NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

Total paid on pledges .....\$2,861.70

One dollar from B. Weissman was

Edwin Stearns, Bridgeport...

Jos. Weich, Bridgeport.....

Henry Haffener, Bridgeport. .

Max Schwab, Bridgeport. ....

H. Ohm, Bridgeport...... Otto Rosenbaum, Bridgeport.

Th. Bach, Bridgeport.....

A. Gentock, Bridgeport.....

Freiman Tarnerd, Bridgeport,

John Dohner, Bridgeport.... K. Nasorowski, Bridgeport...

Louis Galpin, Bridgeport ... Angustus Harnens, B'dgeport W. Brumerman, Bridgeport.

Jas. Stanton, Bridgeport .....

Geo. Groshans, Bridgeport... Henry Cramer, Bridgeport...

Geo. Stillson, Bridgeport.....

Edward Deville, Bridgeport.

Geo. W. Cowdell, Bridgeport. Steven Hudac, Bridgeport....

J. H. Payne, Bridgeport.....

J. Eginger, Bridgeport..... Taunton, Mass., Socialist Club

Ike Goldstein, Visalia, Cal....

H F. Brey, Porterville, Cal.. Fr. Wright, Porterville, Cal..

Collected in Central Cigar

Punch Card 14, city.....

Mrs. Popperwell, city...... Bakery, 606 2d ave.....

Bakery, 606 2d ave...... S. Dresher, 646 2d ave.....

Wm. Lang. 566 2d ave......

Bing's Cigar shop...... Gustav Liest .....

FRATERNIZED

Waterbury.

 Mrs. Jury
 .10

 G. Wright, Blackburn, Eug.
 .50

 Turitz
 .50

 Previously acknowledged.
 1,413,55

Total contributions......\$1,445.83

Paid on pledges, as above. . . 2,861.70

Total cash receipts......\$4,311.58

Attitude of Connecticut Militiamer

Ex lained Their Withdrawal from

An officer of the New Haven Rail-

way, in private conversation last week, stated that the reason for the with-drawal of the state troops from the

cene of the street car strike in Water

bury, Conn., was that the militiamen were fraternizing with the strikers and

howing such sympathy with then

that the capitalists concerned thought

them an element of danger rather than of strength, and asked for their re-

In connection with the well known

fraternization of West Virginia militia-men with striking miners last summer,

and the heavy Socialist vote cast by one of the minda companies on duty in

the Pennsylvania strike field, as re-ported in The Worker, this bit of news will be interesting to unionists who-have followed the Schenectady affals.

Some are already suggesting that the time is coming to reverse the old policy, the time for earnest working-men to get into the militia instead of keeping out of it.

IN MICHIGAN

Secretary Menton of Michigan an-

ated that the present

counces as the result of the referen

at some critical time in the future, and

this trossion will probably be raised.

Unattached Socialists, subscribing to the principles of international Social-ism, will be accorded a voice and vote

in the convention and a good represes

tation from all parts of the state will do much to improve and extend the

DEBS AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Feb, 0.-lugene V. Debs spoke here yesterda

afternoon, under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum. The meting was a big

success in every respect. We had Fitz-hugh Hall, the largest in the city, seat-ing two-thousand people, and had it

filled. Philip Jackson presided. Com-rad Debs was at his best, and made a profound impression on his hearers. The numbers of the audience and their

alternate rapt attention and enthusias-tic applause of the speaker's eloquence show that the Social Democratic Party is steadily gaining ground in

every Sunday afternoon, ordinarily in the Common Council chamber of the City Hall. Admission is free, and in-teresting discussions are held. Next Sunday, Feb. 15, 8. McAuliffe speaks on "Child Labor in the North."

t has been inti

present organization.

are already suggesting that the

WITH STRIKERS.

.50

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 scknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENT.

VOL. XII.-NO. 46.

# THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" JUBILEE.

twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. The event is to be fittingly cele brated by a great two-days' entertainment, concert, and ball at Grand Central Palace on Sunday and Monday, Feb. 22 and 23. This festival will be a memorable affair, a red-letter occasion in the history of the Socialist and trade union movement of New York City.

On Sunday will be a grand concert, with an orchestra of fifty pieces, well known soloists, and a chorus of eight hundred voices. Alexander Jonas, who was the editor of the "Volkszeltung" at its inception and has been actively identified with it through almost the whole of its existence, will be the orator of the day.

Monday's entertainment will include an excellent dramatic and vaudeville program, living pictures, and a grand ballet of a hundred young women under the direction of Franz Jung. On each evening the entertainment will be

The box-office opens each day at two o'clock p. m. and the entertainment begins at four. The price of tickets, in advance, is 40 cents for the two days or 25 cents for each separately; at the box, 35 cents for each admission.

The anniversary will also be observed by the issuance of a special Jubilee Number of the "Volkszeitung," five or six times the size of the ordinary Sunday edition, containing among other features an elaborate history of the German labor movement in New York up to 1878, written for the occasion by Herman Schlueter, as also an account of the Socialist and labor press of the early days; sketches of the principal labor organizations; special articles by many well known Socialists of the United States and Europe, with many portraits and other illustrations.

The price is 10 cents a copy, unless mailed to New York City addresses,

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

Remarkable Comment of a Capitalist

Correspondent-How the Opportun-

ism of Millerand and Jaures is Viewed

The following analysis of the two

opposed tendencies in the Socialist movement in France from the special

Paris correspondence of the New York

"Times" is remarkable from such a source. We omit a paragraph of sneer-

ing misrepresentation, and the resid-uum of truth will be read with satis-faction by American Socialists, al-though it is amusing to see that

class struggle referred to as "the uto-

"Paris, Jan. 27 .- The opening of the

Chamber has not been attended by any

political incident of great interest. That M. Jaures has been elected Vice President of the Chamber is less of a

feather in the cap of the Socialist party than may generally be supposed. M. Jaures is the sole living representative

of the defunct Possibilist party, which

when Rochefort and Boulanger were

names to conjure with, consisted ex-clusively of the late M. Joffrin, a shoe-

maker of talent, who, are

pal, finished up at the Chamber of Dep

aties in a seat illegally attributed

him after Gen. Boulanger's flight. He

cialist possibilism was that of all take

and no give; it was a kind of oppor-

tunism of the Extreme Left, eternally

spirit of Mr. Micawber. Gambetta was

the great opportunist of the Liberal

party; Joffrin represented the same po-litical point of view among the Social-

Neither the oportunism of Gambetta nor the possibilism of Joffrin survived its leader. Each was too half-hearted

who at that time were looked upon with almost as much horror as the Anarchists are to-day.

waiting for something to turn up, in the

of talent, who, after talking

which bases its activity upon the

by Marxists.

plan party.

This month the "New Yorker Volks- | when 7 cents extra must be charged zeltung" holds its Silver Jubilee, the for postage. As it is intended to print only one edition of this Jubilee Number, orders should be given in advance -in New York City through newsdeal ers; elsewhere through agents of the "Volkszeitung" or, where there is no agent, by mail to the office.

. . .

The part which the "Volkszeitung" has played in the remarkable German labor movement of New York and the vicinity and, indeed, of the whole country, and, what is of more interest to our English-speaking readers, the great part which it has played in laying the deep and solid foundations of the Socialist Party as it now exists render this anniversary a very notable one. To those of the younger genera tion who are not at all acquainted with the facts, there is something most impressive in considering how great is the service this paper has done and how little, comparatively, that service is recognized; in the unwritten history of its early struggles, the many times when it seemed doomed to failure, the indemitable spirit which brought it through all difficulties, the battles it fought, the victories it won-victories whose fruit we now enjoy, though we may know nothing of them. Most impressive of all is the thought of the quietly heroic sacrifices sacrifices of leisure, of comfort, of hard-earned money, of social standing and personal ambition, of health or life itself-that have been laid on the altar of prole-

Many of the heroes have long since cope to their rest, and their names are hardly remembered. But they did not work for present or future fame. Others go about among us to-day and no one knows them for heroes. They do

tarian liberty in this work of twenty-

not know it themselves. They have their reward. They know they have done and are doing their duty. They see the movement advancing. What more has any of us the right to expect?

#### Success of the Great Enterprise Assured.

Many Comrades Are Working and Still More Are Needed-Announcements and Instructions-Receipts for So-

The preparations for the Daily Globe Fair, to be held in Grand Central Palace, March 28 to April 5, are ogressing well from day to day, and e success of the great enterprise is already assured. The only question remaining is, how great a success it is

The entire plans for the Fair are now about completed, and within a few weeks the Committee will call a genral meeting of all the different l interested, to elect all the committees and assign to each its separate work to be arranged for before the opening and during the time the Fair is in pro-

urged, not only to do all in their power in soliciting presents for the Fair, but to lose no time in getting the presents delivered at headquarters in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. The more closely this request is observed, the less will be the confusion and pressure of work and the less the expense

the numbers of the tickets sold or re-tained, so that the record can be properly made in the Society's books. Separate receipts cannot be sent for ach remitiance, and it will be well to end money by post office or express

are ready, and comrades who will help in getting advertisements can get copies from Secretary Butscher. It is expected that this will materially add

#### Entertaine out.

thizers who can make suggestion

A communication was received from Comrade Butscher reporting that he was unable to be present on account of illness, and giving suggestions pertain-ing to the Fair. It was decided to act upon those suggestions at the next meeting, when Comrade Butscher will

the sense of the meeting that Com-rade Jander's excellent work is highly

A committee of three was appointed to visit the Clothing Cutters Union at nd of the hall and said

good sale of tickets. A call was made

Tickets for the Daily Globe Fair can be procured in Brooklyn from Julius Bychower, No. 143 North Elliot place, near Myrtle avenue, or at the Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Willoughby avenue, any Wednesday evening.

## Amounts Pledged.

Cash Receipts.

### MONTANA'S VOTE.

HELENA, Mont.—The official count gives the Socialist Party 3,131 votes gives the Socialist Party 3,131 votes for George B. Sproule, our candidate for Congressman-at-large in the election of November last, and 2,466 for W. D. Cameron, our candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Taking the vote for Cameron as representing our solid strength, this shows a gain of 245 per cent. over our rote in the presidential election of 1900. We expect to continue the ratio of progress in the future.

f a Ministerial post represented to them. And a split in the Socialist arty ensued.

"M. Jaures separated from his old thends and followers, the Marxists,"

Silver Bow County led, with 929 votes for Cameron; Deer Lodge came next, with 299; then Missoula, with 234; the other counties ranged from two votes in Valley County to 181 in Park.

cialist Daily Fund.

to be; and the answer to this depends on the activity of those interested during the next six or seven weeks.

in the last few days.

to the income of the Fair.

M. Tanzer has been chosen to take general charge of the entertainments at the Fair. He asks the assistance especially of all English-speaking comrades in procuring talent—musical, dramatic, gymnastic, specialties, etc.for this purpose. Comrade Tanzel hopes that any comrades or sympa rive aid in his department will either call on him at No. 153 Second avenue, where he can be seen any evening be-tween 7:30 and 0:30 o'clock, or write

Warren Atkinson presided at the meeting of the Brooklyn Daily Globe Conference, held in the Labor Lyceun on Feb. 4. On report of the Credentials Committee there were seated fifteen delegates from the carpenters, butch The Organizer's report showed the suc cess met in interesting the various trade unions and kindred bodies to be

probably be present.

port.

for special volunteers to visit the ns, and several of the members pledged themselves to devote their time to the work. It was decided to neet at the Labor Lyceum every Wed-

A SELECT COLUMN CONTROL	
Rousslange, Danville, Ill anz Gerau Maennerchor,	\$0.50
Brooklyn	25.00
all Neppel	3.00
D. Abbott	2.00
A. Dunne	1.00
rman Reich	4.00
A. Steinbach	5.00
Heinz, Brooklyn	1.00
eo. Birk	1.00
as. Schafer	1.00
b. J. Keppel	1.00
non O. Pollok	5.00
S. Ingerman	5.00
Kern, Newark	1.00
w. Rau, Newark	1.00
Meltzer, Newark	- 2.00
s. Alice Hall	2.00
s, Anna Rosofska	1.00
Stevenson Cincinnati	1.00

## LYNCH LAW.

# State of Pennsylvania-

Nominations Because He Thinks Socialist Principles "Not in Accord with the Sentiments of This Govern WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Feb. 9.-The

capitalists and capitalist politicians here think they have "given a stun-

On protests raised, resulting from the attempt of old party politicians to get control of the Socialist Party organ-ization, our nomination papers for school directors in Wilkes-Barre town ship came up before Judge Lynch this

It upon himself to act also as counsel against the party. He cross-examined Socialist witnesses and tried to get

make profit on the shivering would-be ation as this. But, though somewha petent to disfranchise the working class voters.

#### PARTY WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

Socialists Put Up Local Tickets Campaign-Collins and Caldwell in

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 .- At to night's regular meeting of the Pennsyl vania State Committee all the members were present except Howard Caldwell, who is on a short tour in the state, speaking on that evening in Pottstown, Monthly reports were received from Yerk, Media, Duquesne, Spring Forge, Williamsport, Reading, Coalport, West Newton, Lebighton, and Royersford. Newton, Lehighton, and Royersford,

South Williamsport reports having nearly full ticket in the fild, increase activity and excellent prospects on

first time, and expects to increase the ote of last fall.

Royersford has put up a ticket, and

J. C. Frost, of Philadelphia, will speak

Sellersville, intery or and the prospects made a start locally, and the prospects

rving on a red-hot campaign, have put up a full ticket, and expect to surprise the town owned by the Scotch philan-thropist and labor-skinner.

Shenandoah comrades expect to carry the town if they get a fair count, and all have to go to jail."

Committee, giving notice of the removal of headquarters to Omaha. Sec-retary Long was directed to inform Secretary Lovett that as the national constitution, in language as plain as the English tongue is capable of, pre-scribes that the removal of headquarters shall be approved by referendun this Committee declines to recognize

requested to make nomination of the place at which the state convention next May shall be held, the nomina-tions to be voted on during the coming month. Nominations must be in the hands of the State Secretary not later

hands of the State Secretary not later than March 9.

John Collins, who has been doing good work in Allegheny County during the last three weeks, will shortly go to Scranton and adjoining territory for an indefinite period. The anti-De Leon S. L. P. joined hands with the "loyal" S. L. P. in protesting our nomination papers in Allegheny County. The court ordered our tleket to go on the ballot, just the same. The proceedings cost us some money, however, that we had raised for Socialist agitation. Thus the S. L. P. shows that its notion of "advancing the cause of the Socialist Re-

1305 Arch street, Philadelphia.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

#### Work of the Socialist Legislators.

Hearing on Carey's Bill to Protect Railway Worker's Lives-MacCartney Opposses Property Qualification for Woman Suffarage-Mayor Flanders' Inaugural.

The bill introduced by James F. Carey, Socialist member from Haver-hill, in the Massachusetts Legislature to compel railway companies to equip all trains with automatic couplers and safety appliances came up for a hear ing before the Committee on Resolutions last week.

Carey supported the bill as one for the protection of the lives of working-men as against the profits of capitalists. The railway companies often found it cheaper to continue the use of old-fashloned and dangerous coupling and braking appliances, instead of immediately installing the newer auto-matic devices by which this work can be done with very much less danger of death or injury to the trainmen. Since motives of economy wer viously more powerful with the way companies than motives of humanity, it was necessary that the law should step in and compel the use the automatic appliances.

#### Profits versus Life.

Among the witnesses who appeared in support of Carey's bill were A. A. Wiley of the Order of Railway Conductors and C. I. Drew of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Both testi-fied to the fact that great numbers of trainmen were killed every year and still more intured in hand coupling. The continuance of hand coupling, along with the increase in the speed and the number of cars run, was re sponsible, they said, for the fact that the annual mortality from accidents (to say nothing of injuries) among the trainmen of the United States had risen from the startling ratio of one man killed in every 155 employed in 1893 to the still more frightful figure of one in 136 in 1901. About one in every eleven were injured yearly.

Some railroads were introducing the new appliances, but not on all trains Only about 60 per cent, of the freight cars on the New Haven road, Mr. Drew testified, were so equipped.

The counsel for the New Haven oad, who was present to oppose the bill, admitted the statement of facts and the argument based on them by resting his opposition on the fact that trains ran through several states and that the same train would be subject to the laws of Massachusetts through part of its trip, and for the through part of its try, and for the rest under the laws of some other stata. How would it be possible to enforce such a state law as Representative Carey proposed, he asked. Mr. Drew answered promptly that every train which did not comply with the law should be stopped at the state line. If this were cone, the companies would soon find it less expensive to obey the law, and many lives would be saved. Carey has introduced and advocated this bill at two or three successive ses sions, and it remains to be seen whether the Republican and Demo

cratic majority will kill it again as Woman Suffrage Question.

Frederick O. MacCartney, Socialist ember from Brockton, had an opportunity and used it well, on Thursday of last week, to voice the protest of the Socialist Party against our present sys tem of class rule and the growing in ent of class-rule in the law of

The Committee on Election Laws reported adversely on the petition of Julia Ward Howe and others for legislation to enable women paying taxes to vote in municipal elections. Howe of Boston moved to substitute the bill for the adverse report and a lively de-

The hurden of the debate on the woman suffrage side was borne by Callender of Boston, who talked at great length on the question, declaring that taxation without the consent of those paying taxes was tyranny. He quoted Daniel Webster to the effect that property is the true basis and measure of power. Women who own stock in corporations vote thereon, th city is nothing more or less than a cordetermining how the appropriations

## Property Qualification.

MacCartney, who is known as irdent woman suffragist and ha hamploned that course on the floor of the House and elsewhere, spoke forci-bly against this bill. He said he was ed to it because the right to vote ras to be given only women who happened to possess the property qualific

stand, he said, against equal suffrage but the argument on which equal suf-frage stands is based on democracy, frage stands is based on democracy, and not upon a property qualification. At this time of conflice between the pltuocratic forces and the hosts of democracy, it is deplorable that the lenders of this great movement for equal suffrage are caught by this cry of property. The Massachusetts Legisof property. The Massachusetts Legis lature is relatively pure, but the cor

# THE ANTI-TRUST LAW FAKE.

sensationally given out last Sunday, that John D. Rockefeller-or-according to the later version, his son-sent telegrams to United States Senators telling them to vote against the anti-trust

In the first place, such methods are too "coarse," too certain of exposure, to be adopted by the astute corruptionists and tricksters of the Standard Oil Company. They have many ways of instantly and emphatically carrying their commands to their political tools, without putting into their hands dangerously incriminating evidence.

In the second place, it is hard to be lieve that the Standard Oil people or any other trust magnates are seriously afraid of the Littlefield bill, the Nelson Amendment, or any portion of the ridiculously inadequate "anti-trust legislation" over which so much fuss is being made, even if there were a chance of its being enacted.

In the third place, it is now become ing pretty clearly evident that no considerable part of this program will run the gauntlet of House and Senate, House committees and State committees and conference committees, and all the rest of the legislative mill. If any bill at all reaches the President, it will be one that Mr. Rockefeller himself would cheerfully sign and one whose significance the combined ingenuity of all the lawyers in the land could hardly prove to be more than a plain zero.

As to the insincerity of all the antitrust debates and votes which have been going on at the Capitol for some weeks, the New York "Evening Post"which, if it something of an "oldfogy" paper, is yet the best informed and the most plain-spoken of all capitalist dallies-has this to say: "It will be time enough to discuss

seriously the terms of the Littlefield Bill when it is taken seriously by the Schate. At present, the general under-standing is that it will not even be re-ported to that body. This confident expectation accounted, in part, for the pectation accounted, in part, to the passing of the bill, on Saturday, by a unanimous House. Any measure which gets by the Representatives in that way is, presumptively, either a bill for Buncombe or one that is marked for early death in the Senate. As it is passed, the Littlefield bill was shorn of some of the features which, in its original form, were most entitled to be called drastic, and it cannot nov be regarded as an attempt at revolutionary lawmaking. Even so, how-ever, the Senate will none of it. . . . gh the Littlefield bill passed (in the House) with unanimity, it passed without a particle of enthusiasm. The debate was listless; the voting mechan ical; the result cut and dried. Why was this? Partly because the whole thing was an insincere shouldering of a disagreeable subject upon the Sen-ate Even more, we think, because everybody was conscious that a roundabout and uncertain attack was being made on the evils of monopoly, while a direct and damaging assault, which

might have been made, was neglected. As to the character of the proposed legislation, all that has been proposed might, without danger to any "vested

For more reasons than one, we are I interests," be enacted under the title not inclined to believe in the story, so of An Act to Make People Believe that the Republican Party Is Opposed to Trust Rule.

"Publicity" is the sum total of the program, and it is pertinently remarked that the leading stock exchanges of the country already require and enforce a greater measure of publicity for the protection of stockholders than is proposed by the "trustsmashers" in Washington.

The only trace of a real purpose in the publicity plan, in the minds of the few who support it in good faith, is to protect the smaller capitalists-the socalled "conservative investors"-from the raids of the great "operators" in the stock market. In this purpose workingmen and Socialists, as representatives of the working class-can have no interest.

Whether or not the small capitalist is fleeced by his bigger competitor, whether or not the \$10,000 investor is 'squeezed" by the million-dollar manipnlator of stocks, is a matter of indifference to the workingman, whose labor and whose living are fixed by his necessities as a propertiless wageworker, and who is dependent upon the interest or the caprice of the capitalists for permission to work and live at all. Whether the surplus product of his labor goes to a few great exploiters or to many smaller ones, or in what shares it is divided among them, he must toll to the full limit of his strength in order to hold his job, he must limit his family's comforts and cut short his children's education for fear of the pauper's doom, and he must stand idle and hungry when the capitalists, big or little, are not satisfied with the profits his labor creates for them.

The workingmen are learning, just in proportion as they learn to think for themselves and think together, that they must not look to the past for relief from the evils of the present, as the "trust smashers" of all sorts would have them do, but that before them lies the Co-operative Commonwealth of industrial liberty and fraternity, for which the concentration of capital is helping to prepare the foundations, and which they have to build up by their class-conscious efforts.

The Republican Congress and Administration would not check the concentration of capital if it could,

A Democratic Congress and Administration could not stop concentration if it would.

If either or any party could and would restrain that tendency, it would only be prolonging our misery.

The Roosevelts and the Hearsts may go on with their spectacular shambattle against the trusts. The trusts will go on organizing industry, making it ready for collective ownership. The workers will go on acquiring knowledge, learning discipline, and cul tivating the spirit of class loyalty and class revolt. And Socialism will come

"The gentleman from Boston, Mr. Callender, has said that in his last mowhite it gives Mrs. Morgan and Mrs the right to vote, would

The bill was defeated.

## The Stimson-Carey debate in Fan-

fully agreed.

On Saturday evening the "Cradle of Liberty" was packed and hundreds were turned away. At least 2,500 were sire for discussion of the general pri

There was no attempt on Mr. Stim son's part to show that he had any knowledge of Socialism. The audience appreciated that fact. They gave him patient and respectful hearing, though occasional laughter and groans at the absurd statements made by him would break forth. The great wonder is that a body of intelligent people could remain silent under his misrepresentation of Socialism. But in his clos ing he made a statement which implied immorality upon the part of So-cialists. Carey closed with such a reply as only Carey can make when wanton insult is offered to the men and women of his class. Stimson will not forget the lesson he got that night.

### Mayor Flanders' Message.

The spirit in which Parkman R. Fletcher, Socialist of Haverhil, has taken up his duties, can be judged from the following extracts from his naugural address:

oward a more equitable and humane ndustrial order than that which now obtains. "I shall resist every aggression of

operation of public utilities. "I shall aid the workers in every attempt to lessen the hours of labor, to improve the conditions of their employ-

the betterment of their condition. "I recommend that the contract sys wherever possible.

"The city should purchase its own employ own workm and choose competent superinten "Labor produces all values, and labor should be dealt with direct."

It already seems probable that Mayor stuborn oposition, even to the extent of obstructing all public business, on the part of the Republican and Democratic najority in the City Council that Mayor Chase had to deal with,

# to please anybody. In particular the Socialists pure and simple, the follow-ers of Jules Guesde, and of Paul Lafargue, the son-in-law of Karl Marx, fargue, the son-in-law of Kari Marx, held possibilism in horror. They were Marxists, or Guesdists, or nothing. Their Socialism was of the terrible mathematical order which allowed of no compromise. They were, and inare, revolutionary in their When the last Government was formed a Socilalist Deputy, M. Miller-and, was included in the Cabinet, and and, was included in the this in a certain measure was the con-secration of Socialism at an active parliamentary element. But though

certain Socialists looked upon this certain Socialists looked upon the concession as a Tripingh, others repudiated it altogether. And of these were the uncomprising, unyleiding members of the old utopian party, at the head of which were M. Jules Guesde and the non-in-law of Karl Marx. They rejected with scorn the new possibilism, or, to give it an equal-ly descriptive name, the opportunism, which this acceptance by M. Millerand

and threw in his lot with the new sec-tion which had acquiesced in the Mil-lerand compromise. Formerly a Con-servative Opportunist, M. Jaures has own lead and re-established the possi-bilist Socialist are bilist Socialist group. It is to this move upon his part that he owes his osition to-day as Vice President of the Chamber. And it will be a mistake to estimate at too high a figure the importance, political or otherwise, of the official recognition which he and his Socialist theories have thus received. He is a very brilliant orator, and thereby wields a considerable personal in-fluence on the Deputies of all parties.

fluence on the Deputies of all parties.

"The real Socialist movement in France is still Marxist or Guesdist, whichever you please, the one being practically identical with the other; it is still revolutionary in the highest d gree, anti-constitutional, and anti-govental, and this is the only group brunt of the Socialist battle in the past, and whose organization justifies it in anticipating and claiming the fruits of victory in the future. M: Jaures will in all probability receive a portfolio in one of the coming Minis

#### from the Socialists pure may be predicted with some certainty."

tries. And then his final separation

THE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Feb. 6.-Further particulars that indicate the seriousness of the labor movement in South Russia are given in a special dispatch to the "Times" from its correspo Kieff. The correspondent says that a well-organized seditious movement been discovered in several of the largest labor centres in that section. In consequence the secret police have been strengthened and batches of the disaffected workers have been placed under arrest.

Inflammatory proclamations urging the workers to combine and end the system under which labor is shame-lessly exploited are being scattered broadcast in Kieff, Kharkoff, Odessa, and other centres of industry, where special police have been enrolled to be in readiness for contingencies.

# It is persistently rumored that the present governor is to be replaced and a military government temporarily instituted with special powers, and that the whole of the thickly populated industrial areas in South Russia will be placed under martial law.—New York Times.

in the future.
Silver Bow County led, with 920

## THE GLOBE FAIR.

Comrades in making returns for tickets through the mails should give

money order.
The "dummies" for the Fair Journal

represented at the conference.

A letter was received from Comrade Janders giving a list of the unions which he had voluntarily visited on behalf of the Globe Fair, and which has taken altogether 7,000 tickets. It was

come up, among them the organization of the state into "soap-box" station and circuits and the enlisting of corps of speakers for next summer's work, the selection of a state committee, and the nomination of three or four candidates for minor state offices form of party organization is not in conformity with the Michigan primary election laws and that our ticket is therefore liable to be left off the ballot

Following is a statement of amo pledged for the Socialist Duily Fund up to Feb. 2: r. J. Maxwell, Topeka, Kas... \$5,00

The following amounts have elved as payments on pledges h contributions:	been or as
· PAID ONPLEDGES.	
Rousslange, Danville, Ill anz Gerau Maennerchor,	\$0.50
Brooklyn	25.00 3.00 2.00
il Neppel	3.00
D Abbott	2.00

# Georgian ..... Geo. Haspel. E. A. Swinson. Philip Bauer. A. M. Bramen. Ludwig Zakschevsky.

## Judicial Arrogance in the Previously acknowledged.... 2,793.45

Judge Lynch Throws Out Socialist

ning blow to the Socialist Party in this county," as one of their newspaper organs puts it. "He laughs best who laughs last." The Socialists will yet be heard from. It is at present uncerthe official ballot in Luzerne County in the approaching local elections. With for a workingman's party to get jus tice. The powers that be are able to obstruct our progress, to make trouble obstruct our progress, to make trouble and delay. But it is only a question of time—and not a long time, either—till we shall overcome even the extraordi-

The learned justice immediately took them to say that the Socialist Party was a secret and oath-bound political society. Failing in this, he called for the charter of Local Wilkes-Barre and after examining it, declared that the principles of the Socialist Party were "un-American and not in accord with the sentiments of this government. that all objections to the filing of So cialist nomination papers were there-fore sustained, and that the Socialist Party has no standing henceforth in the Township.

The decision is a startling one. With

all our experience of capitalist lawless ness, even after President Baer had told us that God had specially appointed him to steal coal from miners and consumers' necessities, we did not ex-pect quite such a flagrant act of usurpsurprised, we are not at all daunted. We shall see whether Lynch law is

Many Places and Are Making Hot

Election Day.

Lehighton has put up a ticket for the

there this week.
Sellersville, lately organized, has also dum to the State Committee that the state convention will be held at Fifni on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m., in Central Labor Union Hall. Several. The comrades of Duquesne are car

all have to go to jan.

The State Secretary read a communication from Comrade Samuel Lovett,
Secretary pro tem. of the National

All locals in Pennsylvania are hereby

S. I. P. shows that its notion or ac-vancing the cause of the Socialist Re-public embraces burning up the hard-earned money of workingmen in cap-italist courts, thereby, presumably, making the workers really and truly "class-conscious." F. W. LONG, Secretary.

erty' trap. The passage of this bill will give the capitalist class another instru mentality to perpetuate itself.

ments Jesus thought of his mother and consigned her to the safe keeping of her friends. And he qotes that as it instrating the esteem in which woman-kind was held by him. But this bill, prohibit the mother of Jesus from vot-

## Stimson-Carey Debate.

euil Hall on Saturday closed the in a blaze of glory for the Socialists Frederick J. Stimson was a Democratic candidate for Congress last fall. In a campaign speech at Franklin be attacked Socialism in such a way that State Secretary Mailly challenged him to meet Carey in debate. Stin to meet Carey in denate. Stimson ac-cepted and expressly desired that the discussion should be upon the general principles of Socialism, not on ques-tions of municipal or national ownership, to which Comrade Carey cheer

present. Mr. Stimson has been looked upon as an intellectual giant; he is a law lecturer at Harvard and an author of note, and by our opponents was ex-pected to completely demolish Social-ism. But he quite abandoned his deciples and talked of New Zealand. Glasgow, tramways of England, and the superior condition of the wageworker in this country. What bearing this had on the scientific basis of Solature is relatively pure, but the corporations get whatever they want if they stay long enough. He opposed giving the plutocracy any advantage such as this measure would provide. The great movement for woman suffrage should not be brought down to the dollar plane.

"I regret to see," he said, "that the dvocates of this movement have been aught as have been the advocates of all the other movements, in the 'propcialism, we have yet to learn. Carey

"I shall assist in so far as my power permits, the forces that are making

the corporations upon the rights of the people, and shall assist every effort made toward the public ownership and

nent, to increase the returns for thel

le to The Worker, tended in the worker, tended in an every sent to individual sub-fibers. Acknowledgment is made by angling the number on the wrapper, the set following receipt of money: Omnunications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be adommunications concerning for editorial artiment of the paper should be ad-seed to the Editor.

Il communications should be written to the paper, and the control of the paper, should lear the writer's mane and ad-st, and uniter should be put in as few at an ensuite, consistently with clear that the paper is the paper of the paper.

Communications which do not com-mits these requirements are likely to



THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Every party member in New York City should be present at the Labor Lyceum promptly at two o'clock on Sunday, Feb. 15. The report of our National Committeeman deals with matters of vital importance to the movement and should be heard by all.

### AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

Our advice, given last week, that the local organizations of the party force a referendum upon the question of party beadquarters and overrule the decision of the National Committee, was prompted by two concurrent motives, either of which seems to us amply suf-

In the first place, we do not consider that headquarters at Omaha, with a Quorum composed of members from lown, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Bakota, is an arrangement at all representative of the spirit and purposes of the Socialist Party or cendu cive to the most rapid and safest de velopment. Omaha is not relatively an important industrial city. It is not central. The Socialist movement there is as yet young, weak, and inexperienced. No reasons have been suggest ed in its favor, and there are at least these three forcible reasons against its being selected. The five states to which mmediate control of party affairs is to be entrusted under the plan adopted at St. Louis are all prevailingoverwhelmingly so. In Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota the Socialist movement, as in Omaha locally, is as yet young and weak and inexperi enced. In none of them was there ever a Socialist state ticket before 1900. In lown and Missouri it is older; but neithe conspicuously strong Socialist states. The five states together, in 1900, gave us but 11.467 votes-consid erably less that the single state of New York. In 1962, they gave us 20,826-6 very satisfactory increase indeed but still an increase less than that of the total vote of the United States, and total less than that of Massachusetts alone or New York alone or Pennsylvania alone, and barely above that of

The Worker does not wish the party to neglect the agricultural portions of the country. We will heartfly applane energetic measures to push our propa ganda in the farming states, and we shall joyfully record every forward step of our organization or our vote mate against the West. We have neve done that and never shall. We insis that it is the duty of the East to give meral and financial aid in pushing ou propoganda in the West, and we shall gladly recognize every gain made there But we do emphatically oppose the

progressive removal of the headquar ters westward, far beyond the cente of industry, of poulation, or of Socialis strongth, and out of all preportion to the relative growth of our m in the West.

And we do emphatically oppose putging the administration of no

party affairs entirely into the hands of five agricultural states, states compara tively out of touch with the labor nent strictly so called, states in which the Socialist Party is young and inexperienced, states whose combined Socialist vote is only 9 per cent. of the total for the country and its ratio of increase during the last two years below the average for the whole country

So much for our opposition to the plan adopted. Now for the promptness, the emphasis, and the tone of our pro

Article VII. of our party constitution is clear and explicit in its provisions. It reads: "The headquarters shall be ocated at St. Louis, Mo. But such headquarters may be changed by the National Committee SUBJECT TO A REFERENDUM OF THE PARTY." If the submission of the question of re moval were optional with the National Committee the words we have put in large type would be superfluous and therefore meaningless. If the referendum on this question were to be held only in case of demand by five locals, equally would these words be super fluous and meaningless. The only neaning these words can have is, that the National Comp-tt- . If it thinks the headquarters should be removed, shall submit sid a proposition to general vote and that its decision shall go into effect only when sanctioned by such general vote

Even if there were room for reasons ble doubt that the provision for refer endum in this case is mandatory and the validity of a National Committee's vote for removal is conditional on the result of the referendum, the spirit and tradition of our party demands that in matters of such moment, especially where there is a considerable division of opinion on the question immediately at issue, delegated bodies, such as the National Committee shall refer the decision to the rank and file of the party.

When, therefore, the majority of the National Committee showed a disposition so to construe the constitution as to increase their power and lessen their responsibility to the rank and file; when they voted to postpone the refer endum on the question of removal as long as they could; when they voted to take possession of the headquarters, with the records, etc., at once, even be fore the arrival of the new National Secretary, and put them in the hands of a sub-committee chosen entirely by and from the majority; when the only reason they assigned for this hasty pro cedure was a vague insinuation against the St. Louis comrades, an insinuation which they contradicted first by denying a hearing to the old Local Quorum members on their deposition and then by adopting a resolution thanking them for their services and asserting belief in their integrity; when the majority which did these things repres states casting a minority of the Socialist votes of the country; and when the nucleus of this majority was plainly organized and disciplined for the pur pose-in the face of all this we believed and do still more strongly believe it necessary that the rank and file of the party emphatically repudiate such ac-

It is important that the headqua ters be well placed. It is still more important that the rebuke we propose be dministered.

In order that the force of this re buke should not be lessened by a division of the vote, we advised and still advise that Chicago alone be supported

as against Omaha in this referendum Moreover, Chicago is a very fitting place, probably at present the best place, for the headquarters. It is a large and centrally located industrial city, with a strong Socialist movement lilinois and the four contiguous states of Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky and Wisconsin, furnish a good constituency for the Quorum; they mingle the agricultural and industrial elements in repre sentutive proportions; in three of then there is a mature and experienced Socialist movement; combined, they cas 22,658 votes in 1900; in 1902, they advanced to 51,504-in each year, about 23 per cent, of our total, just keeping pace with our general increase.

therefore, give us a truly represents five and rightly located national organization, and its adoption by general vote will at the same time serve as a warning against future usurpations by the National Committee. We have only to add that our unqualified conde tion of the acts of the majority at the St. Louis meeting should be considered quite apart from any question of their good faith. We are not now called upon to judge of their intentions. We believe that the inexperience of some in the Socialist movement and their lack of knowledge of the move outside their own localities led ther into what we consider most seriou error; for others, strong feeling against the policy of the ald Secretary as Quorum (a feeling which we, as well a most of the minority members, fully share) seems to have temporarily blind ed them to other considerations. We with motives, but with acts, and

Judge Lynch of Wilkes-Barre is aptely named. A judge who arro gates to himself the right to say that s party's nominees shall not appear on the ballot because he considers the

action, not speculation as to motives, is

what the occasion demands.

principles of that party "un-America and not in accord with the sentir of this government" does more to un tion than does the leader of a Louisian hanging party, more even than does Philadelphia ballet-box stuffer.

A LAST WORD ON THE FUSION QUESTION.

With this issue of The Worker believe-at least, we hope-that we close the long discussion on the ques tion of the policy to be pursued by the Socialist Party toward Union Labor parties. We have tried to be fair in our treatment of those who opposes us and advocated fusion, and have even refused publication to very many letters supporting our position, in orde that, without taking up too much space, we might give the other side a full hearing. After Comrade Hillquitt's article in the present issue, it eems unnecessary for us to say any thing further in reply to the arguments advanced by Comrades Harriman. Feigenbaum, Putnam, Dunn, Roche and others.

The unanimous adoption by the Na tional Committee of the two resolutions printed last week will probably be accepted in all quarters as an autheritative decision of the party, arrived at after due consideration, upon the questions at issue. In order that this decision, unanimous though it was, might have the utmost finality, we could wish it submitted to general vote-feeling confident that it would be overwhelmingly sustained. We hope that enough locals will agree with us in this wish to bring these resolution to referendum along with the question of headquarters.

One further word we have to say in

closing the discussion: Those who have agreed with us and who most vehemently oppose fusion in any form will do well to bear in mind that the question as it arose in this case was one which left room for difference of opinion; that only by the free expression of opinion has a valid decision been reached or could it be reached; that we ought to respect those who have frankly differed with us rather than condemn or discredit them; that what the party requires of its members is, not that they shall change or pretend to change their minds when a decision adverse to them is made, but that, in action, they shall abide by the party's expressed will. For us, we are confident that these who have most vigorously advocated fusion with Union Labor parties will loyally support the party in acordance with the decision it has made, and we hope that the controversy just closed will leave no rancor and no suspicion in its wake.

The New York "Sun," in a curious ditorial on "The Rival Socialists," analyzes the Socialist vote in this cour try, notes the existence of two parties and concludes that "It is rather to this antagonism than to the success of the socialists in getting new recruits the the large vote they have polled through the country in 1902 is due." If this be sound political philosophy, let us wish long life to the "smashers" and disrup-

THE HYMN OF THE CONQUERED. sing the hymn of the conquered, who

The hymn of the wounded, the beaten

Not the inbilant song of the victors from whom the resounding acciding of nations was lifted in chorus, whose brows were the chaplet of fame,-But the hymn of the low and the humble, the wenry, the broken in

Who strove and who failed, acting bravely a sileut and desperate part; branches, whose hopes burned in branches, ashes away, whose hands slipped the prize

om whose hands slipped the prize they had grasped at, who stood at the dying of day With the work of their life all around

them, unpitied, unheeded, alone, the death swooping down o'er their failure, and all but their faith

While the voice of the world shouts its chorus, its prean for those who have won; While the trumpet is sounding tri-

umphant, and high to the breeze and the sun av banners are waving, hands clapping and hurrying fest
Througing after the laurel-crowned

victors, I stand on the field of de In the shadow, 'mongst those who are fallen and wounded and dying, and

Chant a requiem low, place my hand on their pain-knotted brows, breathe a prayer, Hold the hand that is hapless, and

whisper, "They only the Who have fought the good fight, and have vanquished the demon that tempts us within; Who have held to their faith unse-

duced by the prize that the world holds on high.

Who have dared for a high cause to suffer, resist, fight,—if need be, to

Speak, history! who are life's vic-tors? Unroll thy long annals, and

Are they those whom the world called

The Martyrs, or Nero? The Spartans
who fell at Thermopyla's tryst,
Or the Persians and Xerxes? His
findges, or Socrates? Pilate or
Christ? -W. W. Story. ciettets.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Last Week's Report of St. Louis Meet-

ing Supplemented.
Some additions are to be made to our report of the National Committee which, by the way, seems to have be

"scoop."
The new form of Quorum was de termined on third day of the session by the following motion made by Mills: "That the term 'locality' in the con-

stitution be understood to mean a ter acent or conveniently located states for reaching the headquarters."

On a point of information by Ber term "locality" would require that the

Quorum be selected from states in the vicinity of Omaha; but if Omaha be lefeated, the National Committee will select a different Quorum, applying The vote for Quorum resulted: Work

of Iowa, 17; Roe of Nebraska, 16; Lovett of South Dakota, 16; Untermann of Kansas, 16; Turner of Missouri, 12; Mills of Kanses 2: Heebn of Miss 2; Christenson of Nebraska, 2, Work, Roe, Lovett, Untermann, and Turner

were declared elected.

Berger was recorded as considering the whole proceeding unconstitutional It was decided— That the Quorum meet at least one

That the National Secretary submit o all members of the National Commitee weekly statements of busines ransacted and pending;

That not more than three weeks b allowed from the date of sending ref-erendums for replies of the members of the National Committee; "That any state or territorial organi-

this Committee at St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1993, or adopting a constitution or plat-form in conflict with the national constitution or nation platform, and on the neglect or refusal of any such state or territorial organization to conform or to enforce such con-formity on the part of any local or loin the following manner: 1. Charges may be made to the National Secretary made, the National Secretary shall no tify the State Commister and the Nafurnishing a copy of charges so made; 3. The National Secretary shall her upon obtain statements of the facts in the case from both sides within therty days and forthwith submit the same to members of the National Commit-tee: 4. On the majority vote of the members of the National Committee sustaining such charges, such state shall cease to be an integral part or sub-division of the Socialist Party of America: all such decisions, however, shall be submitted to a referendum to the party membership, including the state

"That upon the organization of four or more locals in any unorganized state or territory the National Socretary shall call a state convention, when ially concurred in by a referendum vote of the membership of such state or territory, for the purpose of perfecting the state organization, and chall notify such locals to nominate fem-perary chairman and time and place of holding said convention, all of which shall be a part of the referenders as above provided; the temperary chair-man shall be furnished with a list of the locals and the members in good standing of the same, as shown by the records of the National Secretary; only rsons so certified shall be eligible to

participation in such conventions."
"That the National Secretary be instructed to proceed forthwith to the establishment of a Lecture Bureau. Such Bureau shall consist of as many competent and efficient lecturers, members of the party in good standing, as can be secured and utilized. The duty of such lecturers shall be to expound the principles of Socialism, but not to uss party affairs, policy, or tactics.
National Secretary shall arrange the lecture tours in conformity to reeds of the state and desires of the the expense of the tour shall be divided between the states and locals and organizations affected as equitably as possible. The arrangements of the Na-tional Secretary shall require the approval of the Local Quorum and shall be subject to revision by the National Committee in the same way as all other acts of the National Secretary and Lo-

> THE SONS OF MORGAN. My country, 'tis of thee, Fair land God made for me,

To thee I cling; Land where I hold full sway, Land where I'm boss to-day, Land where I've grabbed away Most everything. Let music-swell the breeze,

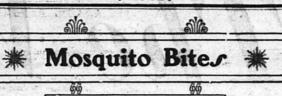
I'm back from o'er the seas Prepared for biz; I'll take affairs in hand, Right at the same old stand-I'm feeling bully; and I'll make things whiz

Land of the noble free Who get their rights from me To skimp along. I own thy rocks and rills, Thy woods, thy templed hills, And every bird that fills The air with song.

How sweet to look once more How good to sing The proud song of the fre To see them run for me, How glad I am to be Their gracious king. --Chicago Record-Herald.

THE "BOOD MAN" CANDIDATE. "Oh, our candidate," said the man whose party had an appar is as good as elected." "Oh, better, much better," rep

The Worker stands for straight Secialism, and against fusion or com-promise of any sort. Party locals should see that new comeades sub-scribe to The Worker, that they may



public.

modern nations the defensive marine of our commercial navy shall become submarine of the Holland type or not, ubmarine political committees for the saving of each other's reputations have become necessary institutions for the Republican and Democratic gentlemen of our capitalistic Congress. As secure behind several solid inches of silent onken doors as if they were under as many fathoms of water, the Comas many factions of water, the com-mittee on Quiggery has reduced our latest bribery revelations to the mini-mum, leaving only one little stick out of the bundle of accusations, and with that one little stick hitting the weakest of the Quiggs who squealed.

This is the song of the committee: Come, wallow 'round the festive trough,

Brimful of strong fermenting swill; Close up your eyes, your ears take

To dip full deep and get your fill. Then close the doors, oh, submarines, And dance a moral party jig We love the ways, we love the means, That greased the tail of Brother

Quigg.

The delightful thing about the surprise over the Quigg-Lessler-Doblin torpedo-bribe story is the surprise itself. Keep it up, boys, 'tis splendid chimney. But if you only knew how you look! If you only saw the black streaks all ever you, as others do, how soon you would slip behind the curtains and say no more. Oh yes, gentlemen, you were up the chimney with and after bribes all right. You could not be capitalistic politicians and avoid that straight and narrow way that

Vanderbilt, a railread King, and the commisioners of taxes, declaring that Vanderbilt did not want to Vanderbilt his taxes, and Dodge did not want to dedge them-meaning the same thing. In fact both gentlemen were eager to pay, if they were only allowed to assess themselves. And why split hairs about a little thing like that. A class that rigs up everybody else's taxes may surely be allowed the small privilege of rigging up their own.

The strenuousness of the strenuously successful and patriotic millionairs class of New York City has devoted it-self very much of late to perjury, for the reduction of its taxes. And why not? The demands of charity and th since the state will not do the good work of the world voluntarily, these spod men, who do everything else for it, with its own ramey, are only feed-Inc the poor with his usuald taxes.

They other and para-tramendonely authrepic patriotism is still rumbling in our midst, cleaving the land; and Speaking of our late respecta low citizen, Mr. Abram Hewitt, Grever refers to some monut Looking ever the recent reputations which have been made for the departed servants of capitalism, by their survivors. I wonder what it is that is endering than the brass that ap pears and reappears in the bold aswith which capitalist politicians nov rhetorically build up their heroes and fill their halls of fame. No, Mr. Cleve-lend, it is the brass of the eulogist and not the deeds of the departed that survives all the facts of biography and

When the guns are finally silenced ers of Europe, and our own, an en-larged lake of stagnant indebtedness aboring life of that queer little republic, already dollar-ridgen and nearly done to death by false idealism and the nose of that patient ox, the labor ing class of a bonded republic; another servile, hopeless, contented swarm of free starving citizen-laborers to be dded to the impending com empire of this continent. All such populations, adjacent or absorbed, tend of reduce the manhood of the world t that condition necessary for the supremacy of capitalism.

As long as any little war may b fought with modern weapons, all little warring peoples must get ready to buy the weapons that may, perhaps, be used. In this way the mere possibility, as well as the fact, of little wars is steadily driving the semi-barbarous na tions within the sircle of the capital ists' debtors. So went Turkey, Persia, and the Afghans. So now the Moorish King fighting one enemy with the sword, has fallen into the meshes of French capitalism to buy guns, by bor rowing 1,700,000 france from Paris Germany owes a great deal more to the Krupps in this way than any of the knowing ones outside the merchants cabinet and Herr Krupp's Kniserisi admirers appreciate. By making gun admirers appreciate. By and lying back while and lying back while other peoples went a-borowing to buy them, the de-velopment of capitalism in Kaiserland has been greatly advanced.

One sign of the times not to be looked is the effort that is now being made by the Superintendent of States Prisons to extend the purole system. That is, instead of confining the privilege of being out on parole to prisoners
whose sentences do not exceed five
years, Mr. Collins (who knows why)
very much wants that system to be extended. Do you want to know why?
The prisons are everflowing with old
offenders, and room is now needed by

By PETER E. BURROWES Whether in actual warfare with | new offenses which they are daily cre ating in their own defence. Either such lawmaking must cease, or prison building must increase, or the old

offenders must be loosened on parole

before the world forbids the second

while hypocrisy may claim for itself

Once more it is reported that Great Britain feels its conscience to be clear. This is a bad sign and indicates a speedy return into that mire out of which the government always feels sick. Like certain penitents after a general confession, now is the time to put a label on Brittania's back, "Beware of Pickpockets." And while you are at it, Mr. Painter, make some duplicate copies, one for Uncle Sam, who is alarmingly free from guile in the each for the comrogues engaged in that blockade. What language will you print it in? Eh? Why in the language of those to be robbed—the language of the working people of Castro's re-

The bare possibility suggested by the recent action of the Western railroads in refusing to ship for transmission any more cast-bound flour makes mighty interesting thinking. Let us fancy a working class revolt against capitalism in Pittsburg. The goldmas ters' army would need no longer to waste its strength capturing supplies to the city, rumbling in from a hunthe plutocrat. He owns the mortgage on the corn, the machine that cuts it and the roads that bring it to the far away besieged city, which flows only with such milk and honey as com from the smelting furnaces and the donations of Mr. Carnegie. Touch not donations of Mr. Carnegie. Touch not that button, oh my lord capitalist, or we starve.

The worker rightly thinks that his if such a war were on. But for that, very reason such a war will never be on. No class war, with swords revenled, will ever come to educate us into the exercise of our power. Until we have utterly, hopelessly fallen in slavery this conflict on the side of capitausm will be, what is has been from have we learned after a century of this warfare. How many of us are not blind? or being blind, how many groping their way to the pillars of temple like old Samson, who had no other ballot box?

We only get a glimpse now and the of the almost unspeakable littleness of men in the New York Legislature. One of them some time ago, having grown a sixteenth of an inch, caused a stop to be put to the practice of legislator getting free rides on Pullman cars But having recently resumed his nor mai dimensions, he introduced a littl personal benefit bill for a few of his him down. The daily paper adds that every bill whatsoever, which may henceforth be introduced by the ess, will be in like mann chewed into rag by all the other little

plated by the Cohn law for not getting married is evidently not designed to precipitate the leisurely repentance of he old proverb among people of wealth. The thing is aimed at prointended very seriously in the light of New England and French experience poor, where we can get at them with them up in patience and patriotic scab-bery. Our native love of property is very jealous of children and for families, coming near enough to us, seldom lose themselves in admiration have a way, as workers, of teaching the free men of America how to be men and free. Oh yes, Mr. Cohn is dead earnest. He wants native born Afterionn slaves in sufficient quantity to dispense with immigration

We don't want any foreign workmen coming to this country but such as bring clerical certificates of stupidity. The others we want to stay at hor where we shall displace them by our American machinery. When they are well displaced, well debased and chased into the cave cellars of the cities by their own capitalists (under onds to our capitalists for the hired nachines) we will have them cheap and docile enough to beat down our be loved natives; thus alternating them as importers and exporters of our own creation, according to the require ments of the ledger.

WHY THEY RAISED WAGES.

The Chicago "Tribune," under the caption, "Must Keep Labor Quiet," recently discussed the profit-sharing plan of the Steel Corporation and quoted figures showing it to be but a game to keep i.s employees from asking for an increase in wages.

The same paper thus explained the "voluntary" increase in wages recent-

ly granted by the railroad companies
"The Pennsylvania company is cred
fied with voluntarily increasing the
wages of its men. But the Pennsyl wages of its men. But the Peaksyl-vania has been a shrewd and ably managed corporation and foresaw the wisdom of offering an increase as a gifth rather than yielding it as a con-cession. The situation was ripe for a cession. The situation was ripe for a successful strike because of the increase in the cost of living and the increase in carnings of the railross which the employees did not share. Note how quickly the other railross followed the Pennsylvania. Their action showed how vulnerable they considered their position should a ware contain arises. AS TO HEADQUARTERS.

If there is any one principle to the bservance of which the integrity of observance of which the integrity of the Socialist movement is due, it is that principle upon which the referen-dum is based. With the control of party affairs resting in the rank and file, the approximation. file, the opportunities of the dictator and trickster are reduced to a mini mum. Any attempt to circumseri participation of the party memb in the matter of principles or policie is an attack on the democratic char acter of our organization and must be instantly rebuked. Any man or group of men who seek to avoid the subm sion of any important question to the does not matter what excuse this man or group of men may offer. The letter and the spirit of the party law are plain, and woe to him who would subvert the letter or disregard the spirit

law were fingrantly disregarded by the majority in control at the St. Louis meeting of the National Committee, which convened Jan. 29. This majority not only denied that a referendum was necessary when Omaha was selected for headquarters, but made this denial after having previously given full as sent to the ruling of the chair that the counter to the spirit and letter of the party law, but displayed an inconsis tency which verged perilously near upon downright chicanery. This is shown by the proceedings as set down

the minutes of the meeting. On Jan. 30, (Carey of Massachusetts in the chair) the question of selecting a new place for headquarters came up and the chair was called upon to decide whether the constitution required referendum in this matter. He ruled that the constitution did so require fically declares that St. Louis shall be the headquarters, and any change of as the constitution further provides, by referendum vote.

interpretation of the constitution, and the majority gave further evidence of their acceptance by an amendment to a motion by Hillquit, of New York. Hiliquit, according to the minutes, "Moved that the two cities getting largest and next largest vote be placed for referendum." Lovett, of South Daclass would quickly learn its strength kota, amended to strike out the "two and make it read "one" to be sub-mitted to a referendum. The motion as amended was carried. The vote on roll call resulted: Omaha, 14: Indian apolis 9; Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2; and Washington, 1. According to the minutes, "Omaha was thereupon declared selected by Committee for submission to referendum." Thus it will be seen that there was unanimous agreement that the place selected should go be fore the membership of the party for approval on referendum vote. After declaration of the result of the

vote. Hillquit moved that Indianapolis motion. The chair ruled that the proposed submission of the minority re-port was constitutional, but Goebel of New Jersey appealed from the decision of the chair and on a roll call the appeal was sustained by the vote of four-teen to thirteen. Five of the thirteen standing by the chair were the members of the Local Quorum. The repre sentatives of states standing by chair were Berlyn, III.; Mahoney, Dobbs, Ky.; Carey, Mass.; Lockwood, Minn.; Hillquit, N. Y.; Barnes, Pa.; and This repudiation of the chair's posi-

tion, if it meant anything, meant that the majority was afraid to submit two cities to a referendum of the party. This fear of the party membership was further revealed on the following day. On this day, Jan. 31, the majority, through Milis, of Kansas, presented a proposition to move the headquarters immediately. The minority protested earnestly against this, claiming that the headquarters could not be moved until the question had been passed upon by the party membership. The minority pointed out that this question had been settled on the previous day, when unanimous assent had been given to Chairman Carey's ruling that a referendum was obligatory. But after having agreed to this interpretation on the thirtieth, the majority repudiated it on the thirty-first and of Montana in the chair, there was a ruling that a referendum was not obligatory, but only optional. Acting on this interpretation of the constitution, the majority voted to turn the head-St. Louis, and they were instructed to transfer the books and records with all despatch to Omaha. The minority pro-tested against this precipitate action as high-handed and unwarranted, and some even refused to vote upon the proposition, claiming that it was un-constitutionally submitted. But these protests had no influence upon the ma ority, who adopted the proposition as The reason for this precipitate action

the party was explained by several ers of the majority to be because ed there for a moment longer than absolutely necessary. In other words, the influence of the retiring Lo-cal Quorum or the St. Louis membership was dangerous and not to be trusted during the time necessary to locating the headquarters. explanation, however, was disingenuous was proved on the following day, Feb. I, when these members of the majority voted unanimously in favor of a resolution extending thanks to the retiring Local Quorum and retiring fect confidence rity of the me ricy of the members who, on the pre-vious day, had been stignatized as un-fit to have the headquarters a day longer in their midst. pers who, on the pre-Thus the record, as shown to the

At the worst, the majority, minutes. At the worst, the majority, under the leadership of Mills of Kansa, was guilty of trickery. At the best, he and his followers displayed a most unaccialistic desire to escape hearing and obeying the voice of the party membership.

We do not want the headquareers of a proletarian movement located in the midst of a Western wheat field, and the membership of the party, we may safely assume, is clear enough to declare that Omaha shall not be the centre of party activity.

CHARLES DOBBS Louisville, Ky., Feb. 3.

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

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A striking illustration of the number and the intimacy of the ties which connect each nation of the world to all the other is found at the present time in the case of Germany on one side and Venezuela and the United States on the other. A very important election is soon to take place in Germanythat in which the Reichstag, or popular branch of the empire's parliament, is to be chosen. There are 397 mem-bers in that body, or 11 more than are in the corresponding branch of the United States Congress. The largest element in the dozen partisan groups of the empire is the Socialists. This is a party which the Kaiser particularly ndvisers fear. The Socialists are op-posed to the Kaiser's scheme of colonization. They are especially hostile to jingoism of all sorts. The adventure in Venezuela has been condemned strongly by the Socialist press and by The Emperor wants to strike the Socialists in the coming election. A war scare always has a tendency to obliterate party lines and to make all citizens rally in defense of the government. The Kaiser's war fever, if it can be kept up for a little while longer, will hit the Socialists hard, and will strengthen the parties from which he looks for his principal support.

William II. has reason to view the

Socialists as a menace to his ideas. From one of the smallest of the pe have grown to be the largest. Polling only an insignificant vote a third of a century ago, they cast 2,000,000 votes in the elections of 1898. This was a larger total than any other two parties polled in that contest. The next strongest party was the Catholic center, which cast about 1,450,000 votes. Because of the gerrymander, however, which has come through the rapid growth in the cities of the empire and the slower increase in the rural regions, it now takes about twice as many voters in the big cities to elect a member of the Reichstag as it does in the farming localities, and the Socialist strength is chiefly in the big towns. In this way it happened that although the Socialists had a long lead in the latest election in the popular vote, their representatives in the Reichstag number only 59, while the Center has 104 in that chamber and the German Conservatives, with only a third of the popular rate of the So-cialists, have almost as many members in parliament, or 55.

New York Evening Sun.

Before many years are over the Socialists will have a majority in the German Relehstag. Such a great authority as Prof. Mommsen has pointed out that the future of Liberalism in the Empire depends on a work-ing alliance with the Social Demo-crats. What will the Kaiser do as a war lord, and ruler by divine right, as he is pleased to regard himself, when the purpe strings are held by his

avowed enemies? The English Liberals, like the German Liberals, are powerless to fight against the forces of reaction which have been strengthened by the result of the war in South Africa. Not only is the Opposition weak and without a leader, but the Sovereign is taking more of a hand in international affairs than any of his predecessors did since

A writer in the "Review of Reviews," discussing the Liberal party of the future and its program, says: "In England we have witnessed the overthrow one by one of the principles of legislation which the Liberals of last ment which has levied an export duty on coal, an import duty on bread, and which has reimposed religious tests and re-enacted church rates in dismoderate men. What Prof. Mommser says in Germany is that the Liberale must form a working alliance with the Social Democrats. What we are be-ginning to say in this country is that the Liberal party must experience a glorious resurrection as the party of progress with the 'condition people' question—the material im-provement of the individual citizen by the use of all the forces at the disposal of the state—as its battle cry. The Liberal party, in short, must become a social party, with a social program so brondly defined as to make it proctically indistinguishable in its diate aims from the Labor party.

Cleveland Citizen.

We are informed from Indianapolis that a test vote showed that two-fifths of the delegates in the miners' convention were Socialists. Furthermore that prevent an expression in favor of So cialism this year, and that many dele-gates who were strongly in sympathy with labor class politics youd with the former as a matter of pelley, in order not to draw the fire from every branch of capitalism, as well as the principles of Socialism, while thracite trouble is being settled and an effort was to be made to gain concessions in the bituminous ceal fields. The showing made at this years' convention proves that there has been nse amount of educational and that it will continue, so that in avother year the miners will probably take a firm stand in favor of Socialism

-President Palma proposed three cheers for King Edward because an English company is building a new English company is building a new raffroid in Cuba. Some years inter when an English fleet sails up to ask how about payment on those bonds the cheers will come the other way.-

## PARTY NOTES.

In acordance with the action of the National Committee at its recent meeting, the national headquarters of the Socialist Party on and after Feb. 3, 1908 will be located in Omaha. Neh All communications, etc., should be ad-dressed to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Spargo states that he has severed all connection with Mills' School of Social Economy on account of disagreement with his teachings.

A new local has been organiezd in Hartford, Conn., with twenty-seve charter members and good prospec of rapid growth. Meetings are held every Friday evening at 284 Asylum street, room 10. Comrade James Mar-tin, editor of the "American Enterprise," of East Hartford, will organiz a branch there and all persons interested are asked to communicate with

A new local of seven members has been formed at Asbland, county seat of Ashland County, Ohio. It is expected

Fostoria, Ashtabula, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cieveland, Dayton Elmwood Place, Mansfield, Massillon outh. Springfield, Toledo, Xenia Warren, Martin's Ferry, Youngstown and Hamilton, Ohio, will put tickets in the field for the municipal election in

The State Local Quorum in Ohlo ar raising an organization fund for the express purpose of putting an organ-zer in the field to continue the work of organization in all of the unorganse of putting an organfred counties. This should have the enthusiastic support of every Ohio comrade. Individual donations can be ent to apply on the same to the State

Father McGrady will make a short tour of southern and central Indiana enring March and the following places Father McGrady will make a have already engaged him for this tour Kokoma Evansville, Mount Vernon, and Terre Haute. He will also make Ashland, Ky., and Portsmouth and Co-

From all parts of the state come the most encouraging reports that have ever been made, writes Secretary Critchlow, of Ohlo. Every one seems to be getting new party me holding agitation meetings and dis-tributing literature. The increase of membership during January is the largest for any one month in the history of the party in this state.

Ben Tillett will make a brief lecture tour in America next full. Information as to dates, terms, etc., can be had from Max S. Hayes, 193 Champlain street, Clevelnad, O.

Covington, Ky., Socialists are hold-

The Socialists of Kalamazoo held a mass convention last week, nominatin Comrade Jas. W. Hall for Mayor and a fall city ticket.

Comrade Bosshard, of Los Angeles Cal., writes: "The Union Labor Party in California is dead. The simplest tactic for us and the one which it is absolutely necessary to follow is: 'March straight!' About 500 Socialist refrained from voting in Los Angeles.

Dan A. White, the new State Secre tary of the Socialist Party in Massa-chusetts, writes: "I desire at this time to state that it is with no feelings of clation that the notice of my protion came to me, and no man in the movement regrets more than I do the loss of Secretary Mailly from the state of Massachusetts, and my personal sen-timent is shared by the organization throughout the entire state. The only ensating feature of his call to the broader duties of the National Secretaryship is the fact that the splendi talents which he gave to Massachu setts and which placed her in the lead over other states will now be given to the entire movement in this country."

The conference of Socialists of Can last Sunday was attended by forty-five delegates from fourteen cities and towns. Comrade Gibbs presided, with Comrade Feaner as secretary. The program of speaking which was car ried out was as follows: "Club Organ ization." Dan A. White; "The Benefi of Public Meetings," Comrade Lemay of Pitchburg; "Literature," Comrade Hitchcock of Warren; "Paying of Dues," Comrade Bokelund; "Political Organization." Squire E. Putaey, Secretary of Political State Committee "Socialism and the Farmer," Comrad-Abbott of Woreester. Comrade White then spoke at length on the necessity for a more intelligent method of organ-ization, and advocated making the conference a permanent organization. Th recommendation being later unan-imously adopted. A raily was held in the evening, which Comrades Putney and White addressed. A letter was read from Mary A. Livermore, in which she declared her full acceptance of the

Massachusetts last week. One is at Holyoke, where we had only a German organization before, but where a good English-speaking club has now been formed, absorbing atmost all the for-merly active S. L. P. men. We have now a good movement in Holyoke, and it is predicted that this will be the Brockton of Western Massachusetts within another two years. Another new local is at Palmer, with fifteen charter members, and the third at Mar-

An English-speaking local has been organized by State Organizer White, in Taunton, Mass., with the aid of the German comrades. The local was started with a membership of fifteen; twenty-tye applications for membership were received at the last meeting and the outleyk is very promising for speedy growth. The local will hold a Commune celebration on March 20,

which will be addressed by a good

Local Hudson County, N. J., has de-cided on Saturday, March 13, as the day for the celebration of the revolutionary events of March, and Central Hall, 350 Central avenue, Jersey City, as the place. The affair will surpass all preceding ones. Comrade Mehnert has charge of the distribution of tickets. His address is 903 Garden street, Hoboken. The proceeds will be divided—10 per cent to the State Com-mittee, 50 per cent. to the Local, and 40 per cent. to the branches.

The City Campaign Committee of Socialist Party has engaged the Auditorium in Chiengo for a night the last week in March for a grand mass campaign now being made for the Chicago city ticket. The Auditorium costs \$500 a night, seats six thousand people, and its acoustic properties are so good that a speaker with ordinary voice has ulty in making himself heard To provide for the rental, tickets will be sold at 25 cents up, and the Chirago comrades expect to sell enough to pay for the hall and leave a handsome balance besides. Very rarely in even the most exciting campaigns have th Republicans or Democrats neid a meeting in the Auditorium, and the an-nouncement that the Socialists have had the temerity to engage it in a local campaign will come with such a shock to the capitalist parties that hundreds of the members of the latter will at tend out of curiosity to witness the evolution of the Socialist propaganda from the corner soap-box meeting to the grandest auditorium in America.

Local Wilkesbarre, Pa., will meet at beadquarters in the Simon Long build ing next Friday evening, Feb. 13, at 7:30. As this will be the last meeting before the coming municipal election all members are urgently request

The Wentworth meetings in Wheel ng and McMechen, W. Va., were very uccessful, and the McMechen com rades will have another meeting for Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth on Friday Feb. 20, on their return trip; Feb. 21 has been reserved for Martins Ferry; and ... heeling will have the services of the Wentworths on Febr 22.

#### New York State.

Local Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y. will give a concert at Ambruster's Hall, on Sunday evening, March 15. Tickets, 10 cents.

Local New Rochelle admited two new members at its last meeting. Comrades Wessling, Dixon, Uffner and Haggerty were elected to the Agita-tion Committee. They are known as "hustlers from 'way back" and will keep things going. The movement in New Rochelle is working up well. The Secretary of the Local is James Gagan, of 50 Walnut street, and he will gladly

At a large and enthusiastic convenof Local Peekskill, the following tion of Local Peekskill, the following ticket for the village election in March was nominated: For President of the Village, Seth Taber; for Trustee, first district, Everitt L. Holmes; for trustee, second district, John J. Heleker, Jr. for Treasurer, Arthur F. Simmonds: essor, John R. Worthington; for Water Commissioners, John Butterly and Andrew G. Kolmes. Comrade Heleker writes: "Contractors paving our streets broke the eight-hour-law, and a few of us, through our unions, com-plained to the Board of Trustees, but they didn't make any effort to enforce the law, so we reported it to the State Labor Commission at Albany and they hauled them up before the Grand Jury. their decision; furthermore, they never will but it gives us a fine opportunity for Socialist agitation, which we are taking advantage of. We are going to get out a leastet every week until elec-tion, and don't doubt that they will be clear cut and uncompromising."

### New York City

Kate Richards O'Hare will speak or 'Woman's Share in Labor's Struggle' before the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's Hall, northwest corner Twenty-fifth street and Eighth nue, second floor, on Friday evening, Feb. 13, and on the following Friday eevning, Feb. 20, Mrs. Mary E. Lease Twentieth Century."

The General Committee of L New York meets on Saturday, Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. All members

Club of the 8th A. D., at 84 Orchard street, holds its business meeting every Tuesday evening. The reading room is open every evening and all day Satur day and Sunday. On Wedne es delivered the third of his serie Thursday evening the speaking class meets; Friday evening, Feb. 13, R. Feigenbaum will lecture on "Tyranny and Socialism"; Saturday evening, Feb. 14, an entertainment will be given, and on Sunday, Feb. 15, at 8 P. M., Leonard D. Abbott will speak on "The Socialist Spirit in Art and Literature.

George D. Herron will speak on "The Religion of Life" on Friday evening, Peb. 13, at the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth street.

At the Socialist Educational League place of Margaret Haile, who was unable to be present. On Friday evening, Feb. 13, Otto Sattler will lecture in German on "Die Kunst und die Arbeiter Klasse," and on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, Mrs. Alexander Fraser ing. Feb. 15. Mrs. Alexander Fraser will speak on "The Tragedy of the Machine."

mass meeting will be called for the

Charles Frederic Adams will discuss the question, "Should the Masses Be Only Employees of the Classes?" at Colonial Hall, 101st street and Co lumbus avenue, on Sunday evening

W. E. McNabb will speak on "The Duty of Organized Labor" at the Brooklyn Socialist Propaganda Club, Wurzier's Hail, 315 Washington street, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15.

the Auxillary Campaign Fund a pledge of \$10.50 and payment of \$2.25 from Dr. Maxim Romm.

Another course of Sunday evening ctures on the West Side will be held at Dispensary Hall, Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue. On Feb. 15, J Goldstein will speak on "What Is So

The regular meeting of the 14th A D. will be held on Thursday, Feb. 19, instead of Feb. 12, owing to that day being a holiday. The district is doing some good agitation work. The Worker is now to be seen on all the principal news-stands in the district, and the seeretary reports that the results of this n surprising.

Comrade H. Schoen was elected as the third delegate to the General Com-mittee; Comrades Graff, Penzer, and Feigenbaum were elected delegates to the Second Agitation District Committee: and Comrade Fischman was elected to the Globe Conference

George D. Herron will speak on "The Present Opportunities of the American Socialist Movement" at the Socialist Literary Society, 241 East Broadway on Feb. 15. The class in Socialist under the direction of Comrade O'Hare meets on Thursday evenings, and the debating class holds polic debates at 8 p. m., the floor being open after the debate to all who desire to ask questiens or state their views. The society will give an entertalmment on Saturday

A grand concert and ball will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Socialist Club, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue, near

Sol Fieldman will lecture on Socialism before the Greater New York Liberal Club, 61 East Fourth street, on Monday evening, Feb. 16.

R. A. Gibbs will speak on "Socialism and the City" at Zeitner's Morrisania Park, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue, on Sunday evening, Feb. 15.

#### GENERAL MEETING.

A general meeting of Local New York will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street, on Sunday, Feb. 15, beginnig at 2 p. m., to hear the report of the delegate to the National JAMES N. WOOD,

### A STATEMENT.

Toe following letter is self-explana

"Editor of The Worker:-Having been informed that my name appears in a publication known as 'Better Times' as being one of the County Committee of the Liberal Democracy. beg to state through The Worke that on becoming a member of the Twenty-first Assembly District branch of the Social Democratic Party I broke all connection, not only with the Liberal Democracy, but with every other organization of a political or emi-political nature whatspever.

"Trusting it may be your pleasure to insert this in The Worker, I rematn,

"Yours fraternally, "E. S. EGERTON.".

### NEW JERSEY.

Comrade Wyatt presided at the last eting of the New Jersey State Committee. On the seating of new delegates, Organizer James of Local Essex County protested against the seating of Comrade Billings as delegate from Essex. The discussion revealed a de-plorable state of affairs in the local and the State Committee was com-pelled to declare the seat vacant and to hope that Essex County may find a way out of its troubles. A new branch in Camden requested a charter. At-tempts are being made to organize in Hordentown and Westfield with good chances of success. The Organization Committee made an excellent report, showing, among other things, that 17,574 books and leaflets had been either sold or distributed. A monthly appropriation of \$20 will be made for this committee. The protest of Local Hudson County was acknowledged and the Secretary instructed to take a new referendum on time and place of convention. A resolution was adopted censuring the National Committee for not submitting the change of nationa headquarters to referendum. The State Committee declared the seating of proxy delegates unconstitutional. The eid Organization Committee—Os-wald, Firth, and Kearns—was re-elected. Wyatt, Kraft, and Oswald were chosen as a committee to draft a new constitution, to be reported at the next meeting for consideration, then sub-mitted to the convention, and finally to referendum. The financial report, which was ordered sent to locals, showed re-ceipts, \$491.77; disbursements, \$507.65; deficit, \$15.88. Locals are requested to hold their branch meetings in the last week of each month and their county committee meetings on the first Sun-day of each month, so that these meet-ings will be prior to the State Commit-tee meetings. Receipts of the meeting were \$111.20; expenses, \$106.29; deficit, \$22.58. eration, then sub

The regular meetings of Biectric Lodge No. 313, Infernational Association of Machinists, are now held at 427 Second avenue, New York City, every Priday, at 8 p. m., instead of at 60 St. Mark's Place, as heretofore. All brothers should attend.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT

Of National Socretary Greenboum to the Mational Committee.

[The first portion of the annual re port of the National Secretary presented to the National Committee at its meeting in St. Louis, Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, was printed in The Worker last week. It dealt with questions of organization and finance. The remain ing portion of the report, dealing with the relations of the Socialist Party to trade unions is given here.]

#### Trade Union Policy.

report, we have stated that among other matters which have arisen since the last session of your committee were the following:

1. The Anthracite Coal Strike and

the National Committee. 2 Issues raised by the American La-bor Union involving the Socialist Party in its conflict with the American

zations formed by the trade union novement in certain localities.

Owing to marked differences which

have arisen in the party with regard to the action of the National Con propositions, taking form in the firs instance in an official protest from the Pennsylvania State Committee and In ooth cases subjecting the Local Quo rum and National Secretary to advers opinions and severe criticism (finding expression in prominent Socialist pub expression in prominent Socialist pub lications) it is but proper, and justice to ourselves requires that in this an-nual report, we should state to your committee that concept and interpretation of the "trade union resolution and party platform adopted at the Unity Convention, by which we have strictly guided ourselves in the policy under consideration. Your committee will be better able to thoroughly grasp the underlying principle which w claim is involved in this controversy if it will recall for its guidance at this time, one of the most important and significant developments in said convention.

We refer to a division which was disclosed between two elements, representing two diverging concepts of the class struggle and which ass cloud upon the main purpose for which that convention had been assembled.

We refer to the question of "immediate demands" or amellorative measurements ures in the interest of the wage-work ing class and the debate as to whether ame should be included in the plat

niands" in the platform, while pro-fessing belief in the efficacy of amelia

1. Those who were opposed to "in ing so from the concept of an impead-ing social catastrophe or cataclysm of which the social revolution was to be the spontaneous outgrowth. The ten to deprecate the worth of, and to se nothing constructive in the embod platform while on the other hand lay

from the concept that the social revo ical power of the wage-working clas omle and political organizations gathered strength and momentum.

We beg leave to submit to your com-mittee that the difference between these two elements was that while both agreed that propaganda and tac-tics should be conducted from the con-cept of social revolution, yet there were two concepts-one cataclysmic, the other constructive; one regarded the platform, the other insisted on their vital importance and their in sertion. The Local Quorum and Nat tional Secretary, elected unanimously by said convention, were known to both elements as men who (with one exception) had fought and voted for the retention of the "immediate de mnds" in the platform and further more as men more or less actively identified with and baving faith in the progressive revolutionary character of the trade union movement, which at that time was and still is almost en-tirely comprised in the American Fed-eration of Labor and its affiliated or-At the time of the Unity Conven

tion, the great strike of the Amalgam-ated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was in progress and at the very first meeting of your Local Quo-rum our first impulse was to send Sp-cialist agitators into the strike field, deeming it the most opportune time to impress the strikers with their weak-ness as a class when devoid of political power, and furthermore to instill

In the introduction to this annual

issues raised by conflicting policies of the Pennsylvania State Committee and

Federation of Labor. of California toward political organi

The opponents of "immediate de rative measures opposed their insertion mainly on the ground first, that they weakened the revolutionary, declaration of the preamble by their similarity to ameliorative measures offered by decoy capitalist parties; sec-ond, that to this extent they injured the value and effectiveness of the plat

form for propaganda purposes.

The two diverging concepts of the class struggle developed by this conflict are stated in the best terms that ve can find for that purpose as fol-

ediate demands" in the platform, do dency of this conception was logically cation of the wage workers to a con

2. Those who favored "Immediate lemands" in the platform doing so ution is here and in progress now constituted within itself a progressive revolutionary attainment; and furthermore that said advances would become

cal power, and furthermore to instill in their consciousness the necessity of acquiring said power which was being used against them. Shortly after this decision was arrived at we received an appeal for financial aid from the national officers of the organization involved, and a response thereto we issued an appeal to our comrades for contributions in their-behalf. The first impulse of the political movement resulting from our cuncept of the classic struggle at that time was to assist all active effects of the working class to

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better its condition (while engaged i

a strike) by urging them "to clasists to political offices." The concept entertained by the trade union movement (which we acknowledge is an emancipating factor) found expression not in a request for agita iors to encourage their men by direct-ing their eyes toward the politically emancipating force, but in an appeal for financial aid. It becomes absoutely essential for the trade unfor novement during a strike to nerve it self to a supreme effort with

solely to the accomplishment of the Bearing this in mind, it be of the gravest whether we should choose such a criti-(even if we receive a larg measure of innocent encourage from those engaged in the struggle) to propagate and organize in the strike field in furtherance of the political movement, especially if our operation end even fir a minor degree to diver the attention of those most vitally concerned from the immediate problem in hand; not to mention the circum-stance (distasteful though it be to us) that the emphasizing of an imp cataclysmic revolution superinduces lack of faith in and appreciation of the progressive revolutionary methods of the trade unions.

## Polley in Coal Strike.

While the economic organization during the "steel strike" appealed solely for material aid and while we saw some significance in this circumtance at the time, nevertheless the then but later as a result of perience during the strike in the an-thracite coal fields.

The issues raised by the conflicting policies of the Pennsylvania State Committee and the National Committee consist mainly of three points; 1. Whether the political movemen

ruly serves the immediate economic interests of the wage-working class when the latter are on strike by political propaganda and organization among them. 2. Whether such a course does not

2. Whether such a course does not conflict with the economic program by detracting from its supreme importance at the time.

3. Whether the Socialist Party in the midst of a strike of national magnitude. the midst of a strike of national mag-nitude should concentrate all of its power on the raising of strike relief

The policy of the Pennsylvania State Committee as put into force was apparently founded upon the belief (which we shared at the outset of the struggle), that the extremity of the trade union was the opportunity of the

trace minon was me opportunity of the Socialist Party.

This is proven by the fact that at a time when the very life of the Mine Workers' Organization hung in the belance, and when the whole trade

BOWERS, WILLIAM.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Bowers, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 Broad-way. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June Bext. Dated New York, the 3d day of De-

ember, 1902. L. D. MAYES. Attorney for the Executor, 245 Broad

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SGCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCACED AT KANNAS CITT. MO. SEVEN. THEN THE AT KANNAS CITT. MO. SEVEN. THE AND ANNETY-FOUR CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The part twelve weeks ferm of Traising School for Socialist workers begins Nov. 10, 1922, Kinnss City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, bound, lodging and landery. Every person who has taken these leasons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and is a tireless worker for Socialism.

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indigestion that at times I thought I had heart disease. I was afraid to be left alone or go out alone. I tried many drugs without good results until I read about Ripans Tabules. They have helped me so much that I feel entirely cured. They are certainly a fine medi

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#### SOCIALIST PARTY

AND LABOR PARTIES.

I We present under this heading som further communications on the ques tion of the attitude of the Socialist Party toward labor parties, as brought to the attention of the party by the action of the San Francisco and Los Angeles comrades.]

No one, I hope, will accuse me of laxity of adherence to uncompromising Scelalism, still I must differ with most of the opponents of the Californian policy, not in their opposition to that policy, but in their line of argument.

The cry of "No compromise!" seems to have been misunderstood by comwhom, with what, and under what cir-

cumstances.

That this should not be the case can be proved by the fact that even the constitution and principles of the very International Workingmen's Associa-tion was—according to Frederick Encels, in his preface to the last German the Communist Manifesto -drawn by Marx compromisingly, not the way he would do it had it been intended to be a platform of a social democratic party proper. The com-promise was calculated for the en-abling of the English trade unions to join the movement.

There is only one thing we refuse to

compromise: the endeavor of organi ing an independent political power the working class, with the purpose of conquering the public affairs from the beurgeois class. Every "compron however tending to assist such en deavor is not only permissable, but

even imperative to us.

By conquering the public affairs we do not mean the admittance of socalled labor men to office no matter by what means. No. If, for instance, the the devilish Hearst plan to capture the labor movement by the Democratic party should be realized and so-called "labor men" brought to office "en masse" through that party, a Hearst, with the Schmitzes, the Sullivans ar the like in order to prepare the road to Washington for himself in 1904, to be carried thither by a "laborized" "new democracy"—then it would certainly not mean the development of an independent power of the working

t is to this danger now threatening our movement that our comrades ought now to pay the most stringent attention, against this danger they attention, against this danger they should concentrate all their efforts.

But in case the working class should attempt benatidely to enter the politirail field independently as a working class, abstaining, however, from join-ing our party because they did not grasp, yet the economic teachings of Socialism; if their aim and object in political power out of the hands of the capitalist class and its hirelings, the processional politicians, in order to use the power so acquired for the and for the defending of the economic only within capitalist society; if, in a ord they should at last do what we blamed them so long for not doing, fail-ing, however, to come to us entirely, not out of dishonesty but out of their not having yet come to the conviction not having yet come to the conviction of the inevitability and practicability of the final goal of Socialism—then our very desire to see the working class conquer the public power would imperatively dictate us to say: "If the mountain does not come to Mohamet, the public power ways to be the mountain does not come to Mohamet, then Mohamet must go to the moun tain!" We' can't help taking people ip taking people estioning the reasonableness of

working class in its natural honest en to fight its battle against capl tal on the political field-and opp we must in case we will not come an understanding with such party there being no other alternative—it would not be less a crime than oppos-ing it on the economic field! A So cialist candidacy against a real bona fide labor candidate, even if this latter does not believe in the thorough sosincerely intends to fight capital in the present, in the true interest of Labor-a Socialist candidacy in opposition to such one, tending inevitably to defeat the labor candidate, thus unwillingly playing into the hands of capital—would be exactly as criminal and as suicidal for Socialism as was the organizing of Socialist rival unions and their not yet accepting the Socialist

excuse of considering such labor move ment as "organized scabbery," on the ground of its striking 364 days in the year and scabbing on the 365th. And still much more, because we would discourage the workers from a step which we were preaching to them as being, and which really is, the right course to Socialism, whether they wander consciously as such or not.

And, finally, the more would such n policy be totally wrong now, at the present juncture of American politics, present juncture of American politics, when the Democratic party is entirely bereaved of any issue and when artful demagogues like Hearst, aware of the spirit of the time, are trying to identify that party with the labor movement. Should we, by misunderstanding the principle of "no compromise," make curselves the antagonists of Labor's spontanous attempt in the political struggle against its oppressors, we would play into the hands of the newly-baked "Labor Democracy" and help it carry out its demagogic scheme

of capturing the labor movement,
If, on the other hand, we should give
to Labor our helping hand, politically ne travel the very ro

genuine independent labor political power IS Socialism—the only things ocialists have to do NOW.

Never mind the social revolution of the future. It will and must inevitably result from the development of an independent political power of the working class fighting the capitalist

class genuinely. So says Carl Kautsky: "It is clear that a people's party, in which the class interests of the farm owners or small capitalists have a pre-

ponderating influence, always must re-main on the basis of the present order of society, the private property in the means of production-the "freedom" of private production—no matter how iriendly to labor and how radical may be its professions. \* \* Entirely differ-ent will inevitably develop a clear pro-letarian party. The proletariat has no laterest in the maintenance of private-sponerty in the means of production. property in the means of production. No matter how peacefully and legally such party may come into power, and no matter how energetically it is desirous of stepping consciously on the road of 'organic development' only, and even if it is extremely skeptical in regard to the 'Socialist utopias,' it still will, in defending its interests, pu tion and on the preservation of private

And he proceeds to show concretely how in the very nature of the m simple interests of Labor it has to undermine the very foundation of capitalism, wittingly, on the part of Labor, or not. And he concludes:

"Thus the transformation towards Socialist production would impose it-self upon a victorious proletariat even m the case it has not strived to I from the beginning but was simply moved by the logic of its class intererts. In other words, capitalist pro duction and political power of the pro-

In a word, we speak so much of the class struggle as the only salvation, how should we escape such struggle when it manifests itself? We should never compromise THE class struggle, but certainly compromise WITH the

class struggle.

Thus, the Californian policy can by no means be condemned on general principles. On the contrary, a compro-mise with labor genuinely fighting capital politically, is the very thing that on general principles recommends itself to Socialists.

But—here comes the very big but—

is the Californian case a genuine spontaneous outburst of an honest and sincere political class struggle of Labor against Capital? Is it not the very kind or affair we are anxious to be guarded against; to wit, a scheme of shrewd politicians to sidetrack the patural awakening of Labor by the spirit of the time to political action-to sidetrack it to the roads of the capitalist political scheme?

The solution of this question lies not in general principles, but in the thorough knowledge of the local affairs in California.

I profess ignorance in that matter and I hope the discussion will be car-ried on only by comrades acquainted with the facts in the history and nature of the California Union Labor party, and will tend only to produce clear insight into the true character

Comrade Harriman and the others have not committed themselves to that kind of fusion which we condemn, on general principles, I still must now add, that during the time the above was awaiting its turn for space in The Worker, my above confessed ignor-ance was greatly modified by the recent events in California, and espe agent of W. R. Hearst. It is now ob vious, it seems, that our comrades in California were fooled into helping to lay the foundation of the "new laborzed democracy" schemed by Hearst and that, no matter what the origin of the California Union Labor party—end it will like its predecessors, the multi-tude of the "Labor parties" Laing the graveyards of American politics, under the mud of corruption.

B. FEIGENBAUM.

The Union Labor party incident as such may at this time be regarded as a closed chapter in the history of our movement. The Socialist Party through its National Committee has Party expressed itself in clear and uni able language on the subject; our San Francisco comrades to all appearance are gradually changing their views on the question of the advisability of fur ther co-operation with the Union Labor party, and the Los Angeles Local at a recent meeting formally repu-diated the policy of fusion.

diated the policy of rusion.

Of course, I know that debatable
questions of party policy cannot ordinarily be disposed of by resolutions or majority votes, but when a movemen n our party is from the very outset as was the Union Labor party move ment; when that movement does not find the approval of a single state or jority of the local supporters of that movement openly repudiate it, it is hardly likely that it will present any serious practical issues in the future.

But the arguments advanced in the discussion on the subject still merit our serious attention .These arguments frequently transcended the scope of the immediate question under discus-sion, and encroached on general quession, and encroached on general ques-tions of party policy which may prove of importance in the future. They were presented by men, many of whom deservedly enjoy the respect of our party members, and they were at times discussed with much ingenuity and ability, as was notably the case in the two contributions on the subject from the pen of Comrade Harriman. It will, therefore, not be considered out of place to sum up the controversy as briefly as possible before dismissing

In the first place, it might be well to state that the question of the co-operation with the Union Labor party was not a fundamental question of principle, as it was regarded by many of our comrades, but merely a question of policy and expediency. The mission of the Socialist party is to prepare the working class for the sole it is destined to play in the social and economic revolution going on in modern society;

the means for fulfilling that mission is the propaganda of Socialism; position is one of the forms of suc paganda; and of late years it has be-come the settled conviction in the So-cialist movement that such political ac-tion is most effective when conducted by the organized Socialist Party on strictly independent lines. Independent political action is not necessarily. strictly independent lines. Independent political action is not necessarily an in-tegral part of the Socialist movement. While the cardinal principles of our movement have never varied since Socialism first took root in this country our political policy has undergone many radical changes. In 1876, when the several Socialis

organizations of this country first united into a national party under the name Workingmen's Party of the United States (which name was sut sequently changed to Socialist Labor Party), the political declaration adopt ed by them was as follows:

"The sections of this party and all workingmen generally are earnestly requested for the time being to abstain from all political movements, and to turn their backs upon the ballot box.'
Two years later the party was the

first to violate its own injunction by entering the political field with inde-pepndent tickets in all strongholds ence of the great railway strikes an other labor troubles, the party scored considerable success in several states and proclaimde the necessity of inde-pendent Socialist politics. In 1880. however, when the movement was again weakened, we find the party of ficially co-operating with the Green back party, and energetically support six years following are again marked by abstention from politics and by the passage of many resolutions declaring the ballot a farce and a snare to avoided by the workingmen. In 188 the party in New York enthusiastically supported the Henry George mov nent During the three or four year following each section of the party adopted its own political policy, some mominating independent tickets, others fusing with local "labor" or "reform parties, and some abstaining from pol-ities altogether. And it is only since about 1800 that the present party pol-icy, that of independent political ac-tion, became tolerably fixed.

A similar state of facts is presented by the history of the Socialist move-ment of almost all other countries, and the oft quoted passages of the "Compunist Manifesto," bearing on the re lations of the Communist party to other reform movements, likewise go to show that independent political ac tion is by no means indissolubly con-nected with the activities of interna-

tional Socialism.

The political history of our movement all over the world shows a sucment all over the world shows a suc-cession of varying tactics, but on the whole it may be divided into three stages corresponding to the degrees of development of the movement, polit-ical inactivity, fusion tactics, and in-

It would be the extreme of idealistic rensoning and a good deal of conceit if we were to attempt to account for these changes of policy by the superior in-tellect of the Socialists of our genera-tion over that of the pioneers of the evement. The actual reason for the change lies much deeper and is to be explained by the changing political and omic conditions of each country. At a time when the labor movemen

as a whole is as yet so weak that it cannot exercise any perceivable influnce on the politics of the country, and the only existing politics are capitalist politics, the Socialists naturally proclaim abstention. When the labor movement reaches a higher stage of movements spring up in connection with it, and so produce a political movement which bears in it the elements of opposition to capitalism, while the conscious Socialist movement is as yet in its infancy, the latter has no alternative but to support the former Finally, when the Socialist movement as such is sufficiently strong to con duct political campaigns on a national scale, it uniformly advocates independ-

From this it follows that political co peration with labor parties or other reform parties may be permissible and even wise at certain times, but that it requires the concurrence of two ch circumstances make it so: First, the Socialist movement as such must be independent factor in politics second, the movement supported by it must be a genuine, spontaneous, and powerful labor movement presenting a good field for the propaganda of Socialism. Such a movement was repre sented by the campaign of the United Labor party of New York in 1886. The movement was by no means Social istic: its standard bearer was the Single Tax apostle, Henry George; but it had been inaugurated by the Central Labor Union under the impulse of the eight-hour agitation, and at the time weh nihe labor movement in this coun-try ran highest. As the campaign proeded, the lines were drawn more and more clearly. It was generally admit-ted to be a struggle between capital and labor, Abram S. Hewitt representing the interest of the one and Henry George those of the other. The spirit of the struggle filled the atmos-phere of New York, and every reasoning man took sides. And the Socialists? They consisted principally of German immigrants. Their voting strength in the entire city at ordinary times ran from 1,500 to 2,000. Could they afford to nominate a ticket in opposition to that of the Union Labor party? Could that of the timon Labor party? Count they afford to remain indifferent spec-tators in this intense struggle between capital and labor? Obviously they could do neither. They threw them-selves into the campaign on the side of labor, lending sense and enthusiasm to the movement, "not on account of Henry George's theories, but in suite of

Henry George's theories, but in spite of them," as they declared. Similar situations might have arisen Similar situations might have arise in this country at other times, for ou movement here was until recently quite insignificant; and under similar conditions, we might have been com-pelled to act in a similar manner.

But such occurrences are always signs of the weakness of our movement; and can only be justified by the plea of necessity. When our movement becomes a political factor of significance, such occurrences have no justification. When organized labor goes

cialist movement at a time when our party is well established and its aims and objects are well known, it does so not in ignorance of, but in opposi-tion to, Socialism; it is then a reaction-ary movement, and in the interests of the purity of the labor movement it-

Now, it is quite possible that the sit-station in California, especially in the Schmitz campaign of 1901, was somewhat analogous to the Henry George campaign of 1886. That there really was something in the political situa-tion of California that could not be ap-preciated by us in the East, I infer man and Spring, who do not as a rule run away with their judgement, and who were known to be strongly opposed to the so-called fusion policy while they were with us, changed their

while they were with us, changed their views as soon as they reached the soil of the Golden State.

Had the advocates of füsion, there-fore, merely sought to justify the par-ticular acts of the California comrades as the choice of the lesser of two evils. many of us might have been inclined to defer to their better opportunities for judging the situation, and the question might have been disposed of by the fact that our party has since grown to such proportions as to become an es-tablished factor in our national polities, and thus to obviate the nec

But the advocates of the Union La-California were construed by them as symptoms of a general tendency in the labor movement. They proclaimed their belief that the movement would within a short time grow into national dimensions. They welcomed it as a political awakening of the working class, to be encouraged, and advised the political effacement of our party before the new movement.

And here they are wrong in all re-

spects. The Union Labor parties will not and cannot prove a lasting factor in politics; they will not and cannot take the place of the Socialist Party; and it would be very unfortunate for the labor movement as a whole if they

The labor movement, as any other historical class movement, cannot succeed unless it is organized, and organ ization presupposes a proper division of functions. Trade unions are organ-ized for the purpose of conducting the battles of their respective trades, and their entire machinery is adapted to those purposes only. If we attempt to add to their functions those of a polit-ical party, we impair their usefulness as economic organizations, while we do not add to their strength by their po-

litical activity.

Let me make this somewhat clearer by a concrete example. Take a carpenters' union which has decided to go into politics as such carpenters' union and has adopted a certain political plat-form, say a Socialistic one. What qualifications will it impose on its members? Will it suffice if they are carpenters by trade or will it also required that they be Socialists? the former is the case, the union will anve to admit Democrats, Republicans and men of all political creeds, with the result that a harmonious political action wit soon become impossible. And if the union imposes a test of political qualifications on its members then it cannot admit all carpenters, but only certain carpenters, and the organization will become crippled and power less to ught its immediate economic

This attempt to combine the ec nomic and political struggles of labor in one organization was the distinguishing feature of the Socialist Trade has died from this inherent contradic

It may be said that there is no It may be said that there is no reason why a carpenter should not rise to the realization of the fact that the immediate economic battles within his trade are ineffective to remove all the social evils under which he is suffering and why he should not recognize the necessity of concerted working-large section to class action in the political arena which is, after all, but a reflection the great economic class struggle. True, the carpenter may and often does realize the fact. But he does so, not as a carpenter, but as a working-man, a member of the working class as a whole. And so do some shoecrafts; and as soon as they do that, they cease to act in this particular as members of their respective trades, but unite as a general workingmen's party for the purposes of advancing the general interests of labor which

This is the origin of all Socialist pa ties, and this is the great point which distinguishes them from trade unions Both organizations are based on the Both organizations are based on the class struggle; both are in the last analysis moved by economic motives; but one moves consciously, while the other may move unconsciously. And that is the answer to the oft-repeated question-why do you trust the trade the workingmen, and why do you ne struggle?

A Socialist party consists of class conscious workingmen, every one of whom has joined the party with a full recognition of the fact that the inter-ests of his class are unalterably opposed to those of the class of exploi-ters. One or scores of them may go wrong, but the party as a whole is bound to remain a working-class party; and there is not a single instance of whole was captured by capitalist poli-ticians. But a trade-union labor party consists of elements not sorted accord-ing to their political creed or degree of intelligence, but according to their chance occupations. In times of strong social agitation the majority of them may hold quite radical views; when the agitation is allayed they may return to their old unreasoning tradi-tions. A union may send to-day a So-cialist delegate to the union labor con-vention, and the next day, the majority having changed, it may send a Democratic or Republican delegate. The political complexion of such a body is always subject to change, and that is why all "union labor" parties have heretofore peacefully ended their.

careers in the fold of the one or the

But the immediate interests of the working class, once it moves as a class, will conduct it to Socialism, argues Comrade Harriman. This is somewhat more than economic determinism; this is fatalism. For if we should rely on the concent forces to teach the on the economic forces to teach the working class Socialism, we might as well give up all propaganda of Socialism as useless. As a matter of fact however, the economic conditions make our propaganda possible, but intelligent human agencies are required to do the work, and must do it in an organized, and intelligent

gations of trades for trade purposes; that is what they derive their name from. At times of great labor agitation such unions may temporarily dis regard the primary object of their cre ation and may inaugurate a politica working- class movement. But that can only happen where there is no or-ganized political working-class move-ment of any significance in the field, Where there is a party representing support the old one. (The excitement of the coal strike last fall did not re-sult in the formation of a new party, but served to swell the vote of our party.) In the present state of our movement it is, therefore, not at all likely that the Union Labor party will develop any appreciable strength, and if it should it would tend to create confusion in the ranks of the labor movement, and it would be our duty to combat rather than encourage its growth. After years of persistent work and patient drudgery, after maintain-ing its political integrity throughout its hardest struggies, our party has for the first time in its existence, attained a position of some significance in the political field of this country. Shall we now, when success sems to becken us, forsake the position for a phantom movement, untried and untested? Surely it would be a poor way of per-forming our self-imposed task in the

labor movement.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

sideration. However, as a result of this experi darity of the labor movement so desirable in a strike requires us to greatly lessen if not entirely refrain from political activities in the strike district, it on the contrary, constitutes good cause and reason for pushing propaganda and organization elsewhere with renewed vigor.

The American Labor Union

Committee became involved in the centroversy between the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor, may be briefly stated as follows: The convention of the American Labor Union was held at Denver, from May 26 to June 7, inclusive. The results of said convention are well known to your committee and we rejoiced in common with all comrades throughout the country, over the addition to the roster of labor or ganizations that endorsed the Interna tional Socialist program. Our pleasure, however, was not unmixed with mis-giving when we learned that the American Labor Union had determined to re main separate from and independent of the established trade union movement, and actually proposed to enter actively into competition with it on a

Smith, its secretary-treasurer, containing the following:

1. A copy of the resolution adopted

2. A statement to the effect that said

organization intended to carry out the spirit of said declaration and to do so would require it to operate in conjunc tion with the National Committee of 3. A statement to the effect that the

success of both the Socialist Party and the American Labor Union required that they work together in the interest 4. A statement to the effect that the

other reactionary forces, would en-deavor to destroy the American Labor Union owing to its political attitude. 5. A direct request for information upon just exactly what support they could count on from the Socialist

whether or not suported by us, Your committee will take note that in this statement of the breach between the two economic organizations, the causes given are solely political. There was no mention of economic dif-ferences between them. In reply to

Our deep gratification over the endorsement by their convention of the platform of the Social'st Party.

platform.

3. That the great majority of our party members were also active in the tradeunion movement and they would ever consider it their sacred duty to

prevent fratricidal strife and fights in About one month after this we re-ceived a letter from Laramie, Wyo., dated July 21st, from F. W. Ott, a member of the Executive Board of the A. L. U., informing us that he was about to start out to organize unions of

the A. L. U., and requesting a commis-sion as organizer for the Socialist Party, and such financial aid as we could afford. We call the attention of your committee to the significance of this letter and the consequences involved to the Socialist movement by the possibility of our acquiescence in Comrade Ott's

against the A. F. of L. was being waged solely on political grounds; and that the partizans of the A. L. U. were

etually organizing locals of the Social

ist Party in conjunction with the A. L.

Committee or any subdivision of our

party so far as we know, the Socialist Party was thereby being made a party to the battle between the A. L. U. and

the A. F. of L.

In view of the wide publicity being

given to this development and the fact that the silence and inactivity of the

National Organization was being con

strued in every section of the country as a passive acquiescence in, if not ap-

probation of the programme of the A.

L. U., we decided that the highest in-

terests of the general labor movement of which the Socialist Party is but an

integral part, required that we state

the position of our party in no uncer-tain terms. As a result the Local

Quorum on Augt 2 issued its resoutions on the A. L. U. with which

our committee is familiar.

The principle upon which the A. L.

U. proposed to attack the A. F. of L. was identical with that raised by the

S. T. and L. A. This is proven by the fact that the claims which they put

forth in extenuation of their course

were identical with those asserted by the S. T. and L. A. And as if this were

not sufficient evidence of its ultimate

design, the convention of the A. L. U. banished all doubt by passing a resolution inviting a section of the S. T. &

L. A. to affiliate on the ground of com-

has been and still is guilty of the

foulest and most malevolent acts of disruption, not alone against the trade-union movement but against the Social-

All of the alleged grievances of the

A. L. U. were cited by the Socialist Labor Party as its reasons for starting the S. T. & L. A. allying the economic

organization with the political in an attempt to improve the former by making its methods conform to the pro-

The error discosed by this policy

consists in the fact that our western comrades became impatient with the progressive revolutionary methods of

he existing tradeunion movement

utterly repudiated it is an emancipat

ing factor, on the contrary declaring it reactionary; and they adopted a policy

of the "new movement" declared as the main basis of their action, their conviction, that the tradeunion move-

ment as at present constituted did not

and could not "materially better the

condition" of the wage-working class; that it was "antiquated," its policies and methods ridiculous and that it was

The "Tradeunion Resolutions" adopt-

ed by the Unity Convention distinctly

movement as an emancipating factor

of the wageworking class, and pledged

the Socialist Party to its upbuilding and unification. It is for your com-mittee to decide whether our acts have

been in accordance with the policy out-lined in said resolutions.

The Situation in California.

rise to the party situation in California

here as to render any details un

are already

The circumstances which have given

already quite well known to you mittee and will be so much furthe

"unable to protect its members."

recognized the existing trader

towards it calculated to "kill or cure.

gram of the latter.

To sum up: Trade unions are organitween the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L. the champions of the American Labor Union have and still continue to desig nate the American Federation of Labor as "organized scabbery," not to men-tion other ephthets of a coinage not unfamiliar to those of us who remember some recent and bitter experiences in the Socialist movement. We fore-saw these developments, being warned in advance of their coming, by the scenes attending the launching of the American Labor Union. The strong invective and violent philipple with which the A. F. of L. was assailed on that occassion by comrades very proint-nent in the Socialist movement, was accepted by many, especially in the West, as committing the Socialis Party to the support of the A. L. U. fore us involved in the request of Comrade Ott, was what assurance we had should we authorize an organizer of the A. L. U. to act conjointly as organizer of the Socialist Party, that the Socialist Party would be disassociated from and relieved of responsibility for any hostile acts committed by against the interests and organization of the A. F. of L. We decided that according to the tradeunion resolutions adopted at the Unity Convention, we the fact that the fight of the A. L. U

New York, Feb. 9.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

(Continued from page 3.) the political object was regarded with higher consideration than an imme-diate economic achievement; the politi-cal organization and its aims assumed precedence and superiority over the onomic organization and this is best National Committee appealed to the Secialist movement for strike funds tested and issued a conflicting appeal for strike propaganda funds. This unfortunately placed the State and National Committee at cross purposes making the party appear divided against itself at a time when united action of the whole labor movement should have been the highest con-

The manner in which the Nationa

tive concern, when a few weeks after the A. L. U. convention we received a letter dated June 20 from the head-quarters of said organization at Butte, Montann, and signed by Clarence

by the convention committing said or-ganization to the platform and pro-

Party in the impending conflict, and furthermore, a statement that they would make the fight for Socialism sary in this report. The issue involved has become fairly well defined and the efforts of both sides in California for efforts of both sides in Called vindication of their policy has forced the issue upon the attention of the party throughout the country.
Your Local Quorum and Nationa

Secretary while requested by various party organizations to state the position of the national organization, have carefully refrained from any express correspondence or etherwise) as com-mitting the Socialist Party, having de-cided to refer the entire matter to the national committee as a whole for its

Realising that your committee woul appreciate the fullest possible informa-tion in regard to the troubles in Sa

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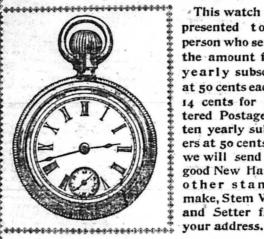
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We also sent out a letter of inquiry to all of the state secretaries, similar one sent out a year ago, just prior to the meeting of your committee, re-questing information about the general standing of the party in the re-spective states, and we included, among others, questions touching the existence of Union Labor parties.

We have received replies from six-teen states, not including California, and in none of these, with the possible exception of Montana, are there any Union Labor Parties identical in any vital respect to those in San Francisco and Los Angeles. In Connecticut there are economic leagues operating in eleven or twelve cities, but these can in no sense be regarded as bona fide labor parties. The essential difference that we find between them and the California movements is comprised in the maner of formation, class membership and democratic conduct. In the case of Los Angeles and San Francisco the political parties were purely a reflex of the trade unioin movement and directly formed by it-movements from within and not from without the trade unions.

In Montana, there was a Union Labor Party in Deer Lodge County, which succeeded in electing comrades to the legislature. Immediately after election it changed its name to Social ist Party and became an integral part of the Socialist Party of Montana.

It is not our intention here to offer any argument on this question, but we beg leave to suggest that the problem as it presents itself involves the fol-lowing vital questions for our investi-

Union Labor Parties of Los Angele and San Francisco. 2. The actual causes (if any) for the formation of these parties by the trade

union movement.

3. The defects (if any) that render cities, as well as in Deer Lodge County,

4. The policy which the Socialist Party should adopt under such cir-The decision of your committee on

these questions, whatever it may be, will be most far-reaching in its results, and may posibly involve consequence of good or ill to the whole labor move ment of this country that should ap-peal to the highest motives of every member; prompt him to be sure in his own conscience of his conclusions and to weigh calmly and analytically, de void of passion or prejudice, every point that enters into the considera

In view of the length of this report rendering it doubtful whether it will be practicable to publish it in its entirety in the columns of the party press, we conclude by recommending that your committee order a copy of same sent to each state and local organization of the Socialist Party.

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—It has become an axiom that modern governments are simply com-mittees for managing the common affairs of the capitalist class. —When the daily papers begin to discuss Socialism seriously, it is the duty of Socialists to see that the peo-

earn the right of the question -Socialism means that the man

who produces something will not have to divide up with the man who does