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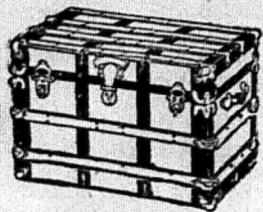
THE JOHN CREEK  
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JUN 14 1904

VOL. 6—NO 13.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1904.

SIXTH YEAR

SEE OUR \$10, \$12 and \$15  
BUGGY HARNESS.



You Can  
Put Your Clothes  
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with the assurance that  
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that man can make or  
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LARGEST IN INDIANA.  
EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE.  
OPERATES MORE WAGONS.  
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Perfect Work,  
Prompt Attention to its Patrons,  
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Toiler. Union men or Socialists  
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may accept an agency from us  
and make fair wages.

Write for terms

THE TOILER.

422 Ohio St. Terre Haute

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OLD BURGUNDY WINE  
And \*\*\* Climax Brandy.



## SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice  
of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vine-  
yards, and left hanging until they shrivel and par-  
tially rot before gathering. It is invaluable

**Tonic and Strengthening Properties**  
are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world.  
It is pronounced under Dr. Speer's personal super-  
vision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years.  
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the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every  
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(See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Pas-  
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Speer's (Socialite) Claret

is sold in high estimation for its richness as a Dry  
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is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of  
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made.

Speer's \*\*\* Climax Brandy

is a PURE distillation of the grape, and stands  
unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes,  
and equal in every respect to the high price Old  
Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot  
be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO  
KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

## THE IRON SHROUD.

Long, long ago, in history's dark ages,  
When brother brother slew;  
When deeds of horror filled the bloodiest pages  
Man's record ever knew,

There was a dungeon built by cunning worker,  
Well versed in torture's art—  
A dungeon lighted well by many windows,  
And walls stretched wide apart.

So cunningly was this great dungeon built,  
That slowly day by day,  
The windows disappeared, the walls moved in-  
ward,  
And the light slipped away.

And when the desperate victim saw in anguish,  
The last gleam disappear,  
His iron pallet by the walls close pressed,  
Was changed into a bier.

And when 'twas all completed lest some being  
Its secret might recall;  
Then he, himself was thrown into the dungeon,  
Who planned and wrought it all.

All this was long ago, you say; Socialists reply,  
We tolling masses here—  
See every day our breathing space grow smaller;  
Our pallet turn to bier.

That every day some ray of hope is missing,  
That lit our prison's gloom:  
As with strained eyes we watch the walls draw  
nearer

That soon shall form our tomb.

And when at last the prison is completed,  
And none may hope again;  
Beware! for they who helped to rear and plan it  
Must feel the pressure then.

O, ye who love, in smiling ease and leisure,  
To spend what others earn,  
Not we, but God's eternal law of Justice,  
Shall crush you in your turn.

And tho', 'lik Christ we prayed: "Father, for-  
give them,  
"They know not what they do,"  
Not all our prayers can save you from the dun-  
geon

Yourselves have built for you  
—Allison Gardiner Deering.

## GLEANINGS.

We do not hold up the non-unionist as  
invariably a martyr and shriek to high  
heaven against his sufferings. We know  
that he is at best a man who cannot or  
will not understand the social and eco-  
nomic drift of the age, and at worst a  
man who is bent on sacrificing the gen-  
eral welfare, and even his own ultimate  
welfare, to his perverse desire of conflict  
or to his sordid hope of immediate per-  
sonal gain.—Inter Ocean.

If the non-union man secures a rate of  
wages above what he could get if the  
union did not exist, the members of the  
union feel that he has made a gain di-  
rectly at their expense. They have sown  
and he has reaped. It seems to them to  
be required by fairness that he share  
with them the burden of maintenance of  
the condition of which he reaps the ben-  
efit. If he is not willing to share the  
burden it seems to them only just that  
he should be excluded from the gain.—  
Vincennes Labor News.

The International Typographical union  
has withdrawn the charter from the  
union at Telluride, Colo. This action  
was the result of complaints filed by the  
typographical unions at Ouray and Du-  
rango. The cause of the withdrawal of  
charter was the fact that the printers  
participated in the deportation of min-  
ers from their homes.

On the Fourth of July there will be a  
parade of the child laborers of Chicago  
under the auspices of the city Federation  
of Labor. Many thousands will be in  
line. It will be indeed a powerful object  
lesson on the actual degradation of child  
life by the modern factory system. Af-  
ter the parade an outing will be given  
the children in Lincoln Park.

The long controversy over the intro-  
duction of Chinese labor in South Africa  
has been settled in favor of the mine op-  
erators. They are to be permitted to  
import Chinese coolies, and not only  
that, but to lock them up in compounds  
and to treat them worse even than the  
Kaffirs. "If this is not slavery," says  
the London Christian Worker, "it bears a  
disagreeable resemblance to it." It cer-  
tainly shows up the hypocritical pretense  
put forward during the Boer war that  
one of its objects was to improve on  
Dutch civilization.—The Chicago Ad-  
vance.

The strike of the Hungarian railroad  
employes has failed as strikes against  
governments almost invariably do. Even  
in democratic nonmilitary Victoria, where

the labor party is a power in politics,  
the state was strong enough to run over  
the strikers on its railroads. In Hun-  
gary the government had a weapon that  
was not available in Australia. Many  
of the strikers were liable to service  
in the army reserves, and they were  
simply ordered to join their regiments.  
A few more such incidents will teach  
public employes everywhere that their  
only effective way of enforcing demands  
is through the ballot box.—New York  
World.

The union men, as well as all other  
men of Colorado, have a right to be pro-  
tected, not only in their natural rights,  
but in the rights guaranteed them by the  
constitution of the state and of the  
United States.

The state of Colorado is not now in  
possession of a republican form of govern-  
ment. It is a despotism with a self-seek-  
ing, mischievous, dangerous autocrat at  
its head.—American Federationist.

The Chicago Federation of labor has  
decided not to hold a parade on Labor  
Day.

## BORROWED OPINIONS.

It's all very well to tell the jobless man  
that he must not take his brother's job,  
but do we mean to tell him he must  
starve and look pleasant? And expect  
him to do it?—Appeal.

The rich men's papers and speakers  
are highly recommending both Gompers  
and Mitchell for their advice to the work-  
ing class. Do you suppose they would  
do this if it did not serve their capital-  
istic interests? You know they would-  
n't.—Appeal.

That the ruling class of a country are  
responsible for the morals, religion and  
opinions is perhaps never more clearly  
shown than at the present day. There  
is a deep-seated and abiding contempt  
in the minds of the capitalist class for  
the working class. Your capitalist de-  
rides the idea that the working class can  
ever do anything for itself, and the  
working class accepts the capitalist's es-  
timate. The French nobility had simi-  
lar opinions about the peasantry. Some  
of them had occasion to change their  
views before they died. And, be it re-  
membered the peasantry of France were  
much more conservative, much more bur-  
dened down with the weight of supersti-  
tious reverence for established things  
than are the people of the present day.—  
A. L. U. Journal.

The papermakers, especially those en-  
gaged in making paper for newspapers,  
have found out how much W. R. Hearst's  
professions of friendship for organized  
labor—inspired by the personal political  
ambitions of a degenerate demagogue—  
are worth when they interfere with his  
business as a newspaper capitalist. He  
promised the president of the Interna-  
tional Brotherhood of Papermakers that  
when he renewed his contract for paper  
he would call for the union label, but  
when the time came he conveniently for-  
got that the papermakers had a label or  
a union. Two dispatches were sent to  
Hearst from the papermakers' conven-  
tion in regard to this matter, but he  
made no reply. This incident calls to  
mind the strike of the newsboys against  
Hearst's Journal several years ago when  
this mighty champion of labor defeated  
the efforts of the boys to earn a few  
more pennies; also the fact that Hearst  
refused to take out the "ad" of Bntler  
Bros. when the boycotting grocery clerks  
who were striving for less inhuman  
hours requested him to do so; also that  
when the striking printers of Typo-  
graphical Union No. 6 tried to get a  
statement in regard to their struggle  
against the scab "Sun" into the papers  
and offered to pay full advertising rates  
for its insertion, Hearst's paper, with  
all the rest, refused to take it. All these  
incidents go to show that because he is  
an active capitalist, the interests of Mr.  
Hearst must come in conflict with the  
interests of the employes whom he ex-  
ploits, and would even if he were a sin-  
cere friend of labor instead of a notorious  
skair.—Worker.

## The Overmastering Passion for Profit.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

The primal consideration of the present industrial system is profit. All  
other things are secondary. Profit is the life blood of capital—the vital current  
of the capitalist system, and when it shall cease to flow capitalism will be dead.

The capitalist is the owner of the worker's tools. Before the latter can  
work he must have access to the capitalist's tool house and permission to use  
the master's tools. What he produces with those tools belongs to the master, to  
whom he must sell his labor at the market price. The owner of the tools is  
therefore master of the man.

Only when the capitalist can extract a satisfactory profit from his labor  
power is the worker given a job, or allowed to work at all.

Profit first; labor, life, love—all these must take second place.

In such a system labor is in chains, and the standard of living, if such it  
may be called, is cornerstoned in crust and rags.

Under such conditions ideas and ideals are not prolific among the sons and  
daughters of toil.

Slavery does not excite lofty aspirations nor inspire noble ideals.

The tendency is to sodden irresolution and and brutish inertia.

But this very tendency nourishes the germ of resistance that ripens into  
the spirit of revolt.

The labor movement is the child of slavery—the offspring of oppression—  
in revolt against the misery and suffering which gave it birth.

Its splendid growth is the marvel of our time, the forerunner of freedom,  
the hope of mankind.

Ten thousand times has the labor movement stumbled and fallen and  
bruised itself, and risen again; been seized by the throat and choked and clubbed  
into insensibility; enjoined by courts, assaulted by thugs, charged by the militia,  
shot down by regulars, traduced by the press, repudiated by renegades, preyed  
upon by grafters, frowned upon by public opinion, deceived by politicians, threat-  
ened by priests, infested by spies, deserted by cowards, betrayed by traitors, bled  
by leeches and sold out by leaders, but notwithstanding all this and all these, it  
is today the most vital and potential power this planet has ever known, and its  
historic mission of emancipating the workers of the world from the thralldom of  
the ages is as certain of ultimate realization as the setting of the rising sun.

The most vital thing about this world movement is the educational propa-  
ganda—its capacity to shed light in the brain of the working class, arouse them  
from their torpor, develop their faculties for thinking, teach them their economic  
class interests, effect their solidarity and imbue them with the spirit of the im-  
pending Social Revolution.

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

"The press dispatches set forth that  
one McKinney, who swore that members  
of the miners' union at Cripple Creek  
were responsible for the attempt at train  
wrecking, and who admitted that he was  
a detective, and had helped to put up the  
job, now admits that he perjured him-  
self when he connected the union men  
with the attempt," says the A. L. U.  
Journal. "The conspirators known as  
the Mine Owners' association, having  
no further use for him after his confes-  
sion, he was released from custody, he  
having been held as a witness, where-  
upon the attorney for the miners immed-  
iately had him rearrested on a charge of  
perjury."

The news on the last page of The  
Toiler this week would seem to indicate  
that another McKinney had accepted the  
gold of the master class and performed  
his part well, for the act has already re-  
sulted in the killing, wounding, banish-  
ment or imprisonment of all the union  
miners of the Cripple Creek district be-  
sides the wanton murder of those killed  
in the explosion.

It is unbelievable that the strikers  
committed this fearful crime. Why?

Because they had everything to lose  
by it as the event has proved.

On the contrary the mine owners had  
much to gain by it as the event has  
proved.

It gave them a pretext for subverting  
civil law, establishing their own ir-  
responsible, brutal class rule, deporting  
the miners and imprisoning the leaders.  
It gave a pretext for the re-establish-  
ment of martial law and the bull pen.

The union miners were not in desper-  
ate straits. They have been getting a  
regular and sufficient allowance, and the  
treasury of the federation was anything  
but empty.

But how were the mine owners situ-  
ated? They were desperate, baffled.  
The only mines in Teller county making  
dividends were those employing union  
men. There was nothing left for them  
to do but create a reign of terror.

If the union miners had wanted re-  
venge it would not be against the igor-  
ant and inefficient scabs who were doing  
them no harm.

It would more likely be directed  
against the mine owners and their hired  
thugs, guards and the militia.

On the contrary it was characteristic  
of the mine owners to go outside their  
own class when murder was to be done,

and sacrifice the lives of workingmen.

That the mine owners were capable of  
committing such a crime seems apparent  
from subsequent events. Subsequent  
events also indicate that they were both  
ready and willing to make the most of it.

It is to be hoped that the miners will  
learn well the lesson of class antagonism  
and class rule, and that when they have  
another chance to vote they will vote  
their own class into control of the state.

"I have contended all along," says  
Governor Peabody, according to Wed-  
nesday's dispatches, "that I had the  
right to suspend writs of habeas corpus  
in case of riot or insurrection. This is  
the first time the supreme court ever sus-  
tained this idea, although it has been  
advanced any number of times. Jeffers-  
on, Lincoln, Jackson, all tried to sus-  
pend writs of habeas corpus on occasions  
during their administration, but their  
actions were never sustained."

There's a knockout blow for the stupid  
individual who thinks about so many  
things as being eternal because they  
have lasted for a long while, the man who  
says "It always was that way and it al-  
ways will be."

No ancient civic right can stand be-  
tween the workers and the bitter perse-  
cution they suffer under.

Old precedents are thrown to the  
winds when invoked for the protection  
of the workers.

Charley Moyer, our fellow worker and  
the able champion of our class lan-  
guishes in the military prison at Tellu-  
ride. He has contracted disease.

He was arrested on a trivial charge,  
and is held only for persecution's sake.

Martial law is being kept up in San  
Miguel county by only sixteen soldiers  
in order to hold Moyer a prisoner.

Workers, you have no rights under  
class rule. Let us end it.

The ballot is the means of ending it.  
If we wait too long the ballot will be  
taken from us and there will be no re-  
course but brute force.

The United States census of 1900  
gives the average wage of operatives en-  
gaged in manufacture as \$437 per an-  
num, and the amount of wealth produced  
per operative as \$2,450 per annum, which  
clearly shows that somebody got "some-  
thing for nothing," but it was not the  
workingman. He gets just what he  
votes for and no more.

Is your subscription paid?

# THE TOILER.

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## LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

A general committee meeting of the Labor Day committees will be held about July 2.

A warrant has been sworn out against Superintendent Coyne of the Root glass works alleging that he was employing child labor.

John C. Watson and R. G. Moore, both of them employing plumbers, were fined \$5 each and costs in police court Wednesday afternoon for employing plumbers who had no licenses.

Nearly \$20,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for the projected brewery, and a meeting of the stockholders will soon be held to organize the company.

The Printers have accepted a challenge from the Cigarmaker to a game of baseball. The Cigarmakers appear confident. We have not learned the date. There will be plenty of rooters.

The boss plumbers failed to secure the repeal of the license ordinance at the meeting of the council Tuesday night.

The hearing of the Standard Wheel company's suit for a permanent injunction against the striking machinists will take place in the federal court at Indianapolis June 16th.

Building is booming. The Carpenters are all at work and each man is paying an assessment of five cents a day for the support of the striking Plumbers. Good.

The following delegates to the C. L. U. were seated last night: S. F. Ingraham, Machinists; Charles Foster, Lathers; John Wibber and Wm. Prosch, Boilermakers.

J. E. Hegarty, W. H. Terrill, Carl Ekmark and Frank Hogue were appointed a committee by the C. L. U. to make arrangements in advance for the Indiana Federation of Labor which convenes here.

The Building Trades council has a committee out raising funds for the purpose of advertising unfair firms and individuals all over the city. A concerted movement of all the unions in the city is being started to execute the plan.

A local union of the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' alliance, which was recently formed at Brazil asked for recognition by the Sheridan brick plant last Monday. The request was refused and a strike resulted.

Fred Wilder and T. X. Fitzpatrick of the Ironworkers left Monday for Cambridge City, Pa., to attend a wage scale conference with the operators. Before leaving, Mr. Wilder said the prospect was good for an early settlement and that the wage scale would have several advantages for the men.

Bulletins have been issued by the line of the Big Four that the old garnishee law will be enforced, and that any employer who gives an order on his wages or assigns them "without good and sufficient reason" will be discharged. The rule makes it a valid excuse for dismissal to be garnisheed a second time. The rule has been revived more to discourage the practice of assigning wages than to cover the garnishment proceedings.

M. F. Gartland, owner of the new Gartland Gray Iron company that is erecting a fine foundry in the south part of the city, was in town Monday on business. Mr. Gartland expects to start the plant in July. There was considerable delay in getting the work started and it was impossible to get material on the ground for several weeks, but rapid progress has been made since the foundations were completed and the building will be finished by the first week in July.

## MINES AND MINERS.

There has been a lockout for seven weeks at the Knox mine at Bicknell.

Will Corbin was seriously hurt while at work in Zeller's No. 1 at Stanton Saturday by a heavy fall of slate.

President Boyle went to Linton Wednesday to settle a strike which has been on at the Summit mine for over a week. Nearly 200 men went out.

George Patrick, an employe at the Sheridan shale pit at Brazil met with a serious accident Monday, his right foot being run over by a car and the toes badly crushed.

Nothing was accomplished in the Sullivan county mine run question by the meeting of the joint executive board of the miners and operators of this district, which was held at the Terre Haute House Wednesday afternoon and evening, and the proposition in Sullivan county stands exactly where it did before the meeting.

Nothing was done regarding the lockout at Star City and it still exists. The operators at Jackson Hill, Star City and Hymera say they cannot afford to mine any other coal than mine run at present.

## THE COMPETITIVE PLAN.

BY J. L. MCCREERY.

An employe inserted a note in the Post that he needed some workmen—a couple at most—And found himself soon in the midst of a host.

"My friends," he said, "in hiring a man of course I must get him as cheap as I can. For that's the approved, competitive plan."

Said one: "I've a wife and children three. My aged mother is living with me. I need twelve dollars a week," said he.

"I've a wife and a child," the next one said.

"My mother, thank God, is long ago dead. Ten dollars a week will buy our bread."

"I've only a wife," said the third, "and hence Our living involves a smaller expense. I'll take nine dollars as my recompense."

"My wife each week earns a dollar or two."

Said the next: "If I were to work for you, about eight dollars a week would do."

"I have no wife," said the next. "I stay with my parents, who board me without any pay. So I will work for a dollar a day."

Said the next in a tone most meek and subdued: "For twenty-four hours I've tasted no food. I'll take four dollars, with gratitude."

The next one said: "I'm a heathen Chinese. I learned to live cheaply far over the sea. Three dollars a week is sufficient for me."

Thereupon to the crowd the employer spake: "The lower the wages you're willing to take The larger, of course, are the profits I make."

"Two workmen are all I at present require. The two that spoke last are the men I will hire. So the rest of the crowd may as well retire."

The unhired men began to entreat: "We've nothing to do and nothing to eat. Must we and our families die in the street?"

"Aye, some of you must, if the rest would thrive. Too many of you are at present alive, And only the fittest can survive."

"And he is the fittest, beyond dispute. The present competitive system to suit Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute."

"You ought to remember you only exist For the purpose of grinding some other man's grist And swelling the gains of the capitalist."

"The coarsest of food to nourish you while Your master is daily increasing his pile, That he may revel in royal style;

"Some wretched hovel in which to dwell— If you get these you are doing well For a worker in this competitive hell."

## LABOR CO-OPERATING.

How Denver Unions Will Fight the Citizens' Alliance.

The labor unions of Denver have at last come together in a solid body and have put their shoulders to the wheel to push the co-operative store. The conditions that are being created are forcing the various labor unions to bury their personal differences and come together in one movement to establish a mercantile institution that will shatter into fragments the Citizens' alliance. The co-operative store is the weapon which organized labor is forced to pick up to wage a successful war against the mercenary combination that applauds Peabody for his subservency to the mining corporations of Colorado. The members of the committee, who have been working night and day, are now beholding their efforts crowned with success, and nearly \$20,000 is now available to launch the enterprise, which means so much to organized labor in the city of Denver.

When the business men of Denver behold their commercial realm invaded by organized labor, when they behold their patrons, who poured money into their coffers in the past, crowding into the co-operative store, then will they realize that the Citizens' alliance, which was brought into existence to destroy organized labor, is a miserable failure, and the men who are responsible for arousing prejudice and bitterness will be covered with the odium and maledictions of merchants who are destined to be crucified on the cross of bankruptcy. The co-operative store, after being in successful operation, will teach the laboring man to take another advanced step, and we will soon find unionism throughout the country advocating the operation of co-operative industries, and these object lessons in the school of experience will establish a confidence in the ability of workingmen that will bring the people of this nation closer to the dawn of the co-operative commonwealth.—Miners' Magazine, Denver.

## Walkout at Linton.

Linton, Ind., June 9.—As a result of Brady Risher, superintendent of the Island Coal mine discharging thirteen men Wednesday because they refused to work in water, 150 miners walked out. The company owns four other mines and if a settlement is not reached today 1,000 men will be thrown out of work by a sympathetic strike.

Linton, Ind., June 9.—Two miners employed at the Island mine No. 2 fired their shots at 11 o'clock yesterday morning instead of 3:30 in the afternoon, and were discharged by Superintendent John Hewett. This morning the miners employed at the mine refused to work until the two men were reinstated. The company refused the miners' demands and 250 men are idle. A settlement does not appear close.

New York and Washington Physicians.

Employ Spear's Port Grape Wine in their practice. Spear's Port, Burgundy and claret are in great favor with the wealthy as family wines.

Is your subscription to The Toiler paid.

## BAER'S SOUL BROTHER.

A Steel Trust Manager Who Says Child Labor Is "Healthy Exercise."

Mr. J. W. Jenks, general manager of the American Steel Hoop company's mills, speaking for the steel trust before the house committee on labor regarding the eight hour bill, did more than oppose that measure. He advocated child labor.

"For God's sake," he cried in passionate pleading, "don't legislate to stop a boy working! He is not going to kill himself."

Boys, according to this broad minded and warm hearted friend of youth, "are kept at school so long we cannot get them."

Mr. Jenks' belief that labor would be beneficial and not injurious to the boys now wasting their time in school is no doubt sincere. Labor, in his view, is mere pastime. "Ten or eleven hours a day working in a rolling mill," he asserted, "is only good, healthy exercise."

Here we have a soul brother to the pious Mr. Baer of the coal trust, which employs plenty of children at the breakers, and who regards himself and other gentlemen of his kind as "Christian men, to whom God in his infinite wisdom has intrusted the property interests of the country."

Fortunately for the schoolboys, and fortunately for men, too, the community does not wear trust spectacles. It has a conscience. It believes that children have a right to education and were born for something better than to be little slaves to "captains of industry." It believes, too, in the right of men to organize for self protection, so that they also shall save themselves from slavery.

Naturally it agonizes the Jenkses and the Baers to see their employes formed into trade unions, which raise wages and shorten the hours of labor and enable fathers to support their children. But for these trade unions the children would have to support themselves and grow up in a state of ignorance that would have a most favorable effect upon dividends by lowering wages.—San Francisco Examiner.

## Parade of Child Laborers.

Chicago is to be shown in dramatic fashion how many thousands of children are employed in its industries. The Federation of Labor is planning for a great child labor demonstration for the Fourth of July, when all the juvenile toilers of the city will be invited to march through the streets, bearing banners announcing their tasks. An outing in Lincoln park will complete the day's programme.

"The demonstration will afford an object lesson to the citizens of Chicago," said Organizer John Fitzpatrick of the federation, who has charge of the affair. "It will show what an army of little ones who toil at ages when they should be in school the city supports. We have chosen Independence day for two reasons. It is the only day in warm weather which the children will have to themselves, and it will suggest freedom and equality, whose disappearance has made such extensive employment of children possible."

## The Pig in a Chariot.

Vanity is the cheapest trait in the department of ostentatious philanthropy. Its motives are selfish. Its charity is stamped like fraudulent silver—sterling until it is scraped. A poor man or woman opens a purse and a heart and shares what can hardly be spared. It is as if one were grafted to save the life of a fellow man. No bells ring, no journalist flatters, no clergyman crows, no university decorates. A rich man gives a little from the surplus of his plunder. A pandemonium of applause rends the air. The people call for a throne. As well place a pig in a chariot and drive it through columns of cheering crowds, with a regiment in advance and a regiment following. And let the Goddess of Liberty sit behind this pig, like a slave of the orient, shading the pig's eyes from the sun with a fan fashioned out of the American flag.—Schoolmaster.

## Extending Vacations.

The United States senate has passed a bill providing that after the date of the passage of the act thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay be given employes of the government printing office exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. Existing laws relating to the granting of annual leave with pay to clerks and employes in the executive departments shall apply to clerks and employes of the government printing office who are paid annual or monthly salaries.

A letter was read from the public printer stating that the employes under the existing law are given twenty-six working days' leave with pay, the bill to make the leave thirty days. The provision relating to annual or monthly salaries will affect 175 employes. The bill was passed without debate.

## New International Brotherhood.

Thirty-four cities on this continent, including Canada, are represented in the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees—the unskilled workers in foundries—which has just been formed at the Washington convention of delegates. The president and general organizer of this new brotherhood is a New Yorker, Frank McArdle. The general secretary-treasurer is George Bechtold of St. Louis, where headquarters are to be established. The vice presidents are Michael Doran, Troy; George Cline, Belleville, Ill.; J. J. Slomski, Chicago; Richard Walsh, Newark, N. J.; Patrick Dorey and John F. Gilloley, Brooklyn.

## WOMEN UNIONISTS.

THERE ARE THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND OF THEM IN CHICAGO.

Ripened Fields Where Lizzie Holmes Sowed Twenty Years Ago—How Unionism Has Improved the Condition of Women Wageworkers.

The extent to which women have entered the field of trades unionism is not generally appreciated by the people of the United States. To obtain a closer view of this subject a visit to the city of Chicago would surprise people. Thousands of women, both young and old and of all classes, are taking an active part in the union movement, and they surprised the country when even the schoolteachers organized for their own protection.

Thirty-five thousand strong, the petticoated trades unionists of Chicago turned out to "do themselves proud" in honor of organized labor in general and their own individual organizations in particular last Labor day. They mingled with their brothers in all the democracy of the labor movement, which acknowledged neither rank nor sex.

Thus writes Dorothy Richardson in Leslie's Monthly for March. The labor parade was unparalleled in the history of the labor movement.

From the emotionalism of a few weak "auxiliaries" they have evolved step by step to the cool sanity of a complex, splendidly organized system of individual trades unions, recruited exclusively by feminine wage earners and controlled by "lady" bosses and "lady" walking delegates.

This phenomenal growth has all taken place in less than twenty years. Lizzie Swank Holmes was the first reformer uttering the doctrines of sex equality with the corollary arguments for the social and economic independence of women and for the organization of such of them as worked in the trades and crafts.

As a direct result of these organizations the wages of women have increased from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 40 per cent. Their working day has been reduced from a basis of sixty hours per week and upward to a maximum limit of fifty-three hours per week, with ample pay for overtime. Child labor has been totally abolished in those industries where it had long been most flagrant, and in the few instances where it yet remains it is doomed to an early death, so unremitting is the war now being waged against it. Along with these have come radical sanitary improvements, larger and better ventilated shops and, not least important, a generous and well regulated allotment of holidays.

The interrelationship of employer and employe has been reduced to a complex system of rules and agreements mutually binding and reciprocally effective, which the millionaire proprietor cannot disregard with less impunity than may the young girl toiler in his shop or mill.

Today neither the clothing manufacturer nor the brass foundry proprietor nor any of two score other employers can dismiss an apprentice girl without the full consent and approval of the "lady" walking delegate of the latter's union. He cannot deduct a penny from her wages for the breakage of tools or "dock" her for tardiness unless the "lady" walking delegate is convinced of the justice of his claim.

With two exceptions there is no line of feminine industry in all Cook county today which is not more or less thoroughly unionized, and feminine industry nowadays means necessarily any industry. The organizations vary as much in the nature and importance of the trades practiced as in numbers. The United Garment Workers have 8,000 members, the horseshoe nail makers have 50, the Laundresses' union boasts 2,500 women and girls, the feather duster makers 100. The paper box makers number 5,000 against the brass foundry girls with their two-month-old "baby" union of 52.

The two exceptions mentioned are the servant girls and the stenographers, and they are exceptions only because no well directed plan of action has as yet been put forth in their behalf. That they both want to be organized has already been proved by the partial success of several attempts to do so, but their time is yet coming, say the prophets.

Under the executive skill of Catherine Goggin and the astute generalship of Margaret Haley the erstwhile meek and reserved teachers have revolutionized school board affairs in Chicago and introduced the unique spectacle of an educational body working hand in hand for a common purpose with the hodcarrier and the coal teamster. More money, less work, shorter hours—to get these things the teachers have stormed the city council; they have pleaded their causes in the circuit courts, and when they failed to get justice in Cook county they went to Springfield for it and, what is more to the point, got it.

## Union Trading Stamps.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) special says: The trading stamp field is to be invaded by the labor unions of this city through an association known as the "American Labor Union Trading Stamp company." The company, headed by John J. O'Neil, the state organizer of labor unions, is incorporated in this state with a capital of \$50,000. Shares will be sold for \$25 among union men.

The promoters of the new company say that it is not intended to intimidate merchants by holding the union trading stamp over their heads, but the business men agree that if they refuse to handle the union stamp on union made goods they will lose the trade of organized labor.

# Summer Clothes!

June is here and it's time to think seriously of warm weather apparel. Summer clothes in a way are, in the matter of selecting, of great importance as the fabrics must necessarily be thin and cool and, if not of the best quality, apt to lose their shape and get string and baggy in this respect.

The clothing made and sold by us enjoys an enviable reputation for always keeping its shape. So that being cut and finished in the most artistic manner can be relied on to always preserve that smart stylish appearance good dressers so highly value.

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MAILLEY'S REPORT

Weekly Socialist Bulletin of National Secretary.

Local Cheyenne, Wyo., reports the expulsion of Peter Anderson and Chas. A. Strickland from membership in the local.

State conventions are scheduled as follows: June 12, Rhode Island at Providence; June 19, Wyoming at Laramie; July 4, Colorado at Denver; July 4, Indiana at Indianapolis; Iowa at Marshalltown, Maryland at Hagerstown.

The National Secretary has had prepared a new leaflet for general distribution entitled "How to Arrange for Socialist Meetings." It will be furnished to state and local secretaries at \$1 a thousand. This is the very thing needed in many quarters. Orders can be filled to any quantity at once.

The report of the national convention bound in paper and cloth covers, will be ready for delivery June 15, and orders will be filled promptly after that date. The report is well printed, contains every subject of interest concerning the convention, and should be in the hands of every Socialist in America. Stiff paper covers 50 cents a copy; cloth \$1. Order direct from Wm. Mailley, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The interest displayed in the half day's pay donation during the third week in June to the National Campaign Fund is prophetic of good returns. Notwithstanding that the National Secretary sent what he believed would be more than sufficient contribution lists to all the state secretaries yet more lists have had to be supplied. The good thing about this scheme is that the local and state organizations have an equal share in the proceeds and it is their interest to push the distribution of lists to the utmost.

Comrade Gibson secretary of Rock Island county, Ill., sends in five dollars as a contribution from the county central committee and says he has asked the state secretary for thirty more of the lists and "we are going to see every Socialist and workman in the county during this month." It will pay every local to work in this systematic manner. A committee should be appointed charged with the special duty of getting every Socialist and sympathizer to contribute a half day's pay.

The state committee of Minnesota has submitted to a referendum of the party in that state the following list of names from which the membership are called to choose one to be known as the Socialist Party designation in that state: Public Ownership party, Collective Ownership party, Collectivist party, Union party, Revolutionary party, Working Class party, Co-operative Commonwealth party. This has become necessary through a supreme court decision which prohibited the Socialist Party in Minnesota from the use of that name.

Here is an extract from a letter received by the National Secretary from a comrade 83 years old living in Red Oak, Mo., which should be an inspiration to all Socialists to do their duty this year:

"I wish to do something for the National Campaign Fund, although I have no means beyond my support while I live. I therefore send you fifty cents to apply thereon. While I am an old man I never voted the old party tickets but two or three times in my life. I was a reformer for over fifty years—then a Socialist.

My first vote was democratic. My second was for Henry Clay, whig. My third was for the old Liberal party in 1846, voting for John Van Buren. I was a charter member of the republican party and voted for Fremont, for Lincoln twice, and for Grant twice and have been kicking myself ever since for voting for him the second time. Then I voted for Weaver and so on down to Bryan in 1896 under protest, but voted the Socialist ticket for state officers and have voted the Socialist ticket ever since. So my political life has been an evolution of votes. I am now at the top of the ladder, so to speak.

Mobbing by Proxy.

In the reasons which Gen. Bell of Colorado gives for his resignation may be seen the image of a general condition, which the public generally have been slow to recognize. The criminality of labor mobs could be seen by merely looking, but the criminality of employers' conspiracies could not be seen. The difference has been that labor mobs have committed their own crimes, whereas employers' conspiracies have utilized government agencies to commit their crimes for them. The Colorado case is an example. The employers' conspiracy in that state—really a land owners' conspiracy, for the power of the employers rests upon the ownership of the rich mining lands of Colorado—secured control of the governor, and the governor turned the militia into a mob acting under military orders to suppress a strike. The militia has been used as lawlessly as any labor mob could be and far more dangerously to law and order; but its conduct has had the surface appearance of enforcing the law, and so the people were deceived. Gen. Bell has undeceived them as to that case whether he intended so or not; but that case is typical of most cases in which the military arm of the government is used to intimidate strikers at the call of the big corporations against which they strike.—The Public.

What Will They Do!

As the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, the "workingman's friend," has announced that he will stand by the Wall Street crowd if they win out at St. Louis, what will our esteemed contemporaries, the labor press, that have been busy dragging politics into the union for several months, do and say since Humpty Dumpty's mighty fall? It cannot be de-

Socialist Party State Platform

The Socialist Party of Indiana in state convention assembled reaffirms its unalterable adherence to the principles of international Socialism and renews its determination to educate the members of the working class to a consciousness of their rights and interests and organize them into a political party for the purpose of getting control of government and using its powers to abolish capitalism and wage slavery and establish in place thereof Socialism or the collective ownership and control of all the means of wealth production for the use and benefit of all.

In explanation and support of its position the Socialist party makes the following fundamental declarations:

- (1.) That wealth is the product of labor, either manual or mental, and rightfully belongs to the producer.
(2.) That every individual should have a free and equal opportunity to work and should get the full proceeds of his toil.
(3.) That in order to have an equal opportunity to work, the implements or means by which wealth is produced should be accessible to the workers without hindrance or interference from any individual or class.
(4.) That the means of wealth production have changed from the simple and inexpensive machinery and processes to those of great cost and complexity, necessitating large capital to own and great numbers of men to operate.
(5.) That these expensive machines and great factories, together with the most valuable land and the means of transportation and communication, have become concentrated within the ownership and control of a comparatively few individuals.
(6.) That the vast body of the people have no power to employ themselves; but must go to those who own the means of wealth production for a chance to work; and in the intense competition engendered by the great number of wage workers, wages constantly tend to the point of a bare subsistence.
(7.) That as a result of the concentration of wealth in the control of a few and of widespread poverty and dependency of the many, society is being rapidly divided into two antagonistic classes. On one side a few fabulously rich, known as the capitalist class, who are buyers of labor power; while on the other side is the vast body of the people known as the working class, who have nothing but their labor power to sell.
(8.) That the capitalist class have full control of the government and use its powers to subserve the interests of the capital-

ist class. They invoke the aid of the courts and military to resist any attempt of the workers to better their conditions; where on the other hand the government permits the men, women and children of the working class to be despoiled of their products without redress.

(9.) That in order to abolish the present iniquitous conditions and establish equality of opportunity, the members of the working class and those in sympathy with their interests and with the welfare of society must unite politically and get control of government and use the powers to convert privately owned capital into collectively owned capital, managed in accordance with the system of direct legislation.

(10.) That when all forms of capital such as land, machinery, factories and stores, and the means of transportation and communication shall be owned and operated by the people collectively, each and every member of society shall be afforded a free and equal opportunity to work and shall receive the entire product of his labor. Every member of society must then become a producer and all waste and extravagance that necessarily inheres in the capitalist system will be eliminated and the total amount of wealth will be increased many fold, giving to each an abundance of the necessities and luxuries of life and everyone ample time for physical, intellectual and moral development.

(11.) The Socialist Party is organized to effect these changes and invites all who recognize the facts embodied in the foregoing declaration to join the party and support its nominees. It appeals to all who recognize the necessity for a radical change in the present industrial, social and political conditions to aid it in this great and necessary movement.

Being conscious that the interests of the capitalists as a class are opposed to the best interests of the workers, and realizing that it is but the natural consequence of the existing competitive system for parties as well as individuals to sink any consideration of the claims of friendship to the advancement of business interests, we call attention to the fact that while both the republican and democratic parties claim friendship for labor, they are a unit in advancement of the capitalist class' interests by perpetuating the competitive system.

We call attention further, that the Socialist Party does not pose as "the friend of labor," but is essentially the workingman's party, and is therefore the only party the workingman can consistently uphold.

men now forced to be idle can get work. Competition for jobs will be reduced, and the law of supply and demand will force wages up. The fact that thousands of idle men can be found in Chicago at any time is proved by the newspapers almost every day. It doesn't make any difference how many men strike. There are always enough men idle, but willing to work, who are prepared to take the vacancies, even if some risk is involved.

"In the country many fixed expenses of city life are at once eliminated," he continued. "There is no car fare to pay, no milk to buy, and cabbage does not cost 5 cents a head. A simpler life is possible. There are no demoralizing diversions to take money from the pockets of workmen. Husking bees in a neighbor's barn and picnics without beer, family visiting and local politics enliven life without being expensive and degrading.

"Many things thought necessary in Chicago are found useless on southern farms. There is no reason why any rational man or woman cannot live in a good neighborhood upon the product of five acres of good land."

The plan is to form land "unions" of ten men each. One of this number will be elected to go south and examine the property and the prospects of farming in that section. The land will be sold for \$10 an acre, the \$50 required for a five acre farm to be paid in weekly installments. A force of men will be engaged to plant fruit trees and shrubs and build four room houses and, in short, prepare the property for the exodus of unionists. The migration is expected to take place within eighteen months.—Chicago Post.

NEW MUSIC FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Three Compositions by Famous People. Band Tournament.

Musical people and all who appreciate good music may thank the World's Fair for three notable compositions, written upon the invitation of the Exposition management. These are the "Hymn of the West," by the most distinguished living American poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, the music for which was written by Professor John K. Paine, who is at the head of the music department of Harvard university; "Louisiana," a march by Frank Vanderstucken, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra; a waltz, "Along the Plaza," by Henry K. Hadley of New York, who has won his laurels long before this as writer of operatic and other musical compositions. This music will be heard publicly for the first time upon the opening of the Exposition on Saturday, April 30, and frequently thereafter in the musical programmes of the greatest of world's fairs. These are the only official compositions.

Thirty thousand dollars will be given in prizes for the best bands at a tournament to be held during the Exposition. All through the World's Fair the musical feature will be prominent. The most famous bands of the world are under contract to participate during considerable periods. Among these are Le Garde Republicaine band of France, the Royal Grenadier band of England, the American National band, Sousa's band and others.

SPYING ON UNIONS.

METHODS OF "THE CORPORATIONS' AUXILIARY COMPANY."

Claims That It Places Organized Labor at the Mercy of Employers by Laying Bare to Its Subscribers the Secrets of the Unions.

Several weeks ago the Appeal to Reason published an expose of "the Corporations' Auxiliary company," whose main office is at Cleveland, O. Documentary evidence was secured by a representative of the Appeal to Reason, working under cover, direct from the head officials of the "Auxiliary." The reading of the reproduced "confidential" letters and other literature was sufficient to convince one that the Cleveland outfit was organized, as claimed, for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of the inner workings of labor unions through a system of spying. Now comes the New York American presenting evidence that not only were the assertions of the Appeal to Reason absolute truths, but that "the Corporations' Auxiliary company" has gained a foothold in the labor organizations of some parts of the country. Following is the American article:

Honeycombed by a spy system by the side of which that of Russia is a mere kindergarten affair, the labor unions have lost all the advantages they formerly had by surrounding their proceedings with secrecy, and at this time any employer of labor in this country is in a position to gain any information he desires.

Only the highest grades of skilled labor are free from the intrusion of spies into their council rooms, and even these have men constantly trailing them for the purpose of keeping their employers fully posted.

The Corporations' Auxiliary company of Cleveland is the central concern, the headquarters of this great spy system, but it has branches in every large city in the Union. One of its most important branches is in New York.

A reporter of the American has succeeded in unearthing the complete details of the work of this branch office in the trolley strike in Newark last fall.

The spies are lettered and numbered. The agent in charge of the New York office was known to the spies he hired by the cipher word, "Chamois." The head of the system in Cleveland was known as "Radiator."

All the reports of the spies were delivered to confidential agents of their employers. These agents met them each evening, never twice in the same place. When they wished to communicate with the head of the New York branch they were instructed to telephone 4689 John.

The central headquarters of the spy system is the Chamber of Commerce building in Cleveland, the general manager being J. H. Smith.

In a secret circular sent out by the concern to employers all over the country the manager said that all the employees of the concern outside of the office were union men in good standing and that in Washington the company had stationed a man who is in a position to learn all the official secrets of the executive board of the Federation of Labor.

Many of the discharges of old and faithful employees of the Public Service corporation of New Jersey who were members of the union have been traced to these spies. Some of these men had been in the employ of the trolley company fourteen years, but shortly after W. W. Wheatley of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company assumed charge as general manager and introduced the spies of the Corporations' Auxiliary company these men were discharged. Mr. Wheatley had fully tested the spy system on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

One of the letters follows: New York, Sept. 23, 1903.

Dear : Now, if you are asked to join the union, of course you want to get into it and attend all meetings. If you have not got the necessary money, tell them you will try to raise it, and in the meantime let us know just how you stand and we will help you out. However, we want you to go very slow on expense until you receive your first pay, which will carry you through.

Hand in all the names and lodge numbers of the men who join the union you possibly can. The committee which called on our client yesterday were not given any satisfaction, and we would like you to pay particular attention to what the employees say about it and what they are going to do. Follow this up daily and give us the situation fully. CHAMOIS.

The committee referred to was that which called upon President McCarter and some of the directors of the Public Service corporation in order to have certain grievances adjusted.

This letter also developed the fact that the spies of the trust secret service system receive \$95 a month, less the amount they receive in wages from the company they are assigned to work for.

A letter received the following day by another spy read in part as follows: What we are particularly anxious to know at the present time are the union conditions, plans, etc., of the union men who are radicals and the names and lodge numbers of as many as possible who join the union.

Report conversation of the boys that you hear on all union matters, always giving lodge numbers of those who say things, and endeavor to learn the sentiments of each you come in contact with. Do not forget to go into details on all matters, and most particularly watch out for the radicals and what they have to say, and endeavor to learn in advance of any plans that might be on foot. In case anything of great importance comes up get us on phone, so that we can get the information to our clients without delay.

In the following letter was contained direction to mark each union man in Newark who showed any disposition to extend aid to strikers elsewhere:

New York, Nov. 9, 1902.

appealed to the local Federation of Labor for assistance. On Oct. 26 the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal for assistance over the signature of the entire executive board. The appeal, printed in red ink, will probably be sent to every union tailor in the country. All operators will please keep eyes and ears open on this when attending meetings and otherwise and do everything possible should opportunity present itself to secure as many copies of this appeal as possible and forward same promptly to this office. CHAMOIS.

On the day following came this letter to a Newark spy:

New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

Dear : At a meeting of Local No. 225, held at Newark on Nov. 4, four applications for membership in the union were presented. Make a special effort and endeavor to ascertain the badge numbers, also the names, of these four and the lines on which they are employed, submitting same to us as promptly as possible. Try and get the name of the financial secretary of this local, as our client is very desirous of learning if he is at present employed by the company and what depot he is connected with. Do all in your power to get desired information as soon and as complete as possible. CHAMOIS.

The spy system is still in force among employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and in a number of other unions in this city.

IMMIGRANTS AS UNIONISTS.

How Labor Organizations Have Wiped Out Race Antagonisms.

When once moved by the spirit of unionism the immigrants from low standard countries are the most dangerous of unionists, for they have no obligations, little property and but meager necessities that compel them to yield. The bituminous coal miners were on strike four months in 1897 and the anthracite mine workers five months in 1902. Unionism comes to them as a discovery and a revelation.

Suddenly to find that men of other races whom they have hated are really brothers and that their enmity has been encouraged for the profit of a common oppressor is the most profound awakening of which they are capable. Their resentment toward employers who have kept them apart, their devotion to their new found brothers, are terrible and pathetic. With their emotional temperament unionism becomes not merely a fight for wages, but a religious crusade. It is in the nature of retribution that, after bringing to this country all the industrial races of Europe and Asia in the effort to break down labor organizations, these races should so soon have wiped out race antagonism and, joining together in the most powerful of labor unions, have wrenched from their employers the greatest advances in wages.

There is but one thing that stands in the way of complete unionization in many of the industries—namely, a flood of immigration too great for assimilation by the unions. With nearly a million immigrants a year, the pressure upon unions seems almost irresistible. A few of the unions which control the trade, like the mine workers and longshoremen, with high initiation fees and severe terms of admission, are able to protect themselves by virtue of strength already gained. But in the coast states and on miscellaneous labor this strategic advantage does not exist, and the standards are set by the newest immigrants.—Chautauquan.

Kohlsaat's Cold Stab.

"The labor union is as much a menace to the community at this time as is the man who will corner some necessity of life and fix the price to suit himself regardless of the people," declared Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States district court, Chicago, in New Orleans in a recent address.

"I do not mean to deny the union laborer the right to strike, but I do say he has no right by force to prevent another man earning a living for his family. This is a species of anarchy that labor unions must eliminate, and with the ascension of conservative men to the heads of the various organizations this great problem will solve itself as others have done.

"Labor and the prosperity of the country are closely allied, and I believe the workingman is worth what he can get, but I believe that he should not resort to violence, the destruction of life and property, to achieve his end. There is one element we must take into consideration, and that is the labor unions. Under the present leadership there is little benefit to the wage earner from organized effort, but with conservative leaders these conditions will change, and the union will prove a blessing."

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

How It is Upheld by the Teaching and Training of Unions.

In one sense the labor unions believe earnestly in the dignity of labor and in another sense they do not. They believe that, no matter how menial the work, no matter how deadening, how monotonous or even how filthy, the man who performs it faithfully is deserving of the praise and the thanks of the community and is not paid in full when he receives his wages.

The unionists feel that it is not the work itself, but the spirit in which the work is accepted and performed, that ennobles the worker. The unionist does not believe that man was put upon this earth for no better purpose than ceaselessly to push a wire through a little hole or endlessly repeat the same simple, uniform operation.

He believes, on the contrary, that man should be as far as possible relieved from work partaking of the character of drudgery, but that such work as is necessary should be performed unhesitatingly, uncomplicatedly and conscientiously.

The principal element which gives to labor its dignity and ennobling quality

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nothing ennobling about the task of the slave crouching beneath the lash. There is nothing ennobling in the work of the serf bowed down by the weight of centuries.

There is little of the dignity of labor in the forced labor of the convict or of the man toiling under the padrone system.

The greater the initiative and the more complete the independence of the worker the greater the pleasure in his work and the more educating and ennobling it becomes.

We cannot do without subordination; we cannot carry on our great industries without the subjection of the individual workman to the will which directs the whole machinery.

When, however, the wage earners have fixed upon fair and reasonable working rules, work becomes a pleasure and what was formerly a stern duty becomes the joy of achievement.—John Mitchell.

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Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change things so that those who do the work will own what they produce? But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Party. Then send four cents in stamps, and receive by return mail three books, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

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# CIVIL WAR IN COLORADO.

**Thirteen Miners Killed In Explosion at Independence, Colo. Mine Owners Usurp Civil Power and Institute Mob Rule. Miners Imprisoned and Driven Away.**

## CAPITAL IN ARMS DESTROYS ALL AUTHORITY.

Platform of railroad station at Independence near Cripple Creek blown up by dynamite as part of a plot shortly after midnight of Sunday.

Thirteen miners instantly killed, eight seriously injured and many others hurt.

Rioting began at once. Armed men patrolled the streets and the Citizens Alliance at once assumed charge of the local government.

Sheriff Robertson of Teller County dragged to headquarters of Mine Owners Association by a mob and his resignation demanded. Rope thrown at his feet when he hesitated and he resigned.

Edward Bell, mine owner and declared opponent of the miners' union, appointed sheriff. He organized a vigilance committee of mine owners and their employes, declaring practically martial law, and arming his posse which patrolled the streets.

Under Sheriff J. Knox Burleigh's star forcibly taken from him by Sheriff Bell.

City Marshall Michael O'Connell of Victor called at the mine owners' headquarters and demanded surrender of thirty armed men who were holding it.

Marshall O'Connell forcibly ejected, removed from office by Mayor French, placed under arrest and marched to the "bull pen."

Mob of armed men, under orders from Sheriff Bell, marched from town to town deposing regularly elected officers of the law and assuming the functions of town marshals and deputy sheriffs. Officers who resisted placed under arrest and marched to the "bull pen" with about 250 union miners arrested for alleged "rioting."

Miners' union calls upon President Roosevelt for federal troops to preserve order and enforce law.

Colorado National Guard, including 178 men from local companies ordered out and placed in control of the Mine Owners' association.

Mass meeting called at Victor to discuss situation. Secretary Hamlin of the Mine Owners' association publicly declared that all union miners must be driven out of mining camps. He said to people:

"It is time for you to drive these scoundrels out."

Deputy Sheriff Alfred Miller raised rifle, demanding to know whom he means. General shooting commenced from the crowd, killing two men and wounding six others.

Soldiers immediately ordered by Sheriff Bell to break up meeting of miners' union in their hall. While one company charged up the stairs and fired through the main doors of the hall, sharpshooters on the roofs of adjoining buildings fired indiscriminately through windows at miners inside.

Three men badly wounded, forty others captured in hall and locked up. All books and documents of the union seized.

Arrests of miners wherever found continued all night until nearly 250 were under guard at the armory.

The miners' union issued a formal statement denouncing the dynamite outrage and pledging assistance of all its officers in running down the perpetrators.

Bloodhounds from Trinidad followed the supposed trail of the man who pulled the wire that exploded the dynamite from Bull Hill to Colorado Springs wagon road.

The state supreme court at Denver finally refused a writ of habeas corpus for President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Telluride as a military prisoner by order of Governor Peabody.

Tuesday martial law declared by Acting Governor Haggott. Wednesday fifty deported union miners from Cripple Creek arrive in Denver. All were destitute having been robbed by the mob which deported them.

Chief of Police Graham of Cripple Creek forced to resign by similar methods to those used with Sheriff Robertson.

Citizens Alliance declare their intention of forcing out of office County Judge Frost, Assistant District Attorney Cole and Justice of the Peace Herrington.

Fourteen union miners arrested at Dunnville Wednesday.

Office of the Victor Record, the county organ of the Western Federation of Miners wrecked Wednesday night by eight unknown masked men. Printers were held up and then ordered out of town. Two linotype machines and entire printing plant destroyed.

Portland mine at Victor, employing union miners seized by militia under Gen. Bell. Forced to suspend.

"Death to Unionism in Cripple Creek District" adopted as slogan of the Citizens Alliance.

Supply stores of Western Federation seized by mine owners' civil officers.

No report of apprehension of members of Citizens' Alliance, Mine Owners' association or the usurping civil officers.

# MUNICIPAL PROGRAM

Of the Socialist Party of Indiana. Submitted to Local Organizations by Last State Convention

The Socialist party advocates the abolition of the present system of wealth production which permits a few individuals to own and control the means and sources of wealth and to despoil the many; and it seeks to establish in place thereof, socialism, or a system of industry whereby the means and opportunities will be collectively owned, and managed democratically by the workers.

The right of private ownership in the means of wealth production, such as land, machinery, factories and the means of transportation and communication has operated to concentrate the greater part of the wealth of the country in the possession of a small number of individuals known as the capitalist class who have the power to decree how, when and where the great mass of the people shall work and what they shall receive for their labor and likewise this small class sets the price on everything the workers buy.

Through the development of machinery and improvement in the methods of producing wealth, the things that minister to our material wants are no longer made in small shops occupied by a few skilled hand workers, but are now produced in great factories with complicated and expensive machinery operated by many workmen, each doing a small part of the work and all cooperating to produce the finished product.

This improved and expensive machinery and complex method of wealth production has destroyed the independence of the workers and they now must sell their labor power to those who own the factory and other means of employment. Thus society has become divided into two hostile classes with opposing interests.

The working class, deprived of the power of self-employment, must bid against each other for the chance to work, and as the number of workers under capitalism must always exceed the number of opportunities, wages always tend to the point of a bare subsistence.

The capitalist class not only control the opportunities of wealth production but also control the government and use its powers to protect and advance their material interests. The schools, the public press and often the pulpit are used to foster and defend the privileges of the capitalist class, while the stores and factories are filled with women and children toiling long hours for a miserable pittance while stalwart men are idle or half-employed all over the land.

To prevent the corruption of government and the prostitution of the schools and the press by the unscrupulous rich; to abolish the idleness, poverty and degradation of the working class and to establish a condition in which the cause of vice and general demoralization will be banished, the governmental authority must be secured by the working class to convert the means of wealth production from privately owned and controlled capital into public property and every individual be given a free and equal opportunity to work and be given the full proceeds of his labor.

But before this change can be completed the Socialist party must be in control of all the departments of government; and the capitalist class and the capitalist parties must be dislodged from all their intrenchments. During the transition from capitalism to socialism whenever the Socialist party obtains control of the government of cities it will use the powers so secured to advance the interests of the working class.

While the control of a city will give the Socialist party and its representatives only a small opportunity to put into effect the principles of socialism there are certain measures which redound to the benefit of the working class, which tend towards socialism and will be adopted to the fullest degree the state law will permit.

As progressive measures towards the concentration of industry in the control of the government and as a program for the guidance of Socialist representatives in municipal offices and councils, the Socialist party in every city and town where its representatives are elected pledges itself to put the following platform in force as far as the state law will allow:—

1. All public utilities such as water gas, heating and electric light works, telephone and street railway facilities and all industries requiring special grant of power shall be established, maintained and controlled by the municipality.
2. Socialist representatives will endeavor whenever possible to have all special privileges revoked and the functions so vacated assumed by the municipality.
3. Socialist representatives will oppose the doing of public work by contract and will have all work done by direct employment of the workmen by the municipality.
4. All employes of the public shall work not more than eight hours per day and shall receive the union scale where such exists, otherwise they shall be paid the highest rate of prevailing wages and the minimum at no time shall be less than \$2.00 per day, and in the purchase of supplies these made under fair conditions shall

receive the preference.

5. Rigid inspections of factories and dwellings shall be provided that the lives and the health of the working people may be protected.

6. Ample school facilities will be provided for those desiring to attend school, and where parents are unable, the municipality will provide books and meals and clothes for children. Night sessions will be maintained for those who must work during the day.

7. The municipality will have public works established to furnish work for the unemployed and will give in payment of such work drafts on the products of such public industries, each worker to receive the full value of his product.

8. In the event of a conflict between the capitalists and the workers the power of government shall be used to sustain the workers.

9. That Socialist representatives put the principles of direct legislation into force wherever possible.

10. In advocating municipal enterprises and pledging its representatives to put these measures into effect the Socialist party forewarns the working class that but little substantial and permanent benefit can be procured for the working class until the Socialist party has control of the sovereign law-making power. As long as the capitalists have control of the means of wealth production and wages are based on the cost of living, the capitalist will either reduce wages or raise the price of the things the workers must have, such as rent and articles of necessity.

But the Socialist party wishes to explain to the working class that the municipal ownership offered by the capitalist parties will not benefit them in the least. While the government is controlled by these capitalist parties, they use its powers to advance their class interests, and industrial enterprises conducted by capitalist government become cesspools of bribery and corruption, or, if they should be successful, the employes do not enjoy the advantage. Their wages are no higher and the hours of labor are little if any shorter. The income, if any, is applied to the reduction of taxes.

Municipal ownership under a Socialist administration would result in improved service, shorter hours and higher wages for the employes, and the cheapening of rates to the consumer, and every advantage would be given the working class. Socialist representatives will at all times give the welfare of the working class pre-eminence, and if in doubt will vote for no measure without consulting the party membership, and action on all measures shall be determined by the question whether it subserve the interests of the working class.

"The representatives of the Socialist party shall in no case vote for the granting of a franchise to any individual, corporation or class."

In arranging for public meetings never fail to have Socialist papers for distribution. A hundred copies of The Toiler cost 50 cents.

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