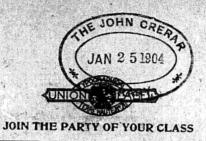


VUL. 5-NO. 48

TOILER.



TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1904.

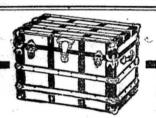
FIFTH YEAR

WANTED

To inform workingmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobing foundry is still

UNFAIR

Don't forget to call for the union label on stove repairs and castings.



You Can **Put Your Clothes** in Our Trunks

with the assurance that you are getting the best that man can make or your money can buy:

our \$3 trunk

excentionally good value for the money — better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

PETER MILLER.

No. 22 Seath Sixth Street. Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

Citizens Phone 218

Fresh Oysters

CHAS. T. BAKER

Twelfth and Main Streets.



UNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

LARGEST IN INDIANA. EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE. OPERATES MORE WAGONS DISBURSES MORE MONEY.

popularity through
Perfect Work,
Prompt Attention to its Patrons,
Decent Treatment of its Employee
The building is the best lighted, best ven ed and most sanitary laundry build

SIXTH AND CHERRY

THE AWAKENING.

BY M. WAITE LAUTERMISCHE.

Full niveteen hundred years The earth in list'ning silence lay, To hear again that promise. Borne in those sweet words, By angels sung to men. That promise to a sullen world, By sordid ears heard not, Save simple shepherds On the bare Judean hills.

The prince, the priest and soldier, The scholar and the fool, Each busy with his bauble, heard is not. And first amazed, then scoffed When simple men, whose hearts kept beat With Nature's heart, Whose heads were pillow'd On old earth's bare breast, Proclaimed the prophecy Of better things to come

But, as the centuries laps'd. This promise, so mythical at first, 'Gan heavily to press on human hearts And men looked in each other's eyes And asked, "Where is this peace? Whence cometh this good will?"

The world's great heart is breaking With the burden of man's sin, And all the weight of years; While he bis skil! and energy directs To planning yet more woe

The ancient hills surrender to his hand The wealth they long have hoarded. While ten thousand streams Forget their course to do his tyrant will. The subtle lightning he has pluck'd From out the stormy cloud, To fling defiance in the face of Time, And spends his puny strength To bear his banner o'er an ice wrapt sea, Still dreaming that his myriad ships May, in the future, sail the unexplor'd "upper

And still, the wonder of the hour is this: That he, who in deflance Stands before the Ages, Demanding that all ancient truth Its pedigree shall show; Aspiring to the mastery Of the world's great powers, Should of his own devices, small, Become the helpless prey.

The wreck, the route, the busy mart, All claim him for a victim; Gaunt hunger erouches at the palace gate, And crime is rampant

In blind Justice's halls. Yet, panacea none, he finds For these, so grievous ills; For, mark it well, since nature Gave him breath, he has been taught That remedy there's none.

With zeal, he puts his mind and might "Gainst ev'ry hindrance in his path, Save those which certain teachers, false, Have counsel'd he must bear. These doetrines old-(How strange they should so long endure!) That none should marvel That one infant, helpless, Into this world born, should rest On downy bed, in finest linen wrapt, And fed with tend'rest care; Another, nestling in the straw. Should, with its mother, starving, die. And dead, we mourn it not. Far bester in the tomb

Than delving, starving, here And in the hands of beardless youth We place a weapon, wrought with cunning To destroy, and train him daily How to slay his fellow man, Till the earth, drunk with blood Reels in its path; and prophets dismal, Tell us that the end is near.

Nay, God forbid that man From utter chaos plunge To blacker darkness still!

The end is not. What seemed Oblivion's borderland Was but the forecast of the dawn. From yonder heights A clarion yet shall ring To call man back unto his own. Then shall he comprehend The story of the Eden old, and prince And priest and soldier. The scholar and the fool, Join with the multitudes of earth In mighty chorus long. That up to Heaven's gate shall roll Till angels catch the strain Of "Peace on earth; good will toward men!"

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HE Federation of Labor of the St te of Colorado has telegraphed United States Senator Thomas Patterson, demanding an investigation by congress of conditions existing in the strike regions, and adopted unique resolutions modeled after the Declaration of Independence. The similarity in the charges brought against George III. and Peabody I. is striking, and we regret that tack of space forbids us publishing them.

Creek has announced his intention of satisfy a judgment for \$1,000 due the Creek has announced his intention of prosecuting Governor Peabody and the military authorities for the assault on him, and will carry the case to the suppreme court if necessary. A dose of the "bull pen" would fall short of giving the criminal authorities what they deserve. In connection with this we call the attention of our readers to the correspond-tention of our readers to the satisfy a judgment for \$1,000 due the state as a fine, which Judge Holdom entered against it for contempt of court as a corporation.

Merely another labor organization plundered by the courts in obedience to those who control them. The name of the judge is particularly appropriate in this case, though his associates on the struggle, both elements have taken the initiative in bringing an end to the struggle. If they can sink their differences and unite against the common dan-

ence from the strike region, which appears on another page, and which we hope to publish from time to time. We do not know whether we will incur the further displeasure of Samuel Gompers in giving publicity to a matter that has no concern for him, but we would like to know if this is evidence that we merely "think" we are trades unionists, while he is the Simon-pure article?

The trades union movement is going through a critical period at present, and, judging from present conditions, abundant material will soon be available for determining who are the real "union

tains some interesting figures on railroad enough has leaked out to make of it one sons walking along the track or employes concealing the outrages will, in a few killed or hurt while off duty. Neither months, be slopping over in its professed are those whose injuries were not suffi- love for the working class to secure suped, and yet with all these eliminated and sponsible for this terrorism. This is as taken no account of, the figures are ap- true of the eastern as well as of the west-

During the two years ending June 30, the other in suppressing this news. 1903, the casualties (killed and injured) on railroads aggregated 92,040-about which we desire to call attention to, and Peabody calling off their dogs of war. the same as the Union loss (killed and it is with a sense of shame that we feel Not because they love the workers more, wounded) in the seven greatest battles of it necessary to do so. That the capitalist the civil war.

states that in seven of the greatest bat- at, but that the great body of the eastern The battles selected for comparison and rank and file to thinking. In the Amerithe number killed and wounded are as can Federationist, of which Samuel Gom-

138; Wilderness, 14,282; Antietam, 11,- during this five months of struggle, nor 658; Chicamaugua, 11,405; Chancellors is there any indication that the attitude ville, 11,368; Cold Harbor, 10,921.

From these startling figures it would in the least from the capitalist press. appear that the chances of surviving ser- On the contrary, the magazine has been vice on railways with their inadequate filled with malicious attacks on individusafeguards to protect human life, are lit- als who happen to disagree with that tle better than if they were engaged in a august personage, and who represent bloody contest equal to that of the civil those who have ever been ready with pen

Life is a very cheap commodity.

from the Hearst bureau, informing us regarding the western struggle. It also of how helpless the working class will be contains Gompers' funeral oration over unless they choose the newspaper mag- the corpse of Socialism, that refuses to the greatest labor struggles which the nate to ride into power, on their backs. stay buried, and in which we find a cow-These bulletins are filled with laudations ardly allusion to the alleged "many acts for him and would die for him. All of ton convention. We ask, What are the find a "champion."

However, we commend the following as essential qualifications for the next the capitalist news agencies to assist in which President Compers is so ready to democratic donkey-rider to Hearst. We exterminating the western labor organiz- charge to others. clip it from the Wall Street Journal of ations? Are the press reports true that January 6:

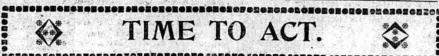
WANTED.

who is in favor of the gold standard; alist class that is trying to crush them? who believes in free trade, but who will How explain this silence, indifference, the labor movement, it is time for the not disturb the tariff; who will get the aye, and apparent consent to such an invotes of western populists and the money famous program? If there is treachery it is not a question of financial aid, but of Wall street financiers.

done anything or said anything calculated to disturb any 'Interest.' He must ted to disturb any 'Interest.' He must be a man warranted 'safe' and one with whom high finance 'can do business.

"Also wanted a platform on which this candidate can stand. Any political carpenter able to construct a platform broad clear the labor organizations of the east senough to enable Grover Cleveland and from suspicion. W. J. Bryan to stand upon it at the same time will be liberally rewarded. Apply by letter to Tammany Hall. Highest Wall street references absolutely indis- of organization that is best adapted to take the matter up. The A. F. of L. pensable."

RANKLIN UNION of the Press Ex-Congressman Glover of Cripple of a receiver. The union has failed to



government, has been without effect in would be an invitation thus to extend breaking their ranks. The true story of them. THE quarterly report of the Inter- that struggle cannot be told because of ern press, for one has been as studious as

There is another phase of this struggle press should be engaged in a conspira- less. A writer in the Minneapolis "Union" cy of silence is nothing to be surprised pers is the editor, not a single word of Gettysburg, 17,563; Spottsylvania, 16,- news or even of sympathy has appeared ident. of the administration towards it differs

and voice to call attention to the condithey can to the striking miners. The E HAVE received and have been last issue of the Federationist is filled receiving for some time bulletins with such attacks and the usual silence of Hearst, what a great "friend of labor" of treachery to the trades unions" on the he is, how the workers pine for him, sigh part of the Socialist delegates at the Boswhich, coming from Hearst himself, we rank and file to think of this policy of have no desire to dispute. Hearst cer- suppression on the part of President tainly knows a good thing and is trying Gompers in common with the whole capthere is an agreement between him and the American Federation of Labor is to be invited to build upon the ruins of the "A candidate who voted for Bryan, but western labor organizations by the capitin the trades union movement, where is "He must be a man who has never it located-in the west or the east? We believe it is within the power of

the American Federation of Labor to end this struggle and that in favor of the miners, and we believe that nothing from suspicion.

There are differences between those of Feeders of Chicago is in the hands rect endorsement of oppression in Colora- in its present attitude. To continue it do. The western organizations have ofof the east should not reciprocate even confidence of workingmen.

> struggle, both elements have taken the has sifted through the censor and what initiative in bringing an end to the has come through private correspondence.

THE terrible ordeal, which the labor ger, we of the east can do likewise. Alorganizations of Colorado are going ready they are holding large mass meetthrough for the past five months, has ings to protest against the the Russianmade that struggle of national importance izing of the state. Not only that, but, to the workingmen of this country. The should the methods now used to crush persecution of the miners in the Cripple the western organizations prove effective, Creek district, at the hands of the mine we can look for their introduction to the owners in conjunction with the state workers of the east, and our silence

Let the eastern' organizations follow state Commerce Commission con- the rigorous censorship of the press, but the example of the rank and file of the west. Let the executive officers of the A. fatalities and accidents. The report does of the blackest pages in the history of F. of L. call upon the central bodies not include casualties at crossings, per- labor struggles. The same press that is throughout the country to hold mass meetings and bring the conditions that exist in Colorado before the workers everywhere. Meetings of like kind are becient to cause them to cease work includ- port at the polls of the class that is re- ing held in the east to protest against the deportation of John Turner, an English organizer. Can we do less for workers who are citizens? Such meetings, which we suggest, and if properly arranged, would result in Roosevelt and but because they do not love their jobs

We are on the eve of a national election, which would make such meetings tles of the civil war the total killed and organizations should participate in that all the more effective. They would fear wounded were 93,339, which is but little suppression of news through its chief ex- the result of the agitation on the election more than the slaughter which occurred ecutive officer and editor of its official returns next November. We can, reach on American railways during two years. magazine, is a fact that ought to set the them through their fear. An aroused working class strikes terror in the heart of the politician looking for a job, whether it be for dog-catcher or for pres-

Does President Gompers fear that to take this stand against the outrages in Colorado would alienate the affections of Senator Hanna? Would it interfere with his great service (?) as a member of the Civic Federation or debar him from sipping the Senator's wine and making "harmony" speeches for his amusement? In short, does he owe allegiance to the wiley senator and the capi tions in Colorado and giving what aid talist press that is assisting in the work of destruction in the west, or to the working-class who have entrusted him with leadership?

For our part, we decline to share in this questionable attitude towards one of workers of the west have ever had to wage. To keep silent would be little short of criminal. The A. F. of L. can not only be a powerful instrument in bringing this struggle to a close, but can also allay the suspicion, now directed against it, as well as come to a better understanding with the western labor moveto exhibit it to the stiff-necked working- italist press ? Is it "treachery to the ment and make possible mutual aid in men, who would be otherwise unable to trades unions" to ignore the western the future. To maintain the present atstruggle? Are we to understand that titude can only widen the breach between them and incur the charge of 'treachery. Whatever differences exist between la-

bor organizations should be no reason for ignoring the duty they all owe to the entire working class. When exceptional conditions menace an entire section of rest to act. Especially is this true when one of publicity in making known the condition of affairs which capitalist publications systematically suppress.

If the workers of the west win without our aid, they will be fortunate indeed, but that would not relieve us of responsishort of an effort in that direction will bility. It would be their glory and our

It is time to act!

We trust that the labor press of the the west and of the east as to the form east, all of which this paper reaches, will the modern labor movement, but that is cannot afford to suffer the stigma of such no reason for what is practically an indi- an infamous alliance as that suggested would be equivalent to endorsing the ten been liberal in their aid to those of reign of terror in Colorado and the east, and there is no reason why we brand the A. F. of L. as unworthy of the

We are glad to note that not all of the labor press has ignored this struggle, In Denver, in the very heart of the and have given publicity to what news

The opportunity is here! It is time to act!

LABOR AND REPORTED TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Going Home.

What time, my day-long labor done, I drop my weary pen, And following the setting sun Am come back home again.

I know no pleasure more complete, No melody more glad

Than that of one loved voice so sweet:

"O! boys, here comes your dad!"

She's always there, in rain or shine,
As constant as can be.
With her wee boys, her boys and mine,
Who wait and watch for me.
And how they shout and hall me in,
Those boys, and then she'll add
Her happy voice above the din:
"Now, boys, don't worry dad."

As if they could! God bless the boys. I'd rather have them bring. The roof down with their joyous noise. Than hear a Patti sing.
And there she sits as proud as I.
And every whit as glad,
Though every now and then she'll cry;
"Now, boys, don't worry dad."

If it should be the fates' decree
And God forbid it may
That all these hearts should pass from

me e I have passed away, Ere I have passed away,
God grant that when I come to die
I be not deemed so bad,
But I may hear a loved voice cry;
"O! boys, here comes your dad."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The Brookville (Pa.) glass factory has shut down, throwing 200 men out of work. Nearly two-thirds of the 2,000 min-

ers of the northern Colorado coal fields have resumed work. A 20 per cent reduction in wages

has gone into effect at the Wheeling Va.) Corrugating works. The Lake Share Engine Works at Marquette, Mich., have reduced wages

in all departments 10 per cent. Twenty-five hundred men were laid off at the plant of the National Steel company at Bellaire, O. No explana

tion was given for the order. A reduction from 5 to 10 per cent in wages has been ordered in all the wire mills of the United States Steel Company, affecting 1,000 men.

Two thousand organized meatworkers of Indianapolis voted down a proposition to inaugurate a strike to secure the adoption of a new wage schedule.

The lockout in the Quebec boot and shoe factories at Montreal, Quebec, involving 5,000 men, was settled, the operatives agreeing to the terms of the manufacturers.

Three hundred and fifty men have struck at the Sunday Lake and Brothmines at Wakefield, Mich., against reduced wages, and the operators have closed the mines for the

The only nonunion factory in the country for the manufacture of saws, located in Philadelphia, has posted a notice that the wages of the 100 er-ployes of the plant would be cut 35 per cent Jan. 1.

The wages of the employes of South Sharon (Pa.) plant of the American Gas and Construction company have been reduced 9 per cent, taking effect immediately. Laborers receive a cut of 12½ per cent.
The Centralia colleries and the

Sioux and Mount Carmel (Pa.) colleries closed down, causing 2,500 men and boys to be thrown out of employment. The colleries are owned by the Lehigh Coal Company.

The Chicago Shipbuilding Company has renewed its wage agreements with ten different unions. There were no changes made, the company agreeing that the present wages and conditions shall remain in force until June 1,

Six hundred men were laid off for an indefinite period by the Browne & Sharp company, manufacturers of machinery, of Providence, R. I. The hours of the machinists remaining in the shops were reduced from 60 to 50 per cent.

The fourth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which meets at Fresno Jan. 3d, promises to be the largest and most important gathering of representatives of organized wageworkers in the

history of California.

The wages of 32,000 cotton textile operatives have been reduced. This brings the total number in New England who have had their pay cut down this fall to about 64,000. The cut down in the majority of factories

averages 10 per cent. The Western Federation of Miners has taken up the gage of battle thrown down by the various Citizens' alliances throughout the West and has issued a lengthy circular urging men to stand together and combat the alli-The circular severely scores ances. the alliances.

Prominent members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America are advocat ing an increase in the per capita tax paid by the local unions to the inter national body. It is now 15 cents per month and it is proposed to increase

The Railroad Trainmen's Journal "With this issue of the Journal the brotherhood numbers 68,000 meribers, which is the highest point in the membership ever attained. Our financial condition is equally prosperous and we will meet the close of the year

in splendid condition.

President Frank Buchanan of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' In-ternational Union laughed at the reports from New York that the Bridge-men's union there had disbanded. He said the union was as strong as ever and that its fight against the Fuller

company would prove it.

The Seattle Western Central Labor souncil has passed a resolution rec-

ommending to all affiliated unions the passage of a law imposing a fine of \$1 on any member found guilty of pur chasing men's working clothes, such as overalls, aprons, etc., or any of a hat suit or pair of shoes without the label.

The United States consul at Sydney, Australia, reports that the length of a day's work in New South Wales has been placed at eight hours, with a minimum wage of \$1.70 per day for common labor. Half-holidays are at the employer's expense, and the state and banks and factories give

preference to union labor.

By a referendum vote the Bricklayers and Masons' International union has decided in fovor of the death benefit feature obtaining in many of the other trade unions. The new benefit will be \$100 for members who have been six months in good standing and \$200 for those five years or more steadily on the union's books.

The Fox River Valley Manufacturers' association has opened its campaign by lengthening the working day from nine to ten hours so that the force of men may be cut down. The Chicago-Milwaukee Brewers' association, unable to increase the cost of beer, has dropped hundreds of its employes in order to maintain profits.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America has adopted an elaborate charter for issuance to local unions. The charter epresents every branch of the craft and is printed in forty different col-Teasurer M. P. Carrick designed the charter and Frank Gersdof of Chicago Union No, 275 did the coloring.

Adjutant General Bell at Cripple Creek, Colo., has issued a statement defining martial law as t will be en-forced. He defines "military necesinsurrection and treason. Of the latter he says: "Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason and is pun-

ishable by death."
Franklin Union of Pressfeeders at Chicago will be fined for contempt by Judge Holdom for having violated the Chicago Typothetae injunction. The fine may be anything from \$1 to \$5,000. Judge Holdom, in rendering his decisice said he thought he would not fine the officers of the union, as he could not establish that they were cognizant of the violation of the injunction

The Illinois state bureau of labor statistics has just issued the annual coal report for the year ending with June 70th. It shows a magnificent increase in the production of coal in Illinois over the previous year, which in itself was a record breaker. About 5,000,000 more tons were mined in the last year than in 1901-2. One of the most remarkable things in this year's report is the table of fatelities, which shows an 'ncrease of 50 per cent.

Cigarmekers' union No. 14 of Chicago has 'dopted a sick benefit sys-tem, independent of the sick benefits paid by the international union. The plan has been in vogue in a number of cities throughout the country for some time. Any union cigarmaker under 50 years of age is eligible to membership, and upon the payment of \$4 a year in dues is guaranteed a sick benefit of \$5 a week for thirteen weeks in any one year. No benefit is paid for sickness of less than one veek's duration, nor for !!lness caused through the use of intoxicanta.

"Last year the union label of the Garment Workers was placed on over 34,500,000 garments," says Ernest Poole in the Outlook. "This was an increase of 11,000,000 over the year before. "In the garment making business," he says, "hours are shorter, work is less irregular, the shop is sanitary and the air is wholesome." the other hand, the work in the factory is more intense and more monotonous than the old system. There are still too many sweatshops. "Not long ago," says Mr. Poole, "I saw a \$45 overcoat being pressed in a small, foul sweatshop."

The State Federation of Labor of Colorado has taken the initiative in the formation of a new national body, out a call to all the state federations in the United States for a national convention to be held in Denver, 1904. The primary purposes of the convention will be to organize the workingmen and unions affiliated with the state bodies into a system similar to the United States government system. The state federation will be supreme in its particular state, but will work under national laws formulated by a body of representatives chosen by the state organization.

What can the unskilled wage-workers do who lack the quickness and the ability that are required by the trade unions? This question is brought up by a young lady named Miss A. M. Maclean, who has been investigating conditions in the sweatshops of New York and Chicago. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of women and girls are in the clothing trade, but they lack the skill to come up to the trade union standard. They earn as low as fifty cents a day, and work thirteen and fourteen hours to get it. They can never hope to work fast enough to sata factory foreman. What are they

to do? An English cocoa manufacturer who employs 4,000 women in his factory has hit upon a new idea in the way of has hit upon a new idea in the way of dealing with his employes. He has employed four "social secretaries," whose business it is to see that the working people are fairly treated. These "social secretaries" hire the help, organize clubs for their benefit, visit the sick, improve the workroom conditions, supervise the dining room, and give any necessary advice or assistance to the girls who work in the factory. The purpose of these secretaries is to make the girls feel as if they were among friends and nut mere mogs in a great machine.

THE PRINCIPLES OF DIRECT LEGIS-LATION FORGING AHEAD.

States-The Situation In Chicago What Several Governors Say About the Referendum.

[Special Correspondence.]

No movement of such importance in all history ims ever made such quiet and rapid progress as the movement for the initiative and referendum. People in many localities do not yet know the meaning of the words, and ideas about it among well informed people are yet so confused that the National Direct Legislative league and other leagues put the definitions on their letter heads. Yet, from its nature, it has drawn to its support the kind of people who get things done. The very happy way in which it of-ten strikes those politicians who are

not hopelessly bad is thus described by the Hon. W. S. U'Ren of Oregon City. Ore.: "An examination of the proposed amendment convinced almost all of the successful politicians and members of the legislature that it was an attempt to make practical machinery with which the majority of the voters could decide any important question solely on its merits and separate and apart from all other matters. The brightest minds among our political leaders believed it to be as safe for the legislator and officeholder as it is for the people, first, because with these powers reserved to the citizens they are no longer obliged to defeat a useful public servant for re-election and thus destroy his political career in order to overrule his vote or opinion on some one question; second, there can be no reason for the creation of new parties, for when a group of reformers have made a sufficient number of converts they can get the decision of the people on their measure without electing or defeating any candidate for office. There were only thirteen votes opposed to the amendment in 1899. It was so clearly satisfactory to the people that there was only one opposing vote in 1901, and it was enthusiastically approved and indorsed by the Republican and Demoeratic and Socialist conventions of 1902. It was adopted by the people at the regular general election in June last year by a vote of 62,024 in favor to 5,668 against it (11 to 1). This is the first amendment to the constitution of Oregon which has been approved by the people, though many have been re-jected."

A certain Chicago daily which we need not advertise by naming was much pestered by correspondents writing to it about the Oregon amendment. and it was pleased to observe that three attempts to initiate measures failed, and therefore," reasoned the daily eagerly, "the people do not want the ini-tiative and referendum." There would thus seem to be certainly no occasion for alarm on the part of any monopolist, for when the people do not want any measure which the legislature refuses to pass or do not wish to veto any law that has been passed, then the posses sion of the right to initiate or veto legislation will certainly do the people no harm. But, in truth, there is a great power back of the initiation and referendum, which has a restraining effect on legislatures when monopoly wants to employ them to defeat the will of the people whom they are paid to represent, and that is what gives the Chicago daily so much concer

For there is a movement in Chicago now which has been encouraged by success in other states which, although it is not heralded in the press to any great extent, will result in one of the most important defeats or victories for the people that have ever been accomplished.

The death of Henry D. Lloyd in the early autumn, which was without doubt the direct effect of his deep concern for the work in Chicago, cannot but enlist for Chicago the interest of all patriots who have read "Wealth Against Commonwealth," "History of the Standard Oil" or any of Mr. Lloyd's great works. He wrote to a friend that at his Newport home. "But," he said "the situation in Chicago is too much for me." And he left his well earned repose in Newport for Chicago, where he died suddenly of pneumonia. last writings on the Chicago traction question have been published by his widow and son and are distributed freely, according to his own plan. For Mr. Lloyd said that if the people knew the facts there would be no doubt but that they would get municipal owner ship: He says: "Through another or ganization, the Referendum league Chicago was placed at the head of the procession of municipal progress in an other way, which will be the safeguard and promoter of all else that has been A law drafted by Allen Ripley Foote and introduced by Representativ Clayton E. Crafts was passed through the legislature, called the public opinio law. By this law a given number of voters by petition may require that questions of public policy, not more than three in number at any one elec tion, shall be submitted to popular vote. To hamstring the law it was amended to require that one-quarter of all the voters in cities must petition for such a submission, while only one tenth were required elsewhere in the state. But the Referendum league accomplished the apparently impossible and secured 104,000 signatures to a petition for a possular vote at the elec-tion of 1902 on the question of munici-pal ownership and direct nomination

sult was startling."
And the state legislature passed the Mueller law, with regulations as to how to proceed in acquiring city own-ership. You perhaps noticed the ac-

of city officers at primaries. The re-

STEADY PROGRESS. they could seize, because be would have ruled against this Mucles, law against the will of the majority of the lawmakers.

> Another good precedent left by that legislature was the passing of the res-olution for the direct vote for United States senators "in obedience to the ex-pressed will of the people." The will of the people was ascertained through this public opinion law, which is also called the advisory referendum. It seems that five out of every six of the people of Illinois who cared at all about the matter wanted the direct vote for United States senators. But had it not been for the opportunity they got to vote directly upon that spe cific matter the legislature might have gone on through the next century and never have found out what the people did want.

The Illinois Referendum league is now at work for a petition of the required 100,000 Chicago voters for the submission of these questions at the regular election April 5: "Shall the city council upon the adoption of the Mueller law proceed without delay to acquire ownership of the street railway under the powers conferred by the Mueller law? Shall the city council, instead of granting any franchises, proceed at once under the city's police powers and other existing laws to license the street rail way companies until municipal ownership can be secured and compel them

to give satisfactory services?"

The Referendum lengue of Illinois takes no part in the discussion of the policy of public ownership. It only advocates the submission of such an important public matter to the public hose business it is. When one considers that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is deeply interested in the question at Chicago, one can understand that the people's representatives will be likely to turn iato Morgan representatives if they do not get some very strong ad vice from the people. At this writing nearly 100,000 people have signed the petition. One man has been employed to canvass for several weeks, and a great deal of money has been subscribed for this great undertaking. The city government has considered this activi ty a mandate against the twenty year railway companies. The city government has been addressed by represent atives of the Chicago Federation of Labor, representatives of striking railway employees, representatives of the Mu-nicipal Voters' league, the Referendum league, Single Tax league and other leagues and federations too numerous to mention.

The example of Chicago will be of priceless value to the country.

Already a promising movement for a public opinion law is started in Buffalo by the Referendum league of Eric county, and the Buffalo common council has indorsed the bill which is being introduced in the New York legislature Lewis Stockton founded the league.

It would be a very bad legislature which should refuse to the people the opportunity to simply express an opinion upon any public measure which was important enough to obtain the petitions of even 5 per cent of the voters. But of course the advisory referendum makes the people wonder why after they have given important advice they as the sovereign source of all power have no power to make the advice effective in case their representatives should not see fit to take advice. By slight concessions like this public opinion law, the modified initiative for constitutional amendments, as in Massachusetts, the demanding of an un-reasonable percentage of the voters for the initiative, as in Missouri, there comes a gradual extension of the perfected form of self government.

Radicals often complain of slow prog ress. It took centuries for the people of Europe to find out that there was a better kind of empire than the Asiatic form. It took centuries for the English people to find out that there was a better kind of empire than the Roman form. The introduction of representative forms in place of despotic for larger populations was a tremendous advance, and there is even now a tendency to revert to the old and simpler despotic forms. (See John Fiske's "The Beginnings of New England.") From the time that Boyd Winchester, our minister to Switzerland, first began writing about Swiss institutions, among which were the initiative and referendum, which have been extending there during about forty years, to this time, when the principle is rapidly becoming a part of the onstitutions of several of our states, fifteen years only have

Governor Garvin of Rhode Island an enthusiast for the referendum. Even Governor Crane of Massachusetts made himself popular and gave a great impulse to the cause by vetoing an unpop-ular bill because it came to him without a referendum attached. Governo Toole of Montana says: "I know nothing more in accord with the spirit of American institutions than direct legislation. It is no longer an experiment in the United States." And in his message to the legislature Governor Toole makes a long argument for an amendment like that of Oregon. Governor Herrick of South Dakota said Since the referendum has been a part of our constitution we have had no charter mongers or railroad speci tors, no wildcat schemes submitted to our legislature. Formerly our time was occupied by speculative schemes of one kind and another, but now these people do not press their schemes, and hence it is not necessary to have recourse to the referendum."

The state granges of Rhode Island, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and Oregon have passed resolutions favorable to the referendum, and it was only by hard work that the resolution in the national grange was defeated. Its defeat did not necessarily mean opposition, but simply that a great order. on, but simply that a great or

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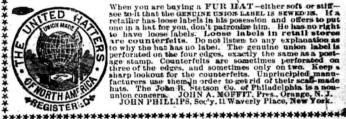
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When you are baying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENCINE UNION LIBEL IS SEWED IS. If a retailir has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a post-age stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Reep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them, order to get rid of their scale-made hats. The John R. Netson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT. Press, Ornage, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, it Waverly Place, New York.



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carnot proceed too rapidly. And it has already the parcels post and postal savings banks in its resolutions. Further work among subordinate grange is necessary, and this is being do the leagues in certain states, with the help of friends in the grange, Forty two subordinate granges in Massachu setts have signed the petition sent them by the Referendum union.

At the twenty-third annual contion of the American Federation of Labor at Fancuil hall, Boston, the bor at Fancuil hall, Roston, the very conservative leader of something like 2,000,000 laborers, Sanuel Gompers, spoke strongly for the initiation and referendum. The convention provided additional means for legislative work in that line. The enthusiastic Mr. George H. Shibly is establishing a majority rule bulletin for the press and of organizations. O. be issued from wasnington. The Direct Legislation Record is uniting with the New Era of Springfield, Ill., whose monthly editions will have three specialists besides the weekly editor, Mr. Thompson. The Lineteenth century gave a good

start to some ideas of self govern and those men who are leading rea tionary movements with the imperialistic design of making the twentieth century an old fashioned bloody one may find that the people's own interests will have to be taken into as in the twentieth century.

New Salem. Mass. Jan. 11.

Try the Kirchner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street d Vandalia railroad, Citisens p 180; Bell 1527.

Clinton Simonton is now located in La ayette, and has started a labor lecture ourse for winter work. He speaks every unday.

Thomas Stiles of Martinsville has med the party as a member at large, hopes to place the town on the list for akers during the coming campaign.

Frankfort reports a revival of interest Ind increase in membership, and Daviess ounty has succeeded in reviving one of ingmhe expired locals and is at work on anoth

Ballots have been forwarded to all locals that or another amendment to the national institution, and locals are urged to have Seir reports in on time to be counted. ree locals reported too late on the last erendum to have their votes included in ing fe vote of the state.

state secretary has a large supply of buttons, electrotypes of the party lem for advertising purposes, and and national platforms in one leaflet. local should have a supply. Price Don't in be had on application.

G. Strickland will have about ten the state, early in February. Some for theations for dates in the extreme south be refused because of the distance Strhe other cities accepting dates.

> Cweek, to audit the books of the naal secretary and attend the meeting of national quorum of the national com-Locals are beginning to apply for inforation for filing certificates of nomina-

M. Reynolds went to Omaha, Nab.

cured free of the county clerks, which vill be useful. Later, the state secretary will issue a circular giving general instructions.

The Socialist Debate.

The debate between Comrade Bowlen and Kennedy came off, Sunday night, at Pierson's Hall before a crowd that nearly filled the hall. The inclosed clippings Pfrom the Journal and the Star give but meagre descriptions of the debate. Bowden was in fine fettle, and he made Kenne dy's arguments look like a lead quarter with a hole in it. Kennedy's main argument was, "You are attacking our gener als, and, through them the unions, the thing that puts an extra loaf of bread in the workingman's basket and a little more sunshine in his life," etc. "You are try Cing to c.plure the unions by illegitimate means; why don't you try to capture the sixteen millions of unorganized workers? The Terre Haute unionists that are observing the Coycors against the street range by are as foolish as the Indianapolis C. U. when it tried to establish a boycott against the West Washington street bridge and compell the loyal unionists to swim

across the river." Every argument he brought out, or tried to bring out, Bowlen answered entirely to the satisfaction of the crowd, which was a mixed assembly. When argument failed him, Kennedy would soar into flights of oratory, and I will have to admit that he has considera ble ability in that line.

It was amusing, however, to hear him tell about the kind of Socialism hefavored -the kind that appeals to charity, to just tice and mercy and quite a number of the "blessed phrases." He refused to have anything to do with modern Socialism as interpreted by the young striplings who would shackle a man's hands and eternal ly damn him if he had a "thought above Marks."

He was really a disappointment, for, with his well known ability as a "salve spreader" and his many years in the pure and simple labor movement, it was thought by some of our boys that Bowlen would have really a formidable opponent, but sentimental slush was the only thing he had to answer. In add!tion to answering Kennedy's attempted salies, Bowlen gave a clear and forcible exposition of the philosophy of Socialism and showed the historic necessity of the making themselves the government and thereby socialize all the means of production and distribution. The meeting will undoubtedly bear fruit, as it has whetted the curiosity of many of the unionists to learn something further about Socialism.

A noteworthy incident was the presence at the debate of D. M. Parry's private sec retary, Maxwell, who is said to be the literary fountain from which all of Parry's diatribes against organized labor causa tes. Maxwell applauded quite a number of Kennedy's statements.

yours fraternally,
WILL BARRETT.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mailly's Press Bulletin.

national organizing fund reached a total of \$2,541.24.

The financial report of State Secreta Treasurer Forrest Berry of Maine shows, total of receipts for the year 1908 to 1, \$290.57, with expenditures of \$958.30. Ther

composing four members of the ny onal quorum, assembled at national headquar ters, Jan. 16th, to hold a meeting. The

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Carpet and Furniture House.

vote on national party referendum B was canvassed, and the national secretary's book's for the fiscal year from Jan. 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1904, are being audited. A full report of the meeting will be made next

The financial report of State Secretary James S. Smith of Illinois for the year 1903, shows substantial progress in the state organization during the year past The total income from Jan. 1, 1903 to Jan. 1, 1904, is shown to be \$3,180.56 (of which \$1,874.50 was for state and national dues), with expenditures of \$3,005.92, leaving a balance of \$83.64. The average paid by membership per month for the last three months was \$783

State Secretary Irish of Massachusetts reports the election of national committeeman, for the year 1994, to have resulted as follows: John C. Chase 316; George C. Cutting 14; H. A. Gibbs 268; John Mullen 39; Joseph Spero 33. John C. Chase was declared elected.

Locals desiring the services of the German, Bohemian and Italian organizers are requested to notify their state secretaries promptly so that the national secretary can make arrangements accordingly.

The eastern tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will extend for five weeks from March 24 to April 28th.

The circulars and ballots for national party referendum A, 1904, have been for-warded to all the state secretaries and lo cals in unorganized states.

Dates have been arranged by the national secretary for Franklin and Marion Wentworth for their eastern tour, as follows: Feb. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio: 8th, Toledo, 10th, Cleveland; 12th, Washington, D. C.; 13th, Baltimore, Md.: 14th and 15th, Reading, Pa.; 17th, 18th, 19th, New York City. They will enter Massachusetts for a number of dates before returning west again by way of Northern New York.

James F. Carey will enter Missouri Jan. 30th, beginning at Theyer and continuing from that date as follows: Jan. 31, Springfield, Mo.; Feb. 1, Neosho, Mo.; 2,

Sedalia; 3, Chillicothe; 5, Dubuque, Iowa; 6, Des Moines, Ia.; 7, Omaha, Neb.; 8, Plattsmouth, Neb. Carey will then go from Nebraska into Colorado for a couple of weeks.

The report of the national secretary on the national referendum to amend the national constitution shows that it has been carried by a vote of 5,599 to 2,037.

James Oneal, A. M. Simons, Theodore Debs, Wm. Clark and Frederick G. Strickand have all declined the nomination for National Secretary, which leaves William Mailly the only candidate, who, no doubt, will be elected by a unanimous vote.

Fair Wages by Law.

The Canadian government has passed law insuring fair wages on all work in which any public funds are used The Dominion Labor Gazette reprints this part of the statute: "In every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee toward the cost of railway construction all mechanics, laborers or other persons who perform labor in such construction shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the dis-trict in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in the district then a fair and reasona ble rate, and in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate it shall be determined by the minister, whose decision shall be final."

The Curse of American Unions. According to James O'Grady of London, fraternal delegate to the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, the curse of American trades unions is the jurisdictional fights. Mr. O'Grady said he believed this to be the most serious phase of the labor movement in this country, as the whole basis of society is that there shall be no fights within the rank. The jurisdic tional fights, Mr. O'Grady said, are jus what D. M. Parry and all alleged en mies of organized labor watch with greatest interest.

Pensions For Laborers. The Tennessee state labor convention in session at Knoxville, passed a reso lution asking congress to pass a law ary 1, 1004.

Comrades John M. Work of Iowa, Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, B. Berlyn of Illinois, and S. M. Reynolds of Indians, composing four members of the property of the New Zealand pension laws of the New Zealand pension of \$12 a month to every workingman who shall have reached the age of sixty years and have carried the age of sixty years and have carried

Mast Pay Board Bills.

The cigarmakers' unions have resoled to fine members who leave their
boat bills unpaid. When a union cigarder goes for work to a new town his ohn sends him to a boarding ature:

he does not pay up and commade to the union the latter ature:

he responsibility, pays the harges it up to the defeade will be fined also.

RELIABLE STATEMENT

Of the Coal Miners' Strike in Southern Colorado.

Not much news of the strike of severa housand coal miners in Southern Colora do has reached the outside world. Mrs Bertha Howell Mailly, wife of the Nation al Secretary of the Socialist Party, went to that district from Omaha, last week, to be with "Mother" Jones, who was danger ously ill in Trinidad, but who is now happily recovering. While in the strike dis trict. Mrs. Mailly will write a special se ries of articles, the following being the

The miners' strike of Southern Colorado has for its relief center, Trinidad, a town set in a ring of coal mines at Starkville, at Ingelville, Sopris, Terceo, Segunda, Primero and other places. Here is the head quarters for the officials of the Colorado Fuel & Ivon Co., which is the chief master and owner of the mining region.

The main "tent town" is in Trinidad and at headquarters is a commissary de partment which is fast being systematized. Here are heaped quantities of provisions, bags of potatoes, of sugar, of carrots, boxes of maccaroni, of canned goods, of tes and coffee, and great sides of beef. They are fast getting into shape to stand a six months' strike. Each striker, on presenting his union card, is given an order for an amount of provisions proportioned to his family, the maximum being & for a family of six. Further relief is given by two meals a day served the men in a soup kitchen. Here you must study the faces if you want to see the results of centuries of slavery.

The strike began, on Nov. 9th, and not only the mines closed, but the coke ovens, smelters and blacksmith shops, whose workers were not called out. One man traveled 150 miles to see that his nephew, who works in the blacksmith shop at Starville, came out. The start and conduct of the strike have so far been splendid, and no name receives such high honor as that of Mother Jones, whose un tiring work in the cause has exhausted her vitality, and who now lies ill in a hospital here, having narrowly escaped the fatal pneumonia. She is now recovering, and her one thought is to be "in the fight again."

She has done what it is universally conceded no man could have done by organizing the southern district of Colorado and added thereby thousands to the army of men and women who lovingly call he "Mother." These days men in Trinidad are asking on every hand, "How is Mother Jones?" or from the poor Italian, "Hr. Modder Jones, she well?"

At every turn one hears stories that show the unfaltering loyalty of both men and women to their class in the present struggle. One story is worth telling.

A Catholic priest, who was accustome to hold mass in Segundu and Primero, camps owned by the C. F. & I. Co., and surrounded by armed deputies, had re-ceived strong assistance from the C. F. & I. Co. in building a beautiful church in Primero.

This priest was said to be urging Italians to go to work. He would write recommendations far the men to the Company. The strikers found it out and sent two men to get their recommendations. These nen brought them direct to the Union. It was further ascertained that at confessional he would refuse absolution to the men unless they would promise to go to work for the Company. One day he took two such poor intimidated I lians in his carriage across the "dead line" of the camp at Primero. The women in Segundu, who boarded these two men, was informed of it and told to watch for the Fa ther. Finally she saw him enter a Mexican's house opposite. She left her house, and, with a light whistle and a snap of her finger, she summoned two or three of her country women. "The blackbird's in there," she said. They waited until he appeared. She strode up to him, a tall, handsome, muscular woman of forty, and, eizing his neckcloth, wrenched it from his neck and cried: "You are unworthy

Then, quite unaided, she treated the priest's face anything but gently. It is said she left him with two black eyes, minus three teeth and with a sadly scratched

He made his way to the train, and, it is aid, was sent to Mexico for an indefinite vacation.

The conditions obtaining here are sum med up in the word of one miner: "Yes it was slavery back east, but nothing like this. It's the script and the unfair weighing, the terrible hours, the pluck-me stores, and, worst of all honor. The men who can pay the superintendent \$10 or \$15 can get a good job. The man, especially the Italian, who has a handsome wife, can get a good job, too."

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY

Illinois Miners Support Colorado Strikers.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Danville, Ill., sub district officers of the United Mine Workers:

Be it resolved-First, that the Danville sub district executive board, along with the delegates to the national convention emphatically denounce the action of the ciation and the state administration of Colorado in particular, for their work in attempting to crush out of existence the Western Federation of Miners and for rampling on the laws of the country, na tional and state, and also the national administration for allowing these conditions

to exist; and Be it further resolved. That the sub-district douate \$500 out of the sub-district reasury to the Colorado strikers.

JOHN H, WALKER, Sub-District Presid GEORGE BURNS,
Sub-District Vice-President
JOHN F. DENLOW,
Sub-District Secretary-Tressurer

Have your Umbrella covized with

Head

Hurt So Badly Was Nearly Crazy.

Had no Sleep-Could Hardly Lie Down.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Permanently Cured Me.

"A year ago I suffered from extreme nervous sto nach trouble. I was afraid of everything, could not bear to hear singing or music and reading or hearing of a death nearly brought on my own. I could not sleep or hardly lie down, the back of my head hurt me so badly I nearly went crazy. My shoulders hurt and the least thing I did would bring on an attack of extreme nervousness. There were times when I would have a lump in my throat and my mouth would be so dry I could hardly speak. I was in despair until I began to take Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I have taken in all twelve bottles and consider myself permanently cured. My home doctor has since remarked on my healthy appearance and said he wished he could say his medicine helped me. He knows it was Dr. Miles' Nervine. We are never without the Anti-Pain Fills and consider your medicines housenold remedies. I cannot say enough for the Nervine, because in addition to my own case my daughter, who was out of school for a long time because of St. Vitus' dance, was completely cured by eight bottles. She is now feeling fine and going to school every day. We thank you for your kindness and will never stop singing the praises of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine."—Mrs. C. E. Ring, Lima, O. All'druggists sell and guarantee first bottle 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 about the Socialist Farry. Then send four cents in stamps, and re-ceive by return mail three books, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

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******** LOCAL NEWS NOTES

According to the superintendent of the Car Works, the car builders have not ac cepted the reduction which had been reported. The Union has held several important meetings to consider the master and it will be a week before the proposed reduction takes effect, if at all.

The Barbers Union failed to win their case against Albert Pfeiffer for violating the Sunday law, and the latter was discharged at the trial, Tuesday. His release was caused by an error in the indictment It is probable that the others will also es

Barbers' Ball a Great Success.

The ball given by the Barbers' Union at Germania Hall, Monday night, was one of the most successful of the season. Fully three hundred couples participated. Jas. E. Wall was awarded a box of ten cent cigars for selling the largest number of tickets-114. The proceeds will be used to prosecute those who violate the Sunday closing ordinance.

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

WANTED-A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE man or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financiai standing, A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$18.00, paid by check each Monday with all expenses, direct from headquartels. Money advanced for expenses. Enclos addressed envelope. Manager, 360 Cax ton tuilding, Chicago.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

NØ. 7507.

State of Indiana. Vico County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1904.

Abraham Goldstine vs. Julia A. Ooldstine. Be it known that on the 5th day of January, 1904, said plaintif siled an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, Julia A. Goldstine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein; and the object of said action is Divorce, said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against her and that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to of March, 1944, of said Court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to said complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court,

Witness my hand and the scal of said Court, same, and he gets the worst of it. He is this 5th day of January, 1904.

[SEAL.] DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk. only a workingman! He is despised and are boys.

FROM OLD VINCENNES

The rolling mill people are pushing things pretty lively—working overtime and on Sunday-in order to be able to be able to start by February 1. The mill is to be an eight plane affair and will be one of the largest plants in the United States, employing about one-hundred men at the start.

The strawboard plant is in fairly good shape and is putting out one ton an hour. The capacity will be increased in a few

Typographical Union, No. 395, will give an Easter Monday dance, and the hand of good-fellowship is extended to all. The grandest time ever had promises to be on tap as soon as the evening shadows fall. Then will be a gay time in store for all T. H. "prints." So come; we'll take care of

Well, well! The Old Gazette finally came to! Too bad it was not able to withstand the same medicine it tried to administer to the "prints" some years ago. It is dister, but the doctor says it must take it. For sale, eh? Who wants it? Says purhaser will have to unionize the office order to make it self-sustaining. To be once so gay and proud feathers like a peacock, but now all withered and faded and fast ebbing away. Too bad!

The Vincennes Window Glass plant has been put under a better working order, a new proposition being made by the employes to the managers, whereby the plant can compete successfully with the open The concern is somewhat of a co-operative affair, employes receiving a percentage of the earnings, thus making verybody a worker. The company has been, more or less, hampered by leaking gas valves, but all has been "fixed" since the trouble, which caused the men to walk The plant now is running full time and complying with the eight-hour shift. The company pays out in the neighbor hood of \$15,000 per month in wages. This is quite an item, and not only helps the merchant, but is a great benefit to the employes and their families. All is serene now, and everybody happy.

The season of the year has arrived when the politically ambitious caudidate aspires tor office. No matter what he has been in the past; it is what he will tell you he'll do in the future. Some are bad, others are worse. The oily-tongued candidate is a peculiar animal, made at this time to suit all manner of things, customs and fashions, but, take him as a whole, he is something awful. From now on, watch him; if he is the right kind of fellow, made up of the proper mettle, he will do as he says, but keep tab on him. The battle has just begun, many have not shied their castor: ome are on the fence, others never will They are all wise enough to pat the laboring man on the back, with outstretched hands, ready to do anything for him then and there. There are other times when the son of toll is in need, perhaps sore in want, and on the very verge of collapse, lest his wife and children might starve. When the workman is in s pinch and is unable to help himself; or perhaps he has struck with his fellowmen to better his conditions and save himself from oppression through the heartless boss or manager of some corporation, trust, syndisate, or what, it is all the

scoffed at! Now he is a good fellow—the andidate WANTS HIS VOTE. J. C. MAYES.

JAP LABOR IN MEXICO.

Inauguration of System of Contract Slave Labor In Our Sister Republic. An enterprise which promises to rev olutionize the labor question of

Mexican republic is being started in the City of Mexico, and in a few weeks the immigration of Japanese workmen will begin. A representative of the Transoceanic

Emigration company at Tokyo, the largest concern of its kind in the world, has been in Mexico perfecting plans for the immigration of Japanese. company is composed exclusively of Japanese, and, according to the laws of Japan, no other company not composed of natives of the island can take workmen from that country. This law

is stringently enforced. Speaking of the matter, a man who passed through Fort Worth on his way to Chicago said to a press correspond-

"These laborers will be brought to the republic, and the conditions are such that the laborer will have to remain with the employer for four years or a length of time designated in the contract made with the Japanese company and the person desiring the labor. Each man brought to Mexico or any part of the world in this manner is bonded by two men in Japan, and if he fails to fulfill the contract the bonds men in Japan are held responsible. But the emigration company makes good the loss, and another man is furnished. with the same bondsmen. As a guarantee the company has deposited with the Japanese government \$200,000 for the fulfillment of its contract. This makes it almost an enterprise of the Japanese government.
"The local agents in Mexico are re-

ceiving letters daily from all over the republic stating that plantation owners could use some 100 employees, while there is a demand in other places for fully 1,000 Japanese. Visits are being made to different sections of the republic in an effort to ascertain the feeling among the plantation owners as to employing this class of labor.

"The cost of transportation to Mexico will be paid by the person who contracts for the men. After their arrival pays them for their work, and he then has them for the time contracted.

"Japanese laborers are industrious ambitious and reliable. They are sturdy men, and their labor has made the Hawaitan Islands. Eighty thousand laborers have been sent from Japan to Hawaii, and the business their presence there has made possible is enormous."

Mine Workers' Convention. Delegates from the anthracite dis-tricts will attend the national convention of the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis on Jan. 14. Among the matters to be taken up by the convention is the proposed provision of the constitution to meet the objections found by the anthracite strike commission in the suggestions accompanying its awards. It was felt by the commission that a two-thirds vote instead of a majority yote should be required in declaring a strike. This was advised because about 20 per cent of the workers in the mines

VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

AFFILIATED BODIES.

F. of L. No. 7118. Carpenters No. 38a.
Clerks No. 251.
Clegarmakers No. 178.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 182.
Barbers No. 178.
Brewery Workers No. 52.
Bartenders No. 30.
Electrical Workers No. 243,
Iron Molders No. 400.
Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 373.
Stane Cutters.
St. Hailway Employes No. 251.
Typographical No. 366.
Team Drivers No. 113,
Team Owners.

SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION

SULLIVAN, INDIANA

ated with— American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED OBGANIZATIONS

Clerks.
Electrical Workers.
Ericklayers and Plasterers.
Oarpenters.
Painters.
Team Drivers
Barbers
Miners' Locals 1228 and 2062.
Federal Labor Union, No. 8071.

President—T. S. Barns. Vice President—W. G. Nelson. Secretary—C. L. Heck. Treasurer—T. W. Reed.

Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Miners' Hall.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor. Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED OBGANIZATIONS
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workors
Barbers' Union—Terre Haute
Glarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Gurpenters' Union
Musicians Union
Musicians Union
Musicians Union
Local United Mine Workors—
Local 42
Local 126
Local 44
Local 126
Local 126
Local 1271
Local 1061
Local 1072
Local 1061
Local 1082
COFFICINES

President—Characce Lowden,
Vice President—J. B. Stauts.
Secretary—George H. Pascoe.
Treasurer—Harry Moore.
Trustees—Win Coonce, Gus Dow and Frankleeder.

MEETINGS Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, INDIANA

liated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS Mine Workers—Local 244 United Mine Workers—Local 244
Federal Labor Union 7145
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Toam Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Barbers' Union
Sysam Engineers
Electrical Workers
U, M. W. of A. Local 1544, Williamstown

President—J. F. Cole.
Vice President—M. Cammins.
Secretary—H. L. Graves.
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners'

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Nothing at Full Price in the great stocks to be closed out before inventory. A dollar will buy nearly twice as much in these Clearance Sales as at any other time.

Amalgamation of the United Brother hood and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America makes the new organization the strongest trades organization in the country, with \$1,500,000 of reserve fund for strike and lockout benefits, sick, accident, funeral, out of work and other benefits including an old age benefit of \$11 a bers in good standing for twenty-five

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January 5 and 10. February 2 and 16. March 1 and 15

April 5 and 19, 1904.

For full information and particulars as to schedules, rates, tickets, etc., call on Agents "Big Four Route," or address the undersigned.

E. E. SOUTH, Gen'l Ag't, Terre Haute Phone 329.

GRAND UPERA HO

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'The Irish Pawnbroke

MONDAY, JANUARY 2 BLANCHE HALL

'The Lily and the Prind



scientific American MUNN & CO. 36 1 Broadway, New YO. Branch Office, 625 F Ec., Washington, D.

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

TAX LEVY, 1903.

Notice is hereby given to the tax-payers of Vigo County, Indiana, that the tax duplicates of 1903 are now in my hands, and that I am ready to receive the taxes charged thereon and now due. The following table shows the rate of taxation on each \$100 taxable property and the rate of poll tax in the several townships and corporations for the year 1903, payable at the County Treasurer's Office, Court House, Terre Haute, Indiana:

Af etc. Min. etc. e door		POUL TAX						LEVIED BY STATE			 LEVIED BY COUNCIL ON \$100				-	LEVIED BY TOWNSHIP ADVISORY BOARDS ON \$100							LEVIED BY COMMON COUNGIL OF CITY ON TERRE HAUTE ON \$100					LEVIED BY TOWN		TOTAL BATE					
Name Ciry, Town OR Township Clay Terre Haute Town W. Terre Haute Harrison Township Honey Creek Prairieton Prairie Creek Linton Pierson Riley Lost Creek Nevins Outer Creek Fayette Sagar Creek Sagar Creek Sagar Creek	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	\$1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	RESERVED TO TO TO TO THE THE TO THE T	SECTION Special School	City Poll.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8,1010	HILLIHITH State School	ancennication of State Debt Sinking Fund.	sesses subbecomber Educational Institution	201 Output 10x	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	A Assessing	Gravel Bosel (1974)	assumes assumes were Rew Bridge in erest rund, Tax	Township 10. 12. 10. 10. 12. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	STREETS STREETS TRILLOR.	KERSKETTERSESSEE Special School	134 (1311) (Trusnoy	Library Fund Tax	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Goad	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	KKK					17.9	Corrati	Sts.&Allay Fd.	Nay Rate Nation 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.15 1.16 1.16 1.16 1.16	8821111888831282111	Series Principal Rate

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of Taxes (which includes all Road Tax) must be paid on or before the first Monday in May, or the Taxes for the whole year will become delisquent and ten per cent, penalty on the Tax for the whole year and the cost of collection will be added, as provided by law.

The Second Installment must be paid on or before the first Monday in November following, or ten per cent, will be added, as provided by law; but any tax-payer may, at his option, pay the full linquent taxes, however much he may regret to collect the same 1 sale of property.

The sale of delinquent lands and lots takes place annually of the second Monday in February of amount of his taxes for the whole year on or before the first Monday in May, 1904.

Assignees, Guardians, Administrators and others who pay taxes on property in trust, and persons whose taxes are complicated, such as undivided astates, etc., are earnestly requested to settle such taxes before the last few days, as it often requires much time to make the divisions and separate

receipts therefor. If you have property in more than one township or corporation, or if you wish to pay taxes on land not in jour own name, do not fail to call the Treasurer's attention to it. You are taxed for what you own on April First of each year; and all taxes become a lieu on the property at that time. The sale and transfer of property does not effect the lieu for taxes. Section 2590—Burns' Annotated Statutes; revision of 1901.

Carefully examine your receipt before bearing and if there is any mistake have it corrected at language. The Treasurer cases:

Road receipts will not be received, except on the first installing t taxes. No county order will be paid to any person owing delinquent taxes.

Persons owing delinquent taxes should pay them at once.

PAY YOUR TAXES PROMPLY AND AVOID COSTS.

WILLIAM CLARK, TREASURER VIGO COUNTY.

R'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE. ALL CITY TAXES PAYABLE AT THE COUNTY TREASU

to close said mortgages if the