

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE... NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE... CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE... COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE... CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE... ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE... INDIANA STATE COMMITTEE... IOWA STATE COMMITTEE... KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE... KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE... KANSAS STATE COMMITTEE... MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE... MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE... MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE... MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE... NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE... NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE... NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE COMMITTEE... NORTH DAKOTA STATE COMMITTEE... OHIO STATE COMMITTEE... OREGON STATE COMMITTEE... OKLAHOMA TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE... PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE... RHODE ISLAND TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE... SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COMMITTEE... TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE... VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE... VIRGINIA STATE COMMITTEE... WEST VIRGINIA STATE COMMITTEE... WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE... WYOMING STATE COMMITTEE...

STATE COMMITTEE... The Committee met on April 29 at Comrade Knouff's house, with a majority of the members present...

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE... To the Locals and Comrades of the Socialist Party of Ohio...

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO... Sec. 1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party of Ohio...

ARTICLE III—ORGANIZATION... Sec. 1. The business of this party shall be conducted by the state committee...

ARTICLE IV—DUTIES AND POWERS OF STATE COMMITTEE... Sec. 1. The state committee shall represent the Socialist Party of this state...

ARTICLE V—LOCAL ORGANIZATION... Sec. 1. The state committee shall have the right to create, dissolve, or reorganize local branches...

ARTICLE VI—FINANCIAL... Sec. 1. The state committee shall have the right to receive, hold, and expend money...

ARTICLE VII—MEMBERSHIP... Sec. 1. Any person living in a city or town in this state may become a member...

ARTICLE VIII—LOCAL BRANCHES... Sec. 1. Five or more persons can organize a local branch of the Socialist Party...

ARTICLE IX—CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE... Sec. 1. A member of the national committee shall be elected annually...

ARTICLE X—NATIONAL COMMITTEE... Sec. 1. A member of the national committee shall be elected annually...

ARTICLE XI—STATE SECRETARY... Sec. 1. The state secretary shall be elected annually...

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ARTICLE XIII—LOCAL BRANCHES... Sec. 1. Five or more persons can organize a local branch of the Socialist Party...

ARTICLE XIV—MEMBERSHIP... Sec. 1. Any person living in a city or town in this state may become a member...

ARTICLE XV—LOCAL BRANCHES... Sec. 1. Five or more persons can organize a local branch of the Socialist Party...

ARTICLE XVI—PLATFORM... Sec. 1. The state and national platform shall be the supreme law of the party...

ARTICLE XVII—RIGHT OF APPEAL... Sec. 1. Any officer or member of the party who has been expelled or suspended...

ARTICLE XVIII—MISCELLANEOUS... Sec. 1. After the gaining of official recognition no person shall be elected...

ARTICLE XIX—LOCAL QUORUM... Sec. 1. The local quorum shall consist of three members of the local quorum...

"WHERE WE STAND." A lecture by John Spargo, editor of THE WORKER. Originally delivered under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Political and Social." Five cents a copy, 10 for 50c.

LOCAL NEW YORK. Below is a list of the subdivisions of Local New York, Socialist Party, with time and place of meeting...

ARTICLE VII—CONVENTIONS... Sec. 1. There shall be held annually a state convention of the Socialist Party...

ARTICLE VIII—REPRESENTATION... Sec. 1. The basis of representation in all conventions shall be party membership...

ARTICLE IX—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM... Sec. 1. Any five local branches in three congressional districts may demand or initiate a referendum vote...

ARTICLE X—NATIONAL COMMITTEE... Sec. 1. A member of the national committee shall be elected annually...

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

EGYPT... Southern Illinois. A real Garden of Eden. No place in the United States produces a greater variety of finer fruits, vegetables and grains...

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Seaboard Street, Brooklyn. COMRADES, PATRONIZE... FRED. SONNENSCHEIN, UNION BARBER SHOP.

Where to Lunch and Dine. ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 110 Blocker St., near Greene St., NEW YORK.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 1¢ per line per annum.

LEGAL NOTICES. MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 820 Broadway, Telephone 2578 Franklin.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, Practice in all Courts. Consultation free.

Simon Sultan, Counselor at Law, 209 Broadway (Mail and Express Buildings), Residence 110 West 120th St., New York.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY. The party which this paper represents is known nationally as the Socialist Party...

THE TRUST "DRED" SCOTT DECISION. The most important decision ever rendered by the United States Supreme Court prior to 1902 was handed down in the case of the negro, Dred Scott.

ARE WE ALL COWARDS? Compromisers, traders and neutral men never correct abuses, never fight for human rights.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "LABOR ORGANIZATIONS" and "WORKMEN'S".

SPEAKS FOR THE CHILDREN.

Carey's Fight on Child Labor in Massachusetts Legislature.

"Labor Representatives" Elected on Old-Party Tickets, Even Trade Unions, Support Exploitation of Children—Every Reason Advanced but the True One.

BOSTON, April 26.—If, through the agency of some occult power, the working people of Massachusetts who really care about such things could have seen what transpired in the Lower House last Thursday afternoon, they would have witnessed a strange sight. They would have seen members who claim to represent especially the "labor interests" voting and even speaking against a bill to restrict the employment in factories of children under sixteen years of age. They would have heard these men, trade unionists, at that, put forward the specious plea that because their constituents had not made a special petition for this bill, therefore its passage was not necessary.

The discussion upon the bill could not be dignified by the name of debate. The replies to Carey's argument for the bill were in the nature of apologies for the adverse report of the Labor Committee, rather than arguments against the bill itself. Incidentally some of the Labor Committee members scolded Carey for insisting upon the bill's passage, apparently because he had put them on the defensive in explaining their report. Mr. Callender of Boston, who should be familiar to the readers of these letters by this time as a versatile representative of many conflicting ideas, seemed especially wrathful and directly charged Carey with injuring the people whom he (Carey) was trying to aid, and this because Carey did not accept the Committee's report.

Politicians Dodging.

When the adverse report of the Committee was reached, Carey moved to substitute his bill for the report. Very few members were present at the opening, again revealing the intense interest taken by "Labor's friends" in bills of this kind. Carey called attention to this in opening his argument, saying that some bills during a session, came to be known as "most important." In his opinion legislation that affected the welfare of the children of the people constituted the most important that could come before any legislature; and yet many members did not interest themselves sufficiently in the bill to be present. Any matter that affected the fathers and mothers of the future was of fundamental importance and demanded the earnest consideration.

Carey's Argument.

In order that the importance of this cause can be grasped, we must realize that we are living in a commercial age in which everything is reduced to the level of commodities. In age was supported by all races and all creeds. Some one had said that this age was a godless one, but it was not true. The present age is a god and all creeds and all creeds ship it—and that god is Profit. In order to satisfy that god the lives and pines of millions of human beings sacrificed daily in blind obedience is desired. Is god Profit had its existence from present system and its reign deduced upon the reduction of all things to commodities, and consequent human labor is a commodity also. It is regulated by the cost of production, and the trusts recognize this regulating the cost of production by dictating the cost of production. Unfree competition supply and demand regulated the price of commodity under the trust system conditions regulated prices. The only remedy now subject to free competition was labor power, except for labor organizations interposed. The price of a day's labor is the cost of existence of the laborer for that day. The effect of a constantly increasing supply of labor upon the demand is to beat down the price of labor. The introduction of saving machinery into industry men out of employment, ever to the supply, and reduces the labor labor. In former times the slave was put upon the block and sold to the highest bidder. At present wage slave is put in competition with his fellows and sold to the highest bidder. Formerly when a chattel was sold his owner needed a blood and sent him out to Job.

Child Labor in Factories.

There were 20,000 children at work in the mills of Massachusetts and they were competing upon the market for the wages of the workers in the mills downward. Machinery is constantly introduced that can create more easily, and the owners of the machinery take advantage of workers' condition by putting men to work and thus throw men into the street, intensifying the competition among the workers. It is known that those whose interests are at stake object to any restriction upon the wages of the people who are competing in a good thing for workers but a bad thing for the manufacturers were in favor of restricting child labor, that would assist the workers more wages. The ability of men to operate the machines was valuable in the capitalists' hands gave the employers more control the price of labor, the increasing profits. The Committee on the economic reasons why

this bill should become a law, but there were other reasons which were greater in some people's eyes, ethical, moral, and physical reasons. Carey went on to describe the conditions prevailing in the mills and factories, and related how he had heard that a member of the Labor Committee, during the Committee's recent tour of the factory districts, had to leave one of the mills to avoid becoming sick. And yet we allow children to work in an atmosphere like that! Modern conditions in the mills tend to the deterioration of the moral and physical standard of the children.

Children at fourteen years of age have not matured, and it is torture to compel them to perform such labor at that age. Physical misery results in moral deterioration, and the continual sucking away of their vitality into everything produced under them for the duties of later years. Not a man present would put his children into the mill—because they knew that conditions in the factory do not accrue to the fullest development of the child.

Precious Commercial Supremacy.

Carey anticipated the argument that to take these children out of the mills would interfere with the commercial supremacy of Massachusetts. He would ask, Why did men suffer and die to establish this government. Was it to ensure its commercial supremacy? The man who says that flies in the face of history and denies the sublimest theory of human progress. Our highest ideal should rise above the desire to produce a yard of cloth cheaper than a Chinaman. If this Commonwealth of Massachusetts is great it is not because of its commercial advantages, but because it has led in the fight for progress and liberty, and because it numbers among its sons and daughters those who had done the most for freedom, enlightenment, and human elevation. This is what constitutes true greatness.

"What opportunity," he asked, "do you think the children who work in these mills have to develop and grow to the real stature of men and women? What chance have they to learn what is best and greatest in the world? They are kept in a prison-house and denied a glimpse of all that makes the world sweet and worth living in. For them, instead of the glitter of the sun upon the stream, there is only the sheen of the revolving machinery; instead of the cries of nature they are deafened with the roar and din of the factory; instead of the beautiful scenes they have the dust-grimed windows and the monotonous bang and rattle of the machinery. When Massachusetts is called upon to choose between its children's happiness and commercial supremacy, there should be no hesitation. Massachusetts should stand first for humanity. It is better that one child should grow untrammelled into manhood than that Massachusetts should gain the earth."

Apologists for Child Labor.

At the conclusion of Carey's speech Nightingale of Fall River was recognized, and said as he was raised in a mill he believed it his duty to defend the Committee. Then he proceeded to make the astounding argument that as men and women have to work in a mill it is better that they go in early, as it was impossible for them to become skilled spinners unless they went into the mill young. The sooner the better, and fourteen was not too young. Then, to enact this bill would compel the mother to go into the mill until the children were sixteen. And then again, would it be right to leave the children at home without some one to take care of them? More immorality resulted from leaving children at home than from having them in the mill. It was better for children to go into the mill than have their mothers ground down to keep up the home and the children in idleness. If Mr. Carey would introduce a bill prohibiting women who had become mothers from going into the mills he would vote for it, but he was opposed to taking the children under sixteen out of the mills. The solitude of Mr. Nightingale for the mothers was quite touching.

False Reasons and Real Reason.

Summed up, the following were the arguments for the Committee's adverse report: The Committee had decided to kill the bill to make room for other "labor measures," not one of them as important as this one—a fact well known to the Committee and to those who defeated the bill and to the labor men most of all; the present law was not enforced, a confession of guilt on the part of the administration; the parents would miss the children's wages, an acknowledgment of the poverty of the textile operatives; the children had not asked for the passage of the bill; and the sooner children went to work in the mills the quicker they would become skilled workers—and thus displace the older workers who could not keep up the pace.

The real reason was not mentioned.

Because it would interfere with the capitalists' profit-making facilities. It would not do to state that, of course, but everybody knows that is the reason why all such measures are defeated. But what an old story it is, to be sure. WILLIAM MAILLY.

"ON RIGHT SIDE EVERY TIME."

Herbert W. Cooke, the Boston correspondent of the "Typographical Journal," writes in the May number as follows: "Representative Carey's bill, accompanied by his petition for trial by jury in cases of contempt of court by strikers who are charged with violating an injunction, was defeated in the lower branch of the state legislature. Even with an adverse committee report, the measure had 55 votes for to go against, on a roll call. Messrs. Carey and MacCartney are making a good record this year in standing up for the common people, and are receiving more encouragement and meeting with greater success than ever before. I am not a Socialist (although, as Waudy says, a study of the labor problem seems to lead in that direction); but I cannot help noticing that whenever anything for the betterment of the condition of the working classes, and particularly in the interest of organized labor, is under consideration, these two gentlemen are to be found on the right side every time."

A LEADING CANDIDATE.

Max Hayes to Go as Delegate from Typographical Union to American Federation.

Comrade Max S. Hayes of Cleveland is probably the leading candidate for delegate from the International Typographical Union to the American Federation of Labor. He is being enthusiastically supported by the Cleveland branch of the I. T. U., and has been nominated by more than 200 locals, including New York, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, and many other important places.

The "Labor Representatives."

Donahoe of Fall River next assayed to defend the Committee. Donahoe is a "labor representative," and gave as his chief reason for opposing the bill the fact that he had not been solicited by the people in his district to support it. He also attempted to criticize the phraseology of the bill by reading a certain section, claiming that that alone would invalidate its passage.

Carey interrupted and informed Donahoe that the bill was exactly similar to the present law, except that the word "sixteen" took the place of "fourteen." He then asked if Donahoe knew that the State Federation of Labor platform contained a plank similar to the bill. Donahoe replied with a cry that Carey was always interfering where he had no business and insisted on chasing rainbows. Carey asked if he (Donahoe) considered a plank in the State Federation of Labor platform a rainbow. Donahoe turned red and angry, and went on to defend the Committee, which he said had received no request from the centers to be affected. Underhill asked what about the children who could not be heard from. Donahoe said the children should have sent a delegation to the House. Wise Mr. Donahoe!

Ross of New Bedford, another "labor representative" and a trade unionist boot, prominent in the textile workers' unions, also spoke against the bill. He said he did so for the children's sake, for they would be the chief sufferers. He made the brilliant plea that compelling the children to stay out of the factories would cause their parents to lose their wages, and as there were men with families that only received seven and eight dollars a week, it would work a great hardship upon them. It did not seem to enter into Ross' philosophy that it was partly because the children were in the factories that the parents' wages were so low.

A HUNDRED GIRLS LOCKED OUT.

The Worker is asked by the United Garment Workers to call attention to the lockout by the firm of J. N. Ward & Co. of Peoria, Ill., of the members of the United Garment Workers No. 140.

It was on January 16 that Mr. Ward told the girls in his employ that they might take their choice of leaving the union or leaving his factory. About 25 of the girls submitted and 122 came out, and not one of the latter has wavered in these three months. The national union, with the assistance of the United Mine Workers of Illinois and other organizations, have given them all possible aid; but as only \$27 has been paid to each girl in strike benefits, it will be seen that they have not had an easy time.

The union requests that sympathizers over the country will discriminate against Ward & Co.'s goods and use their influence to force the firm into line. The firm is sending out circulars to its customers misrepresenting the facts in the case—as capitalists usually do. The girls are determined never to submit and, if the firm succeeds in starving them out, to seek work elsewhere rather than to return to Ward's. Sympathizers who can afford to give financial aid should address Miss Myrtle Weber, Secretary Garment Workers' Union No. 140, 103 Main street, Peoria, Ill.

AID FOR BELGIAN WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of the Belgian workingmen of this city it was decided to request all friends having charge of description lists issued by our Committee for the benefit of the equal suffrage agitation in Belgium to stop collecting funds for the present, and to deliver the moneys and lists in their possession to those in authority as soon as possible.

The amount collected will be forwarded by us to the National Committee of the Belgian Labor Party, Malson du Peuple, Brussels, who will use the funds for the benefit of the victims.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPTS AS FOLLOWS:

From Cigar Makers' Union, No. 165, \$25.00; Jos. De Bens, \$23.00; United German Trades, \$25.00; Socialist Liedertafel, \$10.00; Textile Union No. 8, \$5.00; Labor Lyceum Association (Sixth and Brown streets), \$10.00; list issued by our committee, \$93.30; total, \$193.30.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED AS THEY COME IN.

The Philadelphia committee, on behalf of the Belgian proletariat, conveys its most sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to the fund. We expect, through the medium of the labor press of Belgium, to be in possession of the true state of affairs in that country within a few days. For the Philadelphia Committee, J. DE BRUYN, Philadelphia, Apr. 29.

THE UTAH TROUBLE.

Statement of Opposition and of National Committee on Question of Organization.

(The subjoined statement from the National Secretary, embodying a statement from the opposition in Utah, was received too late for our issue of April 27, and it was not deemed advisable to print it in the May Day Number.)

To the Members of the Socialist Party. Comrades—Your National Committee having knowledge that the following communication, which has been sent to us, has also been widely circulated among the state and local organizations of the party, as well as the party press, we submit a statement of the facts for your consideration:

Opposition Statement.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1902. 'To the Members of the Socialist National Committee and to the Socialists of the United States.—Greeting. 'Comrades—We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief statement of the facts existing in relation to the disagreements which have recently arisen in this state among the Socialists.

"On December 29, 1901, a Socialist State Convention was held in Salt Lake City, Utah. A difference of opinion arising in the convention in regard to proxies, two delegates, representing two factions, were sent to the National Convention in St. Louis. Neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Convention, hence Utah was not represented, or had a vote in its proceedings. The National Committee thereupon, without consulting the party in Utah, or asking permission so to do, and as we believe arrogating to itself power which it does not and should not possess, sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this seventh day of April, 1902, that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Committee to invade the state of Utah for any purpose whatsoever.

"Resolved, That we claim the right of organizing our own state in our own way in conformity with the National Constitution, to call the convention at such time as we see proper to do so, to decide the number and method of representation, to elect our own state officers and conduct our own affairs as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own state.

"Resolved, That, while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized state or territory when requested so to do, yet Utah is not in that helpless condition, having the ability in our own ranks to organize the state to our own satisfaction and for the best interests of the Socialist Party.

"Resolved, That we, fourteen locals in caucus assembled, hereby respectfully request from the National Committee a state charter, said charter to be sent to Comrade William Bogart of Murray, Utah, temporary State Secretary, or to Comrade Kate S. Hilliard of Ogden, Utah, temporary State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the state of Utah.

"And be it further resolved, that should the National Committee deny this just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure to the Socialists of Utah state autonomy.

"M. H. King, "Secretary of Socialist Caucus.

"H. W. LAWRENCE, "Chairman Socialist Caucus.

"Kate S. Hilliard, Secretary; Murray; "C. C. Goodwin, Logan; "Ben Johnson, Third Precinct; "Urie Cedar City; "J. R. Johnson, Cayote; "Jonas Malston, Salina; "August Erickson, Salina; "John E. Anderson, Sandy; "James Brighthouse, 59th Precinct, Murray;

"Lucie Anderson, Organizer of Ogden; "C. Hanson, Elsinore; "G. B. Hobbs of Nephi, A. L. Porter of Eureka, A. J. Shock of Plateau, and F. M. McQuilvey of Park City, by proxies per Kate S. Hilliard;

"H. Claude Lewis, Cedar City; "J. F. Whittemore, Salt Lake City; "M. E. King, Kingston; Delegates."

THE FACTS.

At the meeting of the National Committee in January two contesting National Committeemen appeared from Utah, namely, Mrs. Ida Crouch Hazlett and A. B. Edler. Each of these committeemen represented factions of the Socialist Party of Utah which split as the result of a packed state convention held at Salt Lake City on December 28, 1901. The character of said convention was developed in the hearing before the Committee on Credentials and is also admitted in letters on file at National Headquarters received from comrades whose names appear as signers of the above document, which refers to the split as "a difference of opinion in the convention in regard to proxies." The Credentials Committee, consisting of Comrades John Harriman, Walter Thomas Mills, and George E. Boomer, made the following report on the contesting delegation from Utah.

1. That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to reorganize all locals and call a state convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the local of which he is a member.

2. That both of the Utah comrades, Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee, but no vote.

The above report was indorsed on the floor of the committee by both con-

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1. That the charter issued to the state of Utah be hereby revoked and that a member of the National Committee be sent to Utah with power to reorganize all locals and call a state convention, said convention to be made up of delegates from organized and chartered locals on a basis of representation of one delegate to every five members in good standing, no delegate to represent other than the local of which he is a member.

2. That both of the Utah comrades, Mrs. I. C. Hazlett and A. B. Edler, be extended the courtesy of a seat and voice in the committee, but no vote.

The above report was indorsed on the floor of the committee by both con-

THE UTAH TROUBLE.

Statement of Opposition and of National Committee on Question of Organization.

(The subjoined statement from the National Secretary, embodying a statement from the opposition in Utah, was received too late for our issue of April 27, and it was not deemed advisable to print it in the May Day Number.)

To the Members of the Socialist Party. Comrades—Your National Committee having knowledge that the following communication, which has been sent to us, has also been widely circulated among the state and local organizations of the party, as well as the party press, we submit a statement of the facts for your consideration:

Opposition Statement.

"Salt Lake City, Utah, April 7, 1902. 'To the Members of the Socialist National Committee and to the Socialists of the United States.—Greeting. 'Comrades—We, the Socialists of Utah, desire to present a brief statement of the facts existing in relation to the disagreements which have recently arisen in this state among the Socialists.

"On December 29, 1901, a Socialist State Convention was held in Salt Lake City, Utah. A difference of opinion arising in the convention in regard to proxies, two delegates, representing two factions, were sent to the National Convention in St. Louis. Neither of these delegates were recognized by the National Convention, hence Utah was not represented, or had a vote in its proceedings. The National Committee thereupon, without consulting the party in Utah, or asking permission so to do, and as we believe arrogating to itself power which it does not and should not possess, sent George E. Boomer to organize the Socialists of Utah.

"Therefore, be it Resolved, by the Socialists of Utah assembled in Salt Lake City this seventh day of April, 1902, that we now emphatically deny the right of the National Committee to invade the state of Utah for any purpose whatsoever.

"Resolved, That we claim the right of organizing our own state in our own way in conformity with the National Constitution, to call the convention at such time as we see proper to do so, to decide the number and method of representation, to elect our own state officers and conduct our own affairs as seem to us best suited to the local conditions existing in our own state.

"Resolved, That, while recognizing the power of the National Committee under the Constitution to organize the party in an unorganized state or territory when requested so to do, yet Utah is not in that helpless condition, having the ability in our own ranks to organize the state to our own satisfaction and for the best interests of the Socialist Party.

"Resolved, That we, fourteen locals in caucus assembled, hereby respectfully request from the National Committee a state charter, said charter to be sent to Comrade William Bogart of Murray, Utah, temporary State Secretary, or to Comrade Kate S. Hilliard of Ogden, Utah, temporary State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the state of Utah.

"And be it further resolved, that should the National Committee deny this just request that we do proceed to perfect the party organization on plans best suited to secure to the Socialists of Utah state autonomy.

"M. H. King, "Secretary of Socialist Caucus.

"H. W. LAWRENCE, "Chairman Socialist Caucus.

"Kate S. Hilliard, Secretary; Murray; "C. C. Goodwin, Logan; "Ben Johnson, Third Precinct; "Urie Cedar City; "J. R. Johnson, Cayote; "Jonas Malston, Salina; "August Erickson, Salina; "John E. Anderson, Sandy; "James Brighthouse, 59th Precinct, Murray;

"Lucie Anderson, Organizer of Ogden; "C. Hanson, Elsinore; "G. B. Hobbs of Nephi, A. L. Porter of Eureka, A. J. Shock of Plateau, and F. M. McQuilvey of Park City, by proxies per Kate S. Hilliard;

"H. Claude Lewis, Cedar City; "J. F. Whittemore, Salt Lake City; "M. E. King, Kingston; Delegates."

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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

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

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

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

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act

As a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist Party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end. As such means we advocate:

- 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes or property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be collected from the revenue of the capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public works to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing, and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.
8. But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

WE NOW MANUFACTURE THREE DIFFERENT SIZES IN ONE-HALF, SEVEN-EIGHTHS, AND ONE AND A HALF INCH DIAMETER. EITHER SOCIALIST PARTY, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OR TORCH EMBLEM.

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MILLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Walter Thomas Mills' Sunday afternoon lectures in the Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, are drawing big crowds. The course began April 6 and ends June 8. The titles are suggestive, showing how Comrade Mills takes up "questions of the day" from the Socialist standpoint. They are as follows: Chinese Exclusion, Chinese Workshop, and Chinese Market; President Roosevelt's War on the Trusts and Its Outcome; Nora Fuller and the Children of the Unemployed (referring to a sensational murder case); The Small Merchant and the Department Store; The Classes at Home and the Castes of the Orient; or Classes which Struggle and Classes which Don't; Organized Labor, Organized Capital, and Their War; The Child Worker, Driven from the Playground and Schoolhouse, Forced Into the Factory, and Denied the Ballot-box—What is Socialism? and How to Meet the Issue; Current Political Parties and Problems; How the Worker Who Makes Things May Protect Himself from the Slurker Who Takes Things.

Judge Short of Fresno arranged to debate the question of Socialism with Comrade Mills; but when Mills arrived in Fresno the Judge reported that he had been busy and was very tired and would be unable to speak. It is