

# The Worker.

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VOL. XIII.—NO. 4.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26, 1903.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## WHAT "FREEDOM OF CONTRACT" MEANS

### Demands Made by International Harvester Company upon Its Employees.

Claims for Damages Arising from Killing of Workmen for Profit to be Paid out of Employees' Wages and Company Released from All Liability—Coal Barons go It One Better.

The following is an exact copy of a contract demanded by the International Harvester Company of its employees:

**"PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACT.**  
"This Agreement Witnesseth, that I, \_\_\_\_\_, agree to serve the International Harvester Company (a corporation) at Irontone, Ill., as an employee so long as shall be mutually agreeable to said parties; and

"Whereas, said International Harvester Company is insured by The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, against bodily injuries sustained by the workmen of said International Harvester Company at its Irontone Works, during their employment, effected solely and exclusively by external, violent and accidental means, by virtue whereof, it is provided in the policy covering such insurance, subject, however, to the conditions and limitations therein expressed, that such workmen shall receive indemnity as follows:

**No Worker's Life Worth More than \$1,500.**

"A. If the death of any such employee shall result within ninety days from such injuries, independently of all other causes, the corporation will pay to the estate of such employee, computed at the rate per week received by such injured employee at date of accident, but such sum shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars.

"B. If such injuries, independently of all other causes, shall immediately, continuously and wholly disable and prevent any such employee from engaging in any other work or occupation for wages, the corporation will pay to the insured an amount equal to one-half his average weekly wages for the period of such disability, not exceeding twenty-six weeks in respect of any one accident.

"C. If any such employee shall within ninety days as the result of such injuries, independently of all other causes, lose by actual separation at or above the wrists or ankles both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or shall irreversibly lose the entire sight of both eyes, the corporation will pay the amount specified in clause 'A' above for the death, such payment to be in lieu of the benefit as given by clause 'B'.

"D. If any such employee shall, within ninety days as the result of such injuries, independently of all other causes, lose by actual separation at or above the wrists or ankles, one hand or one foot, or shall irreversibly lose the entire sight of both eyes, the corporation will pay one-third the amount specified in clause 'A' above for death, such payment to be in lieu of the benefit as given by clause 'B'.

"E. If any such employee shall, within ninety days as the result of such injuries, independently of all other causes, lose by actual separation at or above the wrists or ankles, one hand or one foot, or shall irreversibly lose the entire sight of both eyes, the corporation will pay one-third the amount specified in clause 'A' above for death, such payment to be in lieu of the benefit as given by clause 'B'.

"Now, therefore, it is understood and agreed that immediate notice to International Harvester Company at its office in Irontone of any injury with full particulars must be given, and proof of death or loss of limb or of sight or duration of disability must be furnished, if within sixty days from date of death, loss of limb or sight or of the termination of disability; also that the injured employee will be furnished, without expense, through the physician and surgeon of the company with such medical and surgical attendance as may be considered by him necessary to the treatment of any injuries covered hereby, and any medical adviser so appointed shall be allowed to examine the person, or body, of said employee, if and when required.

"This insurance shall not cover injuries of which there is no visible mark on body, the body itself in case of death not to be deemed such mark; nor disappearance, nor suicide, sane or insane; nor accident, nor injuries, nor disability, nor death, nor loss of limb or sight, resulting wholly or partly, directly or indirectly, from voluntary overexertion or unnecessary or negligent exposure to apparent danger, from intoxication or while intoxicated, from or while violating law, from hernia, from disease in any form, either as a cause or effect, while insane or afflicted with any bodily infirmity or deformity, from medical or surgical treatment, except amputations necessitated solely by injuries and made within ninety days after accident, from fits, vertigo, sleep walking, from any gas, vapor or poison, or contact with poisonous substances, from sun-stroke, freezing, drowning, lightning, war or riot; nor shall it cover the result of injuries, fatal or otherwise.

**The Money Comes Out**  
of Employees' Wages.

"And in consideration of this agreement and of the benefits to be derived hereunder said employee hereby subscribes to the 'insurance plan' above specified, and as provided in said policy electing same and authorizes said International Harvester Company to deduct 2 per cent. of all the wages of said employee at the regular pay-days thereof, which amounts as deducted, it is agreed, shall be the only deductions made in respect thereto, to secure said benefits; and it is expressly understood that such authorization by said em-

## DISCIPLINE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

### Old Party Press Tries to Make Capital of It.

Socialist Party in Boston Finds It Necessary to Suspend Martha Moore Avery—Capitalist Press Laughing Too Soon over "Disintegration" of the Party.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—An incident has taken place in our party which has been the subject of much comment in the press. It occurred in either of the old parties, would have received passing notice from the daily press, but nothing more. In our case the press has seized upon it with avidity and paraded it before the public as a "sensational" thing, hoping to injure the cause of Socialism.

The incident referred to was the trial, conviction and suspension for a period of two years of a member of the party for conduct unworthy of a comrade and injurious to the movement.

For some time the members have viewed with deep concern the actions of Martha Moore Avery, and it was felt the time had arrived when it should put the seal of its disapproval upon those within the ranks who have made common cause with our enemies, and that under cover of membership in the party. So in a regular and constitutional manner charges were preferred against Mrs. Avery, and a trial was had, based upon an article written by her and published in the "Irish World." She was unanimously found guilty by the committee, and all but one of the committee concurred in a recommendation for expulsion. There was a question in the minds of delegates to the City Central Committee, however, as to the wisdom of expelling the comrade, and a motion to suspend for a period of two years was carried. This action has been submitted to the branches for their approval or disapproval.

In her article in the "Irish World" Mrs. Avery charged that the Socialist Party was dominated by atheists and free lovers, and called upon the young men of the Catholic faith to rescue the movement from such control. This was clearly a false statement about the party and a bid for capitalist favor. The statement that the party is controlled by advocates of atheism and free love is quite in keeping with the methods by which the most shameless of the capitalist papers have been seeking to discredit the movement.

We expect, and in fact, court antagonism from the defenders of the present system, for we neither want their smiles nor their plaudits. But we cannot be expected to view with complacency the attacks of those who pretend to believe in Socialism, and especially of one who has been looked upon in some quarters as a leader. It is often difficult to determine the motives which actuate people in the things that they do, especially if those people are strangers to us. But when we know the person from of old it is easy to look below the surface, and the motive is clearly apparent. So it is in the case of Mrs. Avery. Ever since her entrance into the Socialist Party she has striven to do things according to her own liking, and when she found herself in a minority and could not rule, then she tried to rule.

Now, in consequence of the party moving in this matter, the hostile press see again the end of Socialism. With them, however, "the wish is father to the thought." That we should maintain discipline in our movement seems to the old-party hacks strange, because they cannot understand our philosophy. They are used to trim their sails to suit any wind that blows, and that we should insist upon honor and integrity on the part of our members is beyond their ken. The comrades can be sure that the action of the central body was not hasty, but one that had been deliberated upon and one also that seems to meet with general approval on the part of the party members.

In the state convention, last September, Mrs. Avery introduced a resolution condemning atheism and free love. As was then reported in The Worker, the convention, after full discussion, rejected the proposition, taking the ground that it is not proper for a political party either to endorse or to condemn any phase of religious belief or dissent, and that such a declaration as was proposed had no place in a political convention. Certainly this was a common-sense view to take of the matter. What would have been thought, for instance, if a corresponding resolution had been introduced at the Republican national convention when Robert G. Ingersoll put James G. Blaine in nomination? Or if a similar proposition had been made against Ambassador White on account of his book on the conflict of religion and science? Yet the old-party press, which would have ridiculed such a proposition in either of these cases, promptly tried to twist the rejection of the resolution into a declaration that occasioned the endorsement of the ideas of atheism and free love—with how little success was shown at the polls in November, December, and again in March.

Time passed and the Boston city convention was held. Mrs. Avery was a candidate for nomination for School Committee and was defeated. She took the defeat hard, and in conversation with a comrade made the threat that she would yet win. And then followed the attack in the press by Mrs. Avery. It can be viewed in no other light than that of keen personal disappointment and a desire to ruin where she could not rule.

On the following day after the action of the Central Committee, Mrs. Avery appeared in print in the Boston "Traveller," saying that, while she had the right of appeal, she did not know whether she would avail herself of this right; she now saw in the trade union the power that would emancipate the workers and she would work in that movement. Perhaps the trade unionists may have something to say about those who shall be selected for their class exponents. Mrs. Avery's relation to the trade union was made very clear while a member of the Socialist Labor Party in the strike at Marlboro in 1898 and she has much to explain in regard to her condemnation of the trade unions and her indiscriminate branding of the labor leaders as fakirs.

It is to be regretted that action to maintain discipline has been made necessary. But despite the unpleasantness of such affairs, the party will not fail to meet them fearlessly when they arise. The capitalist press may parade them as it will. All the enemies of our movement may flatter themselves that these things mark the "disintegration" of the Socialist Party. Yet we know that these happenings are inevitable incidents to the building up of our movement, and that they will no more hold back the progress of Socialism than putting out one's right hand would dam the force of the mighty Niagara. No one will realize that better than Mrs. Avery herself, and so we leave this incident.

There was little doing in the Legislature the past week. The resolutions on municipal fuel yards and government ownership of the mines have been put off until Wednesday, April 22. The only measure of much interest to readers of The Worker was the attempt to reconsider the Anti-Blacklisting Bill, which had been defeated. A Democrat had introduced this bill, yet it was Carey who had to make the fight for reconsideration. The Democratic and Republican "friends of labor" were silent, and not even the thirty members necessary for a roll-call could be secured in a House composed of two hundred and forty members, seventy of whom are Democrats.

## NEW HAVEN ELECTION.

### Good Increase in Straight Socialist Vote at the City Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 21.—The city election is over and we know the result of the vigorous campaign we have made. Our vote is as follows, by wards:

|            |     |
|------------|-----|
| First Ward | 10  |
| Second     | 62  |
| Third      | 156 |
| Fourth     | 79  |
| Fifth      | 32  |
| Sixth      | 37  |
| Seventh    | 50  |
| Eighth     | 67  |
| Ninth      | 78  |
| Tenth      | 17  |
| Eleventh   | 22  |
| Twelfth    | 72  |
| Thirteenth | 6   |
| Fourteenth | 4   |
| Fifteenth  | 13  |

Total ..... 713  
As is always the case here, our vote in the city election is somewhat less than that in the state election. Last spring we had 310 for our city ticket and last fall 824 for our state ticket. Our straight vote, as measured by the city elections, is thus more than doubled in the year.

## EVER FORWARD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 17.—Once more an election has been held and the record of Socialism is again raised—not an important election, but enough to add a little to our confidence of speedy victory and to the alarm in the capitalist camp.

The death of a member of the Board of Selectmen of Braintree, a conservative old town near this city, necessitated a special election. Out of a total vote of 451, the Socialist candidate, Comrade Gerry, received 212. The change of thirteen votes would have elected him. At the state election in November our candidate for Governor had but 193 votes out of a total of 861.

## STEADY GAINS IN NEW JERSEY.

KEARNY, N. J., April 18.—In the local election held in this township on Tuesday the Socialist Party polled 84 votes as compared with 49 a year ago. We elected two of our candidates—Otto Miller and Andrew Dergand—as Constables in the Third Ward. Gradually, but surely and steadily, Socialism is gaining ground, and the comrades feel that the results so far achieved are enough to inspire them for another year's work.

## MORE MONTANA NEWS.

HELENA, Mont., April 14.—In addition to the news from Anaconda and Butte, which you have already received, it is to be stated that the Socialist Party elected three out of the five Aldermen chosen in Red Lodge, and that good gains were made in Missoula, Flathead, Fergus, Cascade, Yellowstone, and Gallatin.

## IOWA ELECTIONS.

The Socialist Party has elected another Congressman, this time in Boone, Ia. The Socialist vote for the whole city was 416 as against 762 for the Republicans and 319 for the Democrats.

In Mystic, Ia., the Socialist Party was beaten by a majority of only 21 votes by the combined "Citizens" party.

## IN ILLINOIS.

The town election in Rockford, Ill., gave the Socialist Party ticket 670 votes, against 1,909 for the old parties. The Rockford "Republican" says: "The Socialists made a showing which tells they are growing. Considering the total vote cast the Socialists have every reason for feeling encouraged over their part of it."

## THE OHIO ELECTIONS.

The general results of the municipal elections are very satisfactory, writes State Secretary Critchlow, and the comrades are now working harder than ever to get everything in shape for the fall campaign. The official count from Youngstown gives from 135 to 220 votes instead of the amount reported formerly. This is a large increase and they feel much elated over the results. Cuyahoga Falls received forty-two votes in their first attempt, which is good for the size of the town. Many comrades outside of the state fall to comprehend the terrible struggle that took place here this year. The state Legislature in special session adopted an entirely new set of laws for the government of municipalities. These laws were a radical departure from the old system and were made in such a manner as to give the municipal officers largely increased salaries and unusual powers of appointment. The mayors are granted an unusual amount of patronage to distribute among the faithful. On account of these new laws all city officers were elected this spring, thus making a new set entirely. Both parties made the greatest fight ever known in the history of the state. They held shop meetings, ward meetings, open-air meetings, ward meetings, made house-to-house canvasses, and, in fact, adopted every method that is known to the Socialists for propaganda work. In spite of all this work we have not only held our own, but in nearly every case have increased our vote, and in many cases doubled and trebled it. Thus the comrades have great reason to feel proud of the results attained. The battle this fall will be a fight for governor, and we will systematically work to such an extent that we hope to have every county organized and the majority of them working with a ticket in the field. The fight in Ohio is on from now, and we hope to show the plates such a fight as will put them out of the business entirely in the near future. Ohio will bear watching.

## FATHER McGRADY IN BUFFALO.

Father McGrady will speak in Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, April 26, 2:30 p. m., in Turn Hall, 383 Elliott street, and offers an open challenge to debate upon that occasion with any representative of the Catholic Federation of Buffalo on the relation of Socialism and religion. Admission, 15 cents. The challenge to debate has been sent by registered letter to the president of the Catholic Federation.

## A RULE OF ORGANIZATION.

Leave all prejudices and personal animosities outside the door of the union hall. Be man enough to know your enemy's virtues and your friend's faults, and to vote for or with your enemy or against your friend when your calm judgment tells you that the welfare of the union will be served by your so doing.—The Carpenter.

The advice is equally good if you substitute "party" for "union."

**BUY UNION MADE GOODS.**

## A BUILDERS' BLACKLIST.

### Letter of Interstate Builders' and Contractors' Association.

The Worker has received a copy of a private circular letter sent out to master builders and contractors by the Western, R. L. Local Assembly of the Interstate Builders' and Contractors' Association, dated April 2, in the following terms:

"Dear Sir:—The carpenters, painters, and plumbers of Western, R. L. Local Assembly of the Interstate Builders' and Contractors' Association, dated April 2, in the following terms:

"The Worker has received a copy of a private circular letter sent out to master builders and contractors by the Western, R. L. Local Assembly of the Interstate Builders' and Contractors' Association, dated April 2, in the following terms:

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## NEW ROCHELLE TAKEN ITS TURN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 21.—The workmen of this place are to have their share of the injunction experience. At the suit of Messrs. Switzer, Woods & Fowler, master builders, Supreme Court Justice Marcant of Brooklyn has issued an order to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Building Trades Council, and various individuals as officers of these bodies, to show cause by April 24 why an injunction should not be issued restraining them and everybody else from "in any way interfering" with the business of the plaintiffs.

A strike of the building trades has been on for some time and has been conducted with perfect order and with remarkable success so far, a large part of the men brought in to take the strikers' places having quit when the situation was explained to them. To explain to such a man that he is being used by the Builders' and Contractors' Association against his fellow workmen is, of course, to "interfere" with the masters' business—hence the injunction.

## CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The light between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with headquarters at Manchester, England, which has led to the present strike of carpenters in this city, is the culmination of a long series of grievances extending over a number of years. Some eight years since about ten or eleven different carpenters' organizations existed in this city, whose differences were carefully nursed by the capitalist organizations of master builders, master carpenters and manufacturers for the purpose of playing one against the other and exploiting all.

The Brotherhood and the Amalgamated were both then in the field. The policy of the Brotherhood as a national organization has been since its inception in 1881, to unite all the workers in the craft into one powerful organization, and secure thorough unity of action. With such success were these laborers prosecuted that the organization today has over 1,500 local unions in the United States and Canada, and a membership of over 165,000, and has grown to be the second largest labor union, and the largest organization of mechanics in the world. It has paid to its members in sick, death, and disability benefits the enormous sum of \$3,000,000, and is today financially stronger than ever. It has absorbed one after another of the carpenters' organizations of this city, until at the beginning of 1901 only the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated remained. At the present time the membership in good standing of the Brotherhood in this city is 12,000; the total membership of the Amalgamated Society in the fifty-four branches in the United States and Canada is 3,515, of whom 554 belong to the six branches in New York and Brooklyn. These figures are taken from their official report printed in Manchester.

Up to September, 1898, a national agreement had existed between the two organizations, but owing to the fact that redress could not be had for numerous violations of this agreement by the Amalgamated Society, the tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood in that year abrogated it. Local agreements were tried for several years thereafter, but proved unsatisfactory owing to the actions of the Amalgamated Society, such as instituting lapses, suspensions, and fine members of the Brotherhood, opposing the efforts of the latter organization to stop

## NEW YORK MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.

### The First of May, the day dedicated to the expression of the international solidarity of Labor and its determination to win industrial freedom, will be celebrated by the Socialists and progressive workmen of New York City by a great mass meeting in Madison Square, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, on Friday evening, May 1.

Speakers well known as champions of Labor's rights and exponents of Labor's aspirations will address the meeting.

Workersmen of New York, of whatever trade, of whatever race or nationality or religion, all who resent capitalist class rule and look forward to a better social order, turn out next Friday evening and register your protest against the conditions under which you and your wives and children suffer. Begin this summer's agitation for freedom and progress with an impressive demonstration on the First of May.

"Workersmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

## WORKINGMEN PRESERVING THEIR SEPARATE AUTONOMY.

They have since then threatened several individual builders, the Brotherhood was forced to call a general strike in Manhattan Borough to demonstrate the utter inability of the Amalgamated to supply the men or do the work. Of this they have unquestionably made a success. The Amalgamated carpenters, despite daily advertisement for non-union men to join their ranks to be put to work as strike-breakers on the largest jobs, despite their employment bureaus in this and other cities, despite their bringing men here from Washington, Boston, and other places, despite the bids for members of the Brotherhood to desert and join their ranks, have signally failed to supply even a corporal's guard of the thousands of carpenters required to do the work of this city.

The builders, if they chose, could stop these petty annoying strikes of the Amalgamated by simply deciding in their organization, the Building Trades Club, to suspend operations till the trades stop fighting each other. They cannot carry on operations without the Brotherhood, under present conditions, and it is only a question of time when other building trades will be largely idle, owing to the carpenter work not being up to time. There is no question of the ability of the Brotherhood to extend the strike even further and to force the stoppage of carpenter work throughout the greater city. But it is not the policy of the employers to favor peace. Their policy is to exploit the working class and degrade labor, and to this end they are assisting the Amalgamated Society, and furthering the discord in order to have the workers in the trade divided against each other, and the other for their own advantage and to disrupt the working class by preventing the formation of a single strong union in the carpenters' trade.

If any one doubts this, let him look at the "Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide" of April 11. He will there find the builders advised "to help the Amalgamated Society, even if they lose some money by it, as it will be better for them to have two organizations divided and antagonistic to each other than one strong and powerful union."

And in the issue of April 18, on pages 761 and 763, will be found more in the same tenor. Look at the garbled and false reports of the capitalist press. Last, but not least, ponder on the action of a prominent member of the Manufacturers' Association, with a factory in West Thirty-fourth street, near Tenth avenue, who on Friday last harangued his Brotherhood employees with a scurrilous speech endeavoring to throw discredit on their chosen leaders and representatives, inviting them to become strike-breakers in his shop, and finally handing each one a card reading: "If you do not desert your organization and join the Amalgamated Society."

And what shall be said of other trades who obstruct and seek to prevent unity and harmony in sister trades, to obstruct the formation of a single and powerful union? Verily, they are sowing the wind, to reap the whirlwind. Yet, despite the disruptive tactics of the exploiters of labor and of the enemies of the labor movement within its ranks, no one who is familiar with the facts can doubt what the end will be. It is only a question of time, only a question of how long that hardship must be endured; there is no question of the unity of organization must finally prevail.

Let us hope that this struggle will be another mile-stone in the forward march of the proletariat to unity of action at the ballot-box as well as in the shop, to the end that we will strike together on the political field and put an end to the system of exploitation that breeds such dissension among those who ought to live in harmony.

## ANTI-STRIKE LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A bill has passed the South Carolina Senate which prohibits cotton and woolen factories and their operatives from engaging in sympathetic strikes and lockouts. The penalty is a fine of \$100 a day. So far as lockouts are concerned, the bosses can easily close a mill and say that business is bad or that to grant higher wages or reduction of hours will bankrupt them. That the Southern capitalists think it necessary to demand such a law is eloquent testimony to the awakening of the wage-workers of the South.

The May Day Number of The Worker (next week's issue) should be distributed, not only at public meetings held by the party, but in factories, in union meetings, and wherever workmen can be reached.

## READ THIS AND PASS IT ON.

The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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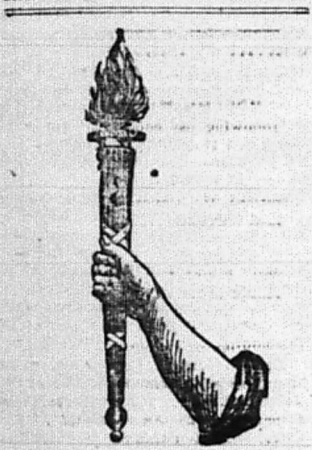
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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) should not be confused with the so-called Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Party (or Social Democratic Party in New York) has passed through its second general election. Its growth has been indicated and its speedy victory fore-shadowed by the great increase of its vote.

3096 (Presidential) ..... \$7.70 1002 (State and Congressional).....\$27.00

WE HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR HAVING, IN last week's issue of The Worker, inadvertently so placed National Secretary Mailly's note of instructions on the headquarters referendum that the casual or hasty reader might suppose his signature to belong to the whole of the matter under the head of "The Referendum on Headquarters," whereas it applied only to the portion below the dash.

NEITHER FOR NOR AGAINST RELIGION.

We cannot doubt that it was with deep regret that the comrades of the Boston City Central Committee took the disciplinary action against Mrs. Martha Moore Avery which is reported elsewhere in this paper.

Of the correctness of the principle on which this action is founded, however, it seems to us that there is no room for doubt. It is absolutely necessary that the Socialist movement be kept free from all "entangling alliances."

Some members of the Socialist Party are evidently not altogether free from that superstitious reverence for the letter of the constitution which is bred in the bone with us Americans.

It is better worth while to get one of your fellow union members to read and think himself to a real understanding of Socialism, than by "hurry methods" to get a unanimous vote of the union for a Socialist resolution or an endorsement of the party.

change should be effected. Whoever seeks to commit the organized Socialist movement to any declaration upon other than economic and political principles seeks, wittingly or not, but none the less injuriously if without evil intent, to divide and to weaken the movement.

Religion especially has, all through the ages, been a disruptive force—a thing for men to quarrel over, not for men mutually to take helpful counsel over.

Next to matters of religion, the questions with regard to which there is the most unreasoning bigotry and the most confusion of ideas are those concerning the relations of the sexes—partly, at least, perhaps, because they are generally considered in close connection with religious doctrines.

Men may hold quite different opinions or beliefs as to the existence or the nature of God, the certainty or possibility of a life after death, or the necessity of an ecclesiastical ceremony to justify the relation of man and wife, and yet they may agree in seeing that private ownership of the socially created and socially used and socially necessary means of production results in the degrading poverty of the workers and the demoralizing luxury of the idlers and, through that, causes disease and vice and crime and insanity and suicide.

Men may hold quite different opinions or beliefs as to the existence or the nature of God, the certainty or possibility of a life after death, or the necessity of an ecclesiastical ceremony to justify the relation of man and wife, and yet they may agree in seeing that private ownership of the socially created and socially used and socially necessary means of production results in the degrading poverty of the workers and the demoralizing luxury of the idlers and, through that, causes disease and vice and crime and insanity and suicide.

It is our business to go on working for Socialism. As Socialists we are neither for nor against religion in any or all of its forms. We are glad to receive new comrades who come to us in good faith, whatever their religious ideas. But to those who are unable to work for the cause without bending it to the service of their particular religious beliefs we say, "We are sorry to part company with you, but part company we must."

Some members of the Socialist Party are evidently not altogether free from that superstitious reverence for the letter of the constitution which is bred in the bone with us Americans. Granting that the party constitution is both inadequate and ambiguous on certain points, granting that a strict interpretation of certain of its clauses does not give the sense in which it was generally understood when it was adopted, and granting that the tendency of this strict interpretation is an undemocratic and bureaucratic one,

yet they would insist upon it at the cost of preventing the expression of the will of the rank and file and at the risk of causing rancor and factional discontent in the party.

The demands which the Socialist movement makes upon the energy and leisure of its active adherents involve a serious danger. There is so much to be done for the party and so much to be read in the party press that the really militant Socialist is likely to neglect to read anything else and so become narrow in his views.

We would not be captious in our criticism of the New York Child-Labor Committee of which we have recently heard so much. We do not doubt that most, if not all, of the ladies and gentlemen composing the committee are sincerely well-meaning and, within certain limits, well informed persons.

A pamphlet issued and widely circulated by this committee has among its most striking features an allegorical picture representing a bloated and brutal pair—man and woman—sitting at ease on a sort of chariot drawn by stunted and emaciated children.

We can imagine an excuse and a motive for this infamous slander—the excuse of ignorance or the motive of expediency. These philanthropists may think that by so throwing the responsibility upon the voiceless poor they can eliminate the question of blame from the discussion, avoid friction with the great and respected ones who are most deeply guilty, and so have a better chance of success in their agitation.

While capitalism lasts there is but one defense against the degrading and demoralizing evil of child labor. That is legislation, sweeping and drastic penal legislation, holding to the strictest accountability the persons who would profit by its violation.

It is well known to the workers—it should be well known to the philanthropists, for even such capitalist papers as the New York "Post" and "Herald" have stated the facts—that many employers systematically discriminate in choosing their employees, against those who have no children or who refuse to send their children also to work.

It is better worth while to get one of your fellow union members to read and think himself to a real understanding of Socialism, than by "hurry methods" to get a unanimous vote of the union for a Socialist resolution or an endorsement of the party.

the development of machine industry increases these opportunities—these the force of competition impels the capitalist to employ children rather than adults and his class-conviction of the eternal sacredness of his right to make profits and succeed in business justifies him in his own mind in so doing.

It is characteristic of President Gompers that, when Mr. Parry of the Manufacturers' Association, with perfect justification, attacks Socialism and trade unionism in the same breath, instead of replying in a tone of manly defiance that would compel the respect of Mr. Parry's backers, he apologizes and disclaims and makes common cause with Manufacturer Parry against Socialist workmen.

On the workingmen's side, while it may be admitted that there are cruel and selfish parents who send their children out to work when they have no real need to do so, anyone who is familiar with the facts knows that this is a rare exception.

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MAKING THE WILDERNESS BLOSSOM. A reader of The Worker at Princeton, N. J., in sending in a dozen new subscriptions, says: "Down in this part of New Jersey the Socialist is an animal which does not abound. I have been here some months and have met only one of the breed and he came from Ohio.

While capitalism lasts there is but one defense against the degrading and demoralizing evil of child labor. That is legislation, sweeping and drastic penal legislation, holding to the strictest accountability the persons who would profit by its violation.

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while to do educational work in any workmen's organization. It is never worth while, it is never justifiable nor allowable to use other methods for such an end.

The painful earnestness with which the Hearst papers are applying themselves to the task of distinguishing between "criminal trusts" and "legitimate business combinations" prompts one to cite General Sheridan's dictum that "The only good Indian is a dead Indian" or to refer to the story of the Kentuckian who, hearing someone speak of bad whiskey, exclaimed: "Sir, there is no such thing as bad whiskey; some whiskey is better than other whiskey."

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THE SOCIAL THINKER.

By Peter E. Burrows.

The social thinker constitutes himself the brain of the world, the brain of the silent, sightless people. This brain does not think for itself. It thinks for everybody else, and this it has not chosen to do of itself; for it has been chosen by the race to do this thing.

As the poetical matter which makes up the physicist's habit of coming to gathering and staying around, a point which we call the center of gravity, so the thoughts of men do cluster to the collective thought, and men themselves have ever been gravitating to the social man.

The social thinking of to-day is an energy, coming from within the race, begotten during the age clashings of matter, even as electron, that spark indomitable was first born. In this way, mankind flashing back upon each other each one's sense of each, and in the mighty human effort of everybody to help himself by giving pleasure to others—a reciprocity of need, of intent, of effort and will at last produced a common potency—a potency produced first between two and depending altogether upon them at one time; then continued by many, and depending less upon any one or any few, and then exercised by very many, and depending little, depending less, depending least, and finally not at all depending upon persons, it became an independent social force, peculiar to mankind.

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become as the atoms in one great organism, denying every part for the whole,—we are socially saved. Whatever faults we may find with modern capitalism, we can take no exception to its organizations. Every gain made by capitalism as a maker of international growths, of which the habitual activities of nations have been taught to move is a definite gain to the race salvation.

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Our Esteemed Contemporaries (and OTHERS)

International Socialist Review. At last the long delay and deliberation are over and the arbitration committee has brought forth its report, and the capitalist press unanimously hail it as a victory for the miners.

Some months ago when the arbitration committee was first elected we pointed out that the miners would receive just what the proletariat has always received in a contest with its masters,—what it was able to take. There is, at least, some doubt if in this case the United Miners have not received even less than they could have taken had the fight gone on.

Just how sincere the capitalist press have been in declaring the decision to be a great victory for the strikers is seen by an extract from a private telegram which has come into our hands, which was sent out by well known firm of Wall street brokers to their customers. After giving the terms of the Commission report they say of the demands: "All of these, particularly five, six, eight and nine, are absolutely in favor of operators. The first and second clauses were offered by Mr. Baer three months ago. This looks like favorable news for Pennsylvania, Erie First and D. & H."

The most encouraging feature of the whole matter lies in the fact that the recent election returns from Pennsylvania have shown that a very large number of miners are aware of the importance of having governmental power on their side, and are uniting with the Socialist Party to that end. If Mitchell stands in the road to this movement as the public press credits him with doing, he will simply be crushed beneath it. The prestige which he has gained from the booming of the capitalist press will soon pass away and he will find himself dependent upon the only force from which he ever had a right to expect support, that of the workers.

In the meantime E. E. Clark has been rewarded for his work on the Commission by receiving a fat governmental appointment in the new Department of Commerce. Query: If he has assisted in the gaining of so great a victory for the mine workers and consequent defeat for the operators, why does a government controlled by the class to which the operators belong, see fit to reward him?

United Mine Workers Journal. The Supreme Court of Indiana declared the Weekly Pay Law unconstitutional. In the syllabus of the court his effect says that if a man is paid once a week he becomes a slave. Now common sense ought to teach even such idealists as the judiciary that when a man can pay his grocer, butcher, his rent and fuel bills once a week he is much more of a freeman than the man who has to "run his face" for a longer period. The value of the "nimble six-pence and the sluggish guinea" are too well known to business men and workmen to require any explanation. It is a pity how courts insist upon foisting a "freedom" upon a man which he does not want, strikes against, votes against, petitions against, and uses all means but revolution to get rid of. If courts could take a rational view of matters, exercise the power of common sense and practical application instead of splitting hairs over the dead letter of the law they would be far less criticised. Somehow, some way, courts only indulge in this fine-spun reasoning when a labor law is under consideration. Every sane and sensible man off of the bench knows that a weekly pay is an inestimable blessing to the workman. It frees him from the most vicious and the most galling condition in life—running in debt. It makes a freeman de facto as well as de jure of him, the lesson of the court to the contrary notwithstanding. No one but a noisy shark or a per cent gambler are hostile except, of course, the learned court.

Cleveland Citizen. Senator Hanna declared in a speech in Erie, last week, that the trade unions should be "Americanized." Will the Senator please be specific, since his generalizations are likely to be misunderstood by laymen. Do the unions as at present constituted strike and boycott too much? Do they accumulate too large war funds? Do they persist in demanding too much labor legislation? Do they discuss economic and political questions that are liable to cause them to become more hostile to special privileges, such as private ownership of franchise land and capital? Do they refuse to fall down and beat their heads into the earth and worship the Cive Federation as containing all the knowledge of the universe? Specify, Senator, please do specify. We sit at your feet eager to drink your words of wisdom.

Every reader of The Worker is invited to send in the addresses of such of his acquaintances as may be open to new ideas in order that multiple copies of the paper may be sent to them.

Suppose a lamb outside the fold. Amid the darkness and the cold, With wolves that roamed the forest through— Would he be safe because he knew How many fangs were in their jaws, And just the sharpness of their claws? So if the coal and sugar trust And others that I hear discussed Were each and all to send me here An accurate statement every year; Since I, for everything I use Would have to pay just what they choose, I must confess I cannot see What special benefit to me Would come from such "publicity." —J. L. McCreery in Chicago Socialist.

PARTY NOTES.

The Massachusetts State Committee has ordered five thousand copies of "Labor Politics and Socialist Education" for distribution among the striking textile workers of Lowell and the vicinity.

The comrades of Brockton, Mass., are to hold a fair, beginning April 27 and closing May 2, to raise funds for local and state party work.

Branch 7 of Local Essex County, N. J., will hold a banquet and good-fellowship gathering at Jacoby's, 882 Broad Street, Newark, on Saturday evening, May 2, to rejoice over progress made and plan for future work.

The official call for the Ohio state convention has been issued and all preparations are being made to have a large and enthusiastic gathering.

Father Hagerty's tour of the Central States will begin from Van Buren, Ark., on May 15. Comrades in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana desiring dates should apply promptly to the Ohio State Secretary.

The Michigan plan of campaign by "soap-box circuits" which was described in The Worker of April 12, gives promise of great success.

A circular letter from the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Kansas to the comrades of that state makes the following statement in regard to the position of the state organization upon the subject of dues-paying.

There are in the East Side districts in addition to the assembly district organizations of the party at least ten other clubs and associations for Socialist propaganda.

The Socialist Literary Society will hold a picnic on July 25 at Cypress Hill Park, L. I. Twenty-five per cent of the proceeds will be donated to the Daily Globe Fund.

Local Rochester, N. Y., takes two thousand copies of the May Day Number of The Worker for distribution at the May Day mass meeting.

Comrade Dan C. O'Leary of La Verne, Texas, writes: "Socialism is reaching the Lone Star wild and woolly West in a storm which sounds to old partyites like a Texas cyclone."

The Thirtieth Ward Branch of Newark, N. J., had a very good meeting last Wednesday. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

The National Secretary is sending out a circular letter to all state secretaries requesting a list of officials elected by the party in the respective states at the last elections.

Twenty thousand mill workers are on strike for higher wages at Lowell, Mass., and the whole state is aroused.

There is to be a special Congressional election in Oregon in the First District, and the Socialists have nominated J. W. Ingle.

Contributions to the Special Organizing Fund are beginning to arrive at national headquarters.

The Kings County Committee, S. B. P., meets at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Wilton Avenue, Saturday evening, April 25.

The results of the spring elections furnish fresh evidence that the Socialist Party is not confined to any one section, but that it is truly a national movement.

Local charters have been granted from national headquarters during the week as follows: Safford, Ark.; Spring Dale, Ark.; Damascus, Ga.; and Springfield, Ark.

The new State Committee of Kentucky is composed as follows: Chairman, F. E. Leeds; vice-president, Chas. Dobbs; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Dinal.

Comrade Walter Thomas Mills of Kansas will speak at Cooper Union on May 22 under the auspices of the New York Socialist Literary Society.

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After the final lecture of the season, on Friday evening, April 24, at the West Side Socialist Club, in Clark's building, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

The internal party questions, both local and national, brought out the best attended and most interesting meeting of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

The Twelfth Assembly District will give a concert and entertainment on Friday evening, April 24, in Great Central Palace Hall, 90-06 Clinton street.

At the last meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District the delegates to the General Committee were instructed to move the suspension of the members under investigation for misrepresentation.

A general meeting of the comrades of the Bronx was held at the W. E. A. Clubhouse, 5220 Third Avenue on April 18.

Balance, March 31, \$300.44; receipts, \$44.80; expenses, \$47.26; balance on hand, \$300.47.

The Kings County Committee, S. B. P., meets at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 940 Wilton Avenue, Saturday evening, April 25.

The 6th and 10th A. D. will hold an important meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Friday evening, April 24. The headquarters referendum is to be voted on and other pressing business taken up.

The General Committee of Local New York will meet on Saturday evening, April 25, in the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street.

A regular meeting of the May Day Conference was held at the Labor Lyceum on Saturday evening, April 23.

The following organizations were represented: Central Federated Union; United Hebrew Trades; Upholsterers' International Union of North America; District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity.

It was decided that a mass meeting be held and organizations be invited to make arrangements for their respective headquarters to the place of mass meeting.

The new dues cards and application blanks, ordered by the National Committee, are now ready.

The May Day demonstration of the districts represented in the Yorkville Agitation Committee will be held in Old Homestead Garden, on Third Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets, on Friday evening, May 1.

The new dues cards and application blanks, ordered by the National Committee, are now ready.

The report of the action of National Committee upon the proposed Harrisman referendum was forwarded to the Committee, the locals demanding same, and the Socialist press.

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FROM HEADQUARTERS.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: I herewith submit to you my third report as National Secretary.

Comrade John C. Chase succeeded in getting both sides to the dispute in Arkansas to agree that a state convention be held on May 23.

I have received a protest from Comrade W. H. Turner, National Committeeman from Utah, against the acts of the recent state convention.

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Charters have been granted since last report as follows: Rock Springs, Wyo.; eighteen members, organized March 23; Patton, Ala.; seven members, organized March 21; Ocala, Ark.; eleven members, organized March 20; Safford, Ark.; ten members, organized April 7; Spring Dale, Ark.; nine members, organized April 7; Springfield, Ark.; twelve members, organized April 11; and Damascus, Ga., nine members, organized April 13.

Chase has gone from Arkansas into Texas, where he will stay until the first week in May, going from there into Oklahoma, after which he will cross through Southern Missouri into Tennessee.

Slattery will fill dates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia during the remainder of this month, and after returning home for two weeks, will start out again on May 15, speaking in Pennsylvania and Ohio until early in June.

He will then enter Indiana. Slattery's meetings are successful and should cost the office nothing.

Wilkins will participate in the First District Congressional campaign. He will go through Washington next. The enclosed copy of correspondence with San Francisco Central Committee, is self-explanatory.

Comrade John M. Ray of Nashville, Tenn., will act as organizer in Alabama and Tennessee, going to the former state first because of requests made for an organizer in the Birmingham district.

Comrade Joe. Wanhope declined to act as organizer for the party through the Middle Western states as he had accepted the position of editor of the "Eric People."

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The enclosed special notice about referendum on location of headquarters in various quarters and in the Socialist press caused me to issue same. Also called attention of Ohio and Colorado state secretaries to error in closing vote of locals in those states on April 24 and 25, respectively.

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50c. OFFER FOR 25c.

We offer the following Books and Pamphlets while they last at just half the price: "Railroading in the United States." By Ben Hanford. 5c. "The Clerical Capitalist." By Rev. Father McGrady. 10c. "The Religion of Capital." By Paul Lafargue. 10c. "Social Effect of Machinery." 10c. "A Debate on the Tactics of the S. T. & L. A. Towards Trade Unions, between D. DeLeon and Job Harriman. 5c. "The Communist Manifesto." By Karl Marx and Fred. Engels. 10c. "Now and Then," a Socialist Play. By Fred. Kraft. 10c.

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5-95 DONTBUY A WATCH. In purchase of an order of Hon. T. Fitzgerald, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William works, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Where to Lunch and Dine. Comrades patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room, 710 Bleecker St. near Green St. NEW YORK.

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

H. B. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 300 Broadway, Room 912, 30 Union Sq.

Simon Sultan, Counselor at Law, 205 Broadway, 7th Floor, Room 717. Residence, 110 West 123rd St., New York.

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

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 100, Office and Employment Bureau, 64 East 42nd Street, District I. (Bohemian), 231 East 71st Street, District II. (German), at 50 East First Street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.

MUSICIANS CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 275, A. L. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday at 11 a. m. at City Gardens, Ziegler's Hall, or at headquarters, Central Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at 8 p. m. at Marks Place. Executive meeting every 1st and 3rd Thursday.

BRANCH GLENDALE, LOCAL QUEENSBURG, N. D. P. Meets on the first Wednesday of the month at the Hoffman House, Cooper Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Glendale.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Death Benefit Fund of WORKMEN'S of the United States of America.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUFF, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays. BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, Elmira, Buffalo, Tonawanda, South River, Passaic, Trenton and Hightway, N. J. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, New Britain, Torrington, South Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lancaster, Allentown, Scranton, Pa. Cleveland, O. Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, O. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Varioria."

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 15,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

THE SOCIALIST. Only 3c. Socialist Cartoon Weekly in English. Unique and aggressive. A workingman's paper. 100,000 copies a year; ten weeks. Ten cents. 1015 Virginia Street, Seattle, Wash.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK? I. X. L. LAUNDRY, 774 Second Ave. MAN, married, without children, wants position as janitor or watchman; has for the past seven years been janitor in churches. Address C. H. No. 4, Morrh place, Yonkers, N. Y.

F. W. HEISS Union Printer 89 GOLD ST. STRICTLY EIGHT HOURS WORK.

ORDER BLANK FOR MAY DAY NUMBER.

THE WORKER, 184 William St., New York.

Comrades—Enclosed find... for which please send... copies of your May Day Number to the following address:

Prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred. Cash must accompany all orders.

MAY DAY NUMBER OF THE WORKER.

Next week's issue of The Worker will be a special May Day Number of double the usual size...

While we are not yet able to make a complete announcement of the features of this special issue, we may say enough to show that it will be a good one to put into the hands of working-men whom we desire to interest in our movement.

Among the articles by well known Socialist writers which we already have in type are the following: "The Spirit of May," by Eugene V. Debs; "The Attack on Trade Unions," by Max S. Hayes; "The Misinformation of the World," by George D. Herron; "Some Helpful Books," by John Spargo; "The March of the Workers," by Franklin H. Wentworth; "The Right of Revolution," by Peter E. Burrows; "The Root of the Social Problem," by Leonard D. Abbott; and "Socialism versus Class Hatred," by Owen R. Lovejoy.

John C. Chase writes from personal observation on "Socialism in the South," and a number of state secretaries and other active comrades contribute sketches of Socialist activity and the condition of the movement in various parts of the country.

There will be a general review of the progress made by the Socialist Party in this country since the general election of 1900, with a consideration of the present political and economic situation and the prospects of the immediate future.

There will be a number of short articles dealing in popular language with such subjects as: The Class Struggle...

WOMAN AND SOCIALISM.

Representative MacCartney's Address before the Socialist Women's Club of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Socialist Women's Club of Boston held a very successful public meeting on Friday evening, April 3, in Paine Memorial Hall.

Frederick MacCartney, Socialist representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, lectured on "Why Should Women be Socialists?"

He showed how woman's economic dependence on man has influenced her character, quoting Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's work on "Women and Economics," which he praised as an excellent book that all should read.

FOR THE DAILY. Settlement of the Fair Accounts Progressing Rapidly. Acknowledgment of Payments on Pledges and Contributions to the Socialist Daily Fund—Notes and Announcements.

Secretary Butcher is making good progress in closing up the work of the Daily Globe Fair, collecting for tickets, distributing presents, and so forth.

There still remain a good many copies of the Globe Fair Journal. Every reader of The Worker who has not already obtained a copy will find it worth his while to do so, as the journal is a most creditable piece of work.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts pledged to the Socialist Daily Fund up to April 19:

Cash Receipts. The following amounts have been received as payments on pledges or as cash contributions to the fund:

PAID ON PLEDGES. J. Kajma, city, \$1.00; M. Muller, city, .25; Chris Turner, city, .50; Ed. Martin, city, .25; Mendelkern, city, .25; M. Scherer, city, .25; Florenz Meier, city, .45; E. Ertel, city, .20; Emil Dietze, city, .20; M. Scheer, city, .20; H. R. Kearns, Arlington, N.J., .50; Herman Klapproth, Hamden, Conn., .100; Jacob Levine, city, .100; Louis Goldberg, city, .200; Werner, city, .100; Dr. Booth, city, .100; Dr. A. Caspe, city, .500; Dr. H. Schwartz, city, .500; Dr. M. Caspe, city, .25.00; G. Baumgarten, city, .25; Geo. Haspel, city, .25; E. A. Swinson, city, .25; J. A. Kilgus, city, .200; Frank Oenemus, L. I. C., .50; J. Hanson, city, .100; D. E. C. Duffie, Dover, N. H., .100; L. Martin, Lawrence, Mass., .200; Aug. Fless, Glendale, L. I., .50; Henry Saphi, city, .50; Chas. Kircher, city, .50; Geo. Laecht, city, .50; W. G. Smith, city, .50; Aug. Thompson, city, .50; A. Schultze, city, .50; E. Neppel, city, .200; N. I. Stone, city, .200; A. McDonald, Brooklyn, .500; Otto Lehninger, city, .200; S. Graf, city, .200; Dr. Roehlin, Brooklyn, .200; Ole Kalim, Brooklyn, .500; Dr. Himowich, city, .300; John Gibbons, Brooklyn, .100; H. R. Wallace, city, .200; S. Greene, city, .100; Dr. Himowich, city, .300; G. Baumgartner, Brooklyn, .25; E. Haspel, Brooklyn, .25; Rosie Lorther, city, .200; Frank Oenemus, L. I. C., .50; Northw. Br., Phila., Pa., .200; W. A. Herman, city, .75; Rich. Pohle, city, .100; Chas. A. Goll, city, .100; Sam Elges, city, .100; Sam Miller, city, .300; J. Levin, city, .200; A. Kopp, city, .50; J. A. Kilgus, city, .200; Miss Lubin, city, .500; Wilson, city, .25; O. Sauby, Brooklyn, .100; E. S. Newark, N. J., .225; R. Helbig, Newa rk, N. J., .100; Chas. Faust, Newark, .600; Chas. Dues, Newark, .50; F. Von den Steinen, Newark, .50; Chas. Weiss, Newark, .100; Fred Rahn, Newark, .50; Green, Newark, .100; Buchner, Newark, .100; Edw. Rau, Newark, .100; Lud. Egner, Newark, .50; Anton Miller, Newark, .100; Neuberger, Newark, .50; Previously acknowledged, 2,937.95

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS. Woodhams, Philadelphia, \$10.00; Dr. H. Siewers, Springfield, Mass., .500; Heller, city, .50; R. Goge, Denver, Colo., .200; T. M. Arnold, Needham, Neb., .25; Lorenz Feit, city, .50; Collected in Bling's shop, .100; Grinnans, city, .25; J. Flock, city, .25; Ang. Liebhenn, city, .100; F. V. Liebhenn, Kingsley, Ore., .450; Br. 12, W. S. & D. B. F., .500; Women's Social Democratic Society, Bronx, .20.00; W. P., Brooklyn, .100; Theo. Portens, West Freehold, N. J., .150; 550 Columbus avenue, city, .50; 245 W. Forty-second street, .100

Total cash on pledges, \$3,072.85

Resolved, That the State Local Quorum of North Dakota takes an appeal to the national convention on the decision of the National Committee to refer resolution No. 1 to the membership and pending the decision of the appeal, refuse to submit resolution No. 1 to the membership of the Socialist Party in North Dakota.

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Resolved, That the State Local Quorum declares itself ready to submit resolution No. 2 to referendum of our membership.

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National Platform of the Socialist Party.

[Note.—In New York and Wisconsin this party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party. The party emblem in New York is the Arm and Torch.]

The Socialist Party of America in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of Socialism, and declares its aim to be the overthrow of the present system of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the dire straits of the working class.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented by the capitalists to enrich themselves.

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