporation for January, February, March, and April will average about \$9,000,000 a month. Three hundred 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 advocated by the small capitalists. The latter are anxious for all of the utilities, such as water, gas, railroads, etc., to be owned by the public, in the hope that the revenue derived from them may be applied to the reduction of taxes on their property. The Socialists demand that the revenue be applied wholly to the increase of wages, and shortening of hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers. Vote for your interests—People's Paper.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Chauncey Depew has said that his election to the United States Senate was merely an incident in his career as a railway man—that is, a railway capitalist. In other words, he represents the Vanderbilt family and the New York Central in the Senate. In exactly the same way, his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, represents the Gould family and the Western Union. But who represents the engineers and brakemen and switchmen and laborers and other workmen who run the New York Central 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.

Individual men, considered apart from all 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 parchment upon which the Declaration of Independence was written, and that historic document has ceased to exist. Its influence had ceased to be felt by the judiciary and by legislative bodies some time before.—Machinists' Journal.

I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand for the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

THEY MUST BUILD FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The following passage from the report of President E. T. Behrens to the 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 number of affiliated unions, the marked interest manifested by the organized workmen towards bringing about a more united effort, and the efforts to establish close relations for their mutual protection and advancement, are indeed causes for deep gratification, and are positive evidences of a healthy condition of the labor movement in our state.

"But while the growth of the Missouri State Federation of Labor is truly 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 indifferent. 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 exist. The responsibility and burden of carrying on this work devolves upon the workmen already organized; for it is highly essential to their well-being and continued advancement that the workers engaged in other industries be also organized. Hence, we should ever keep in mind the fact that, no matter how perfect or how completely our own trade may be organized, to hold that which is not ready-made and is a painful struggle, or if we would, hope for still greater achievements, we must extend organization among workmen wherever possible; for, indeed, it is only through the complete organization and perfect unification of all classes of wage-earners, that the hope of modern trade unionism will ever be realized.

"Organization in itself, however, does not always indicate a national, progressive movement. An organization may comprehend all those engaged in a given industry, but unless they are prompt in paying dues and otherwise zealous and loyal to their union; but unless they are organized for the complete emancipation of their class from the thralldom 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 for the complete and so comprehensive a movement, and is so infinitely a movement of the race that those who engage in it must build not only for the present, but also for the future.

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

"The achievements attained by organized labor in the past have not been won by the conservatism of those popular leaders who, in spite of the fact that it is a question whether the final emancipation of labor is not being absolutely deferred by their timorous 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 union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

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

Chauncey Depew has said that his election to the United States Senate was merely an incident in his career as a railway man—that is, a railway capitalist. In other words, he represents the Vanderbilt family and the New York Central in the Senate. In exactly the same way, his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, represents the Gould family and the Western Union. But who represents the engineers and brakemen and switchmen and laborers and other workmen who run the New York Central 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.

Individual men, considered apart from all 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 parchment upon which the Declaration of Independence was written, and that historic document has ceased to exist. Its influence had ceased to be felt by the judiciary and by legislative bodies some time before.—Machinists' Journal.

I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand for the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

INJUNCTION TO PROTECT TRUST.

The Fish Trust Gets a Permanent Injunction 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 capitalists. We constantly hear of injunctions forbidding workmen to act together for the purpose of compelling employers to concede higher wages for a shorter workday—against their consenting "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 workmen, forbidding capitalists to lengthen the workday or reduce wages.

The injunction has its uses in the battle between the big capitalists and the little ones, too. We have never yet heard of an injunction really preventing great capitalists from combining to "freeze out" small competitors. But 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 formerly independent concerns, and controls the fish business throughout the United States and Canada. No one was allowed to enter the trade on the condition of giving a contract not to engage in the fish trade independently within the territory of the Trust for a period of ten years. Since then another company has been organized, some of its stockholders being also stockholders in the Trust and has entered the trade. On these grounds Scott has granted a permanent injunction restraining the new company from competing with the Trust.

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

Haverhill Notes.

Final arrangements have been made for the series of lectures by Chas. H. Vail. The dates are Feb. 3, 4, 5, and 6, next Monday to Thursday, inclusive, at C. L. U. Hall in Labor Headquarters. Tickets for the entire course are 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 workmen should hear him, and become better fitted for the individual struggle for the betterment of his lot. The subjects of his lectures are: 1. "The Economic Evolution." 2. "The Socialist Movement." 3. "The Abolition of Poverty and the Realization of Plenty." 4. "The Solution of Modern Social and Economic Problems." Comrades from Amesbury, Newburyport, Lawrence, and Georgetown are expected to be present.

THEY MUST BUILD FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The following passage from the report of President E. T. Behrens to the 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 number of affiliated unions, the marked interest manifested by the organized workmen towards bringing about a more united effort, and the efforts to establish close relations for their mutual protection and advancement, are indeed causes for deep gratification, and are positive evidences of a healthy condition of the labor movement in our state.

"But while the growth of the Missouri State Federation of Labor is truly 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 indifferent. 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 exist. The responsibility and burden of carrying on this work devolves upon the workmen already organized; for it is highly essential to their well-being and continued advancement that the workers engaged in other industries be also organized. Hence, we should ever keep in mind the fact that, no matter how perfect or how completely our own trade may be organized, to hold that which is not ready-made and is a painful struggle, or if we would, hope for still greater achievements, we must extend organization among workmen wherever possible; for, indeed, it is only through the complete organization and perfect unification of all classes of wage-earners, that the hope of modern trade unionism will ever be realized.

"Organization in itself, however, does not always indicate a national, progressive movement. An organization may comprehend all those engaged in a given industry, but unless they are prompt in paying dues and otherwise zealous and loyal to their union; but unless they are organized for the complete emancipation of their class from the thralldom 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 for the complete and so comprehensive a movement, and is so infinitely a movement of the race that those who engage in it must build not only for the present, but also for the future.

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

"The achievements attained by organized labor in the past have not been won by the conservatism of those popular leaders who, in spite of the fact that it is a question whether the final emancipation of labor is not being absolutely deferred by their timorous 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 union movement and independent political action are the emancipating factors of the wage-working class. The trade union movement is the natural result of capitalist production and represents the economic side of the working class movement. We consider it the duty of the Socialists to join the unions of their respective trades and assist in building up and unifying the trades and labor organizations. We recognize that trade unions are by historical necessity organized on neutral grounds as far as political affiliation is concerned.

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

Chauncey Depew has said that his election to the United States Senate was merely an incident in his career as a railway man—that is, a railway capitalist. In other words, he represents the Vanderbilt family and the New York Central in the Senate. In exactly the same way, his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, represents the Gould family and the Western Union. But who represents the engineers and brakemen and switchmen and laborers and other workmen who run the New York Central 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.

Individual men, considered apart from all 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 parchment upon which the Declaration of Independence was written, and that historic document has ceased to exist. Its influence had ceased to be felt by the judiciary and by legislative bodies some time before.—Machinists' Journal.

I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand for the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

BUNNELL'S BUNGO.

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

The Bunnell Telegraphic and Electrical Company has given out the following notice to its employees:

To the Employees of the Bunnell Telegraphic and Electrical Company. You are hereby notified that on each Saturday, commencing with Jan. 25, 1902, an audit fund will be awarded to employees who distribute among their employees the prizes hereafter set forth to the different employees of the company, which prizes will be paid on each pay day with the wages earned.

The prizes will be awarded under the conditions hereinafter 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, \$8. The prizes will be awarded as follows: All employees whose wages are \$10 per week or over, will be considered contestants for prizes under Class "A." The employee turning out during the preceding week the best and most work will receive the first prize, to-wit: \$12. The employee turning 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: \$8.

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 preceding 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 considered a contestant or entitled to any of the prizes. The prizes 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' notice.

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 \$5, \$4, and \$3 a week will receive the same consideration as employees of the same class drawing higher wages. The result of the work being figured in proportion to the wages drawn by the employee.

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 each succeeding Saturday.

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. Gunvers of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Prof. Rauschenbach of the German Baptist Sunday school addressed the women's guild of the church named.

Mr. Gunvers insisted strongly upon the existence of great economic injustices in society as now constituted and admitted much ground in Socialism, Prof. Rauschenbach spoke even more favorably of the Socialist theory. A part of his address may be quoted:

"We are apt to look upon the teachings of Socialism as too idealistic and impracticable. But if we stop to consider the changes and reforms 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 institutions 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 changes may be sudden and unexpected; it may be attended with tumult and eruption, or it may be accomplished 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. Gunvers' address was amusing. He censured the Socialists for "turning their backs on the past 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 favor of Socialism. The fact is, the uncompromising working-class Socialists of Rochester have so forced the subject on the attention 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, pious people to silence or to drive out Comrade Brown when he joined the Socialists 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 comrades of the Social Democratic Party has at last wrought such a change.

The Workers' Call

Clear, Clean Socialist Paper.

Contains each week: 1. Discussions of Science of Socialism. 2. Review of International Socialism. 3. Weekly News from Socialist Standpoint.

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

36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. 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 divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalist and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now