

VOL. 5-NO. 46

# TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904.

FIFTH YEAR

JAN 1 1 1904

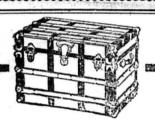
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Citizens Paone 218

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Perfect Work,
Prompt Attention to its Patrons,
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The building is the best lighted, best we ost sanitary laundry build

SIXTH AND CHERRY

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

terrible Iroquois theatre fire at Chicago has developed the usual farce kind. Stage employes and actors have been arrested and large sums demanded as bail. At the same time, the non-enforcement of the city ordinance requiring fire-proof curtains is confessed by orders issued by the mayor to close all but one of the play houses that have neglected this provision. So far as we know, the city authorities whose duty it it was to enforce the law and failed to do it, are walking the streets free and are very diligent in arresting every workingman connected with the burned structure.

The investigation has also developed the fact that the profit system is fundamentally to blame as the cause of the disaster. The contract for making the admit that it was of the lowest grade. A chemist who made a microscopic exambeen of little avail in checking the flames sires to retain their "affection." had it been lowered. It being cheaper to buy wood pulp than asbestos, the former was selected in preference to guarding against the wholesale destruction of human life.

The curtain was made for the same reason that poison was put in Chicago milk, last summer, which resulted, according to the press, in the death of one hundred babies every week. It is more profitable to adulterate baby's milk and lite-saving (?) theater curtains and kill people than it is to increase expenses by providing the best in both cases. Chicago bore the first massacre of its infants with a feeble protest and a farcial "investigation," and now it is repeating it in the case of six hundred people roasted

The blame does not attach to any individual, but to a social system which places the accumulation of capitalist income above the guardianship of human life. To the extent that a voter defends the system that gives rise to such a gruesome motive in industry he must share the blame. It is safe to say that the committee in search of a cause for the holocaust will not, in submitting the report of their "investigation," disclose this motive, for the very good reason that they also are ardent defenders of it.

/E HAVE received from the publication department of the Citizens' Industrial Assciation of America, located at Indianpolis, a press circular for publication and comment regarding the alleged "socialistic policies of government of New Zealand," which we are informed organized labor wishes to duplicate in this country.

We presume that the benevolent gencompose an auxiliary of Dave Parry's organization, and, like all good capitalists, desire the dear workingman to avoid anything that will bring disaster to him. They are in business solely for his bene-

We cheerfully comply with the request to give some attention to the circular. We are told that New South Wales is in the clutch of a socialist party, and the citizens are leaving it like rats from a sinking ship. This is certainly unfortunate, if true, as it provides for no surplus of unemployed from which the "good" capitalist can draw when his "brother" is en strike. In fact, the capitalist would be missing, if a socialist party controlled place for them unless they are willing to work in the ranks, but the circular tells us that "the workingman, as well as his the co-operation and support of the employer, finds he cannot make a living in it.'

Then capitalist ownership of industry still prevails in the colony, and what he Scott's view that so long as Baer and Citizens' Association is complaining of Rockefeller are willing to donate to the is its own blessed institutions. What it schools and the churches, and they recomplains of is a Labor Party that is ceive no message of rebuke from their didominated by middle class interests and vine partner, the money can be acceptreactionary motives, the same class that ed .. finds in the Citizens' Association a repre-

cate" the dear worker, and, in all proba- ers there than in the latter.

bility, is being sent to all the labor journals in the country. However, the love THE investigation of the cause of the the Citizens' Association bears the working class is manifested in the circular. They cannot resist the temptation to bear that accompanies investigations of that testimony to their affection; as witness the following: "Fancy the rag-tag and bob-tail of London aiding in the return of members for the various metropolitan coastituencies." Also, "the system has assisted in the creation of a low-class type of professional politictan-men of the Hyde Park demagogue species-who are rushed into the federal and state paraments by the votes of the mob."

The working class is the "rag-tag and bot-tail," the "mob" that must be rescued from a "low-class type of politician." Possibly our own politicians, whose chies educational facilities consist of a liberal distribution of "boose," are qualified to rescue the "mob" from the colonial politicians. If the Citizens' Association can asbestos curtain was let to the lowes: select some part of the world where the bidder, a Boston firm, and the proprietors class it represents does not control, its publication department will be of much more service in "educating" workingmen ination of the curtain states that there than it is now. It should also use some was some asbestos in it, but it was large- discretion in the use of endearing terms y made up of wood pulp, and would have when referring to the workers, if it de-

> THE American economist, of New York, "devoted to the protection of American labor and industries," has a heart-rending account in its issue of January 1, of how a young woman escaped from "free trade" England to "protected" America and-secured a job.

> The editor, with a pride that is pardonable, states that "no American can read the story told by Miss Milns without a feeling of pride at the tribute which she pays to the superior conditions which prevail here."

> We trust that the girl will not be so unfortunate as to sink into the "protected" slums of New York and thus become a living commentary on that "sound eco-nomic principle" which the Economist is published to defend. Her illusions may also be shattered if she happens to wend her way westward. For example, she may proceed as far as Colorado and find all the nice things that the administration of that state has devised to "protect" the miners in the Cripple Creek district. There she will find the courts, the militia and and federal troops, together with a governor who is eloquent in defense of 'protection to American labor," all in battle array to crush the miners' organization. There she will witness events that would elicit the admiration and envy of a Russian Czar, who is now preparing for another Kischineff massacre.

Protection to American labor! Homestead, Hazleton, Pullman, Wardner, etc., injunctions, militia, rifle diet! It is to laugh!

A DISCUSSION is now going the ly injured by your unauthorized aimia-rounds of the press as to whether tion with Mark Hanna's Benevolent As-should teach men of such responsible pochurches and schools should accept any similation society, known as Civic Feder- should teach men of such responsible potlemen of the above-named association part of the accumulated millions of Rocketeller. President W. T. Scott of Frank-College Is frank in his avowal that it is none of the business of churches and educational institutions how the money was obtained so long as Rockefeller was willing to part with a portion of the swag. Rockefeller has the millions, the church and schools need some of it in their business, and John should cough up.

We cannot say that this view is inconsistent with Rockefeller's well known religious piety, for he has already gone Baer one better by stating that he always consults God before raising the price of oil. Baer claimed the gift of the coal deposits of Pennsylvania direct from God, while John consults his celestial in the colony, for that party provides no stock ticker when he wants a little extra change.

This "divine" arrangement, requires church to sanctify it, and the universities to train intellectual defenders of it. One can readily see the force of President

Graft has invaded more departments of social life than in government, and, This press circular is issued to "edu- what is more, it finds more open defeud-

## OPEN LETTER TO GOMPERS.

THE following open letter is from the conflict in the solution of labor troubles, pen of G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, editor of the English and German organs of organized labor in that city and a delegate of the Central body to the A. F. of L. convention. It voices a protest and a tion of St. Louis joins hands heartily sentiment that is growing among the rank and file, which we think is sufficient In fact, the Christmas motto of 'Peace on warrant for its publication:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :- The time has come when your unauthorized parti- the whole year round." cipation in Mark Hanna's Civic Federation Champagne banquets must stop. It must stop, because the interests of organized labor demand that it be stopped. Remember, Brother Gompers, you can no longer make your Civic Federtion banquet speeches without injuring the trades union movement throughout the country. As president of the A. F, of L., you are not authorized to represent organized labor in Mark Hanna's fake harmony fede ration. During the two weeks' session of the Boston convention, I have not heard any report made on the Civic Federation, nor do I remember that you were entrusted with one iota of authority to represent the A. F. of L. in said organ-

As chief executive officer of the A. F. of L., you have no longer the least moral right to sit in the Civic Federation, who was openly declared as one of the worst enemies of organized labor at the rules: Boston convention of the A. F. of L. You were present, Brother Gompersyou were in the chair and were listening carefully when Brother Furuseth, of the legislative committee, reported as fol-

"There is in the senate of the United States a party without a name that is taking, step by step, from the working man any right that he now has, and is of their output. making his legislation of no use. It is creating conditions which will make all the boycott. your legislation in other directions of no want to watch. You want to watch men, i. e., blacklist system. Platt of Connecticut, Lodge of Massa-Alabama and others."

The correctness of Brother Furuseth's statement was not questioned by you nor the rank and file by continuing to drink banquets. This must be stopped, and it will be stopped by the rank and file of the Trades Unionists.

Our Trade Union movement is serious-DISCUSSION is now going the ly injured by your unauthorized affiliaation. Your love feast and banquet phrases are being used by the capitalists against our trade union movement. Here is an example: In St. Louis we now have a "Citizens' Industrial Alliance," a branch of Parry's National Manufacturers' association. Frank N. Johnson, tormer traffic manager of the boycotted Simmons Hardware Co., is secretary. This local "Citizens' Alliance secretary, published the following statement in the St. Louis daily press of Dec. 28:

MR. GOMPERS' VIEWS.

"At a banquet given to the executive committee of National Civic Federation in New York city a week ago," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was a speaker, and said:

"'We want to discourage wrong where we find it and encourage right, and bring it about with the least possible discord. No man can be engaged in a better effort than to avoid conflict.'

"On the same night E. T. Behrens, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, made a speech in Topeka, Kan., and is reported as saying: 'Boys, this is no midsummer night's dream, this struggle between the laboring man and the capitalist; but it is war, war. I believe in sympathetic strikes, not only in indus-

while the head of the Missouri branch declares that union labor is for war.

"As between these two views of labor leaders, the Citizens' Industrial Associawith Mr. Gompers in a policy of peace. earth, good will to men," is the dectrine of the Citizens' Industrial Association

Your banquet speeches may please Mark Hanna, but they cannot please the union men of St. Louis and Missouri. Your phrases are being used to cause dissention in our ranks. The prestige of your name and your colorless semarks are being used by the "Civic Industrial Alliance" to create opposition to our leading trade union officials, like our brave and honest president, Behrens, of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

Secretary Johnson says that his Citizens' Industrial alliance of St. Louis "JOINS HANDS HEARTILY WITH MR. GOMP-ERS IN A POLICY OF PEACE."

What is your policy of peace, Brother Gompers? Let me inform you what "policy of peace this local Citizens' Alliance is attempting to inaugurate—certainly not a midsummer night's dream. but a policy of war, war, as Brother Behand to wine and dine with the general rens correctly says. As a branch of Parmanipulator of said C. F., Mark Hanna, ry's national association, the alliance members are pledged to the following

> FIRST-Open shop. SECOND-No restriction in number of apprentices.

> THIRD-No restriction in output. FOURTH-Walking delegates not to be ecgnized.

FIFTH-Appeal to congress to kill the eight-hour bill.

SIXTH-Not to place union label on any

SEVENTH-Favoring the law against

EIGHTH-Establish bureau with list of use. There are certain men that you lawbreaking and undesirable working-

How is this for a policy of peace, Brochusetts, HANNA OF OHIO, Morgan of Gompers? Don't you believe it is time to change your policy? Instead of wining and dining and phrase-making at Mark Hanna's banquets, pay a little by any other delegate. And yet you are more attention to the rank and file of ordefying the opinions and sentiments of ganized labor. If you will not listen to such advice, you will have to take the out of the cup of Mark Hanna's brother- consequences. Do not be deceived by ly love at the Civic Federation champagne your "votes of confidence" at conventions. and remember that in the public life of statesmen the "vote of confidence" usually precedes their downfall. Personally, I do not wish that you should leave our sition a lesson.

> We congratulate you for the sympathy which your latest C. F. banquet speech has planted in the heart of our St. Louis Parryite, Mr. Frank N. Johnson. It is your duty to come out plainly and openly, and state to the trade unionists of Missouri whether you wish to enjoy the Citizens' Alliance's praise and endorse their attacks on President Behrens, or whether you endorse the fearless and unequivocating words of the president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. We are on the eve of serious labor troubles in St. Louis, and we cannot permit the president of the American Federation of Labor to make Mark Hanna banquet speeches in New York that can be used advantageously against our movement by the Citizens' Alliance.

This struggle between labor and capital is no midsummer night's dream, Bro. Gompers, but it is war, war! It is a class war, a war for the emancipation of labor. It means war on the economic and on the political field. If you cannot see this, it is not our fault. If you see it and are not man enough to recognize it and act accordingly, you will share the fate of the reactionist that tries to check the progressive labor movement

This question is up for discusion, Bro. Gompers, and we shall see to it that you will not shut us off by your bugaboo of Socialism. It is a question of labor's rights and labor's duties, which cannot trial fields, but in political fields as well.' rights and labor's duties, which cannot be solved at capitalist banquet tables, Federation of Labor counsels against with Mark Hanna's benevolence and grace.



To-day.

To-day.

O thou, close-wrapped, a goddess in disguise!
It needs but one determined, fearless stroke
To tear aside thy gray and homely cloak.
When lo! like splendld lamps shine thy deep eyes
On him who has the gift to recognize.
To-morrow's beauty pales beside thy face

face
And Yesterday sinks to her rightful Forgotten stars that fade at thy sun-

To-morrow is a dream, she is not mine, And Yesterday is dead and tear-wet Clay.— Sur thou, born new each morn, death-less, divine.

Thou rulest life and fate, O great To-day!

For to the door of Opportunity
Thou and thou alone holdest forth the -Venita Seibert, in September Mc-Clure's

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many

Sources.
Thirty-nine new divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have been chartered since April 1.

Since they received their first raise in wages two years ago the coal miners of Pennsylvania have been building halls in which to hold their meet-

After eleven years' service as general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotiv : Firemen, Frank Arnold has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. The San Francisco court of appeals

has decided that the eight-hour law of the United States does not apply to the Territory of Alaska, which has its own code of laws. Orders were received at Decatur, Ill.,

at the car department of the Wabash system to make a reduction of 10 per cent in expenditures for wages. It is stated that 150 men may be laid off. The Marine Engineers' Union of the

Great Lakes has decided to resist the efforts to be made this winter by the masters of the lake vessels to get control of the employment and discharge of the engineers.

Harry Thompson and John Riley, nonunion molders at the Ohio Culti-vator Works, Bellevue, have been attacked by a crowd of striking molders and terribly beaten. The company ing strikers.

The International Paper Company has issued orders from the New York office to shut down. It is said that manufacturing will be resumed in a week. This affects twenty-eight mills in New York, Vermont, New Hamp-Shire and Maine and about 10,000 men. The strike of Chicago street railway

men, that tied up transportation on the South Side for two weeks, is a thing of the past, and probably the most remarkable thing about the settiement is that it is so satisfactory to both sides.

The movement to consolidate the iron Molders' Union and the Pattern-Makers' league is being bitterly opeed by L. R. Thomas, former presint of the league. He has addressed rengthy communication on the sub ject to the members.

A Pottsville, Pa., employment agent believes he has solved the labor probdem. He has entered into negotiations with several immigration societies in the South to bring 25,000 negro girls to the North. The girls, it is said, will be used not only as domestics, but also as operatives in factories.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers claims to be second to none in the wonderful growth it has made during the last few years. It has a membership of 64,093. Yet it began only sixteen years ago with 600 members. In that time ic has paid out over \$130,000 in death benefits and disability claims.

The miners of the northern Colorado field decided by their votes to declare tne strike off and return to work. A telegram from the union officials set-tled the matter. It advised the men to return to work on the conditions offered by the operators. This proposition gives the men an eight-hour day with the ten-day wages and an advance all along the line.

A bill providing for a fixed load line to prevent overloading of vessels will be introduced in the regular session of Congress by the American Association of Masters and Pilots. In this meas-ure the masters and pilots will have the co-operation of the seamen. The object is to have Congress enact a law providing for the "Plimsol-mark"

on every American vessel. Chief Roderick of the Bureau of Mines has issued a report recommending that a trade school be established in Pennsylvania, so that men and boys who have been disabled in the coal mines may have a chance to learn antrade. He proposes that a tax of half a cent a ton on coal be collected for this purpose. This tax would amount to \$750,000 a year.

D. Callahan, Charles Fry, Ralph Fry, Reben Wright, Charles Greenslade, A. Schwenn and Edward Brandt, em-ployes of the Ohio Cultivator Works at Bellevue, were indicted. Three indictments each, two on a charge of rioting and one on a charge of assault during a recent strike against nonunion employes. All are members of the Molders' Union. They were ar-rested and gave bond.

A general order issued by the Cam-

bria Steel Company will place the single-turn employes on a nine-hour basis. The order affects 13,000 men. The idea of curtailing the working bours of the mechanics, as well as all floating day labor, rather than effect-ing economies by a shutdown is to pre-serve the organizations so that when the busy saison arrives the Cambria steps will be affectively massed.

Terms of settlement of the strike of the trainmen of the Chicago City Railway practically were agreed on, ac cording to a report circulated at a secret meeting between representatives of the company and the union at the Lexington hotel. The rumor, which was given some credence, was that the peace terms, which many of the men consider unsatisfactory, were acceded to after a large sum of money had been paid. The story is denied by the attorneys for each side.

The journeymen stonecutters' union, the mainstay of New York No. 2 of the ironworkers in the present final struggle for existence, gave the local a blow by calling off its strikes against the members of the new union of housesmiths. This is the worst setback the Parks union has yet received, as the stonecutters practically were the only strong body of mechanics in the old board of building trades. Their decision is tantamount to an admission

that the fight is useless.

No single union in America—or, so far as reported, in the world-has equaled the strides made by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers since the beginning of the year. During 1902 the order's roll of membership was enlarged by 10,028 initiations, and since Jan. 1 of this year 13,839 new members have joined, making an increase of 25,867 in less than two years. Genera: Secretary Quick says the present membership is more than 35,000.

James Hogan, one of the younger pioneers of the labor movement, and under whose direction the only successful railroad strike in the history of American railroads was won, rose from an obscure brakeman in his early youth to one of the greatest labor leaders in this country. At the present time, by scientific study, tireless energy and extraordinary ability, he has become one of the business men of the world, and is well on the way o becoming a millionaire.

J. H. Hall, Canadian legislative

agent for the railroad brotherhoods, reports the passage at Ottawa of the Railway Labor Dispute Settlement the proposed compulsory arbitration bill. The new statute provides for full investigation and publicity of both sides of a railroad labor controversy, but does not attempt to enforce judgments on the right or wrong of the

W. S. Carter, the new grand secre-tary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is well and favorably known in the labor world. For fifteen years prior to 1894 he had been fireman and engineer on several railway lines, and since that time has edited and managed the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. The importance of Mr. Carter's new position may be gained from the fact that in the last year the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood paid out in lire and disability insurance about \$800,000.

Labor unions of the Pacific Coast are again sending circular letters to the different unions east of the Rocky Mountains warning them against the circular which is being mailed by the thousands, inviting working people to comes to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country. The circular of California labor unions says the surplus of mechanics in southern California is greater this winter than ever before.

The Train Dispatchers' Association recently formed, has this clause in its constitution, according to the editor or the Railroad Telegrapher: "No question of hours worked, salaries re-ceived by or conditions of service required of its members will be considered in any form by this associaton." Editor Quick says this organization of train dispatchers is coached by the General Managers' Association, "in order, as far as possible, to keep the dispatchers from pooling their interests with fellow telegraphers in the O.

mines of the Company at Mount Hope and Hibernia and the other large mines in Morris county, New York, that a 10 per cent reduction would be made in the wage of all miners, and that only one shift of men would be used where two for merly worked. The order affects 3,000 men. This, with the cut of 15 per cent made Oct. 1, the closing of the Wharton mine and the blowing out of tne Port Oram furnace, has caused unrest in labor circles in the northern

part of New Jersey. Secretary Cortelyou directed the deportation of the two aliens, Adolph Dequency and John Dumelow, who came here from England on the strength of a promise of an agent of the American Textile Company of Pawtucket, R. I., that they would be given work break a strike in the company's milis. The two Englishmen, with a companion, Samuel H. Roberts, have been held under arrest pending the settle-ment of their case. Roberts is ordered released. Secretary Cortelyou says that it is a violation of the immigration law for an immigrant to come in-to this country on the solicitaton of

an employer. The Victor Fuel Company of Colo rado has appealed to the courts for relief in the strike of the United Mine Workers of America, and has secured an injunction restraining the union, among other things, from paying or affering to pay transportation expenses of any person in employ of said plaintiff, or of any persons seeking to e employed by the plaintiff, in order o prevent such persons from remaining in or entering into service of the fictor Fuel Company." The injunction as temporarily stopped the shipment of the strikers to other mines in the fouthwest, which was the plan laid put by efficially of the union. an injunction restraining the union,

There is

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Largest Stock, Lowest Prices .-- One Price.

#### FROM OLD VINCENNES

The printers' ball is the talk of the town and the committee having the affair in charge will leave no stone unturned to make it the most elaborate in the history of the "Old Post." Every feature will be anique, and will display new and modern dances, music programs and invitations pertaining to the craft.

All unions report trade fair for this time of the year. All manufactories are work ing full time, except the Central Foundry, which closed its doors a few weeks ago. The foundry is a "shade" of the Central Foundry Co. in the east, which has been closing down all plants and reducing the wages of its men.

There is every indication of the building boom increasing as the weeks roll by. All contractors have their bands full, and houses are going up all over the city. The Carpenters' Unions are in pretty good shape, and mean to further boost things in the local field of labor by the mass meeting of December 28.

In the death of John P. Spalding, whose bill," which he calls "a compulsory death occurred, Sunday, Typographical investigation law." being a compro- Union, No. 394, loses a staunch friend and mise accepted by the brotherhoods for a good worker. Brother Spalding was 5years old, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his demise. This is the first member of the union to die, and the only printer here belonging to the union at the time of his death.

> The Electrical Workers' Union dance New Year's Eve. was the grandest succes of the kind ever pulled off in this city. All the dance numbers were announced by electrical arrangements on the wall There were one thousand incandescen lights in the hall. The union netted a very snug sum.

The Hod Carriers' and Mortar Mixers Union had a rousing meeting, and a new strata of working things has been inaugu-rated for the spring work, which will be gin as soon as the ground thaws out This union is one of the strongest in the city, and the membership is pretty large for this time of year.

Typographical Union. No. 395, will be two years old, Jan. 23, and has done itself proud, considering the obstacles it had to encounter. A few years ago printers here were getting the pitiful and measley compensation of \$6 to \$0 per week, and now they are receiving from \$10.50 to \$13.50 per week. Quite a change, but the typos deserve every bit of it. There are more printers employed, these days, than ever there was before, and all are receiving better treatment from the bosses. boys and girls are going to celebrate this fortunate luck of prosperity, Easter Monday, by a grand ball, and it is needless to say that "one continuous round of pleasure" will be had by the manipulators of silent thought. The glad hand is extended to all neighboring prints to come down to the home of Alice and shake their feet.

A certain proprietor here refused to al low his men to attend the funeral of their brother member, but the balance of the bosses acceded to the request of their men and allowed them the afternoon cheerfully. A hard-hearted boss, who receives the bulk of his support from the union men, Notices have been posted in all the failed to realize that it will brood him no matter up in the near future and there promises to be something doing. J. C. MAYES.

> Have your Umbrella covered with 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 863

WANTED-A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE man or lady in each county to manage busi for an old established house of solid fin of ran old established house or sold in-naciartanding. A straight, bona fide week-ly salary of \$18.00, paid by check each Mon-car with all expenses, direct from badquar-ters. Money advanced for expenses. En-locs addressed envelope. Manager. 300 Cax on tuilding, Chicago.



R.I.P.A.N.S Tabules doctors find good prescription for mankind.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

E. E. Clark Says the Standard of Our Wage Earners Is Threatened. Edgar E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors and the labor member of the coal commission, says on the immigration question:

We have reached a time in the development of this country when there is danger to our economic and social institutions through our inability to assimilate the hordes of immigrants that are coming in here every year. This nation has dissipated a continent in a century, and the time has come when the influx of the serfs and criminals of Europe cannot be distributed over this vast land. They will not go out in the wilds and bew a new path for themselves. They become competitors with American workmen and drug down the

rate of wages.
"These immigrants knock the prop from under the whole social and eco-nomic structure of this country, and if they are not checked the American workmen will be reduced to the level of the semislavery existence of the poorly paid workingmen of Europe. There are just two classes of workmen in this country today. They are the men who work hard at the real manual labor and who cannot do more. They are contented with their lot. which is vastly superior to what is the existence of the foreign laborers. The other class is the artisan. He is a highly paid mechanic, the finest specimen of manhood this great country has produced. These two classes get along well together. The lower class does not interfere with the other. But here comes your immigrant with his low scale of wages. He lines up with the laboring men of the country and begins to cut the price of the lower class. Now, there is one of two things for these men to do. They must accept the low wages established by the pau per immigrant or they must begin to cut the price of those higher up. The consequence is a drop in wages all

"The American father wants to educate his children better than he was himself, and in order to do it the wages of the workingman must be kept up. If they are reduced the children must be taken from the schools before they get a proper training and be sent out to help support the house. In that way the social standard of the American workman is lowered by the immigrants.

"I do not favor utter exclusion nor do I think it should be unlimited. The educational test is good as far as it goes, but I would go further than that if I had anything to say about the restriction of immigration. The trouble lies with our naturalization laws. They are entirely too loose. The immigrant can come over here, and in some states he can become an American citizen, with all that pertains to that grand privilege. He is a voter in a few years, and his voice in the government is as pow erful as yours or mine, rithough he may not know the basic principles of the laws of the country or even speak its language. These immigrants are made citizens while you wait. Your son and mine are compelled to wait until they have been in the country twenty-one years before they can become citizens.

"What should be done is to build up a better citizenship, beginning at the very foundation of the country, the schools. More of them should be provided. The higher ones should be brought within reach of the workingman's children. We shall never be able to do this until the flood of immigrants is checked."

Work Harder and Think More.

An English wageworker who has been working in an American factory writes to an English magazine and gives a description of American workers as compared with those in his own country. He says:

"The men were on a higher level than the English workmen, but they worked harder and longer. Sixty hours a week, after the English fifty-four, seemed very hard, although I was getting nearly double English wages. I seemed remarkable, too, that, although the day was so long and made worse still by dividing it into two long spells, with only a more or less brief interval for dinner, the work should be pursued diligently from the moment of starting until stopping time.

"In methods of working also each man is allowed to follow his own devices to a great extent, anything un-usual being noted with interest and without the least prejudice. There is always more readiness to adopt any thing new than to stand by an old method. One noticeable thing in Amer ican shops is the importance attached to ideas, even of the most trivial na

Sovereign a Millionaire.

James R. Sovereign, who succeeded Terence V. Powderly as head of the Knights of Labor and who was also labor commissioner for Iowa for several terms, has struck it rich in Idaho and is now a mine owner and a millionaire according to a dispatch from Eldora, Ill., where he formerly resided.

Sovereign was for years a marble cutter. Later, upon going to Arkansas, he achieved a national reputation. He then went to Idaho, where he started a labor paper. He made some mining investments which have proved succ ful. He employs none but union men

a Union Stood by an Employer While labor unions are frequently compelled to oppose employers, there are often instances where the employer receives great assistance from a union. A short time ago, for example, a glass making corporation in Columbus, O., was in urgent need of money. The local union of glass workers took \$75,000 out of its the sour and loaned it /to the



MAIN STREET

Come to the new store and see what wonderful bargains you can find in every department.

CALICOES-10,000 yards of all the best calicoes, in blues, grays, reds, blacks and fancies; other stores' 

OUTING FLANNEL-Good dark Outing Flannel, per 

Light and dark Outing Flannel, extra heavy, worth 10

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Children's Fancy Cloaks in blueand red, good weight, Ladies' Jackets, made of good kersey cloth, all silk lined, worth \$6.50, for......\$3.88

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ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

To many points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida. Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas on Tues days, January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16,

March I and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLO-NIST TICKETS VERY AT LOW RATES On sale same date, and to same points named above.

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 854 Wabash avenue, for full particulars.

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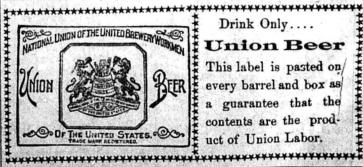
You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaran-DAN DAVIS teed by Tenth and Chestnut Sts. Both Phones No. 18

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to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores
are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as
to why the hat has no label. The genuine—nion label is
perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on
three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a
sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manafacturers mae them in order to get rid of their scab-made
hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a nonunion cancern. JOHN A. MOFFIT. Press, Orange, X. I.
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Union Beer This label is pasted on

every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.



\*<u>\*\*\*\*</u>\*

### SOCIALIST NEWS

The quarterly report of the state secre tary to the national secretary shows an increase of receipts for dues over the last quarter of \$13.50; total recaipts increased \$7.08, and increased expenses of \$16.75. Increase of dues paying members, 136.

The National Referendum to amend the National Constitution has been carried in Indiana by a vote of 115 to 28. A tabulased statement of the vote will be sent to all locals with the next report.

John W. Kelley of Marion spoke at Anderson, Sunday, to a fair sized audience which was much appreciated by the local comrades. Howard Caldwell of Ohio also spoke there, Tuesday night.

Jeffersonville reports continued success with their winter lectures by speakers from Louisville. They will also try to arrange for the Wentworths.

Jessup and Rosedale of Parke County are both applicants for information as to how to organize, which will follow as soon as meetings can be arranged.

Daniel Demarce of Crossplains in Ripley county has joined as member at large and pays five months' dues in advance.

Fred G. Strickland, an old favorite this state, will be available for dates in Indiana from February till May, and locals desiring dates should make application to the state secretary without delay.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mailly's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,508.91.

Comrade Altman, of Rosenthal, Pa. calls his contribution of \$5.000 to the organization fund a New Year's gift, and many more such gifts from other comrades will be as fully appreciated as this

F. W. Evans, corresponding secretary, Local Union 59, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Salt Lake City, Utah, reports to the National Secretary that the local union has adopted the Socialist

State Secretary Cooney of Montana reports as follows to the National Secretavy:

"The following members of the Socialist Party of Montana have been tried and found guilty of the charge of 'having taken part in the political convention of another party' and were duly expelled from the party: Robert Ellis, Butte; William R. Pepworth, Bozeman; L. J. Caldwell, Red Lodge. The party in Montana will stand no 'monkeying' with the capitalist band wagon."

Comrade Cooney also writes, "Comrade Wilkins spoke to two big meetings here and we were well pleased with him. His analysis of the class struggle was the best ever heard here; also his treatment of the tax question was superb. Wilkins has organized four new locals in this state: Stevensville, Victor. Rochester and

Wilkins will work in Montana until January 28th, when he will enter Idaho.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota, reports the organization of three new locals in Carlton County by State Organzer Klein, at Carlton, Wrenshall, and Saculon.

Retiring State Secretary Lipscomb, of Missouri, reports the referendum for the election of state officials for the ensuing year as follows; Secretary: Hallowell, 112; Palmer, 251; Rathburn, 60; Gardner, 150; Boehn, 103. Total, 677. T. E. Palmer National Committeeman, Turner, 853; Hanson. 31, Behrens, 295. Total, 679. George H. Turner, Kansas City, reelected. The state headquarters will be removed to Kansas City, where Comrade Palmer resides.

State Secretary Dial of Kentucky, reports the re election of Charles Dobbs, Luisville, as national committeeman for the ensuing year, by "practically a unanimous vote.'

State Secretary Will, of Kansas, reports the result of canvass of election of national committeemen as follows: Mills, 131; Lowther, 48; Ricker, 40; McAllister, 76; Wayland, 88; Mitchell, 27. Total, 410. The state committee declared Walter Thomas Mills duly elected for the year

reports Victor L. Berger re-elected national committeeman for the year 1904. by a vote of 455 for to 3 against. The three votes against were cast in Shebogan

State Secretary Haley, of Florida, re ports the organization of four new locals by National Organizer Gaylord, whose work in that state will conclude January

John C. Chase will begin work as national organizer January 15th in New Hampshire, under the direction of State Secretary Arnstein.

James F. Carey's lecture dates arranged so far are as follows: January 3, Newark

N. J. Pennsylvania, January 4, Philadel POVERTY AND SLUMS phia; 5, Reading; 6, York; 7, Lancaster; 8, Wilmeching; 9, New Castle. Ohio, 10, Toledo: 11, Freement; 12, Akron: 18, Cleveland; 17, Cincinnati; 18, Portamouth

> John W. Brown will lecture in Califor nia until the end of January when he will fill several dates in Oregon on his way to Washington.

John M. Ray will not begin his three month's work in Wisconsin until Febru-

The National Committee has decided by vote of 18 to 12 to hold the National Convention in the city of Chicago on May 1. Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be nominated and other important matters will be disposed of.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* BOOK REVIEW.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The Sale of An Appetite, By Paul Lafargue. Translated from the French By Chas. H. Kerr, and Illustrated by Dorothy Dene. Cloth, Price 50 Cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

This is a striking story which brings ome to the reader the fact that the modern laborer is merchandise and that the class that buy him in the market is essentially parasitic in character.

It is the story of the French laborer on the brink of starvation contemplating suicide when he is hired by a French railroad magnate to digest the latter's food by a special process which he alone knew. The laborer received in return for this service a fortune payable in monthly installments and is under contract to serve as a digestive apparatus for the capitalist for five years. Among the many reasons given by the magnate for this transaction is that "capitalist bourgeoisie, the class which rules the world, the class of which I am one of the high and mighty repreentatives, has disemburdened itself of all intellectual and mental labor to devote itself to the exclusive development of the belly, to creat the race of the young Ventripotents."

The laborer proceeds to digest what the other eats and the capitalist blooms forth as a complete ideal parasite. He exploits the digestion of his hireling without mercy and over burdens it to such an extent that it becomes positively sickening and disgusting.

The story then traces the adventures of the laborer, bow he finally takes to his ped and his merciless exploiter renders him almost helpless by the rich food and wines that are constantly flowing into his stomach. These adventures with its termination by the death of the laborer in a lunatic asylum after vainly trying to be released from the contract must be read to be appreciated.

The story is a short one but it cannot help but confirm the parasitic character of the ruling class, of our times, and is, for that reason, worthy of a wide circula-

The Trade Union Movement and The So-cialist Party. A Comparative Study, By Leon Greenhaum and James S. Roshe. Paper 5 Cents. 4014 A Evans Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The whole burden of this lament by the ormer National Secretary of the Secialist Party and his assistant, is that the present attitude of the party towards other labor parties and the trade union movement in general As one of "idealism" while fusion or cofoperation with those parties is the only consistent attitude with reference to historical materialism.

We must confess that it is an ingenious argument and one that will require a careful reading and study to refute it. There is one point which we beliave the author overlooks and that is the social psychology which gives birth to these union labor parties is "en rapport" with the ideology of the ruling class which is seen in their general catering to middle class elements in order toget votes. They assume that this perversion of the inter ests of the working class into espitalist channels as expressed in the compromis ing platforms of union labor parties. should be no reason for the Socialist Party refusing to share in that compromise by

On the other hand we think that these gentlemen should be the last to seek a hearing before the Socialist Party and especially on the ground that its tactics are based on ideology. What was their baby act in resigning from the party be cause THEIR ideas of the proper tactics of the party were not concurred in by the rank and file, but an act expressing that very ideology which they profess to condemn in the party? Because they, an insignificant minority, were not approved by the rank and file, because their IDEA was not endorsed and because THEY were not re-elec.ed, they resigned and sent their side of the controversy to the capitalist State Secretary Thomas, of Wisconsin, press of St. Louis and attacked the party in the columns of the reactionary press that will not welcome a Socialist writer.

These gentlemen speak much in defense of social democracy and state that the party is an organized minority administering for the unorganized mass ask, was not their act in resigning from the party because their actions were not approved, evidence of them wanting the party to be an "organized minority?" Then they have been telling us that in no being re-elected they were thus "deposed."
In otherwords they looked upon them selves as having a life job though we had always thought that an election took

place every year.

We are confident that judging by these actions, they will as readily charge the trade union movement with being foundd on "idealism" if they are not permitted full sway.

WANTED-Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few countles alling on retail meschants and agents. Lo-cal territory, Salary \$20.00 per with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position per-manent, lustiness accessful and rushing, Standard Hause, we Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE FORMER CAUSES THE LATTER AND WILL EVER DO SO.

Students of the Problem of "Housing the Poor" Do Not Get at the Root of It-Trades Unions the Great Im prover of Conditions.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, a specialist in 'slums," is amazed and horrified by those of Washington. They are the worst be ever saw, and he has so declared to the senate and house committees on the District of Columbia.

What is the cure? Congress, which has power to act, will be asked no doubt to clear away the foul rookeries so unfit for human beings to live in and replace them with better tenements. That is always the remedy proposed in such cases. It commends itself to the ordinary mind as practical and immediate.

So it is as to any particular slum. Much admirable work of the kind has been accomplished in New York. There are localities here where now we have excellent houses and small parks that so many years ago were disgraced by tumbledown buildings and disease reeding, unspeakable squalor.

But in New York, as in London and other great cities where the "problem of housing the poor" attracts the attention of the philanthropic, it is found that the people who are unhoused by the cleaning out of a slum are not the ones who become the tenants of the better structures that arise.

The reason for this is that the evicted people cannot afford to pay the higher rent which the improved habitations can command. They scatter to other slums or start a new one.

Of course where charity intervenes and a lower rent than the law of sup ply and demand enables the landlord to exact is charged the result is different. But charity can do little in this direction relatively to the mass of the poor. Anything done on a large to better a slum neighborhood must be done on business principles to be effective. The percentage of landlords who are also philanthropists is hardly large enough to be considered as a factor in the problem of "housing the poor."

Every great city in the new as well as the old world will continue to have slums while the cause which produces slums remains in existence. That is as self evident a proposition as that two and two make four.

What is that cause?

Poverty. Péople do not live in slums because they like to, but because they have to. Workers of the Riis class do good un doubtedly. They contribute toward es tablishing a better standard, which helps to educate the poor into a larger conception of what the phrase "neces saries of life" means, and with the enlargement of the conception comes the demand for better shelter, better food, better clothing and better chances for their children. But these workers do some harm, too, since, as a rule, they shy away from the consideration of causes and concern themselves only with effects, to which they apply the palliative of charity. They seldom alarm "vested interests" and are usually on the best of terms with the profiters by the system upon whose consequences they benevolently war. In essence they are the almoners of the kind hearted rich. They are amiable and conscientious men and women. but neither they nor the sympathetic people who open their purses to them are ever likely to make much headway against the curse of poverty.

which is responsible for the slums. In the Metropolitan Magazine some months ago Mr. Leroy M. Scott described the labors of the college settlements and other agencies, volunteer and official, which strive to make life happier on New York's east side. He gave full credit for what had been done, and no one could read his report without sharing his respect for the cause of amelior the lot of the packed population of the tenements. But he added this, which is profoundly significant, as a contribution to the solution of the "problem of

housing the poor:' "Quite different in character from the foregoing forces and exerting a greater influence than any of them for the betterment of east side conditions is the great force which proceeds from the organization of people in trades unions. Whatever he may think of certain practices of trades unions, no fair man can deny that they more than any other single movement have been re sponsible for the improvement that has taken place in the condition of workingmen in recent years. On the east side, as elsewhere, conditions are better in consequence of the organization of labor. Wages are higher, hours of work are shorter, the environment of work is better, and these improved conditions, which immediately affect the bread-winner, also immediately affect the

family and the home." In other words, the tollers are doing incomparably more for themselves than all the philanthropists. As the American said at the time in commenting upon Mr. Scote article, the unreflecting and class selfab who sneer at trades unions or rage at them when they exert their power have but to do a little real thinking in order to come little real thinking in order to come into the knowledge that the labor or-ganizations are doing a mighty work-not only for their own members, but not only for their own members, but for the country. The workingman who does not belong to one or them is blind to his own interests, and all others who are hostile to them demonstrate by their hostility that they are too narrow, to comprehend what is going on in and what is best for this democratic repub-

## Lost

Heart Trouble.

Could Not Eat, Sleep or Walk.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Entirely.

"If it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Remedies I would not be here to write this letter. Two years ago last June I loss the use of my left arm, could not use it and could only move it with the help of my right hand. My heart was so weak I could not sleep nights for smothering spells. I was out of sorts all over and could eat nothing. I grew so weak that I could not walk without staggering like a drunken man and my home doctor said he could do nothing for me. I was in so much pain I was almost wild. I could not take morphine nor opium as they made me worse. So I got to thinking about Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine and the more I thought about it the more I wanted to try them. I wrote to the Dr. Miles Medical Co. for advice which I followed to the letter. I can say today that I am glad I did as I am a well woman now; can work and can walk two or three miles and not mind it. I can also use my arm again as well as ever. You do not know how thankful I am for those grand medicines Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Nervine. I think Dr. Miles' Remedies are the best in the world, and if I should get sick again I should take the same course. The remedies also helped my daughter Vida so wonderfully that I should have written you before to thank you, but I wanted to be sure that the cure was permanent, which I now know to be the case."—Mrs. Frank Loomis, Allen, Mich.

All druggists sell and guarantee first borte Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

### How Are You 🥎 Going to Vote

We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put things back where they used to be?

Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are? Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of

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

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Our fine grades of Underwear to be closed out at less than jobbers' prices. Nothing carried over. Each season must take care of itself. Many lots filled up lately and sizes complete. Other lots

roken so as to cause a heavy cut. Good heavy fleece-lined and jersey-ribbed oods—all perfect garments—56c values goods—all perfect garments—56c values— only shirts left—will close them out at 25c. Extra heavy fleece-lined and jersey-rib bed goods—all top-notchers—some part wool—shirts and drawers to match—39c

each.

Some broken lots in the dollar lines—
extra good values, but can't be duplicated—
two lines to be closed out—shirts and
drawers to match—69e each.

All our regular dollar lines go in this

Special bargains in extra fleeced gar-ments—regular price \$2.50—go in this sale at 81.25. Our big Clothing sale next. Wait for it. Be ready about the 23d.

PIXLEY & CO.

A POEM FROM

WRITTEN FOR THE TOILER.

How long will workmen suffer

And be producers of all wealth,

While others reap the spoil ?

Our wives and our children,

These rosy little ones,

Staunton, Ind., Dec. 26 1903.

their heads?

January.

And sweat and groan and toil,

Oh, must they toil as we have done,

Giants of the Nineteenth Century.

The palm of nineteenth-century science

therefore, may be said to belong to Dar

win. But what is to be said of nineteenth-

century intelligence? What individual was the most intelligent man of the great

sentury that has just become historical?

Who was it in the presence of whom even

a Darwin and a Helmholtz uncovered

Now, what is intelligence? If we say

that intelligence is capacity of intellect plus knowledge, then there need be no

loubt that the most intelligent man of the

Mitchell's Salary.

Vice-President Boyle states that the

resident of the Mine Workers of America

should have his salary increased to \$5,000

per year. However, if the miners are

forced to accept a reduction, this year,

The Right to Eat.

It is not feared that it will become necessary for the people of this country

to eat grass, as the populace of France

was told to do by one of the aristocrats

who nided in precipitating the great revolution, with its scenes of terror.

Even if the price of meat should be advanced to such a lucrative figure for

the packers that none but the rich could afford it there would still be

other things that cannot be cornered

that the people could subsist on. Even

corn bread would keep men and wom-

en and children from starving. The

bounty of nature in this land of plenty

is such that the dealers who speculate

in meat and butter and eggs cannot

monopolize all of the fruits of the soil.

from the master's table, there will al-ways be something to sustain the lives

of the people who carry on the indus-

But that is beside the question. The

point at issue is whether the people in

a land that teems with abundance

have a right to eat meat or not, and

that question seems to have been ren-

dered timely and somewhat important

by a condition of the market that cuts

down the prices of cattle and hogs to farmers to a level that is unprofitable

to the grower and puts them up to a point that makes them oppressive to

It may be remarked in passing that the people of France have not been

eating grass for some years and that

the Americans have not the least ex-

pectation of ever being turned out to

pasture. It will be all the better for

the meat trust if it can assimilate these

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

Try the Kirchner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vandalia railroad. Citizens phone

188; Bell 1527.

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sary delay.—Kansas City Star.

As the dogs eat the

tries of the republic.

the consumer.

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at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind. as second-class matter.

#### LOCAL NEWS NOTES \*\*\*\*\*

Henry Smith, a coal miner of Jasonville, had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle, Saturday, by falling from a cage. He was brought to this city and re moved to St. Anthony's hospital.

nineteenth sentury not only, but of all hu-man time, is the aged British scholar whose life has closed on December 8, 1903, in his home near the sea at Brighton, Eng-land.—From "Herbert Spencer," by Mi-chael A. Lane, in National Magazine for O. P. Smith, district organizer of the A F. of L., is in the city, and will make an effort to organize the clerks and teamsters.

Ten applications for plumbers' licenses were made, Monday, to the plumbing in spector, and they will be given an examination by the examining board.

The "hello" girls of the Citizens' telephone exchange, was threatened this week, because of the poor heating facilities pro. vided for the building. The exchange is heated by a furnace run by the Thompson

there is little probability of a raise in the salaries of the officials. Mr. Boyle says that it is very likely that the miners will ask for an increase of at least ten per cent, while the operators are talking about a twenty per cent reduction. District President Hargrove of the Mine Workers was called to Jackson Hill, Monday, to settle a grievance there

S. M. Reynolds' paper, read before the Literary Club at the Normal, Monday night, brought out a vigorous discussion The reports of the paper and discussion appearing in the local papers were as clear as mud.

E. P. Fairbanks, general manager of the Terre Haute Brewing company, states that the concern will soon begin the free distribution of coal to families in need of

John Matson, a miner living at Clinton, was injured there by a fall while at work in the mines, Monday morning, and bro't to Terre Haute for treatment. He fell from the cage in one of the mines and suffered a broken arm and collar bone.

### Stage Employes' Banquet.

A fine spread was enjoyed, last Saturday night, on the stage at the Grand, when the annual banquet of local No. 49, International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes was given. Toasts were respon ded to by Messrs. Weinbrecht, Doty, Hidden, Rhoades, Schaal, Martin and Grimes. Those present were L. C. Martin, William Jenny, Ike Doty, J. A. Cusick, Dr. Arthur Grimes. Guy Wilson, Geo. A. Schaal, Jr. Ernest Parks, Wm. Christman, John De-Foe, J. E. Smith, Ed Clark, Connie Valen-Foe, J. E. Sinch, Ed Charles, Carl Brentlinger, M. f. Hidden, Otis Singhurst, Frank McChesney, Cecil Rhodes, Frank Breinig, Clarence Bisby, George Weinbrecht, Benjamin Baraclow James Nicholson, L. Murray, Luther Dick out, Frank Haggard, Charles Crookes Max Naylor and Ora Arnold.

### Typos Nominate.

Typographical Union No. 76 held a regu lar meeting, Sunday afternoon, and nomi nated the following officers:
President—L. S. Coombes, A. T. Mur

Vice-President-A. N. Lett, G. C. Fisher Secretary-Treasurer-A. G. Slemons, Al-

wert Balsley. W. H. Terrill, John Edmonds and G. C. Kisher were nominated as delegates to the

Central Labor Union. The auditing committee nominated is omposed of Samuel Bramble, Chas. Good-

NO. 7507.

State of Indiana. Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1903.

Abraham Goldathae vs. Julia A. Coldatine. Be it know that on the 5th day of January, 1904, and plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant. Julia A. Goldatine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein; and the object of said a tion is Divorce, said non-resident defendant in now, therefore, hereby notified of the endency of said action against her find that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said and determined in her absence.

Witness my hand and the scal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1904.

[SEAL.] DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk. win and Henry Housman. A committee was appointed to revise the scale, constitution and by-laws

For the best quality and latest styles, no one can sell you Carpets or Furniture cheaper than John G. Dobbs, 635 Main street.

### CHILD LABOR IN JERSEY.

An Official Investigation Shows How the Law Is Violated. The following is taken from an offi-

cial statement made to the legislature of New Jersey by John L. Swayze, acting chief factory inspector:

Last May the governor instructed me to take hold of the work of the department of factories and workshops and investigate the conditions that prevail in New Jersey as to child labor. The department has found that the conditions that prevail in the textile district, which includes Paterson and Passaic. are true to a greater or less degree as to the entire state.

In the beginning, the department was confronted with assertions and published statements that child labor existed in some of the mills of Paterson Representatives of charitable organiza tions and labor unions complained that the child labor law was not enforced The schoolteachers in the mill districts described conditions which, if they existed, show that the child labor law is not observed

As complaints were made that the local deputies did not attempt to en force the law deputies were transferred. Twice outside deputies were sen into the textile districts, but no results were obtained. The number of violations reported by the deputy was so small as to force the conclusion that either there was no child labor in the textile district or, if there was, the local deputy could not find it.

To test the situation further it was decided to detail a special investigator, who was sent to Paterson and Passalc. He continued his work in the district for six weeks. He was very much crippled in obtaining information, as it was impossible to give him legal authority to enter the mills, and he was compelled to obtain information from outside investigation. In the short time he was in the district he reported seventy-three cases of child labor violation in the mills These children ranged in age from eight to fourteen years and comprised some of both sexes

Needing him in another part of the state, we were compelled to remove the special investigator before be had been able to run down all the cases he had on hand, and at the time he was removed from the district he reported that he had a list of 200 children who he had good reason to believe were un-

der the legal age.
In one mill he found and investigated twenty-six cases; in another mill twen ty-two cases. Of one mill in Passaid the investigator reported:

"As I watched the employees leaving at the noon hour it seemed more like the letting out of a kindergarten than a mill."

Of a mill in Paterson he made the following statement: "I visited a mill in this city at the noon hour. The number of children of illegal age em ployed there would seem to be limited only by the number procurable. counted eighty-eight children enter one gate at the sound of the 1 o'clock whis-

### Early Trades Unionism.

The English tailors, according to the Weekly Bulletin, have the credit for being the first to offer organized resistance to industrial oppression and hence were the pioneers of modern trades un ionism. As early as 1721, in the days of the handicrafts, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000, and they went on strike for better conditions of employment notwithstand ing the acts of parliament that out lawed such combinations, made striking a criminal act and limited wages by law. This is the earliest recorded strike of any consequence and, although unsuccessful, inspired the tailors and other wageworkers with a spirit of revolt that gave the impetus to the present labor movement and secured for the workers a better standing in society, the removal of the ban under which unions were placed and the repealing of the laws by which wages were regulated by the local magistrates. This historic strike so incensed the masters that they sent a committee to parliament with an appeal reciting their grievances, charging the journeymen with conspiring to increase their wage beyond the legal rate, with having formed unlawful combinations, threat ening the peace of the community, dis couraging industry, encouraging indo-lence and setting a bad example to oth er workmen.

Growth of Unions In New York. At the end of September, according to a bulletin just issued, the bureau of labor statistics of New York registered 2,587 trades unlons in the state, this being an increase of 225 over the number six months previous. The total membership was 395,736, an increase of 38,634, or 11 per cent, in six months. New York city gained 24,361, or 11.8 per cent, in membership; Buffalo, 4,395, or 15.5 per cent; Rochester, 828, or 6.7 per cent; Syracuse, 697, or 9.7 per cent; Albany, 201, or 2.4 per cent; Troy, 238, or 4.9 per cent; Schenectady, 187, or 1.9

per cent. The principal increases were in the building and transport trades, while the clothing trades lost 4,005 members. The decline in the unions of garment workers explains also the decreased number of women in trades unions, as a majority of the organized workingwomen are garment makers.

Surprising if True. "The wageworkers in the United States have in the last twenty years lost less time in strikes than they have in celebrating the Fourth of July or any other national holiday," says John Mitchell. "If the total less by strikes were divided among the wageworkers it would among the says to the says the

#### LABOR'S POWER.

As It Increases So Do the Dang Multiply, Says Henry White.

Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, says: In many trades the unions have be come so strong that the regulation of their present power is at least as important as the acquisition of more power. As the power of the unions in creases so do the dangers multiply.

Prosperity is a greater test than adversity. We have seen union after union destroyed after reaching the zenith of its strength and all the struggle and sacrifice made to gain that point lost through lack of self restraint.

The responsibility must lie with the leaders, who are in a position to know the limitations of the union and the obstacles that beset it better than the rank and file.

Often the mass pushes blindly ahead, demanding and demanding without a clear conception of the ability of the employers to grant the demands at the time. The workers, finding themselves freed from the subject condition of the past and relieved of the burdens that they had to bear, strive for ideal conditions at a leap. After habitually submitting to the tyranny of the foreman they seek, when able to enforce their mandates in the shop, to usurp his function and even challenge the employer's authority in the legitimate conduct of his business

In addition there is the human tendency to take advantage of power for immediate gain and disregard not only the rights of others, but the larger interests of self. Organized groups of workmen when once secure in their po sition even legislate against their fellow union men by restricting the num ber allotted to each shop and by for bidding other workmen to enter trade in order to create an artificial scarcity of labor. Some essay to pass upon the quality of their own work and decide the competency of them-

It is an old story that the oppressed who cry out for justice and appeal to the highest moral sense play the des pot in turn when they obtain power How to regulate power has been the problem of the ages, and we have that problem before us in a new form.

There never was a time when the vorking class was able to dominate. What will it do with its power? is the question now in everybody's mind, and ill hinges upon that. Will the unions develop the capacity to restrain themselves and place themselves in harmony with society?

What is needed at this supreme mo ment is a demonstration of this needed restraint. Warnings sounded from men in the ranks will do more to allay apprehension than all the retorts made to criticism.

Radicals who prefer an upheaval who believe in progress through revolution, are delighted at the tendency of things, but those who believe in betterment through peaceful evolution tremble for the future.

The International Socialist Review is a one who cares to make a serious study of modern social problems. The Socialist movement is an actual fact that will have to be reckoned with in this country as in Europe, and this magazine gives probably a clearer idea of it than can readily be ob-tained from reading any other periodical. Send six cents for a sample copy to Charles H. Kerr & Campany. 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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12.00	Overcoats reduced	to	٠.	٠.	٠.	٠,	 	 	8.50	)
13.50	Overcoats reduced	to		 			 	 	10.00	)

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9.00 Overcoats reduced	to			.).					6.98
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