# The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XII.-NO. 12.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1902.

#### NEW YORK STATE.

#### Report of Meeting of State Committee.

John Spargo Nominated for Fraternal to Canada-Preparations for State Convention on July 4.

omrade Phillips occupied the chair 'uesday's meeting of the New York State Committee.

A communication was received from

the National Committee, calling for nominations for Fraternal Delegate to the convention of the Socialist Party of Canada. As nominations are to be in by July 1 and locals would not have time to make returns, the Committee decided to make the nomination for the state. John Spargo was nomi-nated. The reason for his nomination is that he recently made an agitatio tour through Canada and will be great service to our comrades of Ca ada in clearing the Socialist mo ment in accord with the internation

Reports from the Field. Reports were received showin Comrade Vall had held success tation meetings in Schenectar skill, Troy, and Newburgh. E. P. Jennings reported a go sion meeting in Union Sprin Johnston reported the electric of offi-cers. Reports showing a vity were also received from Lotts Catskill, New Rochelle, Peekskii and Water-Highland Fall and Central Park, L. I., are preparing to organiz

Preparations for Convention. Comrades Slobodin and Spring were elected to prepare the report of the State Committee to the Convention on

dy 4. Organizer Spring made a report on a confident of locals throughout the

ilius Gerber, Organizer of Local v York, reported, that in accord-e with instructions of the State littee, he had sent out the call State Convention, Instructions for naries, primary notice blanks, and dential blanks.

t was decided to bold a special cetting on Tuesday, June 24, and cry member of the State Committee ould be present.

Every local in the state should make a special effort to be represented by at censt one delegate in the convention. steps are to be taken to put the state organization in the best working condition for the campaign.

#### Work of Vail and Spring.

Comrade Vail's dates for the con ing week are as follows: June 18, Watertown; June 19, Dexter; 20, Corning; 21, Hornellsville; 22 to 24, Buffa-The comrades in Watertown are Just in the mood to work enthusiasti-rally to make his meeting a success. The lew local at Dexter, which State Organizer Spring started on the path last month, will be able greatly to strengthen its position by the aid of Vall's clear exposition of Socialis orinciples and policy. And at Buffalo, where the clergy are already regretting their ill-advised attack on Social ism, which served only to draw in-creased attention to it, he will undoubtedly have an opportunity to do good work. It is hoped that Attorney Thayer, who dodged Spring after ac-cepting his challenge to debate, will give Vail a chance to make things clear to him.

Organizer Spring is now at work ! Westchester County. Last Thursday he addressed a business meeting of Local Yenkers, and on Friday a good street meeting was held. On Saturday he spoke on the street in Tarry town and found several good men willing to form a local of the party. Spring will visit Tarrytown again or Thursday, June 19, and will probably effect organization. On Sunday after-noon he spoke to a large meeting of the striking hatters in the park at Yonkers, accompanied by Comrades Bauerberg and Barondess. All were

#### COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Demo-eratic Party of the County of New York to elect delegates to the State Convention of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York, and inate candidates for the general June 28, 7 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, in the city and county of New York. By order of the General Co

Social Democratic Party of New York.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

#### PRIMARIES IN

#### NEW YORK COUNTY. Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, to elect

delegates to the County, Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly District Con-ventions, will be held on Saturday, June 21 from 7 p. m. to 9:30 p. m., at BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Second A. D., at 184 William street, office of the "New Yorker Volkszel-

Third A. D., at 126 Variek street, residence of Comrade Lowstrand. Fourth A. D., at the club rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 241 E.

Fifth A. D., at 249 W. Eleventh street, residence of Comrade Mayes. Sixth A. D., at the Labor Lyceum, 4 E. Fourth street.

Seventh A. D., 330 W. Eighteenth street, residence of Comrade Lemon. Eighth A. D., at 118 Division street, esidence of Comrade Lane. Ninth A. D., at 508 W. Twenty-sixth

street, residence of comrade Weck-Tenth A. D., at 110 E. Fourth street,

esidence of Comrade Riegel.

Eleventh A. 1. at 436 W. Thirtyeighth street, Meyer's Hall, Twelfth A. D. at Great Central Palace, 90-96 Chair a street.

Thirteenth A. D., at the West Side Labor Lycene, 342 W. Forty-second

Fourte A. D., 238 E. Tenth

A. D., at 408 W. Fiftieth Fiftee

th A. D., at 817 E. Fifth sidence of Comrade Panzer. treet, residence of comrade

hteenth A. D., at 421 First aveineteenth A. D., at 125 Amsterdam enue, hall.

Twentieth A. D., at 300 E. Twentyixth street, hall.
Twenty-first A. D., at 944 Columbus

avenue, stationery store. Twenty-second A. D., at 216 E. For-Twenty-third A. D., at Beckman's

Hall, N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth Twenty-fourth A. D., at 215 E. Fit-

ty-ninth street, club room of the So-cialist Educational League. Twenty-fifth A. D. at 136 E. Twenty-fourth street, tailoring store.
Twenty-sixth A. D., at Preininger's

Hall, 1432 Second avenue. Twenty-seventh A. D., at 260 West Forty-first street, residence of Comrade Hoerdtner.

Twenty-eighth A. D., at 1497 Ave-Twenty-ninth A. D., at 904 Eighth

venue, residence of Comrade Tauffer. Thirtieth A. D., at the club-house, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Thirty-first A. D., at 80 E. One Hun-dred and Sixteenth street, residence of Frank Hill.

Thirty-second A. D., at 1708 Lexingon avenue, office of Dr. Rubinow.

Thirty-third A. D., at 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, office of

BOROUGH OF BRONX. Thirty-fourth A. D., at 380 Willis

Thirty-fifth A. D., at 3309 Third ave-Annexed Districts, at Helde's Hotel, enth street and White Plains avenue Williamsbridge.

By order of the General Committee

of the Social Democratic Party of New York County.

J. GERBER, Secretary.

#### KINGS COUNTY PRIMARIES.

Comrades of the Social Democratic Party in Kings County are, by action of their County Committee, called to meet in their assembly district branchmeet in their assembly district branch-es Saturday, June 21, before 9 p. m. at the following places respectively: 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. Branch, at 121

Schermerhorn street.
5th A. D. Branch, at 119 Harrison genue, residence of Comrade Joseph 6th A. D. Branch, at 30 Sumner ave-

12th A. D. Branch, at Concordia Hall, Prospect avenue, between Sixth and Seventh avenue.

13th A. D. Branch, at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Colver streets. 14th A. D. Branch, at 110 Huron street, residence of Comrade Joseph

15th A. D. Branch, at 187 Montrose 16th A. D. Branch, at the Socialist

Club, 9 McDougal street. 17th A. D. Branch, at 540 Hancock

19th A. D. Branch, at the Labor Ly-

Koch's Hall, 257 Hamburg avenue 21st A. D. Branches 1, 2, and 3, at Keystone Garden, 400 Glenmore av

They are instructed to elect at thes meetings delegates to a county con-vention called to meet on June 28 at and Ralph avenue, to choose the repre-sentatives for Local Kings County in the state convention, July 4th, in New

WARREN ATKINSON,

#### NOTICE.

Subdivision of Local New York ar called upon to elect delegates to the General Committee for the term beginning Saturday, July 12. Financial Secretaries of subdivisions are called upon to send in their membership reports at once.

J. GERRER. Organizer.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS. To the State Committees and Comrades of the Socialist Party: Pursu

ant to an invitation extended through G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secre-tary, the National Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting in St Socialist Party at to Louis, Mo., decided to send a fraternal Louis, Mo., decided to send a fraternal delegate to represent the Socialis Party at the Canadian Socialist con rention to be held in Toronto between eptember 1 and 13 (approximately)

In accordance with the decision of the National Committee I hereby call upon all the locals of the party in the United States to make not such fraternal delegate. Nomination close July 1. Returns should be made in organized states to the secretary of the State Executive Committee. In all other states returns should be made direct to the National Secretary.

LEON GREENBAUM.

#### FOR THE DAILY.

#### Report of Progress in Gathering Funds.

Organization Committee at Work -Comrades Volunteering to Assist -More Helpers Reeded.

The Organization Committee of th Workingmen's Co-operative Publish-ing Association met last Monday evenng at the Labor Lyceum for the pose of organizing committees to visit the trade unions of New York, explain to them the plans for the Socialis Daily, and ask their co-operation to

engage in this work and will be ad-vised by Secretary Butscher as to the bodies they are to visit. Any other comrades who can give a little time to the work, even one night a week, are requested to inform Comrade Butscher.

the extent of sending delegates to

conference to be held at the Labor Ly

#### Amounts Pledged.

Following is a statement of am pledged for the Socialist Daily Fun-up to June 16: Previously acknowledged ... .\$5,985.00 
 Jos. Barondess, City
 10.00

 John Szarko, Tuscan, Ariz
 27.00

 A. F. Simmonds, Peekskill, N.Y.
 10.00

 Soshinsky, Newark, N., J.
 5.00
 D. Micholowski, City ...... Chas. Schuefel, Newark, N. J. Otto Schuefel, Newark, N. J... Fritz Von den Steinen, Newark Rich Vonden Steinen, Newark. Wm. Hilt, Newark .. Wm. Hilt, Newark .... Emil Zimmermann, Newark ... Carl Schneider, Brooklyn ....

.....\$6,095,00 Cash Receipts.

The following amounts have been

received on pledges and donation	ns:
PAID ON PLEDGES.	
John F. Handlon, City	\$3.
E. M. Meltzer, City	1.
D. Micholowski, City	
Soshinsky, Newark, N. J	1.
Max Diamond, City	
Dr. Girsdanski, City	3,
E. Spranger, City	2,
W. Brayer, City	
W. C. Burgwald, City	
M. Guenther, City	1.
Carl Steinke, Norwich, Conn	1
Carl Classen, City	2.
H. D., City	1.
W. Butscher, Brooklyn	1.
Ph. Lane, City	2.
Emil Zimmermann, Newark	1.
Wm. Hilf, Newark	1.
Chas. Schuefel, Newark	
Edw. Rau, Newark	1.
Fred. McIntosh, Newark	1.
Andrew Moeller, Newark	1.
Timothy Ivers, Graniteville, Vt.	1.0

arl Schneider, Brooklyn .... Ierman Langer, Roxbury, Mass. \$2. . Roemer, Newburgh, N. Y..... C. Peterson, Newburgh, N. Y ... O. Pfleger, Newburgh, N. Y..... John Feurstein, Newburgh, N.Y. J. Steffe, Newburgh, N. Y. 

Wm. Menzel, Granite Falls Wash Hy. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash. Gust. Messerschmidt, Granite 1.00

Geo. Mengel, Granite Falls Wash, 5.00 Geo. Burkhardt, Detroit, Mich... 2.00

Total for week: On pledges, \$29.25; contributions, \$27 ..\$56.25 Previously acknowledged .....1,611.98

#### \$1,668.23 District Organization.

ows: 4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East

Broadway. 6th and 10th .- Henry L. Slobodin, 60

eighth street. 12th.-Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand

13th.-Hugo Pick, 326 W. Thirtyeighth street. 15th and 17th,-Wm, Meyer, 408 W. Fiftieth street. 18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E.

19th -M I. Klauber 132 W Sir. y-sixth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus

22d -A Mayell 220 E Fifty 23d.-E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street 24th -Siskind Goldbarth, 311 E. Fif-

Yorkville Agitation District .- H. C. Sowerman, 510 E. Eighty-first street. 34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street, Newark and Vicinity.-D. Rubino 5 Sherman avenue, Newark. Hudson County, N. J .- For Jersey City, F. Krafft; for North Hudso County, Ferd. Ufert.

#### Notice to Contributors.

Pledges should be drawn and check Workingmen's Co-operative Publish ing Association. All communications should be addressed to the newly elected Agent of the Association, Wm. Butscher, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

street, New York.

The Worker will contain, each week, a list of contributions received up to Monday preceding the date of issue. contribution sent is not acknowledged the sender

### should at once inform Comrade Butscher, that the matter may be in-

restigated and set right.

Those who have made piedges should remember to send in the monthly instalments promptly, saving the trouble and expense of notifying them. Let each one feel his personal responsibility for the work we have undertaken and his power to hasten the coming of the Socialist Daily.

estigated and set right.

#### THE STRIKE OF YONKERS HATTERS.

Eleven Hundred Men Listen Gladly to Regiecting its Duty.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 16,-The strike of the eleven hundred men at Waring's hat works is still continued and the strikers are gaining ground, principally in becoming more con-scious of the fact of the struggle besections of the fact of the struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, our comrades not sparing any efforts to enlighten the strikers on the subject and to show them the real meaning of the strike.

Although no work is being done at Waring's at present the story is long.

Waring's at present, the shop is kept running and boxes, supposed to conin hats, are constantly carried out of the shop, in order to show to the strikers that the work is being conit up. The merry winds, though, last week exposed the game, by rolling a

The efforts of the police to provoke the strikers to a semblance of a riot have so far falled and the men are out in fine shape and are get

Meetings are being held daily, where the situation is explained to the men and various counsel and advice given. Comrade Bauerberg addressed about six hundred strikers on Friday last, when he told them that their present strike is only a little local skirmish, a part of the general war all over the world, where the army of the prole-tariat is battling against the forces of Capital, He. advised them not to forget that the principal battle takes place on Election Day, and if they want to win their strikes and be men of thought and not beasts of burden, they should vote for their own parts and not for the Republican or Demo-cratic hirelings of Capital. Alli references to political action on independent labor lines were heartly applauded, an ofthe general impression is that the Socialists are right and that they

are the only friends of the strikers. On Sunday Comrade Spring, State Organized of the S. D. P., was pres-ent at the meeting of the strikers. After Comrade Joseph Barondess had After Comrade Joseph and After Comrade addressed the strikers on purely economic matters, and in a very clear and forcible way explained them the situation an dadvised to hold out in order to win. Comrades Spring and Bauerberg spoke to the men. Com-rade Spring, who a night before addressed an open-air meeting near the strikers' headquarters, was enthusias-tically received, listened to with re-markable attention and warmly applanded. Good results are expected

Meanwhile, Mr. Waring, the owner of the factory, who intended to spend his workingmen's money at the coro-nation, has hastily returned to Yonkers. Royal honors are apparently sec-ondary in importance to money-get-ting, and Mr. Waring thought he ould break the strike better than his hirelings. He came back, endorsed the acts of his superintendent, and is ready, to buy any one who wants to

nation is the fact that while the strike is on for the recognition of the label and the union, the strikers are not yet unionized. The officers of the United Hatters of North America give all kinds of flimsy excuses for not helping the strikers and with the sympa-thy of organized Labor on the side of the strikers, there threatens to develop an enormous scandal that will proba-bly result in much trouble for the over-conservative president of the Hatver-conservative president of the Hat-ters, M. Monat. This centleman while not having enough backbone to tell the strikers that he does not care to unionize them and take them into the national organization, has first prom-ised to come, then refused to come, and finally disappeared entirely, leav-ing the strike lenders unable to give ing the strike leaders unable to give a decent explanation to the rank and file of the reasons of Mr. Moffat's queer, actions. If this strike is lost the blame should be placed directly on the shoulders of the officers of the United Hotters for the local estitute. United Hatters, for the local strikers are ready to hold out indefinitely if they are unionized. If not, their next an independent hatters' union with a label of their own. They do not care to take this step, but Mr. Moffat is forcing them on one side and Mr. Waring is fighting them on the other, and they are compelled to help themselves. The general public is in sympathy with the strikers and great credit should be given the president of the strikers' organization and the other officers for the able way in which the are handling the raw recruits of I bor in this difficult time.

#### \*KRELL PIANOS STILL BOYCOTTED.

The official organ of the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union denies the widely published statement that the boycott on the Krefl Plano Company of Cincinnati has been lifted. The boycott is still on, affecting the Krell, Royal, and Studio planos, and should be observed exercising the Krell. and should be obserbed everywhere as the Krell Company has paid no at-tention to the employees' demands.

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.

### WESTERN UNIONS. TRUST RULE IN

President McDonald Re-Elected in A. L. U.

President Boyce of the W. F. of M Declines Re-Election-Choice of Offi cors Confirms Progressive Resoluflons-Debs Says Only Danger Is It Too Rapid Growth.

The "Colorado Chronicle," a labo

paper, published in Denyer, in sum

ming up the results of the convention

of the Western Federation of Miner and the Western (now American) La bor Union, says: "After a session lasting almost two weeks, the convention of the Western Labor Union adjourned last Saturday afternoon. We give the proceeding in Iuli up to the closing session. The

#### centention was a busy one, and many advance steps were takea. No Dual Organization

"Perhaps the most important step forward is a change in the name of the organization. Hereafter it will be known as the American Labor Union This removes the sectional feature and will aid in the work of organiza-tion in all parts of the country. Presi-dent McDonald says that the work of organizing the unorganized laborers organizing the unorganized laborers will be pushed with all the more vigor, but that under no circumstances will dual organization be encouraged or countenanced. The American Labor Union will aid in every possible way

organizations already in "The convention committed the un ions affiliated to an active advocacy of Socialism in addition to the promulga-tion of the distinct trade union idea It is hoped that this will prove to be a clear method of using the immense power of the labor organizations. with wisdom, allowing them to fully utilize their great strength in the political field.

"The new executive board is author-ized to look after organization among the farmers along the line of econ-omics. The aim will be to bring this To this end such adherents will be as sessed just half the regular per capit tax, namely, five cents a month."

#### Dabs' Comment.

Comrade Debs, who took an active nterest in the work of the convention and was greeted with the greatest en men at Denver, writes to the "Social eratic Fierald" of Milwaukee, un

"The conventions will close to-day or to-morrow and their work will be complete and glorious. The old politi-clans and their benchmen who did all in their power to defeat political ac-tion on the part of organized labor are stampeded and thoroughly alarmed. You would be surprised could you real-ize what a tremendous change has taken place during the past few days. In this city of 200,000 the one pervad ing theme, go where you may, is So-cialism. The red buttons of our party are in the churches, the stores, the res faurants, and everywhere; stranger meets stranger as comrade, and all are happy over the inspiring outlook. The one danger that must be guarded against is too rapid growth. There may be trouble from this source, but I am confident that we have a sufficient number of comrades scattered ever the state who are well grounded to keep the ship true to her course and

#### guide her safely to her destined port."

Boyce Retires. Edward Boyce, who has held the office of President of the W. F. of M. through the days of its early struggle and to whose ability and devotion those who are familiar with its history agree in ascribing a large share of the credit for its growth, o clined re-elec tion, on the ground that he needs a period of rest after ten years of hard work in the organization. The justice of his request to be excused was recognized, although he would have be the first choice of the convention, and Charles H. Mayer of Deadwood, S. D., was elected in his place. Edward Hughes of Butte, Mont., was chosen as Vice-President and Wm. H. Haywood was unanimously re-elected as

#### Secretary-Treasurer, McDonald Re-Elected.

In the A. L. U. convention Daniel McDonald was re-elected as President, with D. F. O'Shea of Cripple Creek Colo., as Vice-President, while Clar-ence Smith was unanimously re-elect-ed as Secretary-Treasurer. The headquarters were placed at Butte.

ations confirms the position taken in he resolutions previously and there is every reason to expect that their policy will be both progressive and aggressive.

#### DRITED BROTHERHOOD

The "Railway Employees' Journal," the organ of the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, published at San Prancisco, advocates Socialism in every issue. The Brotherhood is growing rapidly. The "Journal" says that at the present rate the organization will have a million members in 1905—which ployed on the railways of the cou Thus far, the principal strength of the new Brotherhood is west of the Missis new Brotherhood is west of the Miss sippl, although it has some locals

—If you get this paper without hav-ing ordered it, you may know that some friend has had it sent to you. Read it and pass it on.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

#### Court Helps Morgan to Crush Coal Strike.

Judge, Interpreter, Stenographer, and Witnesses, All Tools of the Soft Coal Trust.—A Travesty of Justice.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.)
FAIRMONT, W. Va., June 12.—If anyone wishes to see to what an extent a gigantic trust can control the courts and apply their own laws, he need look no farther than Fairmont the town from which Morgan's soft coal trust takes its name. Practically every mine in this district is owned by the Fairmont Coal Company, under control of J. P. Morgan & Co.

#### Condition of the Miners.

It is a well known fact that the miners of this district are the worst oppressed and the least organized in the United States, and it is the at-tempt of the officers of the United Mine Workers to organize them that has brought down upon them the wrath of the combined millions of

Wall Street. The impression given out by the Trust that the men are an uncontrollable and vicious class is as false as their manufactured testimony in the trials now being held here, in which they are trying to convict seven officials of the U. M. W. of A. of violating an injunction which was secured by means of hoodwinking a court undoubtedly partial if not in actual sym-

Thomas Haggerty, a national organ-izer of the United Mine Workers, with six assistants, came into this district about six weeks ago to more effectually organize the miners, and it is safe o say that his steps have been dogged by the Coal Trust's detectives every minute since he came. At every meet-ing he spoke, disguised detective stengaining admission by the false pretense that their reports were to be given to the Alliled Trades Union.

The crime for which he is being tried, and for which he and his assistants have been deprived of their lib-erty, is the violation of a most infanous injunction. The men were practically enjoined from doing anything except eat and drink—and God knows they will do little of that; for, between the scant wages, the company store, and the company shanty, it is a constant nightmare to keep the wolf

#### from the door.

No Rioting or Intimidation. When the strike order was issued on June 7, all the union miners came out. They were promptly warned not to respass on the Company's ground. At the mining hamlet of Monongah the men rented and paid for a building to stay in and, in fact, called it a "home." Here they congregated to talk over their affairs and listen to friends as they could get to come to the meetings; they held several par-ades; but at no time did they trespass on anyone's land, simply using the public roads. The testimony of Sheriff Joliffe is that he never saw or heard anything like intimidation of other miners nor any riotous conduct, nor did he hear any threats against other miners or against the Company's

#### property.

An Outrageous Injunction. In the face of all this an infunction was secured. Some imported en who would stoop to anything for were afraid to go to work while the strikers were holding meetings. Then all was easy. An injunction was is-sued, FORBIDDING THE STRIK-ERS TO MARCH ON THE PUBLIC ROADS CONGREGATE spiracy" defined in West Virginia!

Trust Owns the Court. The case is being tried before a jus Watson, millionaire coal magnate and head official of the Fairmont Coal strikers' lawyers are C. B. Johnson of Clarksburg and A. G. Fickeisen of Wheeling, both able young men, who are making a strong case under the circumstances.

The witnesses are all Italians in the pay of the Fairmont Coal Com-pany, and give their evidence through an interpreter who, by his own oath. is paid detective of the Company. The court stenographer was a stenographer-detective for the Trust. Thus niners' chances of winning are about as remote as those of a man with one chance to win the capital prize in a lottery. The whole proceeding is a farce, a travesy of justice, and its sole purpose is to dispose of the organizers for the time and leave the men with-

While Morgan is hobnobbing with King Edward, the West Virgini miners who create wealth for him are struggling against starvation. the London dispatches I note the London dispatches I note that the Americans at Ambassador Choate's dinner were very attentive while the band played "Gou Save the King." No ne in this country doesn't play "God Save the Country."

MINER.

—It does not establish the fact of a man's honesty to prove that he only steals or robs a little or a part of the time, or to show that his victims still have something left, or that his steal-ing or robbing actually benefits a lot of people.-Wm. T. Brown.

William Mailly Writes on Conditions Prevailing in the

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) WILKES BARKE, June 15.—Whatver doubt existed in this region as to the early settlement of the miners' strike was almost wholly dispelled during the past few days, and the sixth week begins with every proba-bility of an existence of the struggle for at least several weeks longer. The publication by the nine owners, in connection with the investigation by Carroll D. Wright, of the correspondence between themselves and the miners' officials leading up to the strike, brought final conviction that

was to be really a fight to a finish. Perhaps it is well that this be the ase. Sooner or later the fight would have to come, for the miners were never more determined to adjust the grievances and remove the conditions that have borne heavily upon them for many years. The victory of 1900 gave them a foretaste of what they might have with thorough organization, and they have been preparing to enforce more demands ever since that time.

On the other hand, the mine owners have also been preparing. They may have yielded to the miners under the stress of political exigencies two years ngo, but, if they did, they have prob-ably regretted it ever since; for the result has been an almost perfect organization of the miners throughout the whole region, and with that has come a limiting of the exactions practised upon them and a hindrance to the pre-viously unbridled exploitation of the mine workers of all kinds. The union is an incubus which retards robbery and fetters fleecing. The refusal to effort to be made to shake off this incubus, destroy the miners' union and return to the conditions existing for twenty years prior to 1900.

What will be the outcome of the struggle is, of course, problematical. At present the operators are making no efforts to run the mines, other than an attempt at keeping out water and preventing gas from accumulating. They are having a hard time doing this even, and they will suffer greatly financially; for in addition to the dam-age done to the mines, must also be reckoned that inflicted upon the maby the incompetent it from the outside. For stance, I am told that a valuable aircompressor, at the Cunyngham mine near here, has been nearly ruined

since the strike began. It is doubtful if the operators expected the miners to act so unanimous-ly as they have. The strike is in splendid shape. Not only are the miners out solidly, but the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen have quit to an extent beyond all expectation. There never was a more wholesale tie-up. To make matters more interesting, fire-bosses have been quitting at various places during the week, and it is hoped that all of them that can be reached will be out within the next few days. This is what has made the keeping of the mines clear of water and gas so diffi-cult. The imported men are both in-competent and ignorant. They are working night and day and many have collapsed under the strain. It is safe to say that while the Coal Trust may increase profits by adding to the price of coal, much of these profits will have to go toward repairing mine

#### property damaged through the strike. Confidence in Mitchell. How much of the solidarity display

ed by the men is due to a conscious desire to remove the conditions oppressing them and how much to a WITHIN SIGHT OF THE COMfeeling of loyalty to President John
it will be hard to be conserved.

Mitchell is an interesting question. Mr. enough to save myself from the Mitchell is the hero of the anthracite region. The confidence in him is uninded and extends among the honesty and have faith in his judgment. In my association with the miners and other working people since arriving here, I have not heard n single word that could be construed as reflecting upon Mitchell's character or intentions. This accounts in a great measure for the present situation, but it also makes Mitchell's responsibility a heavy one. That he realizes this l am full sure. He is passing through a critical period in his career. The clos of the strike, while meaning much to the strikers, will also mean a great

deal to their president. So far as can be seen, Mitchell has onducted himself admirably. He has shown caution and foresight, and he has the faculty of "knowing when to keep his mouth shut" developremarkable degree. Perhaps this is the leader who talks little has less to One remark of his, di ed in the correspondence already alluded to, which quotes him as sug public so as to admit an advance to the miners, has been misconstrued, purposely, of course. What he did say was that he felt sure the public would be willing to pay 10 cents a ton extra If they felt sure the miners

But while confidence in or admiration for President Mitchell has had a great deal to do with the unan toppage of work, yet the feeling of revolt against conditions existing be fore the strike is also strong and wide-spread. This feeling has been smoder-ing for years, and had its first outlet two years ago. It has reached its full-est expression in the present strike-

### IN THE COAL STRIKE FIELD.

Anthracite Region.

A Well Conducted Strike-Miners' Confidence in Mitchell-Class Lines Sharply Drawn-Life of the Coal Miners.

| that is, so far as the miners have learned to express revolt. All that was required was organization, directed by men in whom the miners had confidence, to crystallize this feeling into concrete force and bring about a condition which finds the working in solid phalanx against their enemies.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

#### Class Lines Clearly Drawn.

The class lines are drawn in this fight with a vengeance. The strikers admit of no equivocation or hesitation in a person showing on which side he or she stands. It is a case of being either for or against, and the merchant, politician, hotelkeeper or what else that hesitates or shows courtesy or shelter to the enemy or its satellites suffers for it. This feeling extends even among families, and civil war never stirred up more bitter strife between relatives than this strike has, The fight is carried into local school in one instance, where the children of strikers refused to be taught by the sister of a scab, and quit in a body. All this is incomprehensible to the

business man who has to toe the mark, or the mine owner who finds his pow-er and influence weakened through it. The latter, especially, while inviting war, such as this surely is, refuses to the right to import the city degenerates, to arm them and allow them to intimidate the strikers, to provoke out-breaks of violence, to shoot and kill, as was done to the little McCann boy at Ashley, to bribe workmen to betray their class, and use the press of the country to falsify and prejudice the miners' cause, but when the miner carries the war into Africa and re-taliates in kind, his conduct is de-

nounced as "fiendish" and "un-Ameri-With all this, however, it is astonishing how quiet these 150,000 idle men are. True there have been demonstrations against scabs at several places, but no more than neight occur on a holiday. There will be far worse on the Fourth of July in every city in the country. These demonstrations have been denounced and discouraged by the union in many localities. There appears to be no desire to injure any-one. The miners are content to fight the battle out along the present lines, They have not allowed themselves to the mine owners really desire and try to bring about. The discipline is good,

and if maintained, should do more But there is the question of food to be reckoned with. So far this has not troubled the union much. Tea. 7:5-withstanding the low wages received, the miners have gotten along very well. This is due to the preparations made for some time past, and there have been few complaints heard and no appeals made for support. Those of the strikers who have nothing have been able to get credit at the stores, The uncompromising position of the men has prevented merchants, who might feel inclined to refuse credit to old customers, from doing so. They know that the strike cannot last forever, and, win or lose, they will be re-membered. Of course, if the strike continues much longer, help will be needed and it should be forthe No workingman, or sympathizer with he working class, would hesitate to give help were it possible for them to see and hear with their own eyes and cars the conditions under which

the miners work and live. In writing of these cor sation of exaggeration. But it would be harder still to succeed in telling the whole truth and feel the subject has

received full justice. The encircling hills make the Wyom-Valley a natural amphitheater, where, at this season of the year, everything is lovely except where has left his handlwork cene. For let the eye turn where te huge coal breakers, hugged close by grim culm piles, rise up to blot the landscape and remind you that here King Profit reigns. It is the abundance of natural beauty ing everywhere in the valley makes the conditions under which ons under which the human beings live here more revolting

to contemplate The Miners' Homes.

There is a marked difference between the clean, well preserved towns of New England and the mining towns of Pennsylvania. Here the streets are poorly tended and the houses dirty looking and seldom painted, though this is by no means a criterion of the interior. Glimpses through open doors invariably show cleanliness and atten tion. The inmates are apparently making the best of what's within their reach. Here and there are gardens with rose bushes elimbing round the porches, but the fences are decrepit and needing repair. The best looking houses are those owned by the workers and tended by themselves. There is no inducement for them to repair 3 p. property for which the owner extract

exorbitant rent and yet cannot see his way clear to keep in good condition. The rented houses are constructed Printer: of plain boards, many are without plaster and the inmates have to paper the interiors themselves, in many cases. Four to six rooms make up the

(Continued on page 4.)

#### The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

Comrades in New York should take note of the party picnic to be held on June 29 at Sulzer's Park and should sell as many tickets as possible. We entil soon need money for the campaign. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient. Show your wisdom.

No local in the state of New York should fail to have at least one delegate at the state convention on July 4. It is important that the convention should be truly representative of the will of the party in the whole state. More than that, the delegates from new and weak locals, personally meet ing those from the stronger organizations and deliberating with them, will come back full of new ideas for carrying on the work and will bind the whole party more closely and harmonlously together. Let every local be represented.

#### "REFORMING" THE SENATE

There is a movement on foot for popular election of United States Sennotes. It has been on foot for a good many years. It will probably continue so for a good many more.

A great deal of quite unfounded en thusiasm is being worked up in some quarters over this proposition. It is a part of the business of the capitalist politeians to work up factitious eath slasm over political reforms which will take a long time and use up a great deal of energy in carrying them through and which, when carried, will not amount to much, as a means o distracting the people's attention from nie revolution which would be carried through just as easily and which, when carried, will solve all the problems that these politica reforms do not touch."

Certainly the present constitution of the United States Senate is very absurd. It is absurd that the Senators should be elected by the legislatures of the various states instead of being elected by the people direct. It is also absurd that little Nevada or Delaware should have equal representation with such populous states as New York Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio. The United States Senate is almost as ab the surd in its constitution as the British be House of Lords; and it is much more powerful, for good or evil-mostly for Sevil-than that antiquated body. It uld be a very sensible course to make the representation of the states in the Senate proportional to their popula

sentatives, and to provide for electi

of Senators by popular vote. It would

be still more sensible to abolish the

But after all, if it is merely a ques tion of reforming or abolishing the Senate, it is a very small question and will not make much difference, one

way or another. - A contemporary—one of those pa pers which are very loud and "radical" on everything except the real living question of the day-says: -

"It is time for the people to take back to themselves the election of the Senate. While the trusts control senators, they control the country. Such a condition of affairs must be-come very serious for the nation, and ultimately very serious for the trusts. They would be better off if they would, submit now, to senite curbins and con-

"The people of this country will no permit any collection of corporate ocketbooks to rule through the sen ate, and Mr. Vest and others interest ed might as well make up their mind to that fact."

Anyone who follows the Washington dispatches knows that the House of Representatives is just as completely under the control of the trusts as is the Senate. Sometimes the Senate serves as a convenient shield for the rascality of the House, as when the House gains credit by passing labor bills and then sends them to the Sen ate to be strankled.

But that is all. There is no es tial difference between the two bodles. The same set-or the same two sets Republicans and Democrats-of capitalist 'politicians, tools of the trusts, control both branches of Con gress. If we "reform" the Senate, It will be as good as the House no better; and that means that it will b good for nothing, so far as the work ing class is concerned, until the work ing class begins to elect its own men on its own platforms, to make the laws.

Socialists will not waste any tin on such petty reforms as direc election of Senators. We are after the whole thing We advise the working class to elect their own men to the House of Representatives next fall. We advise them to elect their own men to the legislatures of the various states at the same time and so to en sure the election of working class Sen ators, too. We can do all this just as easily as we would "reform" the Sen ate. And by doing it we will accomplish something in fact, not only in name, as in the case of Senatorial reform.

#### AN INSTRUCTIVE CONTRAST.

The workingmen of this country may well institute a careful comparison between two opposed policies as exhibited in the news reports of the last five months: The record made by the American Federation of Labor's Legislative Committee at the National Capitol, as told in the organ of the Federation: and the record made by the two Socialist members in the Massachusetts Legislature, as reported in The Worker from week to week.

The former is a record of dishearten ing failure, in spite of the Federation's membership of more than a million, in spite of its full treasury, in spite of the exalted society in which its officers move. The other is a record of progress, inspiring hope and enthusiasm in the mind of every Massachusetts workingman who ha followed it; yet it is the record of only two men, backed by an organization of a few hundred men, with no money in their treasury, and with no "social position" and no support from the daily

The difference, which made the one a failure and the other a success, is the difference between the Socialist sing political action on a workingclass basis, and the Federation policy of begging for favors at the hands of

If we may judge from our experience in Massachusetts one Socialist in Congress would accomplish more practical good for the working class in on ession than the labor lobbyists have ecomplished in the last fifteen years.

THE PUTURE OF CUBA LIBRE.

Simultaneously with the establishment of the independent government of Cuba comes the emphatic a ement that "Cuba needs money." That foreshadows the fate of the new republic, as planned by the Capital Kings.

expect to see enacted within the next few years, with Cuba as its scene of action, just as it has previously been enacted, over and over again, with other small nations, is somewhat as

follows: Cuba needs money; most of the people are propertiless and depend on the and-owners and other capitalists, large and small, for an opportunity to work and live; the small land-owners, small manufacturers, and small merchants are short of capital and are, ac ordingly, dependent upon the big eap italists-especially on the great American financial and industrial magnates. at terms that will bring them satis factory profits-and it takes a great deal to satisfy them. In order to raise money for roads, harbors, ports, etc. since the people are too deeply impov-

erished to pay heavy taxes, bonds must be issued by the new republic The bonds will be taken-at a satis factory discount-by the American and clers acquire a first mortgage on the island and all the product of its peo ple's labor-a first mortgage guaran teed in law by the government of the Cuban republic and guaranteed in fact by the capitalist government of the United States.

And then? And then Cuba Libre libre" no more. Then, whenever it shall suit their interest, whenever it shall gratify their whim, the financiers can find a pretext or make a pretext for intervention and annexation.

Already, The Worker has receive information of preparations made fo such a possible coup. A man now in New York, who has lived in the West Indies, has been approached by the agents of great financial interests, and told that all his expenses would be paid and himself liberally rewarded if, at the proper time, he would proceed to San Domingo, enlist a crew of adventurers, land on Cuban shores, and raise an insurrection—as a pretext for armed intervention "for the protection of business interests." It may not come this year nor next year, but tha is the sort of thing the Cubans may expect, sooner or later.

And if the Cuban government shall patriotically attempt to protect its people from the blood-suckers of Wall Street and Lombard Street It will find itself treated with as scant courtesy and as little mercy as has been shown to Egypt or to Crete, to the Boers or the Filipinos.

In that day our Cuban fellow work ingmen will find but one true friend in the United States-the Socialis Party, composed of workingmen who pay tribute of sweat and blood to the same international gang of capitalists that rules at Washing ton and at London, at Paris and at Berlin, Mean while, let the Cuban tollers build up a Socialist Party of their own, a brigade in the international Army of La bor, as a bulwark against the codanger.

#### "MONARCHS OF INDUSTRY."

By Lydia Platt Richards.

The monarchs of Trade, in the saddle to-day— Rough riders, indeed, on the people bighway-

take tribute with unrestrain ed hand; The more they receive, the more they demand.

These monarchs of Trade, in their un trammeled greed, Combine and conspire till they clutch

ontrol and collect with a high, gold en band The profits and products of our boast

ed free land. These tyrants of Trade, with havisible crowns, Are one with those judges in black

silken gowns. The national finance, they hold in and armies rush forth at their beck

of command. These monarchs of Money are sover eigns supreme,

While kinglets, anointed, like phanton figure-a cipher-a tool to com

mandpuppet to dance when the Trus

These despots of Finance are exploi ters sharp; hey play on the people, like strings of a harp. See them worship the Flag! Such de

votion and zeal! While Charities flaunt and their plian knees kneel. Still, tyrants of Traffic rate highes

of all; Kings born in the purple seem meaching and small,

Great trusts and combines in their un

Once robbers and butchers Were lauded and crowned by

sword and the pen; Their children grew heirs to the king dom and crown:

A ruler of rulers has risen; to-day Boy, red-handed kings, to the Trust Magnates' sway. The products of Labor they clutch and

And the masses beguile by the pro

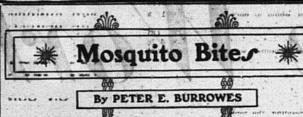
These monarchs of Greed, with a smi or a frown, Take tribute alike from the countr. and town.

Since laws may not reach, nor states turn and twist.

#### USELESS LABOR.

Dostolevski in his "Memoirs from the House of Death," speaking of the labor of prisoners, says: "If we would desire to completely crush, annihilate man, inflict the most cruel punishmer on him, so that even the most bruta sary to give to their labor the character of utter useleschess and arrest apelled to pour water from one pai compelled to pour water from this back into into another, and from this back into the first, or pound sand and the like-I think the prisoner would in a few days kill himself or commit one thoudays kill himself or commit one tools sand crimes, in order to deserve death punishment, and thereby escape from such humiliation, shame, and torture."

BUY UNION-LABEL BREAD.



You can never look indulgently and good naturedly on the peculiarities of our beloved President until you get his keynote and understand how entirely he is a man of one idea, the ideaof one man, and until you know who that one man is. Then you will apprethat one man is. Then you win appre-ciate the sanitarium persistency with which he harps upon that one string, "The inflyidind," above all things, the string that leads to monarchy. Even when addressing West Point on the soldlering of the future, he declares that the regiment is no longer to be the unit, but the individual. A pretty clear case of reversion to the primitive type of warrior who were no pants. While they are postring all the young West Point officers into one rigid mould of militarism they must give the boys some sort of a bluff to keep their little self-respect up.

That West Point celebration was amusing, even when you leave ou what the President said. The invari able "American citizen" who invariably turns up with his invariable thuslasm, was there; and, as he inhimself, and trod on the A. C.'s corns to get to the front. And there he soon found, again, occasion, as he invariably does, to declare himself an Augr loan citizen, which always seems surprise to him. (And no wonder.) But the West Point sergeant ordered the soldlers to use their bayonets on the crowd if necessary. Then the A C. pulled his toes in, cooled off, and went to another show next day to make the same astonishing declaration. How odd!

It is weariness, even to th flesh, to hear the constant accentua tion and re-assertion of "our sex" which prevails among certain large social of womankind. This re-iterated sexing of the sex by the sex might seem justifiable among some of the drudgers of wage slavery; but thes are not the people that are starting that great Woman's Show in Madison Square Garden. They say it is to be a wonder ful exhibition. Women doing every-thing, writing, typesetting, printing! Why should len fingers setting type be a wonder with one sex behind the fingers rather than another. To the other wars of the world the professional mind, and the unfortunate part of it is she will soon be unable to save her self from the man's burden of our sla very, of which now she seems broud. By the way. There is an old sachelor at my elbow who offers to bet me a dollar that they will not prevent men from going to look at them. Nay, that if no men were too look at them there would be no show. He is a

THE LEASE OF THE PARTY OF THE P The bitter bit in the mouth of the railroad president is always turning up to the lightator, the fellow who nakes labor discontented and bids him ask for more. You never bear anything about the profesisonal agita-tor who works among the mine own-There is Truesdale, blatant, maldantly prove, a most dangerous agita g a few powerful millionaire where to look for its agitators danger والمالك الله الله المالية

vnic.

Here is a band of idle, selfish, un scrupulous men, in constant touch with each other, having the industrial map of the country before them, figur-ing up at what point and when they can smite the organization of Labor. Deliberately, in their guilty leisure and lordly cunning, making contracts with some sections of miners which will last over periods of anticipated used-to subdue the other men not un intolerable for their victims, precipitate a strike and then roar their reso man to reason with them, to submit to no arbitration, to yield to nothing. these, in dignity and compa ure to say nothing of righteet clean, liberal and decent are the gitators on the laborers' side

Carroll D. Wright, with a string t him, came to New York, the other day, to inquire of the mine profit oper-aters what the strike was about. Then Carroll D.Wright, with a string to him calls upon Mr. Mitchell to inquire of Mr. Mitchell what the strike was about. Carroll D. Wright, without the string to him, could tell both parties better than they know themselves what the strike was about. But ther people with strings to them only know what they are wanted to know. Two things Mr. W. tells—Mitchell isn't a bad man. Think of that! The miners under contract ought not to strike they may lose the public sympathy

flowing bowl, not wisely but too well, in Massachusetts, are likely hence-forth to have a good time of it as far as the strong arm of the law is concerned, for Judge Cutler of Boston ha decided that the law can punish no man for being drunk until his prose-cutors can prove that he voluntarily got drunk ... Now we all know how he is drunk, and if a man does not even know when he is drunk, how can he have entered the intoxicated state voluntarily? Some carping Anarchist might here find much to say on the fallibility of written law and the Itm tations of human speech to defend

That's a pretty piece of business Here's all that beautiful patriotic, lib erty-loving romance of ours; the liber-ation of Cuba, which was designed to n of Cuba, which was designed to

school books of our baby boys and school books of our bady boys and girls, turned into a mere vulgar dicker with money paid down and receipts given, between the Sugar Trust and our government to carry on a sugar merchant's war, partly at their cost, to get possession of the sugar fields and sugar slaves of free Cuba, to run our sugar slaves of free Cuba, to run beet sugar rivals out of business under the smoke of war and the magnanim to the recumben

ous gift of freedom to the recumbent figure of a weeping Cuba.

One of the things that will refresh the bowels of the saints in connection with the Credit Men's Convention which came off the other day at Louis ville, Ky., is the evidence given by these men of their continued yearning after a higher standard of commercial morality. When we remember that this is an association of 4,000 persons who have contrived to get people all over the country into their debt, who prend their nets all the year round o catch a man in a corner, who the nvoke the law to hold them there by the throat while they bleed him to death. When we remember how much they have to trust to malodorous spies and resort to the complex dishonor and treachery of commercial agencies can we wonder that they long to ele vate the moral standard of all persons outside the Credit Men's Asso moral inside, where would our cred

President Truesdale is one of th most aggressive and trrational of the so-called operators who are now fighting the public sense of fair play under the bauner of "WE WONT." No ill-tempered old woman (with apologies to my senile old lady friends, who are all good tempered) could put up such an exhibition of inanity as he gan this strike with an artillery of in plence and "Lwill hear nothings." Now he says that he is resolved to hear nothing because of something that has happened since he first resolved to nothing, and he begin out to the newspapers dirty little about things the miners say about poi soning wells, etc. How are the

A Miss Taylor of Washington, a gov ernment clerk, has committed an of-fense of so grave a nature as to incur dismissal at the hands of the high corkalorums who dismiss. Her of-fense was the entertaining and expressing of opinions about the govern nent. This present administration which has been so singularly indecor-ous in using its paid officials, high in office, for stumping the country as campaign agitators has discovered, very late, at least, in this one case, that officials should not have and utter their opinions so. If Root and the rest of them were not such inveterate of-fenders in Miss Taylor's way, their left-handed treatment of a frail and erring sister in their own sin would not look quite so bad.

Mark Hanna got mad in the Senate for being cartooned the other day. He says he'll go to law about it. Fancy Mr. Hanna going to law to defend himself from cartoous! Why, my dea Mark, Mother Nature in one of he benevolent moods created you to be the John Bull of America, and long after that slim figure of a bishop robed as a combination of striped clown harliquin and footman will ha ent of your monopolist-breth ren decked in dollar printed garments will point the moral and adorn the tale of those who would show how Amer-ica fell and daded under the pluto-

The distinctions conferred on White law Reid, our Ambassador to King Edward's coronation, should satisfy the most enlightened Americans. King talked alone with him. Some say for fifteen minutes, some say twenty; but the officials all commentnd out what they talked about all that time, imagination's utmost stretch in wonder dies away, Now who would not be in the fool-making business? It Go it again seem so awfully easy. Edward. You are about the only man that has quickened the pulse of Whitelaw Reid for many years. At home among mere people, only vinegar and water fall through his blenched veins.

#### TRULY, MQ WONDER!

"No wonder Jay Gould said he could hire one-half of the working people of the United States to shoot the other half down, when the leaders of trade unions will sell their organizations t the Republican politicians for political appointments." This is the comment of the "Miners' Magazine" on the apcointment of Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Fire-men, to be Commissioner of Immigration. The one reason for Sargent's appointment, thinks our Western con-temporary, is that "he was a splendid apologist for the corporations of the United States and a faithful lackey of the Republican party."

#### NOT A REW GAME, THOUGH.

Kind Gentnleman.-What is the mat er, my little man? Small Boy.-Johnny tole me to give him de cigar an' he'd show me a ne

K. G.-Well, didn't he do it? 8. R.—Yep. He calls it Capital an Labor. He's Capital an' I'm Labor. He's smokin' de cigar an' lettin' me smell de smoke.—Coming Nation. H. S. S., in London Justice:

-Fifty persons committed suicide in Chicago last month. It seems these people would rather brave the dangers of an orthodax hell, than to stand before the fierce fires of competition Coming Nation.

#### THE COAL STRIKE.

Comment of "International Soclalist Review."

The coal miners of America are just entering upon what promises to be one of the most memorable struggles between exploiter and exploited that have taken place in many years. About 160,000 miners have laid down their tools and are demanding better onditions of life and work as a con dition of once more selling themselves into wage slavery.

As to the merits of the question,

even the mouth-pieces of capitalism can find little to say in favor of the nine-owners. Judged even by the eth ics of exploitation, the misery and de-gradation of the anthracite miner has adution of the anthracite miner has en condemned over and over again. Congressional committees, newspape er in the effort to discover words and phrases strong enough to condemnadequately the conditions under which these workers in the blackened midnight of the mines must live and

The story of the grinding, hopeless toll, petty cheating, false weighing and insolent tyranny endured by the lwellers in the "company" own ruled and cursed mining towns of the anthracite coal region, has been told so many times that there is no need of further repetition.

Neither need the specific nature of the present demands concern us. When men are asking for additional crumbs from a loaf, all of which they created for outsiders to question whether the particular portions demanded are most needed. The miners have not asked for too much; of that we may be assured. Whatever they have asked for every laborer or friend of Labor's cause will rejoice to see them obtain.

The strike has so far shown few startling or novel features. The Na-tional Civic Federation, that clever combination of dupes and duped, sucreeded once more in proving its value ginning and securing just the delay that the mine owners needed to pre pare for the fight. Just at present it seems to have stepped one side to await another opportunity to display ts treacherous sympathy for Labor Mine Workers have learned their les son sufficiently well not to give the officials do permit further meddling from this source it cannot but give rise to suspicions of the honesty of those officials. Ignorance can no long-

er be pleaded as an excuse.

There is strong probability of the calling of a national convention to de cide upon the question of the bituminous miners also going out. If they cite brethren the struggle would at once reach a scale attained by but few last century. Whatever may be done, the miners

port of every member of the Socialist Party. In its organized form the party has been quick to express this symassistance is made, as there soon must be if the strike is not terminated, the form to its sympathy.

The Socialist Party is the only political party that will do this. It is the only political organization that dares to express its sympathy for miners at the only time when they are in need of sympathy and support Next fall, when no battle is being fought, and when no assistance is peeded, the old party politicians will be full of sympathy. Just now, when help is so terribly needed, when every trifle of outside assistance counts so heavily, there comes no sound from Democratic nor Republican headquar-

as well bear this fact in mind. The miners are not Socialists. Most of them will probably vote against So-cialism at the next election, as they have at previous ones. But they are who just at this time ar gaged in a portion of the great class struggle against capitalism, and the Socialist Party is the political express-ier of the laboring class and the political representative of Labor in that struggle, whether the laborers themof the laboring class wherever and whenever it is battling for better con-

Some day the miners will grow in telligent enough to ask for the mines and all their toil produces. When they do this they will find that it is much easier to get this greater thing than the trifling favors for which they are now so desperately struggling. Just drop the request, in the form of a Socialist ticket, in the ballot box and

#### "EFFICIENCY."

(Dedicated to the Liberal and Progressia "Efficiency"—that is the watchword, since honor is out of date. And justice draws no nigher to the place-man's golden gate.

With a little lord to lead us, and a lawyor ton the make). We will tread the imperial pathway, nor heed the hearts that break. "Trade," "tensperance," "education"—so we but feather our nest, What matter if red-mouthed ruin should swallow all the rest?

What matter, so we are scathless, if the hattle-holts be sped? What matter if allens famish, so we lack not fee bread? So we have effective "housing," what mat-ter If, far away.

The glare of the burning homesteads affright the shameful day? So our bank books show a balance, so our clocks keep true to time. What matter the surging echoes of the Con-centration crime?

Come, then, let us be "efficient;" let us shrewdly "cleanse our slate" Of the leve that makes men human, of the faith that makes men great. Since brotherhood brings no guerdos, let u close our ranks, and dwell A breed of efficient terils in an efficaciou breed.

the advertisement in this pato the Socialist Literature Company 184 William street, New York, and get 15 good Socialist pamphlets.

#### Current # # Literature

All this column may be obtained pany, 184 William street, New York.

SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC. Compiled by Charles H. Kerr. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1902. Paper, 36 songs. Price, 20 cents a copy, or \$1.50 a dozen.

We are pleased to see that the sale of the first edition of this excellent lit-

tle song-book, issued about a year ago, has been so large as to call already for the publication of a revised and enlarged edition. The publishers in some quarters as being rather too heavy and sober, and an effort has been made to remedy this defect by then ddition of a few lighter songs." We are glad to observe that none of the songs, on the whole very judiciously selected, which appeared in the first edition have been excluded from this, Among the added songs are: "The Laborers' Battle Hymn," by J. L. Joynes, to the air of "Die Wacht am Rhein;" "Onward, Friends of Freedom," by John Glasse, to the air of "Onward, Christian Soldiers;" and "The Smith and the King," by Edward Carpenter, to the air of "The acceptable wherever there are a few comrades who can sing and should be put to good use in rendering agitation meetings more attractive.

The June number of the "Socialist Spirit" contains some particularly good stuff by Editor Franklin H. Wentworth; also a timely article by Frederick Krafft on the value of propaganda among the young, so necessary to offset the perverting influenof capitalistic education. Wentworth has done a deal of strong writing of the "Socialist Spirit" will shortly be published in pamphlet form by the Socialist Literature Company.

The feature of "Wilshire's Magazine" for June is an editorial on Morganization of the World." though fanciful and satirical, it gives an insight into the purpose of "mer gers," and the motives of the modern capitalist who desires power rather than luxury. The magazine also contains a wealth of selected articles. No. 35 of the Pocket Library of

Socialism is an exposition of "The Philosophy of Socialism," by A. M. nons, excellent for its clearn Jewish-speaking Socialists will be in-

crested to know that Comrade Winchevksy has assumed the editorship of the Jewish Socialist monthly, "Zu-"Zukunft" is to be conducted as a

scientific review, with articles on the economics and the philosophy of the movement, and discussions of important matters of current history and of ocialist theory and policy, giving as bread as field for the expression of opinion as may be consistent with fidelity to the cardinal principles of international Socialism.

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

Social Democratic Herald.

American Federation of Labor the past few years has been downright stupid. In the face of snubs from capitalistic legislatures, to whom Laor has asked in vain for favorable and natural growth of Socialistic ideas among union men, President Gompers has forced his will on the federation, told the workers they must sollt their voting strength be capitalists and on top of this has seemed to succumb to the blandish-ments of that old reprobate of a labor skinner, Marcus Hanna. He stands a chance of finding himself in the position of the hen that hatched out ducks him. Already the ranks of the federation are honeycombed with Socialist workmen-honest, manly fellows, who are impatient to hurry on the day of wage emancipation by a conscious lavote. The action at Denver last the new American Labor Union in the is done the Socialists will be the first position of a rival to the A. F. of L. to co-operate, because they are investithe new American Labor Union in the it is probably only toward the leaders that it will maintain antagonism. We believe the rank and file of the A. F. will soon follow the exam of the Western men and declar Socialism. Then will follow a consoli dation of forces.

#### Cleveland Citizen.

A brief dispatch from Denver states that the name of the Western Labo Union has been changed to American Labor Union, and that charters would be issued to national, state and local bodies throughout the country.

This means that the A. F. of L. will

have to face a strong and growing rival organization in the work of combining the laboring people,

Just what the relationship will be between the two federations—whether it will be mutual aid or bitter war—is

difficult to forecast at this time. The Western unionists are inclined to radicalism-to combine their industrial efforts with political action, as is done in Europe. The A. F. of L. has given scant satisfaction to the radical

lement within the organization The developments in the older body furing the past few years-the straddling of the question of labor class politics, the internal struggles between trade autonomy and industrialism, and the unauthorized action of certain officers in becoming connected with Hanna's Civic Federation, as well as inor matters-have caused a great deal of discussion of a more or less

heated character. It is our opinion that those who as

should profit by the experiences of the past. Conditions have changed, espe-cially during the past dozen years, and some arrangements should be made to prevent the recurrence of fratricidal

The rank and file of the American labor movement want peace and prog-ress in the field of unionism, and it would be nothing short of high treason to comfort the trust power by inaugurating a war of extermination at

Saginaw Exponent.

"There is one thing sure; we will not start our mines on their proposi-tions; and the mines belong to us."— R. M. Randall.

In the last sentence, as a daily paper quotes Operator It. M. Harding in the keynote of the whole situation in ley.
"The mines belong to us." Yet every

"The mines belong to us." Yet every dollar of invested capital in them is the product of the collective labor of thousands of human beings. "The mines belong to us." Yet every

dellar's worth of from them is the product of the collective labor of thousands of members of

pound of coal was placed therein without money and without price, by bounteous Mother Nature for the use of all her children. Even the conservative American Federation of Labor advocates the collective ownership of the mines; yet how few of those affiliated with the

of a political party that proposes to bring about such a condition! • • • The only party which proposes to bring under collective ownership all those things with which men must labor, and without which they can

Federation have ever voted the ticket

Colorado Chronicle.

cress is one of the most peculiar that this country has ever witne alling for work at any conditions, or paralyzed operators losing millions in sales, we have a public without coal, coal that will be mined and sold later on, but which now is as far off as though there were none to be mined. Owing to this state of affairs, the publie is the one injured, the public is the one crying for relied for settlement. Popular opinion, now so impacts

in that it is demanding the settler. in that it is demanding the settler, is strongly with the miners. The ed of the miners to resort to arbitry, won for them immediately the six will of the people, and the operangained their corresponding ill-will ignoring all these offers. The prise think that this action on the parise the operators evidences a desirectheir part to continue the strike; descarcity of coal will force the price. their part to continue the strike; describing to continue the strike; describing to confident will force the price and consequent profits will be land. Many advocate legal proceedings with the Beef Trust, but as yet the legal proceedings. government has not instituted suc action. That there is a Coal Trust none will deny; it fixes the amount of coal to be mined by each company, the amount to be hauled by each railway tility of such an action is apparent. concession can only be had when th

Trust is broken, and the Anti-Trustaw is utterly useless in this direction.

The only possible path of redress through the government is the public ownership of the collieries and rail roads.

From one end of the North America continent to the other, people of all shades of opinion and belief are discussing the trust question, and, excepting the few who are directly interest ed, it is admitted by all that the methmental to the general welfare of the

remedy?

So far as the Socialists are the only people who propose a remedy. Let all the people own all the trusts

for the benefit of all the people.

Those who wish to continue in the trust business thereafter must do so ress of special privileges, as they are

For the sake of argument, we will admit that this propolation is entirely wrong in every detail, and we will retire from the rostrum and take a want in the audience and listen to any party that proposes a better solution.

There is no logic in condemning the Socialists for advocating what they believe is right; propose something better so the people can judge and when this is done the Socialists will be the first gators enruestly speking the truth,

Don't forever cry, "The Socialists are helping the Republicans to defeat the Democrats." "The Socialists are trying to capture the trade unions and take this and it don't scare the people any

Propose a remedy; show you are a thinker, not a confirmed growler.

#### COLLINS IN STRIKE FIELD

WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 16.omrade John Collins will attend the Luzerne County Convention of the So cialist Party in this city on Sunday afternoon, June 22, and will speak at the following towns in the vicinity during the following week: afternoon, June 23, Ashley; Monday evening, Sugar Notch; Tuesday even-ing, Nanticoke; Wednesday evening, Luzerne: Thursday afternoon, Malthy; Thursday evening, Plains; Friday evening, Duryea; Saturday evening, Wilkes Barre. Readers of The Work-er should assist in making these meetngs successful.

#### WHO'S AFRAID?

King Alphonso XIII of Spain attaind his majority Saturday and became king in fact as well as in name, hav ing reached the age, 16, prescribed to the constitution.—Chicago Tribune. I see a dog-no stone to shy at him;

There is your dog, here stones to try The king's dog! What's a man to do

#### PARTY NOTES.

Readers of The Worker will be glad in greatly improved bealth.

arade Brown of Rochester write that he finds it impossible to begin his contemplated lecture tour before the ast week of August. He will then be weeks speaking for the party in

The agent of The Worker in Lowell, Mass., is D. T. Blessington, 287 Ap-

Miss Johanna Dahme of New York will speak in Philadelphia on Thurs-day evening, June 26, closing the ser-les of lectures at the Socialist Headquarters, 1022 Arch street. Her sub-ject is, "The Coming Liberty-Social-lsm." Admission is free and all are

Since entering the Pennsylvania strike field Comrade William Mailly had visited, up to Monday last, the mining towns of Ashley, Sugar Notch. Nanticoke, Luzerne, and Duryea, dis-tributing-literature in each place. He ed a meeting of striking engineers and firemen at Wilkes Barre of Wednesday and the Central Labor Un ion on Thursday evening, also a meeting of strikers in the miners' head-quarters at Nanticoke. He has been well received at each place and our literaure was eagerly taken. He will stay a few days longer in this district and then go to Hazleton, Shenandoah,

Socialist Party of Luzerne County, Pa., will hold a convention in Central Labor Union Hall, 16 South Main street, Wilkes Barre, Pa., on Sunday afternoon, June 22, at two o'clock for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices and transacting such other business asmay relate to the welfare of the party in the county. All members not receiving invitations are requested to bring their membership card, which will entitle them to a voice and a vote convention. Let none fail to

At Chas, H. Vail's recent meeting in Newburg the few remaining members of the S. I. P. in that city listened to of the S. L. P. in that city insteads to his lecture with approval and after-wards fraternized with the speaker in cordial fashion. Comrade Vail believes that the rank and file of the S. L. P., who have been deceived as to the char ncter of our party, are ready to leave the f. L. P., and will come to our ranks just as fast as they are show what we really stand for.

falo has made arrangements for Com rade Vall's meetings in that city. On Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., he will speak Schwartzmier's Hall; on Sunday evening, he will speak in the open air at Main and Genesce streets; on Mon-day evening he will speak on the East Side. All members of the Club should be present at the meeting in Schwartz

At the last regular meeting of Local New Rochelle three new members were admitted. This was the result of Courade Vail's visit. The Local has now eighteen members in good standing. A primary convention will be held in Music Hall, Mechanic street, Tuesday, June 24, between S and 9 p. m., for the purpose of elect-ing a delegate to the state convention, to be held in New York City, July 4. An invitation is extended to our New Rochelle sympathizers to join the Local before that date, and participate in the primary. Send rame and ad-dress to James Gagen, I cording Sec-Atary, 50 Walnut stree

The Socialists of Rockland County, Ohio, held a convention at Lexington on June 15, formed a permanent organization, and nominated a strong

The Socialists of Ohio, and especialby southeastern Ohio, are giving an Suting on the Fourth of July at Woodsdale Park on the C., H. & D. Raffrond, near Hamilton, and just beproceeds are to go entirely to the propaganda of Socialism and the major part will be used to defray expenses of this fall's state campaign under the guidance of the state committee. So cialists from Chillicothe, Sidney, Piqua, Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton, Cin Xenia, Haminon, vicinity, Indianavolis Richmond and many other poly est gathering of Socialists ever held in state of Ohlo. Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire will be one of the speakers, as well as many other wellknown comrades and many amuse ments of all kinds will be provided ments of all kinds will be provided. For further information, address W. G. Critchlow, State Secretary, 26 Pruden Bldg., Dayton, O.

Comrade Wilshire addressed two successful meetings in Chicago last week and has since been speaking to es in Milwaukee.

Local Spokane is keeping pace with the Socialist movement of the rest of Washington, which is growing rapidly In February the local had but four teen members; now it has fifty. Socialist weekly, "The New Time," is to appear this month, with Joseph Gli-bert 9s editor and Albert Strout, formerly of Davenport, as manager. Comrade Gilbert will be Spokane's delegate to the state convention on June 29.

The 6th and 10th A. D., last Friday, took up a collection to help the Penn-sylvania State Committee in sending cialist speakers and literature to the

The 18th and 20th A. D. held an outdoor meeting with the Beef Trust as subject Thursday evening last, at Twenty-seventh street and Second avenue. Mayes, Fielding, and Ward

spoke, Paulitsch setting as chairman. A large number of Beef Trust leaflets and copies of The Worder were dis-tributed. The meeting was successful in every way.

A. D. New members are being enroll-ed each week. Regular street meet-ings are now being held, with excelbeing made to reach and teach the trade unionists of the district. A number of comrades have pledged a stated sum weekly for carrying on this work. The enrolled Social Den oters of the district will also be pe ble aroused to activity in the party.
All this means hard work and considerable expense and the members of the district are not all doing all that they might for the cause. It is fair that all the trouble and expe should fall on a few members. All Social Democrats in the district should attend the meetings and take part in the agitation. Readers of The Worker in the district are invited to communicate with or call on the Secretary, E. M. Martin, S17 Columbus avenue, for information regarding party organiza

Friday evening, June 20, at Beck-mann's Hall, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second street and Eighth avenue. Algernon Lee will speak on the Coal Strike.

and all registered SoScial Democratic voters in the district were invited by postal card, was very well attended. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, addressed to the strang ers in the audience, Comrade Bowe man spoke on "The Progress of Socia ism in the West." He treated the subject well and his remarks were listen-ed to with profit by all present. A general discussion followed, in which most of the members participated. Comrade Butscher also took part in the debate. Five new members were gained for the district organization. It was decided to hold a similar meeting Friday evening, June 27. Comrado Guenther and Sassmeyer were elected to the Entertainment Committee for the party picnic, and the following district officers were chosen? Correspond ing Secretary, Richard Bock: Fluancial Secretary, John Kalnig; Treasurer F, Mareck; Delegate to the Genera miltee, H. C. Bowerman, Britting, and Bock; to Yorkville Agitation Com mittee, J. Obrist, Bowerman, Otto Knoll, and Guenther; Auditing Committee Obrist and Reinecke: Regular gs are held on the sec fourth Fridays of each mouth.

All Socialists living in the 34th A. D. tion, which meets every Friday even ing at 380 Willis avenue. The organization is steadily growing and is doing needed to do the work that ought to be done. At the last meeting the delegates to the Bronx Borough Committee reported their plans, which were

The 35th A. D., Br. 2, met at 3303 Third avenue on June 12. The attendance was deplorably small. The regular routine business was gone through, and under the head of new business it was decided to hold on open-air men nig on Saturday, June 28, at One Hu dred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. At the next business meeting, June 20, the election of officers for the new term will take place, and it is urgent that all comrades be on the spot and insure the election of eill-cient and faithful workers. As the organization of the 34th A. D. has reduced the membership of the 35th, Br. presence and activity of all the re-maining members is indispensable.

The Socialist Educational League will hold its annual ice-cream festival Saturday evening, June 21. Comrades can enjoy themselves after attending

The last meeting of the Speakers Club was well attended. Comrad Bowerman spoke on the Coal Strike from a capitalistic standpoint and an interesting discussion followed. The subject for the following week was chosen—"issues of the Campaign." Comrade Fielding has promised to be the leading speaker. Each meeting shows an increase in attendance.

The Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club of Yorkville, at its last meeting, appropriated \$5 to be used in sending Socialist, literature to the Pennsylvania strike field. This is the first party organization in New York City to take such action. Election of officers in the Club resulted as follows: Recording Secretary, E. C. Paul: Financial Secretary, Florence Lee: Treasurer. Geo. Friedl; Sergeant ing: Delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Louise Obrist, Otto Oer-ter, and Charles Oerter; Auditing Committee, Herman Fölgner, Chas. Friedrichsen, and John Lenz. The club meets every Thursday evening in the W. E. A. Gub House, 206 E. Eightysixth street. All young Social Demo-crats in the Yorkville districts are in-

#### NEWARK JEWELERS.

Jewelers' Union No. 2, of Newark, N. J., which had planned to hold an outing at Cranberry Lake, has decid-ed to cancel the arrangements and find some other place. The reason for this action is that in order to reach Cranberry Lake it is necessary to travel over the Lackawanna road, and the union feels that, in view of President Truesdale's attitude in regard to the miners' strike, it is the duty of work-ingmen, so far as possible, to avoid paying any profits to this road. Resolutions were adopted severely con-demning President Truesdale and ex-

FOR THE NATIONAL PROPAGANDA FUND.

An Appeal by the National Committee to All Party Members and Sympathizers.

To the State and Local Organization

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—At the meeting of the National Committee in this city on January 24, 25, and 26, 1902, the work that has thus far been accomplished by the national organization and the means of continuing the same were taken under advisement, and after due sations and to all of the comrades o our party for such amounts as each

may be able to contribute as donations to a National Propaganda Fund. The purposes of this fund are to en-able us to continue the great and far-reaching task already begun of giving the greatest possible degree of general the greatest possible degree of general publicity to the aims and methods of the Socialist Party; to extend the in fluence of our party as a vital politi cal factor, especially in the various economic organizations of the working class; to be the means of communicat-ing advice to and co-operating with comrades in their efforts to agitate, organize, and educate the proletariat and to assist the local and state orgaizations and the Socialist press in gen-eral in extending the scope of their re-spective activities.

Official records show that 470,000 pieces of printed supplies, especially in-tended for party organization, have been used throughout the country since the Unity Convention designed by and supplied through the agency of the National Committee. The National Secretary's report, showing an increas of membership in good standing of 50 per cent, since the Unity Convention, is eloquent evidence of the splendid chievements of our comrades in the townships, cities, counties, states, and

During the past six months the de mands of all kinds upon your National Committee from every section of the country have been far beyond our re-sources, and we have been repeatedly handicapped by lack of funds. At this writing, while the business of the party is lucreasing heavily from day to day ant requirements of the party work, and it is nrgently necessary that the comrades render immediate financial aid to the national organization.

As a means to this end we again call the attention of the comrades to the National Propaganda Fund, Dona-tions to this fund should be sent to the National Secretary, and will be acknowledged weekly in the Socialist

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary, 427 Emilie Bidg., St. Louis.

By order National Committee, Socialis Party.

Local Broad Brook, Conn. .... 10.00 

#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades Bock and Mayes presided in the last meeting of the General Committee of Local New York. Twenty-six new members were admitted t

On roll-call, the following subdists lons were shown to be absent: 7th and 9th; 11th; 12th; 13th; 14th; 19th; 26th; 26th, Bohemian; Annexed iDstricts. These districts should see to it that their delegates attend, as the work of the districts suffers greatly cation with the whole Local by regula attendance at the meetings of the General Committee

The 4th A. D. was reported in goo condition, but greatly in need of Jew ish speakers. Delegate Josephson stated that it was easy to get interested audiences among the Jewish workingmen of the District, but that most of the speakers in that languag refused to helped in the work. He asked that the Executive Con speakers; granted.

The 6th and 10th A. D. reported hav ing taken up a collection to help in the work of agitation in the Pennsyl-vania strike field. By instruction of the District, Delegate 81 that the Local inquire of the National Committee why that body was not do-ing more for agitation in Pennsylvania at this favorable opportunity and urge that every effort be made to that end-

and literature be provided; carried. The 16th A. D. reported renting hall and arranging for more vigorous

work in the future.

The 18th and 20th A. D. reported that outdoor meetings had been start ed and would be kept up steadily. The 21st A. D. is holding successful

outdoor meetings and gaining new The 24th A. D., Branch 2, is work ing well; holding outdoor meetings, selling The Worker, distributing large numbers of leaflets, and steadily gain-

ing in membership. The 28th A. D. reported holding discussion meeting on Friday night; to which all enrolled Social Democratic voters in the district were invited by postal card. Comrades Bowerman and Butscher led the discussion, which was very interesting, and five new

The 30th A. D. is also adding to its nbership and will hold disc neetings.
The 35th A. D., Branch 2, report

that a good start has been made for outdoor agitation in the Broux.

On the report of the Executive Committee, steps were taken to get more speakers to work for the outdoor sum-

mer campaign.
On the request of Local Kings County that Local New York join in the establishment of an Executive Com-mittee for the whole of Greater New York, the recommendation of the Ex-ecutive Committee was concurred in,

ter would at once be submitted to general vote in Local New York. The rules and regulations for pri-maries and conventions as outlined by maries and conventions as outlined by the Organizer were, with some small lments, concurred in.

LOCAL KINGS COUNTY.

At last Saturday's meeting of the County Committee, Comrade Feitner presiding, the reply of the Executive Committee of Local New York to the proposition to form a committee for the whole city was read, and it was

decided to postpone action in the mat-ter till after election.

The General Organizer's call for pri-matics was endorsed and the district rganizers instructed to arrange all details in regard to the primaries choose delegates to county, con-gressional, senatorial, and assembly district conventions.

Five applicants were admitted to

comrade Holzer gave notice of a motion to amend the constitution by abolishing the separate office of Corre-

abolishing the separate spending Secretary.

It was reported that a speakers' club-laid been formed and all members de-siring to assist the party by public

The following subdivisions were ab sent: 1st. 2d. and 3d A. D.; 15th; 18th; 20th, Br. 2; 21st, Br. 1 and 2.

#### CHASE'S TOUR.

Comrade Chase reports to the Na-tional Secretary as follows for the week ending June 6:

During the past week I have ad dressed meetings in Cape Girardean. Dexter, Poplar Bluff, De Soto, and St. All of these meetings were more

successful in the way of attendant than in any week during my trip in Missouri. This is particularly gratify enstern Missouri there has been a seri ous lack of organization among the working class and wages are at a low standard. I found wages and condi tion of the working class there worse than in any other part of Mis The meetings there, in consequence, dld much good at this time, to wake them up to their conditions and to the necessity of organization, industrially and politically.
In Cape Girardeau, I spoke in the

court house for the Federal Labor Union, and the following night I spoke Nearly every man who attended the first meeting came also to the second, to two meetings there will undoubtedly do a deal of good for our local. In Dexter we had a large meeting in the open air under the auspices of the Federal Labor Union, and at the close expressed their eagerness to join the union and to look into the subject of

Socialism.

I spent all of the following day in the place, and the comrades told me that there was great talk going on in the shops about the meeting, and a desire among the workers to hear more about unlouism and Socialism.

The meeting in Poplar Bluff, under the auspices of the local of the Socialist Party and the Labor Union, was interesting because of the fact that the union joined hands with the Sc. organization in the arrange ments for the meeting. It was significant, as well as interesting, for the reason that it illustrates the feasibility of our policy in working hand in

der the auspices of the Machinists Union Friday night and the Bakers Union Saturday ... At the Bakers' Un ion, which was an open mass meeting, twenty or more new members were se-cured as a result of the meeting. About 90 per cent, of this union are Socialists.

ence of workingmen and the place is ripe for the organization of a local of our party. Several good union men came to me after the meeting and said they wanted to organize a local of the party. I have made arrangements to have an organizer go there and get them into shape in the

The places in which I speak in the next few days are Carthage, Spring-field, Higginsville, Sedalla, St. Joseph, and Stanberry, Mo. I will reach Omaha, Neb., on Sunday, June 15. From this point begins the long trip through to the Pacific Coast.

#### IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the meeting of the State Commit-tee last Monday evening a charter was granted to Local Coudersport, which starts with twenty-fivile members. Communications were also received from Pittston, New Brighton, and Red Hill, asking information as to how to start locals. Comrade Collins reported good meet-

ings at Condersport, Austin, and Black Lick. At Williamsport he found the comrades active; he addressed the Ma-chinists' and Teamsters' Unions here and spoke also from the Court House

Preparations being made for co conventions in Montgomery and Ly-coming counties, Luzerne convention will be held at Wilkes Barre, June 23. Comrade Collins was directed to at-tend and to work in that county for a week or more, with the advice of the local comrades,

The Connelsville comrades report that the landlords are class-conscious, and will not rent halls for Socialist meetings; but this does not discourage

new members.

Rapid growth of the membership is reported in Eric, Wilkes Barre, Austin, Black Lick, Cokeville, Spring Force, Royersford, and Reading.

Many inquiries were received in reference to the filing of nomination papers for local candidates, and the law packaging to the same. It was deally

pertaining to the same. It was decided to print the following in the party press as a reply to all such:

to request Local Kings County first to submit the proposition to a general vote of its own members, with the assurance that, 'f carried there, the mat-FILING NOMINATIONS.

# PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF

## LOCAL NEW YORK, S. D. P.

ON SUNDAY, JUNE 29,

### SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen. Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children. Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.

TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS.

... at 64 East 4th Stroot.

To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 129th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eightle Ave. and transfer to West Farms car.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

U, B, OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS' LOCAL UNIONS, 309 & 476 TO BE HELD Saturday, June 21. at Sulzer's Westchester Park, ur. Bronx River Bridge

CAMES FOR PRIZES. A PRESENT TO EVERY CHILD.
TICKETS, 15 CENTS. FOR GENT AND LADIES, COMMENCING 3 P. M. HOW TO GET THERE. Take West Farms car at 129th Street and Third avenue, or Elevated to 177 Street and Trolley to Park.

#### "WHERE WE STAND."

lecture by John Sparge, editor of THE COMRADE. Originally delivered under the profit of the control of the cont

ILLUSTRATED AGITATION LEAFLETS. Published by THE COMILADE PIRE CO., it Cooper Square. N. Y. "The Worker with the Capitalist Mind;" by Herbert N. Casson, fifth edition: "Blaigue between the Machine Gen and the Manser." by Frank Stubinan; "A Lesson from the Donkers." by John Spargo. You should use these leaflets for distribution, as they are sure to be read by everybody who gets them. Price, 10c. a bundle of 50, one kind or assorted. SPECIAL-Upons recognt of 30 cents in one-cent stamps we will send THE COM-RADE, an illustrated Socialist Monthly, for three months, 100 lilustrated leaflets, and a copy of "Where We Stand."

the Secretary of State in Harrisburg at least thirty-live days before the election; papers may be mailed to the

Secretary's office.

Nomination papers for all city and county candidates (except Judges) must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners at least twenty-one days before the election. Nomination papers for fownship and

borough candidates must be filed in the office of the County Commission-ers at least fifteen days before elec-The number of signers required on all nomination papers (except those for state officers) is 2 per cent. of the larg-

est vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the electoral district or division for which the nomination papers are designed to be Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his

place of residence and occupation. There is an affidavit form, on each nomination paper; this must be signed by five persons who have signed that paper, and they must take affidavit to it before a notary public or other civil

Permit no (" ") ditto marks on the paper, as they will invalidate the per: everything must be written ou If papers are mailed to Secretary of

State or County Commissioners, it is advisable to register the letter. Do not wait for the last day to file papers; get them in as early as possi-

THE AGITATION FUND. Contributions for the purpose of sending Socialist speakers and distri uting Socialist literature in the strike field have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$39.20; Warren Atkinson, Brooklyn, \$1; Eldeste ndes, \$2: Mr. Barelay, Newpor News, Va., \$1; Max Schneider, Bur mont, \$2; Jul. Weber, \$1; And. Levice Footdale, \$4.20: F. Mulac, Vanderbilt 50 cents; S. Couke; Brooklyn, \$10; 31st and 33d Ward Club, Philadelphia, \$3; Friend, 50 cents; M. H. Lonengston, Boston, \$2; total, \$66.40. Send conrtibutions to J. Edelman, 807-W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

J. MAHLON BARNES,

State Secretary. CAROLINE PEMBERTON,

#### MAINE NOTES. Comrade-Holand T. Patten of Skow

rades Friday evening, June 13. Comrade D. A. White of Saco will speak in Bath, Saturday evening

Since writing last, the following dates for Comrade Carey have been assigned and accepted: Berwick, July 22; Springvale, 23; Portland, 24; Lew-June 21. iston, 25; Dexter, 26; Dover, 28; and Bridgewater, 20.

Mass meetings will be held in Portland at City Hall, Sept. 5, with Carey and MacCartney as the principal speakers, and open-air rally Sept. 6 on Monument Square, with Carey and Comrade D. A. White as speakers. Comrade Wilshire has placed ten dates in August at the disposal of the Knox County comrades, half of which

The writer was in Skowhegan two weeks ago, and from a careful survey of the field would estimate the chances decidedly more than even that the Scialists elect their candidate to the state legislature from that town.

are already taken.

For the first time on record the Re-publican ranks are split into factions and partizan feeling runs high. The comrades realize the opportunity thus opened, and will push their advantage to its full extent. Truly the pot is beginning to boil. F. E. I.

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President Roosevelt thinks that our story with Cuba "establishes a new recedent." So it does. But we have sen the first to offend against our cedent. We came up again our own precedent in the Philippine and funked. Mingling the glory and the shame, mixing the moral pro and con, we have no basis for self-glorifica-tion. We invited ourselves to a task. We then forgot our engagement.

America is not geographical area. America is not an army or navy. America is not even the extension of America is a dream. America is an ideal struggling for practical ut-terance. America is a new advance of spirit. America is achieved in se far as its dream is fulfilled. America may have its greatest successes some other name. That race which best fulfills democracy is America. If America defaults in the test America is dead. It may subscribe to what The spirit is depart creed it chooses. The spirit is depart-ed. No victory can be victory if it is won only in the interest of the letter

of our compact. Such victories are defeats and shames. We have but one precedent. That edent is freedom. We honor our precedent in the proportion that we subserve the requisites of the free life. It is nothing to have added one more example of rulership to the ancient list. It is everything to have effected departures towards the open where liberty may be granted its expanding opportunities. And the opportunities of erty are not of plunder but of life.

countries in especial put airs at the Hague Conference. Thesi were the two grandees of

COAL STRIKE. (Continued from page 1.)

average house. The rooms have low ceilings and the windows are small, often with broken panes. These snanties look more like overgrown rabbi than the residences of human visited same of the houses show up better than others. In Nanticoke, where I was told many of the miners own their own homes, the houses nade quite a brave appearance, It Luzerne, a double row of small houses called Paynes Patch defied adequate description for decrepitude and ugli-For these the miners paid \$7.50 month, with coal thrown in-about a

Work and Wages.

ver one goes the same story res, excessive docking, un-t is heard until it be is heard until it t the next place vis-change, some im-ery the madden-es of injustice. ements the one be s the dismal series more fit causes a man to wonder how these people can retain their cheerfulness, for they do. It is as well for their masters perhaps that they can still smile through it all. And told I have not seen the wors

It is difficult to strike an average of the wages received. This varies in the different localities, according to the number of shifts worked and the price stid per car. At Ashley I wa

the miners averaged \$20 every two weeks; at Sugar Notch \$30 a month; at Nanticoke \$25 a month, and at Lu-zerne the average would hardly reach month. House rent ranges these places four places from \$3.50 to \$8 a month, according to the size of the house. Coal for which the min receives \$1.05 a car of three tons cost him for home use \$2 to \$3.50 a tor delivered by the company. This is no good coal either, the docked or can off coal called "honey" being supplied to the miners. The price of coal has

An ordinary shift of nine or ter hours is supposed to consist of six cars on the average. These cars hold three ces, which means fou When the company claims a car holds one and a half means two and a half and three with topping. While a miner and abover may be in the mine all the from six to ten hours, a full shift

laborer receives 35 and 40 cents a car, as the rule may be, while the miner receiving the remaining two-thirds pays all expenses of the two. The all expenses of the two. The may sometimes work only six for when he has enough coal on hand for the laborer to fill the shift, he can go home.

When the miner demands eight hours he does so more especially for the la-borers and the other men and boys paid by the day than for himself. He argues that with proper regulation the as now, and if not, then more men can get employment to facilitate operation. It appears to be true that the laboret frequently comes out ahead of the miner, because of the expense the latter incurs, though this is not the rule. Conversing with different sorts of workmen, I find the story of an organization of laborers separate from the miners is a canard.

The demand for coal to be weighed ts the most important one. The mine cars are supposed to hold by cubic feet measurement, from one and a half to three tons, according to size of car and height of vein. But they always hold such more. In order to save himself being docked when the car reach If there is a rough road the car may reach the outside without the "topping" knocked off on the journey. This will mean perhaps a whole or a half, docked by the company

Docking for slate is the most irritates by this is incalculable. At som places, 5 per cent, is allowed the oper-ator for dirty coal, but it reaches 10 per cent, more often. Miners calculate upon losing at least five cars a month

the Anglo-Saxon alliance. The first offenders against the articles of the conference were these moral upstarts. If anything adds to the emphasis of crime it is the apostasy of the hypocrite. Our worst offense is not in cor juest. Our worst offense is in hypoc

duest. Our worst offense is in hypocrisy. It is consistent enough for the old regimes to go about the earth seeking lands they may devour. But it is in violation of all our history and the race of the robber.

America does not make a splendid robber. As robber she is clumsy, not picturesque. America as robber is tawdry and without assurance. She mockery and her salvation. As long as America confesses judgment by this realizing suspicion of guilt Ameri ca may retrieve her moral disaste What amount of material glory can atone for a spiritual default? America as magnate does not excite respect. But America as the right and left wings of democracy could enjoy the leadership of states and would trans leadership of states and would trans-figure the tyrannies of the world.

America should not be rulership America should be renunciation. America should not exist by virtue of a tyranny but by the sufferance of freedom. That one virtue which all governments so far existing have missed should be the one prerogative which America should assume. Amer ica should not discover and enact precedents. America should be a precedent. America should not re eive sanction by one act of gracion fatherhood in symbol and act.

judging "dirty" ears, docking being every one hundred pounds of dirt the is laid off a day. It is imposs ble to keep all the dirt out of the load-ed cars. At Luzerne before the strike two years ago, at one mine the aver age docking per month amounted to 15 and 16 per cent. At another it amounted to five cars a month. . At both places it is less than half that now. When a man is known to have a "clean" place, his checks are lost from time to time in a mysterious way

Child Labor.

checkweighmen on the tipples.

There are reported to be fewer boys years ago, but the stranger would not think so. Nearly every boy appears to be either a door boy, a breaker boy or comething else around the mine. The something else around the mine. The age limit is 12, but it is admitted on all sides that boys much younger than that, ten, nine and sometimes eight years old, are employed. I saw sevral who appeared hardly big enough seem to be enjoying their vacation Their wages run from 50 cents a day up to \$1.10 cents, according to class of work. This means a day of ten ours-less than that (which often oc curs) reduces their wages in proper tion. There is a farcical attempt to educate them at night school, farcical. cause the boys are not able to im-Few of them are therefore able to read

The parents, through necessity, falthem at work. I asked one man why he allowed his children to go to work

"When a man has five children and can he help it?"

I didn't know and I said so. The day workmen paid by the daytruckmen, pumpmen, etc.—receive more than the miners, sometimes \$60 a month, because they usually work every day. But they have their griev also, of which more later.

The culm piles surrounding the mine are veritable mountains, and at a clos istance, obscure the foliage covere hills lying beyond. These piles of cast off coal represent unpaid labor of the miners ever since the mines opened. This inferior coal, for which the miner was docked, is used to fire the bollers at the collieries, and is the bane of the fremen who are forced to use it. But it is frequently run through the washsimilar grades, so the operator makes a profit out of what cost him nothing I saw one culm pile from which coal for this purpose had been taken daily for two years at the bare labor cost

Company stores no longer exist at many collieries. Where they do, there is no absolute rule compelling em-ployees to trade in them, but the man who does is favored accordingly. The prices are usually 10 per cent. higher than in other stores. The one place where I learned that dealing in the where I learned that dealing in the company store was compulsory was at the Chauncey mine near Nanticoke-run by an individual operator, who is in turn run by the railroad companies. At Nanticoke conditions seemed bet-

This is attributed to the fact that the miners here were the first to organize in the anthracite region after years of disorganization. A five months' strike in 1899, which ended successfully in an increase of wages, started the or-ganizing boom in the region which re-sulted in the 1900 strike. The dockage system in Nanticoke was reported in good shape, there being check-weighmen on the tipple protecting the men's interests. But the union has bettered conditions, more or less, everywhere, bad as they are now.

#### A Sign of Progress.

The majority of those on strike are ion-English speaking, Poles, Hungarians, Austrians, Slavs and Italians predominating. It is admitted that these constitute the most determined among the strikers. They say they will never yield. And these are the men, and the sons of men, that came into the re-gion durinfi the last thirty years and worked for lower wages than those already here. They have prog-ressed and demand more now—a sign

that the working class should be glad The support of the Wilkes Barre newspapers is of the usual sort, half hearted and insincere. They are afraid to take the other side openly, excepting the "Leader," a Democratic paper, which was dying, like its party

when it was revived, report says, by he receipt of 60 tons of coal from a cial ergan of the mine owners against

dially, and are eager to hear our speakers and read our literature. Of twice without any papers, and as there is plenty of opportunity for distributing them, we should take advantage of it. Whatever the miners may do at the ballot box in November they The State Committee can make good use of every cent received, and while 150,000 workmen so easily, for the sake of the cause do not let the Soempty hande.

WILLIAM MAILLY.

#### THE MINERS' **GRIEVANCES**

False Weighing and Docking the Chief One.

Systematic Frauds by "Operators"-Relations of Miners and Laborers-Reports of Friction Unfounded.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) WILKES BARRE, Pa., June 12. The miners have many grievances, so many that it is somewhat difficult for an outsider to settle upon which is the principal one, but the odds seem to be in favor of the demand to have coal weighed. This is a mighty grievance and means much in profits to the mine owners and in wages to the miners Before the strike coal was paid for by the ear, which was usually suppos ed to hold three tons, but which actu ally held much more. The car was paid for according to the thickness of the vein worked in, but the dockag system practised by the o perator made the amount paid for much less made the amount paid for m than the amount really mined.

The Dockage System.

This dockage system consists of tak ing off the miners' car one-qu sometimes one-half, either for ed light loading or for slate and dirt is the coal. Through this a miner would lose from four to as high as twelve cars a month, the "operators" having the sole power to judge of weight and dirt, and thus receiving for nothing the coal docked from the miners.

The miners, in addition to the weigh-ing of coal, desire the right to have a check-weighman at each mine, who will be paid by themselves and will protect m from unjust docking and fals terly the "operators" oppose the intro-duction of a system that would so materially affect their profits.

Miners and Laborers

The report spread broadcast through out the country that the mine helper or laborers were organizing against the miners seem to have been a false the miners seem to have been a false one, or else the effort instigated by the mine-owners, proved abortive. It is not likely that such a movement would succeed, if, indeed, it would ever reach proportions that would make success or failure a question. The fact is that the helpers and miners are members of the same organization there seems to be no friction of any sort between them.

The laborer system, however, is one that exists in coal mines all over th country and for years its abolition or re-adjustment has been a vexed one It varies in detail according to the con ditions in vogue in each mine or

In this, the upper anthracite region the laborer is employed by a miner and they work a chamber together. The laborer receives one-third of each car laborer receives one-third of each car londed, the other two-thirds going to the miner. If, therefore, the miner re ceives \$1.05 a car (of three tons) the laborer receives as his share 35 cents, which at a full shift with five or six cars to the turn, would bring the laborer \$2.10 or \$2.45 a day. But the turn only three or four cars are loaded in

In return for his wage the laborer mines it, drills the holes, fires the shots sets the timbers, and provides the skill and experience. The miner also pays for the powder, oil, lamp-wicking, shovels, picks, machines, tool sharpening, and all other expenses. These expenses go on, no matter how many cars are go on, no matter how many cars are loaded, and so it frequently happens that when the turn runs slow, the lae out ahead of the miners are docked by the mine-owners the miner bears the brunt of the docking, erable sum.

The charge against the miners that they only work from four to six hours a day, while their laborers work ten, holds good only when the miners have an "easy" place—that is to say, one where the coal can be got out easier than in others. These places are much rarer than they used to be, and that miner is accounted fortunate who can get out under eight or nine hours. The demand for eight hours will mostly affect the workmen around the mine who are paid by the day and who are also members of the miners' union, as well as the miners' laborers. This will enable the latter to do the same amount of work in less time under

In many mines in this locality labor ers are not employed by the miners where the height or thickness of the

coal permits. When two years ago, the miners suc-ceeded in securing a ten-cent increase, the laborers received it also. The latter are usually new-comers, who serve their apprenticeship as laborers and eventually become miners themselves. The miners are not contraction in the

BREAD

nse of the Word that they make e tracts with the operator to load a c The miner simply takes what cars are given him in the course of a day, the rer receiving his share, whateve that day may bring. I learned of one case of an old miner who had \$11 left after paying his laborer and all ex-

#### THE MINE FIREMEN.

secretary Mullahy Gives a Statem of Their Beasons for Striking.

(Special Correspondence to The Wo WILKES BARRE, Pa., Jun Secretary Treasurer J. F. Mullahy of the stationery firemen unions in the anthracite field speaks as follows regarding the conditions of these work

striking for an eight-bour day is plainly proven by considering the hardships they have to endure. A fireman works twelve hours every day in the year, while his work is propo has he less boilers than should right fully require the attention of two men

"They are obliged to use culm for fuel and this culm has lain from five to twenty years; all the life is burnt out of it, and this makes a great difference to the firemen who have t it. The work itself is very trying. The temperature of a firercom in the sum-mer is 180 degrees, and, in the winter is seldom under 100 degrees, which, taken in connection with the heat of the fires makes the work very exhaust ing. The majority of the boilers are fitted with steam blowers, which are turned on full blast and are therefore deafening and disagreeable.

'Firemen receive on an average 14 2-3 cents an hour, which is less than many unskilled laborers receive.

"In many cases the firemen are unatwenty-seven bollers for two men, and noon, when it requires two hours to do that. They seidom get fifteen minutes that. They seldom to eat their lunch. "It should be remembered that the

freman assumes the responsibility for the lives of all those working in and through overwork or any other car eglect his duty, the results might be should have an eight-hour day ve're going to have it."

Taken in connection with the stories published about the easy jobs and big wages of the firemen around the mines, the foregoing statement is of interest, as illustrative of what in the capitalists asy job"-when the workman

MOTHER JONES IN VIRGINIA

Mother Jones is performing valiant rvice for the eause of unionism in the Virginia mining districts. The operators in the Virginias are the most orutal exploiters of their kind to be nywhere. They look upon or dogs, and any person who attemp to organize them is threatened with imprisonment or death. Recently the coundrelly operators, and their bire ngs threatened Mother Jones because the men. She called a meeting and b fore a tremendous audience denounced the bosses and their infamous meth-ods, declaring that she had arranged matters in such a way that if she was Instead of frightening her, the threat only served to increase the ardor of Mother Jones, and it is largely due to her determination and pluck that near twenty thousand miners were where such industrial is has been unknown.-Cleveland Citizer

Mother Jones is a Socialist and a trade unionist in every fibre, and she is not afraid to say exactly what she thinks and feels. The miners have learned to respect and love her and, although it is hard work to introduc new ideas of freedom and manhoo tematically oppressed and deceiv for so many years, her work in Virning to bear fruit.

FATHER HAGERTY.

The Cleveland "Citizen" gives the following account of Father Hagerty, the Catholic priest who, like Father the Catholic priest who. like Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky, is agitat-ing for revolutionary Socialism:

"Father Hagerty, the Catholic priest platform to advocate Socialism, has already become a great favorite with the working people of the West and is being deluged with invitations to speak. He first became interested in labor affairs about 1896, when he gave up his charge in Chicago and w Cleburne, Tex., where he revived the spirit of trade unionism among railway and other workers, and it was largely through his persistent efforts that the Texas State Federation of Laor was formed. Father Hagerty has likewise done some organizing in New Mexico, and, as he masters eight lan guages, he spends his spare moment in translating the best things on Sc cialism from the English, and French into Spanish for the Mexi can working people. Father Hagerty besides being a natural orator, is a sci entist and possesses a wide knowledge medicine. He is 37 years of age."

Father Hagerty took a prominent part in the work for Socialism at the recent convention of the Western Lathe Denver "Post" that he is still in

the United States" and Job Harri-"Class War in Idaho" are two of the best pamphlets to circulate among workingmen. Single copy, t cents; ten or more, at 21/2 cents a copy to your door every week for a year.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

PLAN TO BEAT CAREY.

Resublican Politicians of Naverhill Detail Democrat to "Fix" - List of

hard to prevent Carey's re-election in November. The Massachusetts lay puts it practically in the power rs to fix the polling lists and s to disfranchise voters by "negle to put their names on the list ... "neglecting The Assistant Assessor for Ward Five, Carey's district, is Charles H. Morrill, a Socialist. Although no charge of partiality has been made t him, the Board of Assessors a majority of whose members are Re publicans, has detailed a Democrat to "assist" him, taking a part of the work in the ward completely out of the hands of the official to whom the voters of the ward entrusted it.

A viguous protest-has been made against this arbitrary action by the voters. About a hundred sign weitten protest which has been pro daily says, the list of signers "contains but a small number of the TAXPAYof the ward and its effect t." In the eyes of old-party. ticians, only tax-payers—and tax-dodg-ers—are entitled to consideration.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Full State Ticket Nominated-New Headquarters at Sedalla-Resolu tions Inviting Farmers Adopted.

Socialist Party at Springfield was in every way a success. Thirteen points were represented, as follows: Liberal, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Aurora, Galena, Joplin, Beyler, Greenfield, Monett, West Plains, and

Geo. H. Turner of Kansas City and Caleb Lipscomb of Liberal presided, with H. Ballard Dunn of St. Louis as Secretary.

The Platform Committee made a rethe party in Missouri, which is to us ional platform with local variations. The platform as thus reported was adopted, with an additional declaration, demanding the election of La-bor Commissioner, Factory and Min-ing Inspector by direct vote, instead of by appointment.

the other resolutions adopted Among the other resolutions adopted was the following: "Whereas, The development of capi-

talism has practically reduced the farmers of this country to the condi-tion of the wage working class; and "Whereas The speculation and in vestments by the larger capitalists di-

rectly and indirectly in farm lands and improved machinery renders the "Whereas, The conditions tend to

bring the farmers to the same state of economic dependence occupied by the warge working class; therefore, be it "Resolved. That we call upon the farmers of this state to study the labor question and ally themsel

the wage workers under the banne of the Socialist Party." Whereas, The experience of organ ized labor in the past-ten years onstrates beyond doubt that the present state militia is nothing but the instrument of the capitalist class to pr

tect and avance its interest and a to crush organized labor in all its ef-forts for better conditions; therefore "Resolved. That we demand the dis bandment of the present state militia and especially call upon all organize in the state of Missouri to juit with the Socialist Party in its efforts

to abolish the militia system." E. Val Putnam resigning the post n of State Secretary, J. H. Rathbur of Sedalia was chosen in his place with E. T. Behrens, John O. Fisher, I P Hunefelt, James Knuas, and M. J. McCabe as members of the Local

The state ticket was nominated as

For Judges of the Supreme Court-J. W. Gibbens, James A. Slanker, an I. W. Gliber.
F. P. O'Hare.
Railroad and aWrehouse Com-

missioners-W. I. 'Phifer' and For Superintendent of Public In-

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Eastern District-George Bullock. Two record-breaking mass meetings were held, one under the au the Central Labor Council in the opera house and the other at the ball park.

"WHO'S PAYIN' FOR IT ALL?"

Most every day we hear about some rich chap with a daughter Or mebby an ambitious wife to take across the water;

buys a yacht that costs a lot and hires crews and cooks And loads his women folks with geme supposed to help their looks.

And mebby he may think the price the

splurge'll cost is small, still i can't help wonderin' who's payin' for it all.

man who heads the steamship trust or some big corporation ... Has planned to blow-a million in to see the coronation.

travel like a king, While I'll be workin' on the crops I

planted in the spring;
He'll rent a castle from some lord
that's crowded to the wall, And I can't keep from wonderin who's payin' for it all. man whose mines are closed to

bring the miners to submission
Will go on buyin' everything for
which his heart keeps wishin':
He'll take his women folks to court,
and, Moses, how they'll blaze

With diamonds strung across shapes in forty-seven wayst They're goin' in their costly yacht they won't come back till fall,

And I can't keep away the thought, "Who's payin' for it all?" E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Her-

Now is the opportunity to get people interested in Socialism by giv-ing them our new leaflet on the Beef Trust.

LAW AND ORDER JE IN PUERTO RICO.

Trade Union and Socialist Meetings Attacked by Riotous Meb-Author The Haverhill politicians are trying ties Connive at Persecution.

The trade unions and Socialist or ganizations of Puerto Rico are being severely persecuted by the agents of the capitalists who control the island. Press dispatches—mostly suppressed or garbled by the American papers state that numerous labor meeting have been broken up by riotous Re-publican mobs, and the Federacion Libre, the central labor organization of Puerto Rico, has cabled to President Gompers of the A. F. of L. in these "More than six assaults have ected men. Protest to Presiden

utterly failed to give the labor organi cations protection against mob

IN WATERTOWN Workingman on Social Democratic Ticket Polls 27 Per Cent. of Votes

-Old Parties Combined. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jun ity election was held here Monday, to se a Water Commissioner for erm of five years. John C. Knowlton the old incumbent, ran for re-election

GOOD VOTE CAST

supported by Republicans and Demo crats alike. Against him was the cau didate of the Social Democratic Party Charles Byron, President of the Trade Assembly, an iron-molder in the foundry of the New York Air Brake Com-

Mr. Knowlton is a very good man, a capitalists go. But he is a capit and stands for capitalism, and on pasis the campaign was carried on Comrade Byron stood clearly for un ising Socialism and the worl

Many workingmen did not have chance to vote, as the polis were oper only from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and no every workingman can afford to rish his job by taking time off on Electio Day-especially if it is suspected that he votes for his own class. When the ballots were counted, both

sides were surprised to learn that we had polled no less than 27 per cent. of the votes-Knowlton having 805 and Byron 293.

The local "Daily Times" complain itterly of our action in nominating a candidate against such a "good man" s Mr. Knowlton, which, it declare Knowlton has always been the friend the workingmen have had in this town." The "Times" cannot understand how it is that three hundre workingmen in the city should choose to have one of their class rather than their public affairs.

The "Times" admits that "any citizen fant is ready to receive whatever im has a right to aspire to an office," bu running against Mr. Knowlton was "revolutionary and anarchistic." In other words, the "Times" would say any citizen has a legal right to run fo office, but a workingman has no bus enters this world with an American ness to do so except at the dictation of "eminently respectable citizens."

The "Times" is welcome to its opin The workingmen of Watertown are coming to the point where they can form opinions of their own, without th help of capitalist newspapers.

A MEXICAN WHO KNOWS.

The witless wit who penned the fo owing sub-editorial in the New York 'Press" of May 20 thinks he is real funny, but he is not half so knowing as the "Aztec organ of enlightenment thich furnishes his the

"Another ray of light is sent fort by a Mexican paper which chronicles the rapid growth of a great Socialis party in the United States, which is ul timately to play the part of Aaron' od to the other political organizations Already the multi-millionaires are scared by it, the paper says, that the many millions of dollars to the est lishment or support of libraries, un versities, hospitals, technical scho worth the consideration of that free handed liver and celebrated borvivant, Uncle Russell Sage. But the discovery of the Aztec organ of enent which touches us mos early is that the newspaper offices of the United States are simply swarming with editorial writers who are avowed

write the other way. serious condition o ffairs. Suppose all the writers in the country should band to gether, and, rising simultaneously some day, bind and gag their editors in-chief and turn every newspaper in the country into a Socialist organ the next morning! The possibilit the very worst excesses of the French Revolution."

nical and plutocratic editors-in-chief to

THE AGRICULTURAL PROLETARIAT.

Many writers, particularly among Socialists, have considered the "hired man" of the farm as analogous to the city wage laborer and as therefore the one to whom an appeal must be made for any change in the social conditions in agriculture. A little closer under standing of the situation will remove this impression. The ordinary farmer hires a man only during seed time and harvest-perhaps for three or . four weeks altogether. During many other weeks in the year the farmer himself lies idle. Instead of making any "sur plus value" from the laborer who loes employ, and whom he often drives to such extreme exertions, more rational way to consider it is to look upon the farmer as little more than an employing agent and residen supervisor for the exploiting class who are really extracting "surplus value" from both the farmer and his "hired nnn."-A. M. Simons, in "The Ameri can Farmer."

BEAD THIS AND PASS IT ON.

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

collective powers of capitalism, by con-stituting themselves into a political tional convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of In-ternational Socialism, and declares its party, distinct from and oppo aim to be the organization of the work-ing class and those in sympathy with se in sympathy wit it, into a political party, with the ob-ject of conquering the powers of gove-ernment and using them for the pur-While we declare that the developnent of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, pose of transforming the present sys we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also detem of private ownership of the me pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therelective ownership by the entire peo

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individ-ual worker. To-day the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capt talists to control the product and keep Private ownership of the means of

production and distribution is respon-sible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classe -the capitalists and wage-workers The once powerful middle class is rap idly disappearing in the mill of con petition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit, and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and so and virtual slavery.

talist class dominate our entire social system: the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, was are fomented between nations, indi criminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sancmay extend their commercial domin road and enhance their suprem

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

SOCIALIST EDUCATION

The mind of every human being at birth is a blank. The brain of the in-

pressions of the world its immediate

surroundings choose to make upon it. Let every one remember that no one

is born with his entire nativity stamp

ed upon his physiognomy except in a

English, German, or any other nation

ality. Assuming that all human be-

speech with their advent into life, it is safe to say that not one would utter

elare its allegiance to the Pope, pro

fess its undying faith in the Korar

nor pledge to sacrifice itself for Old Glory or any other standard. This is

them, but employ every stratagem, use

impressionable innocents. The resul

we know. This is the method respon-

sible for the world as we now find it, and a similar method adapted to our

reasoning will secure us the future,

the near future.

The rising generation now five to

afteen years old will be entitled to suf

Socialists! Within one generation an

army of thoroughly trained voters im-bued with the Socialist spirit will

At present the boards of education

s than the legislative chambers

object to this or that taught in

Open-air speakers

are more easily captured for our pur

and in my opinion are more desirable Committees may call at board meet

ings, especially our sister comrades

substitutions. A member in the board

with progressive ideas is of course a

consummation devoutly to be arrived at. Our children may be induced to

ask perplexing questions at school and

should not ignore the juvenile audi-

dress them exclusively until a large adultassemblage is attracted. They can

learn at school. The children in turn

will mention much of what they have

heard to their parents. I have found this manoveur to be quite effective.

as children afterward have frequently

accosted me on the street asking when I shall speak again. Above all we

juventie literature in hand-bill form or

devote a column or two to this object

devote a column or two to this object in our party papers or magazines. These few suggestions afford sufficient food for reflection and if some active comrades, and above all our sisters in the movement; will hasten to cultivate this most important field of propa-rands the harvest will be hauntful

and the seeds obtained for still fur-

tion.-Frederick Krafft, in the Social

-Individual salvation is a lie born

of a selfish heart, and when we mos

think we are out of the mire, the arm of the Most Neglected reaches up from the pit and drags us back, into the dark,—Franklin H. Went-

nust either publish, without

ganda the harvest will be bou

ther and more succes

Ist Spirit.

ence, on the contrary they should

teach them truths which they

the schools and offer, or ore

ranging from six to sixteen
What an opportunity offers it

within the next short period

ls, to dema

every and all means to attract and in-

only

too well recognized by Church

State, and both bodies not only

FOR THE CHILDREN.

of the conditions of the working class. Questions from "Life." Some questions which "Life" suggests as suitable to be asked by Presi-

fore, cansider it of the utmost import-

ance for the Socialist Party to support

all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect So-cialists to political offices, in order to

1. The public ownership of all means

and all other public utilities, as well

as of all industries controlled by mon-opolies, trusts, and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be

applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of

wages and shortening of the hours of

labor of the employees, to the improve-ment of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of

wages in order to decrease the shape

of the capitalist and increase the share

of the worker in the product of labor.

working people in case of accidents,

lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose

to be collected from the revenue of the

capitalist class, and to be administered under the control of the working class,

4. The inauguration of a system of

public industries, public credit to be

used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of

5. The education of all children up

to the age of eighteen years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing,

6. Equal civil and political rights for

7. The initiative and referendum

proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by

But in advocating these measures as

steps in the overthrow of capitalism

and the establishment of the Co-opera-tive Commonwealth, we warn the

working class against the so-called

public ownership movements as an at-tempt of the capitalist class to secure

governmental control of public utili-

ties for the purpose of obtaining great-er security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration

their labor.

and food.

their constituents.

3. State or national insurance of

transportation and communication

facilitate the attainment of this end:

As such means we advocate:

dent Roosevelt's proposed superinten-1. Where did you get it and what vo is the lifference between a dividend and

What legislatures do you own?
 What is the average of the combined salaries of your president and

4. Why did the grand jury fail to in-

What time is your president allowed for lunch? 6. How many persons have you run over, ruined, or

Who is your judge? 8. Do you pay him by the job or by the year? Of what church is he a

9. State all sums paid during the last year for false witnesses?

10. Are your contributions to both political parties dictated by love for

mankind or for business tions? "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own

12. How much of the total conion do you control, and why can't you tell.

13. Do you believe in Socialism of in Anarchy?

14. How were the books lost?

Sworn to by janitor.

15. Why don't your directors know omething about the businesss? 16. Where do you expect to go to

not be accepted unless she has reached years of discretion. THE TWO WAYS.

Young men. life is before you. Two voices are calling you—one coming from the swamps of selfishness and force, where success means death; and the other from the hilltops of justice and progress, where even failure brings glory. Two lights are seen in your horizon-one the fast fading narsh light of power, and the other the slowly rising sun of human brotherhood. Two ways lie open for you-one leading to an ever lower and lower plain, where are heard the cries of despair and the curses of the poor, where manhood shrivels and posses sion rots down the possessor; and the other leading off to the highlands of the morning, where are heard the glad shouts of humanity and where honest effort is rewarded with immortality.

-If your local has not a Literature Agent, see that it elects a good active one next meeting, to seil Socialist books and pamphlets and get subscrip-

John P. Altgeld.

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