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Clay County
Central Trades and Labor Council
Brazil, Ind.

Knox County
Cent. of Labor Union
Vincennes, Ind.

Clay City
Central Labor Union
Clay City, Ind.

Charleston
Central Labor Union
Charleston, Ill.

THE TOILER

VOL. 5—No. 8

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR.

Tapping Proletarian Veins

EUGENE V. DEBS

Nothing good is sacred in the capitalist system. Last of all human life. As between a poverty-stricken human and a vagabond dog the latter fares far the better. He may be dispatched with a bullet while his master has to run the gauntlet of hunger, cold and shame, suffering himself to be tortured, mangled and finally slain by the slow and refined process of what is called Christian civilization, compared with which the cruel practices of cannibals seem as ministrations of mercy.

The poet Gray says:

"Beasts kill for hunger, men for pay.
But is not man to man a prey?"

Such reflections are suggested by two dispatches which I have clipped from the daily papers. The first is as follows:

"New York, March 11.—In order to pursue certain scientific research E. E. Smith advertised for men willing to sell part of their blood for \$5. He has been overwhelmed with responses. One application came from the Waldorf-Astoria and another came from the Morton House. Several were from men of education and strained circumstances. The great mass of the offers to sell came from men out of work. Dr. Smith says a healthy man might spare a pint of blood, though he would not take so large a quantity. Some of the applicants, however, were emaciated, half starved and unable to spare a drop of blood."

And here is the next:

"Indianapolis, March 10.—Adjutant General Ward said today that the Indiana National Guard will be equipped before the annual camp of instruction with the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, as provided for in the militia bill enacted at the recent session of congress. The requisition has been made and he expects they will be shipped within a short time by the ordnance branch of the war department.

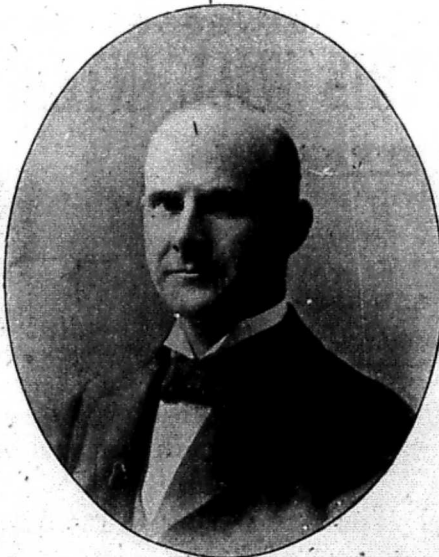
"The guard will also be supplied with the recently devised riot cartridge, which the war department is preparing to give out. This new form of ammunition makes the armed soldier twice as powerful as before.

"General Ward said the range of the Krag-Jorgensen, with the regulation cartridge is three miles, and, therefore, it is not fit for quelling riots, inasmuch as people two or three miles away might be killed. The limit of the range of the old style Springfield rifle, with which the guard is now equipped, is less than one mile.

"The riot cartridge is like the regulation Krag-Jorgensen in size. But instead of being provided with the ordinary steel jacketed bullet, long and far in flight, it has two bullets something like buckshot."

There is a world of pathos in these two pictures. Also an eternity of deep damnation.

Think of a shriveled wretch driven to sell the life-blood which has already withered in his veins! See him as he reels, faint from hunger, toward the proletarian blood market, to offer the last ruddy drops for a crust to keep starvation from his child. Note the mute appeal, catch the sigh of



despair, hear the agonizing cry as this bloodless soul is pushed aside in the scientific shambles to make room for his younger brother who still has the red current in his veins.

The subject is too grewsome for reflection—too abhorrent for comment. The eyes grow dim, the brain numb and the heart weary.

Every decent human must blush for his species.

All the sadder that this proletaire supported with vote and musket and otherwise the capitalist system that drains the last drop of his life current and then dumps his corpse, via the morgue, into the potter's field.

The second dispatch is the first echo of the army reorganization law enacted by the last congress under the inspiration of President Roosevelt of the United States and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The law is one of the president's favorite

measures and was enacted for the special benefit of the working class, especially those organized in unions who will now recognize the wisdom of having made the president of the United States a union man and presenting him with a card of membership so large and costly that it had to be hauled to the White House on a dray under guard.

The ordinary Krag-Jorgensen cartridge will not do for quelling riots. It is entirely too slow, as it only kills workingmen one at a time, whereas the riot cartridge will wipe them out in job lots to the terror and dismay of the lawless strikers and the delight and applause of the patriotic plutocrats.

Trades unionists are to be congratulated upon this great achievement, the fruit of their anti-political policy, of which they will be the sole beneficiaries. The state militia, thanks to the Republican and Democratic members of the late congress and President Roosevelt of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is now in the hip-pocket of the capitalist class, loaded with riot cartridges with the union label on them and ready at the word of command to furnish coroners and medical colleges with union corpses.

Every trade unionist who voted the Republican and Democratic ticket is entitled to his share of credit for this beneficent law. He is getting, or will get—perhaps in the neck—what he voted for. There will be no disappointment for the "pure and simple" trade-unionist. Only the Socialist will have the right to object to the diet of riot cartridges.

Live trade-unionists know that the army was "reorganized," that the state militia was converted into a standing army and that it has been equipped with riot guns and riot cartridges purely to overawe strikers and crush organized labor in the interest of the capitalist class; they also know that the Republican and Democratic politicians in congress, who are supposed to represent the people, acted as one in constructing this military machine to tap the veins of union labor and spill proletarian blood enough to reduce the working

class to the level of servile submission to their masters.

The most shocking murders were committed in West Virginia only a few days ago. Miners were killed in their homes at the dead hour of night by armed assassins in the name of law and order.

Every trade-unionist who supports the Republican and Democratic party is morally responsible for this and kindred crimes.

These are the parties that support the capitalist system and this is the system that thrives in the robbery, the misery and the murder of workingmen.

This system must be overthrown and workingmen set free—and Socialism will do it.

Eugene V. Debs

Terre Haute, Ind., March 18, 1903.

The Tribune of March 25th contained what purported to be an answer to Debs by Adjutant General Ward, who stated that Debs had sadly overdrawn the killing properties of the riot bullet. Ward states that the new bullet is used to wound instead of to kill. According to Ward's own statement, which Debs quotes above, the riot bullet will carry one mile, yet we are told that it is designed to wound not to kill! The fact is it is admirably adapted for killing purposes at close range and a body of striking workingmen will make an excellent target for hired mankillers. [Editor.]

AN EASTER CONCEIT

IF I could catch that rabbit
With the egg producing habit,
I would nab it,
Quickly grab it,
And I'd put it in a pen,
And there I'd let him lay, sir,
Colored eggs the livelong day, sir,
And I say, sir,
It would pay, sir,
For I'd keep an egg store then.
ARTHUR J. BURDICK.

EASTER MUSIC
BY ARTHUR STRINGER

Behold earth's Easter lilies,
Born of the lowly sod,
A thousand snow white hands of doubt
Held wavering up to God!

And, hark,—hope's holier music!
The notes that know no pain.
A thousand angels taking wing
Back to their God again!

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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL ON YOUR NEWSPAPERS

HOLY WEEK IN JERUSALEM

By EVANGELINE BEN-OLIEL

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ALL the world over Easter is a season of great rejoicing, as everything begins to cast off the dinginess of winter and Nature herself exhibits the spirit of resurrection. Palestine, the spot where the resurrection we commemorate took place, is supremely emblematic of the season because there the spring suddenly bursts forth and all the verdure and flowers spring up as though a magic wand had been waved over the land, for the excessive dreariness of winter is broken in the orient when it is still winter in western lands.

The beauty of the Holy Land at this season and the peculiar ceremonies enacted in the oriental churches combine to draw to the Holy City pilgrims and tourists from every corner of the earth to witness these interesting celebrations. No other city in the world presents so cosmopolitan an appearance as Jerusalem does at this time. Russians, Latins, Copts, Armenians, Syrians, all gather in large numbers in the Holy City for this week. The Russians, to whom Easter is the greatest festivity of the year, are represented in largest numbers. They walk wearily over long distances attired in the quaint Russian garb, carrying their provisions in knapsacks on their backs. They suffer many discomforts on this long pilgrimage in the hope of thus winning eternal salvation for themselves or for the wealthy penitents in whose proxy they come. They belong to the Oriental Greek church. As they proceed through the country their melodious singing fills the air.

Second to the Russians are the French pilgrims, who come in large bodies. They enter the Holy City on foot, walking in procession, carrying banners and crucifixes and singing French and Latin hymns. Their first act on arriving in Jerusalem is to march to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and hold a service there.

The Church of the Holy Sepulcher, or the Cathedral of Palestine, stands on the remains of the beautiful basilica built by order of St. Helena in 325 A. D. over the supposed site of the tomb of Jesus Christ. In this spot the great queen is said to have discovered the cross of our Lord as well as those of the two thieves. Within this building the various sects of Christians—Latins, Greeks, Armenians, Copts and Syrians—each possess a chapel or an altar where they hold their special services. The chapels over spots of sacred interest belong to them all in common. These are the chapels of the Parting of Vestments, the Crown of Thorns and the Stone of Unction. The sites of the greatest traditional interest are Calvary and the Chapel of the Tomb. The Chapel of Calvary, the scene of sacred tragedy, exhibits three holes in the ground where the crosses are said to have stood. The Chapel of the Tomb, which stands under the great dome in the center of the church, is built of marble. It is twenty feet high and two-

ty-six feet long and eighteen broad. It is surmounted by a high dome in the shape of a crown. Before the entrance are some colossal wax candles. Within the chapel are two divisions. The first, called that of the "Angel," contains the traditional stone of the sepulcher. The inner portion is the Chapel of the Tomb. A marble sarcophagus covers the rock of the tomb. Above it hang forty-three gold and silver lamps, gifts from European sovereigns.

The most important sects of the Oriental church are the Latin and the Greeks. The latter are the wealthiest and the most numerous. Their church is the strongest in Jerusalem. It is backed by the power of Russia and numbers hundreds of Russians among its adherents. Its native members are Arabs and speak Arabic. Its clergy are from the Greek islands and speak modern Greek. Their chapel in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher is the most richly ornamented of all. It is filled with gold and silver ornaments of great splendor and with gilded pictures. Many lamps are kept alight continually and shed a most dazzling brilliancy throughout the chapel, making the images and the gilded altar cloth, the censer and the golden candlesticks sparkle and glisten till the whole inclosure seems to be ablaze with burning gold. During their services incense is profusely waved before the altar, and the bishops and priests within the chancel, attired in glittering garments, lead the service in modern Greek in a peculiar intonation. The worshippers stand on the marble nave, for no seats are provided. No instruments are ever used in their services, but the worshippers sing in chorus in a most harmonious manner.

The principal services of holy week are held by the Greek and the Latin. The first one of interest is that of the "washing of the feet," celebrated on Maundy Thursday. The Greek patriarch and other dignitaries of the Russian church, attired in their most gorgeous robes, make a grand display of imitating the Lord's example of humility. This service is held in a large, open court before the church, which becomes crowded to its utmost capacity by Russian pilgrims and visitors from all climes. With great pomp and ostentation the Greek patriarch washes the feet of twelve priests especially chosen for that purpose.

The next ceremony of interest is performed by the Latins. On Good Friday night they hold a service in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, when they enact the details of the crucifixion. As the service begins at a late hour, the pilgrims bring their mattresses and sleep within the church until they are awakened by the entrance of a procession of priests, chanting as they come from the adjoining convent. The bishop and the prior, with his gold miter and black velvet cloak, trimmed with gold, and other priests, all gorgeously attired, form this impressive procession. A large wooden cross, with a life size figure affixed to it, is carried aloft, surrounded by many banner bearers. All the lights of the church are extinguished, and in total

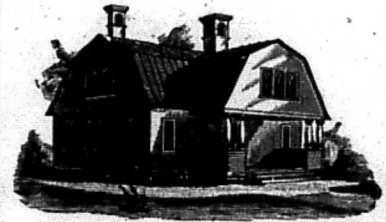
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darkness the worshipers listen to a sermon which a monk delivers in Italian. At its close the candles are reighted, and the procession moves slowly toward Calvary.

At various intervals during this service monks deliver sermons in different languages. As soon as the image is lifted off the cross and placed on the stone of unction, where it is wrapped in linen, the pilgrims prostrate themselves before it in oriental devotion. They rub their heads on the pavement and adoringly kiss the figure and even the marble slab on which it lies, while whispering Paternosters and shedding tears of gratitude and of penitence. After the conclusion of an Arabic sermon the body is borne away to the sepulcher, where it lies till the ceremony of resurrection is performed on Easter morn.

The most interesting of all the ceremonies of the week is that of the "holy fire" celebrated by the Greek church. There is a curious foundation to this strange festival. In olden days, we are told, it was customary among the Latins to extinguish all lights in the church on the evening of the crucifixion, and on the eve of the resurrection a bishop, leading a solemn procession, replaced new fire in all the lamps. An old tradition says that on one occasion the bishop found the lamps already miraculously lighted before the procession entered the church. Ever since then this peculiar ceremony has been held yearly, when the holy fire is supposed to descend from heaven. The festival was first instituted by the Latin church, but in time it ceased to celebrate it.

Our Easter Sunday is kept as Palm Sunday by the Greek church, as, ac-

ording to their calendar, all feast days are eight days later than by the Gregorian calendar. As we entered the Holy Sepulcher on Easter day the first thing that attracted our attention was the fact that it had been turned, as the temple was of old, into a "house of merchandise." Venders of palm leaves and even of fruit were all around.

The grand mass of the Latins, who, with us, celebrate the resurrection on this Sunday, was being sung before the sepulcher. As soon as it was over the Greeks who were waiting around began to form a procession. A large banner was placed at the entrance to the sepulcher. The Russian pilgrims all prostrated themselves before it and touched it with their palm branches. Then they joined the procession, marching round the church. Here, again, were Turkish soldiers going before to clear the way. The priests, wearing their richest attire, their miters and caps glittering with precious stones, followed, chanting. Some of the priests carried sacred banners, and others sprinkled holy water on all present. As the largest banner appeared there was a great struggle among the pilgrims to touch it with their palm leaves. These they would then take back to Russia and treasure for life.

AN EASTER CONCEIT

IF I could catch that rabbit
With the egg producing habit,
I would nab it,
Quickly grab it,
And I'd put it in a pen,
And there I'd let him lay, sir,
Colored eggs the live-long day, sir,
And I say, sir,
It would pay, sir,
For I'd keep an egg store then.
ARTHUR J. BURDICK.



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Juanito's Easter Dream

IN Triana, a suburb of Seville, lived a lad of fifteen named Juanito el Morenito. He had neither father nor mother, had grown up haphazard, like a blade of wild grass in the pavement of Triana; slept sometimes under the open sky, sometimes in the stable of a posada; lived on a handful of sweet acorns or a fried cake bought of the huckster and followed a hundred ways of earning a living, the most lucrative being the sale of programmes at the doors of the theaters. Spite of his ragged clothes he was a handsome little fellow, with sparkling eyes, smiling lips, curling locks and deeply sunburned skin, which had won him the surname of Morenito. There was a strain of gypsy blood in his veins, and, like the gitanos, he possessed an independent disposition, loved a wandering life and was passionately fond of bullfights.

On the morning of Holy Friday he woke in a very dull mood. During the whole fortnight of the Passion the theaters had been closed, and, having been unable to follow his business of selling programmes, he had only a cuarto in his pocket. He felt his poverty all the more keenly because a magnificent bullfight, with Mazzantini and Frascuelo as spadas, was to take place at Easter, and owing to the emptiness of his purse he would be perforce deprived of his favorite spectacle. Nevertheless he determined to go in search of any money he could find in the streets of Seville, and after having addressed a prayer to the Virgin of Hope he shook off the straw that clung to his hair and hurried out of the stable where he had slept.

It was a splendid morning. The slender pink tower of the Giralda stood forth in clear outline against the deep blue sky. The streets were already filled with people who had flocked to Seville to see the procession of the confrades. Passing in front of the Plaza de Toros, Morenito saw a long line of buyers besieging the ticket office, a spectacle which increased the bitterness of his regrets. For four hours he wandered up and down the Calle Sierpes, inhaling the odor of cinnamon cakes browning in boiling oil, following the treading, who were strolling in front of the cafes, proud of their loose jackets and straight trousers. He racked his brain to devise some way of earning a few pesetas. He had vainly endeavored to join the vendors who were shouting the programmes of the procession with the names of the various fraternities; all the places were taken and he encountered only rebuffs on every side. Finally, unable to hold out longer with an empty stomach and a back scorched by the sun, he entered the Plaza de la Constitucion, where the processions were stationed, and finding a shady corner under one of the portals of the Audiencia he determined to rest there while waiting for the confrades to pass.

"Who sleeps dines," says the proverb, and for lack of a breakfast Morenito indulged in a good slice of slumber. He was soon in a sound nap and certainly looked very handsome stretched at full

length on the white pavement with one arm folded under his waving black locks, his long lashes resting on his cheek and his red lips slightly parted by a smile which disclosed his little white teeth.

While he slept two travelers passed—young people, probably a husband and wife, at any rate lovers; one could see that by the way she leaned on his arm.

"Look at this pretty boy," said the young man, pausing to watch the sleeper. "What a charming picture he would make! What a comical attitude! It tells the whole story, even to the position of the open hand, which seems extended for some prize to be dropped into it while the lad is asleep."

"Wouldn't it be a charming surprise for the sleeper to slip a silver coin into his hand so that he can find it when he awakes?"

Lovers are proverbially generous. The young man took out a five franc piece



"LOOK AT THIS PRETTY BOY," SAID THE YOUNG MAN.

and slid it lightly into the open hand, which, by a mechanical movement, half closed at the cold touch of the metal. Then the young pair went away laughing.

Morenito slept on and had a dream. He thought that he beheld a ladder, brilliant with all the hues of the rainbow, down which the Virgin of Hope descended to him. Her hair was wreathed with a garland of lilies, and she carried in her hand a bunch of white roses.

"Juanito," she said in a voice as sweet as honey—"Juanito, you have never forgotten to pray to me each morning and evening. In honor of my Son's resurrection I wish to reward you. You shall go to the bullfight Sunday!"

As she spoke the Virgin shook into Morenito's hand the petals of her white roses, and in falling each leaf changed into a silver coin, and Morenito was so delighted that he awoke. He stretched himself, and from one hand—what a miracle!—a silver coin slipped and fell

clinking on the pavement. He could scarcely believe his eyes and ears. At last he picked it up—a beautiful bright coin worth 5 pesetas. The Virgin had not been making sport of him, and he could go to the corrida! With a single bound he was on his feet and set off at a run toward the Plaza de Toros.

As he turned the corner of the Calle San Pablo he ran against a young girl named La Chata, from the suburb of Triana, whom he had known from childhood. Her face was very pale, and her big, black eyes were full of tears.

"What is the matter, Chata?" he asked.

"My mother is ill," replied the young girl, "and I have had no sleep for two nights. The doctor came this morning and ordered medicines. I went to the botica, but the apothecary wouldn't trust me. What shall I do? If she dies, I shall die too. I won't live without her."

Morenito stood thoughtfully a moment with his eyes fixed on Chata's tearful ones. Then he suddenly laid the miraculous coin in his little friend's hand.

"There, nina mia," he said. "Take this money. It came from the Virgin of Hope, and Bouita Madre will not be

angry if I use it to cure your mother." Chata was so excited that she did not even take time to thank him, but darted off to the apothecary's without looking back.

It was written that Morenito should not go to the first bullfight, but as this is a world of compensations he nevertheless spent a very happy Sunday. Chata's mother was better, and the young girl came to the courtyard of the posada to thank Juanito. She had put on her gala dress, and with the rest of Morenito's money she had bought two red roses, which she had fastened in her black hair. They went to walk along the Guadalquivir under the blossoming orange trees of the Alameda.

Spring had kindled a new fire in Chata's eyes, and perhaps a more tender emotion added brilliancy to their luster. When they found themselves in a shady corner formed by lofty myrtle bushes, the young girl abruptly threw both arms around Morenito's neck and without the least false shame said to him, "Te quiero campanero!" (I love you, comrade.) And while the bells were ringing for the Easter festival these two children of fifteen exchanged their first vows of mutual love.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

The Kentucky state convention of the Socialist party, held March 2-3, was the largest in its history and attended by 100 delegates. The following ticket was nominated: For governor, Adam Nagel, Newport; lieutenant governor, F. R. Markert, Louisville; treasurer, James Pocock, Bellevue; auditor, J. C. Wells, Louisville; superintendent of public instruction, Daniel Bond, Science Hill; commissioner of agriculture, A. A. Lewis, Covington; clerk of court of appeals, Danle' McMuth. Press reports state that there was great enthusiasm when the platform was adopted.

Utah state convention will be held in Salt Lake City, Tuesday, April 7th. Among the business to be transacted will be the annual election of officers, establishing a state paper, consideration of municipal platforms and lecture courses for propaganda work.

Comrade Frederick G Strickland will probably make a lecturing and organizing tour of the middle western states, during the summer months, under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the Socialist Party.

Comrade John W. Slayton begins his tour at Erie, Pa., April 7th, speaking for the Carpenters' Union. The Central Labor Union of Warren, O., has him for a big demonstration on the 9th, and carpenters of Washington, Pa., on the 17th. He spoke at Toledo, March 24th, with Mother Jones, at a big Socialist meeting and the Toledo Times said his address was "Masterly and the clearest exposition of the Socialist position ever heard in Toledo."

Comrade George D. Herron has placed the entire arrangements of his lectures for the Socialist Party, after his return from Europe this summer, under the control of national headquarters.

Plans are being developed at national headquarters by which every part of the United States can be covered by organizers and speakers for the Socialist Party.

Socialists of Chicago held the largest demonstration in their history on Thursday, March 26th, in the interest of the Socialist Party municipal ticket. The Auditorium, the largest hall in the city, was packed to the doors, at admission of 25 cents to \$1. "Mother" Jones and Father McGrady were the principle speakers and both were greeted with enthusiasm. In beginning her address "Mother" Jones said: "I feel that we are nearing the end of our fight, because this magnificent gathering, tells me the workers are at last awakening to a sense of their duty. It is only when our masters see us politically organized that they fear us and realize our power. As long as we are content with an industrial organization the capitalists can get injunctions against us and can send troops to shoot us down. But when we gain control of the government they will not have the power to shoot us. We will be the government."

A state organization has been formed in Vermont, with John Anderson, Barre, Vt., as state secretary.

The Socialists of Indianapolis held their Commune celebration Sunday evening and the affair was a grand success from every point of view. Socialists from Marion and Terre Haute were present and S. M. Reynolds was the English speaker choosing for his subject the "Days

of March" which he handled to the satisfaction of all present.

The program was appropriate for the occasion consisting of songs, recitations, speaking and dancing.

One feature was specially interesting, being the violin solo of Master Willie Gruelling, who displayed remarkable talent, and with the addition of years and experience will achieve something as a musician.

The affair was not only a social but a financial success as the comrades cleared over \$100 by the entertainment.

The past week witnessed a boom in the organization as locals have been organized at Boonville, Frankfort, Muncie and Jonesboro. The summer months revives the interest and agitation.

Comrade Frank and Kate Richards O'Hare contemplate a short tour of the state late in May on their way to Kansas City. They will pass through the eastern part of the state. For further particulars write the state secretary.

Local Mathews, in Grant county recently organized will place a city ticket in the field and the chances are good for the election of some Socialists.

Woman's Label League.

There was a fairly large attendance at the meeting held in the C. L. U. hall Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward organizing a Woman's Union Label League. Addresses were made by Mrs. Anna B. Field, state organizer, and O. P. Smith. Mrs. Field set forth the objects and aims of the league, and received marked attention while she held the floor." O. P. Smith then made a stirring speech, urging the women present to organize a league at once. It was decided to hold another meeting Friday at the C. L. U. hall, when a branch of the organization in Terre Haute will be formed.

Scab Castings.

Local Union of the Iron Molders, No. 265, has issued the following circular to all other unions in the state regarding the shop of A. H. Springer of this city:

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March, 1903.
TO ORGANIZED LABOR—GREETING:

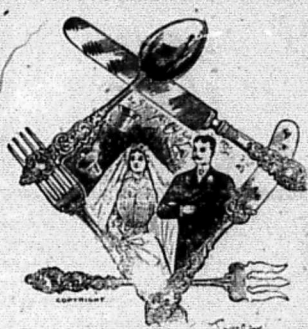
We, the Molders' Union, No. 265, of Terre Haute, take this method of calling your attention to the firm of A. H. Springer & Co., of this city.

We, the Molders' Union, have been forced to place this firm on the unfair list and withdraw our members from the shop on account of this firm insisting on working a non-union man on the floor at molding. Our committee asked Mr. Springer to keep this man from molding, and he told the committee that he was running his own business and would hire and work anyone he pleased. He claimed that we were trying to dictate to him.

Now, brothers, we are not trying to dictate to him; but, as a union, we cannot grant concessions to him that other firms in competition with him are denied. That is not justice, so we were forced to withdraw our molders from his shop, and we ask you, as union men, to see that all stove repairs sold in your place have the union label on them; then we know that none of them were manufactured by A. H. Springer.

Hoping you will give this your attention and help to win this shop to union men, and that we may at some future day be able to show you some favors in return, we remain,

Yours in unionism,
IRON MOLDERS' UNION 265.



The Easter Bride Will be Doubly Delighted

IF HER WEDDING GIFTS COME FROM

Diamond Importer.

406 MAIN ST.

S. Prager
MANUFACTURING JEWELER

The Paschal Egg.

The resurrection took place just after the Jewish feast of the Passover, which was held on the 14th day of the moon, being approximately the time of the full moon or what is termed the paschal full moon. The word Easter—old English, Eastre; German, Ostern—means the festival named from the Teuton goddess of spring, Austro.

The custom of distributing the "pasche egg" has been almost always universal among Christians, and for centuries children have enjoyed hard boiled dyed eggs, which they roll about or throw and finally eat. Among the Tyrolese bands of musicians traverse every valley singing beautiful Easter hymns to their guitars, calling out the people to their doors, who join them in the choruses and together rejoice on this glad anniversary. The paschal eggs, which have formed a necessary part of all Easter offerings for centuries past, are not forgotten. The good wife has these ready prepared, dyed, inscribed with mottoes made ineffaceable by a rustic process of chemistry, and when the children bring their baskets they are freely given in return for their Easter carols. Unless the egg and the rabbit are symbols of spring as being the genesis of development and the plentiful prey of the early huntsman, it is not clear why these emblems should typify the present festival.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Throws a Bouquet at Paf.

The campaign of Organizer O. P. Smith in the Terre Haute district has been one of the most successful organizing tours for many moons. It is a great pity that such missionaries could not be kept in the field all the time. Our generals can be made of more worth to the army by keeping them in the saddle than by extinguishing their brilliant talents with the frown of stinginess. A little more money for organization and education and less for items of less importance is our idea.—Indianapolis Union.

Negotiations for Settlement.

It is reported that a representative of the national office of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employees will be in this city in the near future to attempt to enter into negotiations with the electric company for a settlement of the strike which was begun on the 19th of January, 1902. It is certain that the company is short of competent men, and there may be some sort of settlement made with the organization.

Strike at Streeter Glass Works.

Twenty-four gatherers, pressers and packers at the Streeter fruit jar works struck Tuesday. This factory has caused trouble ever since it came to Terre Haute. It was started non-union and afterwards unionized for one fire, then made non-union again. The men who struck Tuesday have recently been organized and the strike is for the union scale. The wages paid at Streeter's have been about half that paid in the union glass works.

J. P. Hardesty, 1234 East Main street, is the only practice umbrella maker in the city. Give him a call.



WE CLEAN AND DYE FELT HATS

- New Binding 35c
- New Band 25c
- New Sweat Band 25c
- Cleaned and Blocked 50c
- Dyed and Retrimmed \$1.25

CHAS. WIENAND

CLEANING AND DYEING
Cit. Phone 515. 23 South Sixth

Legend Of the Lily

THE beautiful flower known as the Easter lily holds a significant part in art and legendary literature, it being regarded as the emblem of perfect purity. This fragrant flower originated in China, and an interesting tale is told of its being transported to other lands. Almost 1,000 years ago the Celestial land was ruled by the barbarous Emperor Chow, who was horribly cruel, sacrificing even the most favored of his wretched subjects to gain his ends. Fearing the safety of his life, the prime minister, Li Chung, planned a mode of escape for himself and many of the Chinese.



THE LILY GREW IN BEAUTY.

In order to carry out his purpose successfully he cunningly took the emperor into his confidence, telling him of a message that he had received from the gods, who demanded that a great number of men, women, beasts and a large amount of fruit be sacrificed, in return for which was promised the nation's prosperity. This sacrifice was to take place on a sea island many miles away. The bloodthirsty and mercenary emperor was delighted, and after months of labor the finest ship in the royal fleet was made ready, with the prime minister as commander. On this ship were 100 of the most perfect types of men and women, and for the feasts they had brought the choicest food, among which was the delicate bulb of the lily, which offered a dainty morsel when prepared. The second night had passed when, Li Chung told the youths and maidens that they were not to be sacrificed, but instead were to inhabit the beautiful island to which they were coming and live happily as his subjects. And the story that reached old Chow was of the sad wreck of the royal ves-

sel carrying the men, women and beasts who were to have been sacrificed to the gods. Thus Japan was peopled. The lily grew in beauty and in time was exported in bulb form to Europe and later to America, where it is now proudly appreciated and chosen as the queen of flowers in the stately decorations of the church at Eastertide.

The White Lily a Symbol.

Of the many species of lilies grown throughout the world the white lily of the orient has the oldest history as a cultivated flower. Its origin is supposed to be in China, but long before the days when annalists took cognizance of the cultivation of flowers it was common throughout western Asia and Greece. It is the lily generally referred to in the Hebrew Scriptures, although commentators say that "the lilies of the field" spoken of by Jesus in the sermon on the mount were the red anemones, with which all the hills of Galilee are dotted in the spring. In heathen Asia the white lily was the emblem of purity. The Greeks had a myth that it sprang from the milk of Hera, queen of the gods, with whom the Roman Juno was afterward identified. The Greeks also held the lily to be the highest type of purity. In the early centuries of the Christian era the new religion made this idea a little more sublime, and the lily became the symbol of heavenly purity. Thus the lily is fittingly associated with the Easter ceremonies—Pittsburg Dispatch.

My Easter Saint.

[By Margaret Holmes.]

Pretty Clarice is tying her bonnet
With rose colored ribbons, dainty and thin;
There's a tuft of tangled long grasses
upon it.
A sunny, peach blossomy face within.
I watch her and wonder, can it be a sin
For her to smile back at the face in the glass,
So fair in the shade of the tangled long
grass?
Thoughtless Clarice, the church bells are
ringing,
While you are standing enrapt with
your face,
Petting your hair and absently singing,
"Christ is risen." Each curl in its place,
Out she goes tripping, personified grace,
And with a lingering, gratified smile
Curving her lips as she walks up the aisle.

"Christ is risen," the singers are chanting;
Grandly the melody soars to the skies;
Through the tall window the sunlight is
slanting,
And as I follow the ray in surprise
Notice the splendor of Clarice's eyes,
Dewy and radiant with the sublime
Thoughts that are born of the place and
the time.

So as she stands in the glow of the morn-
ing,
With her sweet spirit at peace, I confess
All that she wears for her beauty's adorn-
ing
Takes not a whit from her soul's loveliness,
There in her new Easter bonnet and
dress
Stands she a saint, her nimbus a mass
Of dull, golden hair and tangled long
grass.

—Lowell Citizen.

Nosegays For the Children.

In some churches it is a pretty custom to fill the baptismal font with a floral pyramid composed of small nosegays, and at the children's service, when the Easter carols are sung, each child is to be presented with one, tied with a bit of white ribbon.

A Novel Decoration.

Slender, long necked vases of creamy majolica or deep blue ware, holding branches of the seaside willow, their furry catkins in different stages of development, form a novel decoration for Easter.

YOU cannot get ALL the News and ALL the Views of the Labor and Socialist movements, neither can you keep THOROUGHLY posted on the ENTIRE subject of Labor, unless you read EVERY SINGLE ISSUE of the

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Whether you agree or disagree, are for against, believe or disbelieve, THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD is a necessity just the same. It is ably edited, in apopular, forceful, convincing manner, and has on its staff the most eminent writers from all over the world.

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614 State Street
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Dictionaries, Medical Books, etc. free as premiums.
In Combination with Wiltshire's Magazine, 60 cents.

What It All Means.

Each eve she meets me at the gate;
Her brow has roses on it,
And for one kiss she gives me eight.
(That means an Easter bonnet!)

Each dish that most delights my eyes
The table has upon it,
And, "Dear, try this and this!" she cries.
(That means an Easter bonnet!)



"YOU'RE TIRED TONIGHT."

My slippers always are in sight;
My smoking cap—I don it;
She strokes my hair, "You're tired to-
night."
(That means an Easter bonnet!)

Such kind attention! Never saw
The like! Heaven's blessing on it!
God bless both wife and mother-in-law.
(That means an Easter bonnet!)

—Atlanta Constitution.

"The Adventures of a Woman"

is a Socialist serial novel just commenced in the PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT; price 25c. Don't miss the first number. The paper is radical, outspoken, wide awake, advocating Socialism and free speech from the word go. F. W. COTTON, Olathe, Kas.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Emil W. Miller will for the next two weeks sell \$35 and \$40 suits for \$28. Mr. Miller is by no means a stranger in Terre Haute. He has for years been connected with some of the biggest tailoring establishments in the city. He invites his many friends and acquaintances to call and inspect his excellent line of woolen goods and fabrics, where for the time stipulated he will sell suits to order for prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

EMIL W. MILLER
812 WABASH AVE
STRICTLY UNION

WHEN BUYING A

WATCH

SEE THAT THIS LABEL'S WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS UNION (A. B. OF E. I.) LABEL ATTACHED TO THE CASE

IT INSURES GOOD WORK

And Costs No More.

THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST
SWEAT SHOP ENGRAVING.

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Phone 329, Seventh and Main

FRED W. BEAL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Citizens Phone 1160. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL ON YOUR NEWSPAPERS

O. P. SMITH TO LEAVE.

Has Completed His Work Here as Organizer of the A. F. of L. and Will Return to Logansport.

Special Organizer O. P. Smith, who has been in this field since the first of the year, has completed his work here and will return to his home in Logansport this week. Mr. Smith has accomplished a considerable amount of good work since coming here, and takes with him the best wishes of all the agitators. Prior to his coming there was a prevalence of apathy among the organizations, and it looked as if no one seemed to feel like doing the work of the organization. This has all disappeared, and the trades union movement is now more active in Terre Haute than it has been for years past.

Several new unions have been organized since Mr. Smith has been here, and there are more to follow that will be the indirect result of his work.

Mr. Smith has no definite plans for the future, but it is likely that he will spend the summer at home, as the A. F. of L. has taken several special organizers off the road recently. It is probable that he will go to Elwood this fall on a mission similar to the one which brought him here:

EIGHT-HOUR CELEBRATION.

District No. 8 Celebrates the Day at Brazil.

The Miners' local unions of Brazil celebrated the eight-hour day in a befitting manner on Wednesday, April 1st. A large mass meeting was held in the opera house and a splendid program carried out, consisting of music by the concert band, labor songs, and speeches on the eight-hour question by J. K. Horsfield of Brazil and O. P. Smith, the well-known organizer of the American Federation of Labor. At the close of the singing of selections by Messrs. Cutty, James and Robert Anderson, O. P. Smith was requested to recite "Shamus O'Brien." Mr. Smith responded in his own true style, and, at the earnest demand of the assemblage, also rendered "Jim Bludsoe."

The Central Labor Union of Brazil is negotiating to have Mrs. Anna B. Field come to Brazil and organize a Woman's Label League.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

James Wood, Organizer for the Cigarette-makers, Shot.

James Wood, the organizer referred to in another column as being threatened with death at Tampa, Fla., by the capitalists, if he persisted in his efforts to organize workmen in that city, has been shot. The exploiters were as good as their word, although Wood was not killed. It is safe to say that no injunction or other proceeding will land the capitalistic bloodhounds for their work.

Capitalism will not hesitate to use foul means if the laws of its own creation are inadequate to accomplish its purpose.

The Blue Button Boys.

At the meeting of the Bartenders' Union Wednesday afternoon, twenty-three new members were admitted, making a total membership of 140. At the previous meeting thirty-four members were initiated. Within a very short time every bartender in the city will wear the blue union-button. The



union is one of the most active in the city in assisting the work of other organizations. Regular meetings are now held at Washington hall on the first Wednesday afternoon and the third Wednesday evening of each month. At the next meeting, on Wednesday evening, April 15, delegates will be elected to attend the national convention of the union, which will be held in Philadelphia on May 11.

Some Spring Strikes.

Indianapolis bricklayers struck for an increase in wages from 50 to 60 cents an hour.

Brickmakers at Veedersburg, Ind., are out to enforce a demand for a raise of 2½ cents an hour.

Bricklayers and masons at Logansport struck for higher wages.

Fort Wayne painters and paperhangers are all out demanding higher wages.

At Peru 150 Italians, working on the electric railway grade, struck for \$1.75 per day; they had been receiving \$1.50.

The Big Four sectionmen in this city struck for \$1.30 per day. They have been getting \$1.33, and say that the company has repeatedly promised them an increase.

Plumbers at Danville, Ill., struck to enforce new wage scale.

Furniture workers at Evansville, to the number of 800, struck for more pay and shorter hours, closing eleven factories.

Over 700 tradesmen of various kinds struck for the eight-hour day at Stamford, Conn.

Paperhangers and painters at Elmira N. Y., struck because the eight-hour day was refused.

Lafayette painters demanded an increase of 6 cents per hour and are now on strike.

Carpenters and hodcarriers at Morristown, N. J., are on strike. They demand increased wages and Saturday half holiday.

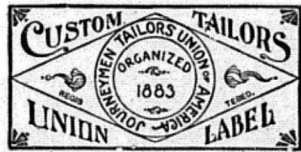
Springfield (Mass.) painters and paperhangers demand 37½ cents an hour and an eight-hour day. They struck Wednesday.

Sewer and water-pipe laborers at St. Louis struck for increased wages.

Plumbers at Elizabeth, N. J., were refused an advance from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and struck.

The electrical workers at Schenectady, N. Y., went on strike to enforce their demand for \$3.00 a day instead of \$2.50. It is also demanded that there shall be a foreman for every third man.

The Tailors.



The new scale of the Tailors' Union has been signed by all the employers. The prices are much the same as last year, with the exception of better remuneration for "extras."

'Twill be many a year till folks will cease to boil some bright red eggs at Easter. —Light.

Spring bonnets are to be small this year but the price is to be just as large as ever. —Somerville Journal.

The poetess wrote an Easter sonnet And traded it for an Easter bonnet. —Washington Capital.

Mrs. Snaggs—Easter is here. Snaggs—Eggs—actly. —Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Growth of A. F. of L.

The phenomenal growth of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the statement that during 1902 eight national unions were formed and charters were issued to fourteen national and international unions, six state branches, 127 central labor unions, 877 local trade and federal labor unions. It is also reported that at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1902, there were affiliated with the American Federation of labor national and international unions with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction, 97; state federations, 26; city central bodies, 424; local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by charter, 1,483.

During the eleven months ending Oct. 1, 1902, there were organized and chartered to the affiliated national unions and by the American Federation of Labor direct 3,500 local unions, with a membership of 300,000.

An Easter Parable.

Once in a sheltered garden there bloomed a beautiful flower so sweet and pure that the south wind forsook all other spots to sweep ceaselessly, caressingly around it, whispering soft words of love.

But one day the flower faded, nor could the south wind with warm kisses revive its drooping head.

Then came the gardener through his garden, who, seeing the dying flower, plucked it from its stem and, tearing out its golden heart, buried it deep in the black earth.

"Cruel, cruel man!" shrieked the south wind, because it understood not. All winter long the cold white snow lay on the heart of the flower, and over it the south wind sobbed its rage at the pitiless gardener.

But when the spring came, behold, the flower arose, more beautiful than before!

And the south wind, understanding, kissed the bronzed cheek of the gardener in joyous penitence.

For kind of heart is the gardener of the universe, though man, foolish and fickle as the south wind, understands him, not, and, as one who loves all growing things will stoop to brush a little daisy from the humblest flower, so stoops he to remove the smallest sorrow from the tiniest blossom in his great garden of light petaled stars.

The Lily and the Trinity.

There is a special reason why the lily is appropriate to the great Christian festival. Lilies grow in threes or multiples of threes, and are thus emblematic of the Trinity. In many old churches the three petaled lily is carved as a trinitarian symbol. This form of lily is seen in the golden fleur-de-lis of imperial France. The common lily has six petals in two whorls of three each, with six stamens, a single pistil divided into three and a three valved seed capsule. The history of the lily as associated with religious ceremonials excludes all species except the white lily from connection with the Easter services.

Luck In New Easter Clothes.

It is considered unlucky to omit wearing new clothing on Easter day. This superstition seems to be about the only one connected with the season which is generally observed in America; but there is a strong suspicion that the milliners, dressmakers and haberdashers are banded together to keep alive this custom, much to their own profit.

The Lance.

O Time! be gentle with me—
No problems deep—profound;
I'm in the wild life quatrail—
I'm swingin' Sally round!

The Christmas skies are snowing—
The white world wraith bound;
But still the fiddle's going—
I'm swingin' Sally round!

The sad world's griefs are hidden
In graves' death lex ground,
Life to the dance is hidden—
I'm swingin' Sally round!
—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Tell of Evils of Child Labor.

At the hearing before the committee on industrial and labor affairs of the state legislature on Wednesday last a number of arguments were presented in behalf of the child labor bill introduced in the house by Representative Davies. Points both for and against the bill were presented.

Mr. Davies, the state factory inspector, presented forcefully the utter inadequacy of the present law to secure even what that law contemplated, and strongly argued the passage of the new law in its stead.

Representatives of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs told of the results of investigations made, showing how factory life for the young child stunted the mind, dwarfed the body and dulled the moral nature of the children—the coming citizens of the republic.

From the side of labor organizations it was shown how the work of the young children was pulling down the wages of the men, more or less breaking up family life and stunting the education so essential to success. A workingman, who himself had begun work in a factory at 9 years of age, graphically portrayed his keen sense of the loss to him of having been denied the helpful training of the mind through the school curriculum.

From the side of criminality Supt. Sloan of the Bridewell told of how much larger a percentage of criminals came from the illiterate class. The average age of the child entering the first grade at the Bridewell is 12 to 13 years; in the public schools it is 6.

From the side of degeneracy—the tramp problem, as observed by Raymond Robbins, superintendent of the Municipal Lodging-house in Chicago—it was shown that a large proportion of the incapables applying for aid were of those who had exhausted their vitality by hard, monotonous toil in early childhood.

Against the regulation of child labor as contemplated by the framers of the bill a representative of the glass-making industry appeared, whose argument was that the night work clause of the bill would injure the manufacturers because of the sharp competition existing. He stated that children could be hired for 65 cents per night, and admitted that men to take their places could not be had for less than 75 cents per night. —Chicago Record-Herald.

MRS. JOHN HANISCH

**ALL KINDS CARPETS,
RUGS, MATTINGS and
OIL CLOTHS
AT LOWEST PRICES.**

1240 EAST MAIN STREET.

Editorial Notes and Comment

BY JAMES ONEAL.

Another craft is being revolutionized by the invention of machinery and the glass workers are watching with anxiety the outcome of the experiments being made at Alexandria, this state. The glass blower who has hitherto occupied a fortunate position because of the skill required in his work has come in contact with an opponent who cannot be organized in the union and which is the most effective scab, that workmen have to contend with. The machine has invaded his craft and absorbed his skill and threatened his job. Superintendent Hart, of Muncie, states that the machine is a success and that "it will take an experienced man about thirty minutes to learn all he needs to know about one of the machines."

If Hart is correct then the glass blower will be relegated to the "has been" class along with the street car mule. If he returns at all it will be as an unskilled tender of a machine and at wages much smaller than what he formerly enjoyed. Others will be thrown on the labor market to swell the reserve army of the unemployed who are at the service of capital to threaten rebellious workers who may be dissatisfied with the condition in life which Baer and the Lord has chosen for them. The machine will not strike does not insist on the union label and its "wages" are sufficient oil and auxiliary materials to keep it in running order.

This is the competitor which baffles the union and which is beyond its control so far as making its benefits flow to the workers are concerned. This will be absorbed by those who own it not those who create and operate it.

The machinery of industry is rapidly being perfected and organized for the control and operation by society to whom it properly belong. When this is accomplished then all labor will be an art and every workshop a studio and every machine will reduce the hours instead of displacing men.

Texas, one of the valiant anti-trust states which has been trying to sever the tentacles of the octopus in the name of the "common people" has prepared a bill for that purpose. The vicious brute has been tracked to its lair and the unrelenting avengers of the "people's" wrongs were prepared to dispatch it without ceremony when lo! a cry is heard from the "people" crying mercy. The avengers stay their hands in surprise at the very door of the enemy's cavern. Whence comes this cry of protest against the destruction of the monster that is destroying the "backbone of the nation" the middle class? Who dares to raise its voice in defence of a monster that is destroying a horde of petty parasites? This consternation, this cry, this wall comes from the ranks of the common people in whose interests the murderous crusade was inaugurated, the trades unions.

The union men of Texas discovered that the anti-trust bill was a direct blow at them and under its provisions they could be annihilated and immediately telegraphed or mailed petitions to the state capital urging the defeat of the bill. Thus another "worty" enterprise has come to naught and the petty parasites will continue to be the legitimate prey of their more experienced and better armed competitors. Thus the futility of destroying

trusts through legislative action is again demonstrated. Trusts are the fruits of capitalism and will stay till its final overthrow by a victorious army of workmen politically organized. Repeal the law of gravitation or endeavor to change the position of the planets by a piece of written parchment and your efforts will be as successful.

We suggest a change of treatment by the trust busters. Rough on rats, the Keeley cure, or burning at the stake are surely worthy of a trial. If these fail then there is another, though it is questionable whether it is adapted for capitalist parties—common sense.

A dismal silence prevailed in the churches Sunday regarding the slot machines. The first "broadside" was the last. The guns are spiked and a "prominent citizen" is reported in the daily papers as having made a "discovery." We suspect where the prominent citizen resides. You can always tell the "prominent" or the "best" citizen by noting the "residence" (not the house) he lives in and the clothes he wears. The "prominent man tells us that "It has been intimated that as some of the prominent church members are near the powers that be in the city affairs, they allowed their pastors to understand that the discussion was distasteful and hence there was no sermons Sunday." Now we not only intimated the above but declared it as a fact. These prominent citizens are "near the powers that be in city affairs" and represent the same "powers" in the church for they "allowed their pastors to understand" that they, and not the pastors, shall determine what shall be preached and what shall not. Slot machines may be "immoral" but it is business and pays and if it cannot be reconciled with the precepts of Christ the "pastors are allowed to understand" that such is the case and they must keep silent. It is distasteful, and above all, it hurts "business." This is the "discovery" made by our "prominent citizen" and we congratulate him on his find though our property does not give us the same prominence as his.

The "moral crusade" is over, business interests are triumphant and the "powers that be" still reign in peace and security. "Oh what a fall was there my countrymen!"

This is the "land of the free," where every man is a "sovereign" and the right of every man to pursue his vocation is protected under "our flag." A national organizer of the Cigarmakers at Tampa, Fla., recently received a letter from the capitalists of that city that he must leave within twenty four hours under penalty of death. "Leave or you die" is the alternative given him by the representatives of "law and order." Less than two years ago fourteen men who were engaged in a strike received similar threats and were later kidnaped in the same city and no trace of them has ever been found. The supposition is that they were carried out to sea and left to their fate. Needless to say that the press of the country will have little to say regarding this outrage. It isn't "news" or at least if classified as such it is dangerous to publish.

Workingmen are legitimate prey under the present rule of capitalism and if they become persistent in their efforts to secure better conditions, get rid of them. If some

hair is pulled and a few noses are battered during a strike bring into play "riot bullets" to curb these "vicious acts." All is fair in love and war, for the oppressor, for the very good reason that he makes the rules. The American Eagle, a bird of prey, is a fit symbol to express the type of "freedom" which prevails in America.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLAY COUNTY,
S. L. ROW, Treasurer.

BRAZIL, IND., December 26, 1902.

Mr. Eli Coopridger, Clay City, Ind.:
DEAR SIR—I understand that a suit will be brought before you soon by some one from Lewis township against O. R. Jordan for whipping a boy. The county superintendent thinks there is nothing in the case and feels that a decision against the teacher would put the schools of Lewis township in a condition to be in an uproar the remainder of the year. He hopes that such a decision will not be made, but instead the teacher will be sustained. You will have a daughter in the teaching business before long, hence it will behoove you to stand by the teacher, and I feel that it will be to your interest to do so. This man is a particular friend of mine and from what Mr. Tilley tells me you will not lose anything by sustaining the teacher and superintendent. Yours respectfully,
SIMON L. ROW.

The above is a copy of a letter written to Eli Coopridger, of Clay City, a justice of the peace, by the treasurer of Clay County. The Jordan spoken of in the letter had whipped a small boy unmercifully, until his back was black and blue. The justice fined Jordan \$10, in the face of the above threat, but the case was appealed to the circuit court and thrown out on a technicality.

The letter of Row is sufficient cause for criminal action against him, but it is hardly possible that he will be prosecuted. He has "friends at court," as all capitalist politicians have, and this will shield him.

It is seen that even in the school system some of the most unscrupulous types that capitalism throws to the surface gain power and influence and use it for personal ends, and this influence extends to the courts, which the Fourth of July orators tell us are the "bulwark of our liberties."

What do the workmen of Clay county think of this "friend" whom they have elevated to power?

Easter Opening

—AT—

Fortune Sisters

MILLINERY

18
SOUTH
FOURTH



COMING EXCURSIONS

G. A. R.—Anderson, Ind., and return, May 11, 12, 13.....	\$ 2 20
N. E. A.—Boston, Mass., and return, July 2, 3, 4, 5.....	24 50
German Baptists—Bellefontaine, Ohio, and return, May 29-June 3.....	6 55
Chillicothe, Ohio, and return, May 19, 20	7 77
Detroit, Mich., and return, July 15, 16.....	9 10
K. T.—Fort Wayne, Ind., and return, April 14, 15.....	5 41
T. P. A.—Indianapolis and return, June 8, 9, 10.....	2 17
Manufacturers' Assoc.—New Orleans and return, April 11; 12, 13.....	20 50
Shrivers—Saratogo, N. Y., and return, July 6, 7.....	20 36
Plumbers—San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., May 2-11 to 17.....	51 75
St. Louis and return, April 26, 27.....	5 23
Dedication World's Fair—St. Louis and return, April 29, 30.....	5 23
Saengerfest—St. Louis and return, June 16, 17.....	5 23

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BOOK REVIEW.

"The Social Revolution" by Karl Kautsky, Translated by A. M. and May Wood Simons, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents.

Any article or book that Karl Kautsky may write is worth the perusal of the truth seeker. "The Social Revolution" is the discussion of two subjects, closely related, but not logically connected, namely, "Reform and Revolution," and "The Day After the Revolution." These essays are of special interest to the Socialist. The former directs the method of the class-conscious proletarian movement, while the latter points out many things that must be done immediately after the proletarian regime is inaugurated. The social revolution, from the author's standpoint, must proceed from the class which has been economically and politically oppressed and who have now captured political power and who must in their own interest more or less rapidly transform and adjust the foundations of the political and judicial superstructure of society to changed conditions. Measures which seek to adjust the judicial and political superstructure of society to changed economic conditions are reforms if they proceed from the class which is the political and economic ruler of society. The burden of the first essay is to prove that the transition from capitalism to Socialism cannot be brought about without a political revolution, i. e., without the conquest of political power by the proletariat. To show this he proves that although wages have increased in the past forty years, (speaking of England) exploitation or surplus values have grown in much larger degree. The increase of exploitation is manifested in the fact that the capitalist standard of living grows so much faster than that of the laborer. Glass antagonisms are sharpening instead of softening, and "it appears that the only thing in social reform that makes rapid progress is the modesty of social reformers." They have not improved in gaining proletarian legislation.

The author sadly deplures the condition of the English laborers who renounce revolution in the interests of so-called practical politics of the moment, and have thus become morally and politically degraded. But since capitalistic England has been forced to take on new life to compete with Germany and the United States, it is hoped this will awaken the proletariat to its mission of self-emancipation. As an opportune warning the author says: "One can do nothing worse to the proletariat than to advise him to rest upon his arms in order to encourage a favorable attitude of the bourgeoisie. Under present conditions this means nothing less than to deliver the proletariat over to the bourgeoisie and bring it into intellectual and political dependence upon the latter, to enervate and degrade it and make it incapable of fulfilling its great historical purposes."

The second part of the book is fully as interesting and suggestive as the first, but lack of space will not permit justice to be done to either. The book is a valuable contribution to Socialist literature.

The Comrade.

The Comrade for April is, as usual, brimful of good things. The place of honor is given to a meditative by George D. Herron, entitled "A Point of View." This is one of the most notable articles we have yet seen from Professor Herron's pen. Leonard D. Abbott has profusely illustrated articles on "Millet, Painter of the Common Life" which as usual would suffice to make the issue a good one. There are some excellent short stories, poems and cartoons. But perhaps

the most remarkable feature of all is a brilliant satire on the "Coal Strike Commission" by Horace Traubel, editor of The Conservator. No more remarkable magazine article has appeared in the Socialist press in recent years. No reader can afford to miss this admirable issue of The Comrade. 11 Cooper Square New York.

LINTON.

As the mud begins to show some signs of abatement there seems to be some prospect of my being able to get around once more when I hope to look after the interests of The Toiler a little better than I have been able to do thus far this year, and I ask for, and hope to receive, the assistance of Linton's list of subscribers. Come forward, gentlemen, don't wait for me to dun you but help me get this list in good shape as soon as possible.

All thoughts are now turned toward the outcome of the joint convention and the general expectation seems to be that the operators will force a short suspension which, to my mind, would be very foolish on their part as there is not enough involved to justify them in risking the probable loss of trade resulting from an idle spell and as for the effect it would have on the market it would be nit for District 11 when all other parties to the interstate agreement are at work. Incog.

An Easter Patriot.

Never ketch me growlin' 'bout millinery bills;
I likes ter see, at Easter, the dear wife put on frills;
Like ter see her fixin' of her dear ole self in style,
Fer she's sweeter in a minute than the others in a mile!

Nuthin' in the country's too good fer her, an' I
Have set it down to never pass the Easter ribbons by
Ef I half suspect she wants 'em; ef she only hints that she
Wants somethin' in the winders, they ain't big enough fer me!

Jest buy the store out fer her, for it 'livens up yer life
Ter know this thing called "money" is a blessin' ter yer wife.
An' when Easter bells air ringin' an' the worl's on dress parade
Ter know thar ain't a woman that kin throw her in the shade!

It don't take much ter dress her, but it's got ter be the best;
That's in the fashion papers, whar the purty ones air dressed;
Love ter see her fixin' of her dear ole self in style.
Fer she's sweeter in a minute than the rest air in a mile!
—Atlanta Constitution.

New Light on Andrew Johnson.

Colonel James Matlock Scovel contributes to the April National a brilliant paper of "Personal Recollections of President Andrew Johnson." In this paper Colonel Scovel gives us a clearer picture of Andrew Johnson than has ever before been put into print. Scovel had no love for Johnson; he too ardently admired Lincoln to feel much sympathy with the lesser man who tried to upset Lincoln's policies.

The poet's lay for Easter
Is the sweetest poets make;
The old hen's lay for Easter
Is a lay that takes the cake.
—Washington Capital.

When the bill comes in the economical husband varies the words of the popular song and asks his wife, "Why did you get that hat?"—Somerville Journal.

The union label is the ensign of justice.



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EASTER STYLES FOR INDIANS

Ludicrous Results of the Imitation of the Paleface Fashions.

Easter Sunday, with its new spring hats and gowns, brings pangs of envy to many feminine hearts, and the little town of Arapahoe, Okla., where the Arapahoe Indians have chosen to set a pace in fashion, is no exception to the rule. Ever since the paleface came among them in their Oklahoma home the Arapahoe Indians have essayed to be the best dressed of any of their red neighbors. An Arapahoe buck will go without food in order to have the latest fashion in neckwear. He may not tie it according to the prevailing fashion among white men, but if the color be gaudy he will arrange it in a flashing manner that will attract equal attention.

For some years past the village of Arapahoe, which is mainly populated with Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, has been the scene of great parades of Indian fashionables on Easter Sunday. At daylight the squaws and bucks begin to parade the streets clad in gay trappings. The bucks wear the latest cut of white men's clothing, but the goods are not always of fine texture nor neatly fitting. On the other hand, they are always of gaudy pattern. Many of them wear silk hats and light tan shoes. Their makeup is rather rude and especially so when they don a high collar that has never been to a laundry and on which finger marks may be plainly seen at a distance of several feet.

The squaws wear loud colors in lawn and calico dresses, but the hat is the crowning feature. These hats are piled high with paper roses, and long green or red ribbons trail behind for several feet. Milliners who visit Arapahoe say that some of the squaws have as many as fifty paper roses put on a single hat, which would make it weigh not less than ten pounds. An amusing thing among the bucks is the awkward manner in which some of them carry canes made out of old umbrella handles.

The Indians got the idea of coming forth in spring costumes on Easter from a delegation of their people who went to Washington to attend an inauguration. They were in New York on Easter Sunday and saw the parade of fashionables on Fifth avenue.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EASTER IN A PRISON.

Touching Story of Mrs. Ballington Booth's Visit to State Convicts.

"There is one Easter in my life," says Mrs. Ballington Booth, the "Little Mother" of the state convicts, "which stands out with the brilliancy of the stars on a moonless night. It was spent in Clinton, a state prison at Dannemora, N. Y. Never before had I met an audience like that one. There were no sullen expressions, no faces of scoffers among those whom I looked down upon. They all wore the prison stripes, and many looked as though the waters of the earth had rolled over them. But it had left them hope, and that hope made their faces radiant. As I arose to sing my little daughter, who sat with the warden's family in the audience and who was making her first visit to a prison, became impatient and leaving her seat came to the platform. She clung so tightly to my skirts that I finally lifted and placed her on the desk at my side. When I had given out 'You've Carried Your Burden,' I asked her if she would not sing a verse of it for 'the boys.' Much to my surprise she

immediately began and sang the verse through without a break.

"I shall never forget that scene. The childish voice rang out sweet and clear and so distinctly that every word was heard. The little figure in white, with her golden curls about her face, smilingly sang her message, and tears streamed down the faces of the men as the baby voice repeated, 'Oh, bring it to Jesus; he's loving and strong.' I believe more than one lonely, aching heart, who perhaps for many years had not heard a childish voice, was lightened that Easter day and, found for the first time the great Burden Bearer.

"In the afternoon we held our second service, and it was like gathering in a harvest. There wasn't much said; there seemed no need for talking, but when I left Dannemora that evening I felt that Christ had risen again and that to many men I was leaving, though in stripes and behind prison bars, the peace that passeth understanding, a renewal of hope and faith in God and mankind."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Easter Hare Supplies the Eggs

In Germany not the hen, but the hare, is responsible for Easter eggs. The houses in which good children live are visited at night by a white hare, who hides numbers of beautifully colored eggs in nooks and corners for the children to find with much merrymaking on the morrow.

An Easter Song.

(By Mrs. J. H. Lambert.)

Dear God, how good thou art to me this Easter day.
 And still Thou knowest, all my life, I have been loath to do
 Thy will: I could not see why fragrant, bright hued flowers should bloom
 In spring To fade so soon nor why the summer birds their way
 Should wing To warmer clime when cold days cease their dulcet songs
 To sing, I wanted southern ease, fair fruit and broad expanse
 Of space: Thou gavest me toll and northern city walls! Nature's
 Fair face I see but in the sun, the moon, the stars, when I
 Look high, And even now a breath of sweetness wafts from flowers.
 That He Down at my feet, and I, dear Lord, give thanks for earth
 And sky! —Philadelphia Times

Easter in Early England.

The Saxons and Angles celebrated the time as sacred to the Goddess Ostara, and some part of her worship, taken over by the more austere Christians, survives still in the springtime festivals, especially in the countries of northern Europe. For a long time the Christian Easter was an eight day thanksgiving, approximating the time devoted by the pagans to their celebration. It was afterward cut down to three days, then to two and finally dwindled to a single day, commemorative of the resurrection.

But, look! The Saviour blest,
 Calm, after solemn rest,
 Stands in the garden 'neath his olive boughs.
 The earliest smile of day
 Doth on his vesture play
 And light the majesty of his still brows,
 While angels hang with wings outspread,
 Holding the new won crown above his saintly head.
 —Jean Ingelow.

SOME CURIOUS EASTER CUSTOMS.

By HUBERT NORTHEN

I was particularly agreeable to the Roman Christians to have the ancient egg gorging feast of the Arvaes Frates—pagan gods of the continued fertility of summer—transferred to Easter and absorbed by it, for the reason that they were not allowed to eat eggs during Lent, the very season when the fowls began to lay. And so, in all lands to which they sent Christianity, Easter is particularly an egg festival, and many are the strange customs connected with its celebration in this regard.

In some parts of France the cure blesses the eggs on Easter eve, going from house to house to do so and getting some of the eggs for his own Easter breakfast at each one. In the days of the monarchy the biggest eggs in France used to be sent to the Louvre for the king. There they were blessed at the mass on Easter Saturday, at which the king and his court were present, and after the mass his majesty distributed them among the members of his court.

The Russian Easter festival lasts four days, during which people carry eggs and exchange them with one another when they meet, with this salutation and answer: "Christ is risen!" "It is so of a truth."

Then the speakers kiss, whether they be men, women or man and woman. The offering of an egg in exchange and the saying of the salutation give the right to the peasant to kiss a princess in that glorious season. Many are the Russian romances based on the daring of youths who did that very thing, even before the eyes of the princely parent, who could only wreathe his chagrin in smiles because of custom and the holy season. But often the romance ends by the irate father cutting off the rash youth's head when the enchanted time is over.

The German children get presents of varicolored eggs at Easter, which have been laid for them surely by the hare, for their parents have told them so. For a month before Easter the country children hunt for hares, and when they see one they cry out: "Hare, good little hare, lay plenty of Easter eggs for us!"

That is regarded as a potent spell and always seems to bring the desired eggs.

In Brisse they have an egg dance, which decides the matrimonial prospects of many a pair. If Jack and Jill be badly matched in fortune, but very fond of one another, the parents agree to leave the decision to luck and their own dancing skill. A hundred eggs are placed about a foot apart from one another in the public square, and the lovers must dance a waltz among these. If they break no eggs, they are free to marry. Should an egg break, the heart won't, for it will be regarded as decreed by fate, and surely it is better to break eggs than hearts, say the patriarchs of Brisse. But it happens, somehow, that all the young folk of Brisse are very skillful dancers.

CHURCH DECORATIONS.

Suggestions For Securing Harmony in Form, Size and Color.

The superintendent of a flower committee ought to possess some knowledge of architecture as well as an artistic sense of form and color in order to use floral decorations with good effect. In the adornment of a church it is necessary to consider its general architectural style and its prevailing tone of color.

For twining around pillars natural trails of ivy or any climbing plants are preferable to made up garlands of uniform breadth. Large vases or jugs filled with flowers and foliage are used wherever good taste may suggest.

The introduction of colored drapery adds greatly to the general picturesqueness. These hangings may be of soft silken material or of velvet brocade or plush. In some village churches in England it is customary to lay warm hued draperies over the window sills and place upon these brown earthenware pitchers filled with and half hidden in green boughs and flowers.

Palms and growing plants are invaluable; as they are certain not to fade and droop before the decoration season ends, and for corners of churches nothing could be more suitable than the oleander, with its glossy leaves and coral tinted blossoms.

Rich colored flowers lose much of their beauty when placed against dark wood panels. When a good effect is desired, the wood may be concealed by soft colored material fastened with invisible nails. Only pale gray or creamy brown or greenish tinted semitransparent stuffs should be used. Each bud and leaf and flower will then stand out in strong relief.

EASTER ISLAND.

A Curious Story About One of the Polynesian Group.

Far away in the Pacific ocean lies a lonely volcanic island which is called Easter Island from the fact that it was discovered on Easter day, 1722, by a navigator named Roggeveen, a Dutch admiral. Its real name is Rapa-Nui, and its Polynesian inhabitants are fast dying out. Comparatively few explorers have visited it, and, contrary to the joyous spring name it has, it is a deserted place.

What makes Easter Island of interest are the numbers of curious colossal stone heads and busts, called moai, which abound there, evidently the work of the natives hundreds of years ago. A few of these are erect, but many have fallen.

The legend says that King Tukulhu settled in Rapa-Nui and retired into a cave, where he carved and cut all the gigantic heads, which removed themselves to their present position on the island.

When he became old, he did not die, but was turned into a butterfly, which is called in that country by his name.

Tukulhu used to search for eggs in the nests of the sea birds, and when he lost his human form the chiefs who wished to succeed him agreed to search for a certain number of eggs and the first to collect them was appointed king. It seems singular that eggs without any especial significance should have been so important on Easter Island.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Toiler, 50c a year.

**"PICKING"
EASTER EGGS**

"SEE the shop windows full of all sorts of pretty things that be-taken the approach of Easter," said Mr. Snoggleton, "but none of the displays attracts me so much as that in a Main Street window which is largely devoted to dyed eggs and dyes for coloring Easter eggs. It takes me back to boyhood as nothing else could do. They tell me that here in the north the children don't have very much fun with Easter eggs, but in the south, where I was raised, we used to have great sport from Good Friday to Easter Monday, and the old customs still survive to a large extent. 'Picking' eggs was the popular sport with the boys. It was not altogether as harmless a form of gambling as fond parents usually imagined.

"The process is simple. The contestants must first be provided with the requisite number of hard boiled eggs.



THE BATTLE OF THE EGGS

usually dyed in gay colors. Sometimes we used to be able to buy real dyes and boil the eggs in them, but the popular method in the little town where I was raised was to get all the scraps of gay colored calico that could be obtained, wrap each egg carefully in the calico and boil it. This would result in transferring the pattern of the calico to the egg, and the gaudier the colors the better we liked them. The brilliantly colored prints which are made for the negro trade in the south are seldom seen in the north, but they were just the things we wanted.

"In 'picking' eggs the challenger attempts to break the shell of the other contestant's eggs with his own egg. The eggs are held tightly in the closed hands, only the points protruding, and one boy strikes with the point of his egg the point of the other, the blows

being only just hard enough to crack the shell of one of the eggs. The one whose egg is broken forfeits the egg to the owner of the stronger egg. I have known boys to accumulate many dozen eggs in this way in the course of the Easter holidays, although if there is no cheating the best egg is sure to be broken sooner or later.

"But the boys in my town used to be up to all sorts of tricks. Of course all eggshells are not alike. Some have much more lime in them than others, and the eggs of the guinea hen, or 'guinea keat,' as the fowl is always called in the south, are ever so much harder than ordinary hens' eggs. So guinea keat eggs were barred in egg picking, and every egg offered for picking was carefully inspected by the other boy before the challenge was accepted to make sure that it was not a keat egg. It is easy enough to tell the difference ordinarily, the keat egg being smaller and of a more pointed shape."—Buffalo Express.

Symbol of the Easter Egg.

When the nations of the west or Europe, were converted to Christianity, the sentiment of the egg was universally accepted as a suggestive symbol of their faith in the risen Saviour, and it has ever since remained the most favored figure of the Easter festivities all over the continent. The children, who rule the heart and home of mankind, are doubtless responsible for the keeping alive of this old custom, for they love and demand the visit of the rabbit, with his nest of beautiful eggs, on the glad Easter morn, just as they love and long for the coming of dear Santa on Christmas eve. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Omen of the Paschal Lamb.

To see a lamb out of a window on Easter morning is a good omen, according to the belief of many pastoral people, especially if the lamb be led in the direction of the house. To meet a lamb is lucky, as, according to the old notion, the devil can never assume the form of either a lamb or a dove.

The Easter Kiss.

It is the Russian usage that no lady, however lofty of birth, may refuse to kiss the humblest petitioner if the request is preceded by a proffer of an Easter egg. This is commonly compromised, however, by the payment of a small coin on the lady's part.

The Easter Table.

Without encouraging a practice of greater effort for the preparation and service of home meals on Sundays, some little forethought will make possible a few innovations in the decoration of the dining table on Sunday in keeping with the Easter season.

Green and white is the usual color scheme of decoration for the dinner table. If possible, let the flowers be a bunch of white lilies in a cut glass bowl. Lilies of the valley, too, may be effectively used in the center.

Eggs are wont to be used on this day. For the breakfast decoration use a simple jardiniere of ferns.

A bunch of violets at each plate is a pleasing remembrance, if expense need not be considered.—Brooklyn Citizen.

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The Proof.

[By Florence Marsh.]

THE skies are wintry, dark and gray,
The dappled clouds go scudding by;

Yet, though the winds blow sharp and cold,
I feel the balmy zephyr's sigh.
The violet droops her modest head,
The rose unfolds her lovely bloom;
The pink arbutus, gracious maid,
Gives to the air her sweet perfume.
Now comes the robin's cheerful call,
The whirl of wheeling swallow's wing;
The bluebird flashes past me now;
I welcome in the joyous spring!"

L'ENVOI.

The cynic sneers: "Where are these blooms?
Your voice is but an idle sonnet."
I make reply, "My calendar
Is my dear Nan's new Easter bonnet!"
—Detroit News-Tribune.

Variety in Easter Offerings.

It has become so much the custom to send keepsakes and remembrances to one's friends on holidays that one's purse is agape almost all the year round. This Easter the shopkeepers have been most considerate, and "prices for all purses" is the rule in more than one shop that makes a specialty of appropriate holiday gifts. The silver basket filled with growing ferns or the potted lily in a jardiniere of priceless pottery is a gift of the plutocrats, but just as dainty and graceful is a bit of silver or Rayserzina costing \$2 or \$3, a photograph of some famous painting mounted on rough white bristol board and inscribed with an Easter greeting in gold, a piece of art glass for desk, mantel or table, a rosary, a bookmark, a daintily bound book or any one of a hundred pretty tridles. These little gifts are tied with white ribbon, with a card attached, and all one has to do is to select, pay and with one's greeting send off the offering. From 25 cents to \$3 covers all expense.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Fair Easter Penitent.

[By H. S. Keller.]

Demure, sedate and quite elate,
She sits within the cushioned pew.
Her bonnet, trim and very prim
And painfully and truly new,
Sits perched upon the curls of Sue.

First, fashion is her mind to quiz,
For sermonizing is so slow,
And eyes they have through treasure trove

To note the latest hat, you know,
Especially on curls of Flow.

She yawns, too bad! and is so glad
The bonnet worn by Flow can't be
This season's hat; that thing is pat;
She sleeps against the arm of me—
Her maiden sermon; Sue is three.

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LABOR NOTES.

A school teacher's labor union is to be organized in Pittsburg on April 4.

T. H. Flinn, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who is also engaged in unionizing the servant girls, house maids and cooks of the city. Once organized they will be in a position to make demands and to have them endorsed by other trades union of the city.

Twenty men employed in the stone quarries of Elmer Lambert, at Wabash, quit work because the proprietor refused to pay them \$3 per day of nine hours for their labor, dating from January 1, 1903.

Kenneth quarries, near Logansport, are closed down, and fully five hundred men are out of employment. This suspension of business was caused by the inability of the railroads to transfer the products of the quarries.

Structural ironworkers—the men who build the frame work of sky-scrapers—threaten to tie up building operations in Chicago with a general strike, because the contractors have refused to sign an agreement granting them 60 cents an hour, or an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

A break in the ranks of the employers in the carriage and wagon builders' strike has occurred, when H. Keyser & Co., one of the largest employers in Philadelphia, signed the scale of the union, which included an increase in wages. About 375 men are still on strike.

Over a hundred of the leading business men of Evansville have formed a secret organization in that city for the purpose of eliminating the boycott and affording protection to non-union and independent labor. There are three boycotts already on here, and several labor organizations have threatened to strike on April 1 unless their wages are increased.

At a meeting of the representatives of the twelve breweries comprising the Anthracite Brewing Association, at Mahanoy City, Pa., it was decided to fight the strike of the United Brewery Workers for higher wages to a finish. An effort will be made to work the Charles D. Kaiser brewery with non-union men, and this policy will be tried at the other breweries tied up by the strike.

All the cigar factories in Denver were closed Tuesday by a strike. Three hundred cigarmakers quit work in sympathy with sixty tobacco strippers (all women) who had struck for an increase in wages. The strippers have been receiving \$8 to \$10 a week. They want an increase of 25 per cent.

All of the employes of the Mayler glass factory at DuBois, Pa., and the Fitzpatrick plant at Falls Creek are on strike. The men refused to accept a cut of 12 1/2 per cent in wages which the company wanted to make.

The textile strikers at Lowell are still holding firm, and there is a probability of the knitters coming out also, which, if done, will paralyze the industry at Lawrence.

Two more large strikes are on in Chicago. Three thousand tanners went out Wednesday, and a general tie-up of the lake fleets will be the result of the strike order of the Maine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Association.

Twenty thousand carpenters, plumbers, masons and other mechanics employed on



THE GREEK PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.

the line between New York and Hartford City are on strike for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The contractors are organized to resist them.

The coal strike at Vancouver, B. C., has been settled, an agreement having been reached between the men and the operators.

Carpenters, painters and tinners are on strike at Wheeling, W. Va., for an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. About one thousand men are involved.

One thousand coal miners of the Panhandle, in the Wheeling district, quit work Wednesday because of failure to secure an agreement with the operators.

The strike of smeltersmen at Colorado City has been settled, the manager having agreed to reinstate the men by May 18.

The street car strike at Seattle, Wash., was settled Tuesday night.

ANTIS SCORED ONE.

Health Board Enjoined from Preventing Unvaccinated Children Attending the Public Schools.

The health board, the doctors and the newspapers were horrified Tuesday by Judge Stimson upholding the law passed by the legislature of 1901, which specifically sets forth that "no child in good mental and physical condition shall for any cause, any rule or law to the contrary, be precluded from attending school while such school is in session."

The petition for injunction was filed last week, and asked that the board be restrained from preventing unvaccinated pupils attending school until the hearing of the pending suit on its merits.

In granting the prayer of the petitioners

the judge upholds the law quoted, and says that if the order of the health board was to hold it would make the board superior in legislative powers to the legislature.

Wednesday morning a most all of the

unvaccinated children returned to school, after being out for five weeks.

Although the board, in its answer to the petition, stated that there had been over 150 cases of smallpox in the city, it only cited three among school children, and had no evidence that any case was contracted in the schools.

The decision of Judge Stimson virtually settles the pending suit, and there is nothing left for the vaccinationists but an appeal to the supreme court. There are rumors of damage suits against the board by parents whose children have been deprived of school privileges by the vaccination order.

A prominent anti-vaccinationist asked me yesterday if I could understand why the secretary of the board of health was paid his salary regularly and had never paid his taxes. That is an easy one; he has a political pull—is a part of the machine, and it would be a shame for him to give up good money for taxes.

Barbers Booming.

The Barbers' Union had a good meeting Monday night, and admitted several new members and received a number of applications. Four more shops were added to the list of those displaying the union card. The encouraging information that the strikes at South Bend and Logansport had been settled, and that sleepy old Indianapolis has a Barbers' Union of over 300 members, is causing the Terre Haute barbers to wake up and get into the band wagon.

Mrs. Fields Talks to Carpenters.

The meeting of the Carpenters' Union Monday night was a rouser. Mrs. Anna B. Field addressed the meeting in the interest of the Woman's Union Label League. Most of the evening was devoted to a discussion of the prospects of a settlement of the scale. The union has opened headquarters at 13 South Fourth street, where Secretary Saltzman will act as business agent.

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Now is the time to get your suit if you want it for Easter. The stock is full and the styles and prices cannot be matched in the city.

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THE LITTLE MATCH-MAKER

By CALLIE BONNEY MARBLE

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UNCLE JACK, four feet eight, a brunette and "stunning," so impressionable young ladies said, was preparing to attend the Easter services at the cathedral, an undertaking which seemed rather difficult of accomplishment, according to his fastidious tastes, for the dresser was littered with collars and neckties, while half a dozen fancy waistcoats reposed on the table, and three or four suits covered the bed.

"Why, Uncle Jack! What is you a-doing? I is all ready to go to church wif you." And Doll, his five-year-old niece, arrayed in all her infantile finery, stood in the doorway.

She was a beautiful child. But, no; he could not for one moment consider taking her to church with him. He might wish to see somebody home, and he could not lug a child along as though he were a lone widower.

"Oh, no, Doll," he said; "you cannot go with me. Your mamma will take you, or your papa or nurse or somebody," he added in haste to furnish indisputable argument.

The child's blue eyes filled, and her lips quivered.

"Mamma is ill and cannot take me, and papa had to go to the office, and nurse is busy, and"—politic child—"I do love you so, Uncle Jack! I just must go wif you!"

"But you can't, Doll. Stay at home, like a good girl, and I will give you a nickel."

"Don't want nickel; want to go to church wif my dear Uncle Jack," and, seeing no signs of relenting in her uncle's face, Doll, who had early learned the power of feminine tears, howled dismally, her voice rising with each wail. Jack, who knew that his sister-in-law must not be worried, was forced to surrender, but, manlike, he did not do it gracefully.

"I am astonished at such behavior from you, Doll," he said sternly. "How do you suppose I can take such a naughty girl out with me?"

In the incomprehensible way children have, tears and wails stopped instantly, and, feeling her point gained, Doll's face was wreathed in smiles, as, little descendant of Eve, she clasped both chubby arms around her uncle's neck and murmured ecstatically:

"My own dear Uncle Jack! Doll loves you—she does."

Then, not giving her uncle a chance to repent or change his mind, and noting that he had no means of escape save the doorway in which she stood, Doll grew confidential.

"Minister told us that on Easter day we should give what was dearest to us, and I'm going to, Uncle Jack."

And slipping her wee hand into her uncle's, her cherub face wreathed in smiles, she trotted along beside him to attend the Easter services.

The joyous and beautiful strains of resurrection music were filling the crowded cathedral when Doll and her uncle arrived, and before the latter could signify to the usher that, with the child, he did not care to take his

usual prominent seat in front, he was being taken up the aisle to his accustomed pew. Doll still clinging to his hand. Uncle Jack noticed an amused pair of gray eyes in the opposite pew.

For half an hour Doll was perfectly angelic. Then she began to fidget, and Jack cast such despairing glances toward the owner of the gray eyes that she grew merciful and beckoned to Doll to come over to her. The child, nothing loath to change her position, scrambled down from the seat, remarking as she did so, in a distinctly audible whisper:

"Goodby, Uncle Jack. I am going to sit with the beautiful lady awhile if you think you can spare me."

And how Uncle Jack envied her! She was soon nestled close to the loveliest woman he knew, which ought to have relieved him from further responsibility. But Doll was one of those children of whom you can never safely predict what the next movement is to be, so Jack watched her furtively in fear and trembling. As Doll continued to sit serenely still, he was beginning to settle down to an enjoyment of the services and the near proximity of the lady of his heart when the minister announced that the Easter offerings would now be taken, and Doll was immediately wide-awake and alert.

"Uncle Jack," she called softly across the aisle, unheeding the warning "Hush!" uttered simultaneously by her uncle and the owner of the gray eyes; then, slipping hastily to her feet, in a slightly raised tone of voice she broke forth as follows:

"Oh, Uncle Jack, you are the best thing I had to offer, and I brought you to give to the minister! But," with an adoring look toward the gray eyes, "I think I will give you to the beautiful lady instead."

Beaming benevolently upon the couple, Doll sat down.

Fortunately the organ voluntary prevented Doll's words from penetrating beyond the immediate vicinity, but even then Jack said it was worse than any fire he was under in the Philippines. The owner of the gray eyes always insisted that the becoming blush which made her so lovely as Mrs. Jack had its origin on that eventful Sunday in the cathedral, when Doll presented her Easter offering.

"And I could not hurt the dear child's feelings by a refusal, you know," she added demurely.

EASTER SUNDAY MENU.

BREAKFAST.

White Grapes. Cereal and Cream.
 Liver and Bacon. Potatoes in Balls.
 Eggs in Vermicelli Nests.
 Corn Muffins. Stewed Apricots.
 Coffee.

DINNER.

Cream of Lettuce Soup.
 Spring Lamb with Mint Sauce.
 Green Peas. Stewed Tomatoes.
 Cucumber Salad.
 Ice Cream in Lily Forms. Wafers.
 Black Coffee.

SUPPER.

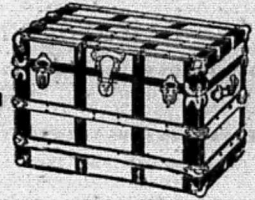
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Extravagance a Necessary Evil

FRANK SENCE

I do not suppose that there is a newspaper, magazine or any publication in circulation today that does not from time to time print articles which are intended to impress the reader with the importance of practicing economy.

Volumes have been written upon the subject and the general trend and substance of it all and the aims and purpose of the writers have been much the same—that of pointing out the way to success in life.

Men have risen from obscurity and poverty to eminence and wealth through the practicing of economy. Others have fallen from eminence and wealth to poverty and penury through extravagance.

Happy homes have been maintained. The wolf of starvation kept at bay. And thousands of hardships averted by the practicing of economy.

It is true that men have risen from poverty to wealth, that families live in comfortable homes and dress in comfortable clothing, and bear upon their countenance the stamp of contentment. And all, no doubt is, to a very great extent the result of practicing economy. These instances and conditions are used as object lessons, and held up as examples by writers on the subject, advising and imploring their readers to imitate them.

How often have we seen it boldly asserted in print that the practicing of economy was one of the main levers to success. And extravagance on the other hand the sure road to failure and poverty.

Neither of the above assertions is, however absolutely true. While it is true that extravagance leads to failure and poverty in most cases and has a tendency to do so in all, it is not true, under the prevailing system of living, that the practicing of economy by all would lead to success.

But we believe on the other hand that were the advice to practice economy heeded and lived up to to that degree suggested by the writers of it, that there would be more poverty, more suffering and greater hardships to endure than now exist, and that it would be absolutely impossible to rise from poverty to wealth as have those to whom they point as examples and models for mankind to pattern after.

Let us suppose that the writer of such advice lives in a city of one hundred thousand population, and suppose that he confine his efforts to induce people to practice economy to his own city. And let us suppose further that every individual in that city heeds the advice and strictly lives up to it, just as the writer suggests.

Giving it, as at first we are all likely to

do, a superficial glance, we would say that the entire city could not but enjoy prosperity and success, and that poverty, want and hardships would be entirely eliminated as factors in the make up of that city.

In their practice of economy the inhabitants of that city would practically become teetotlers. The hundreds of men dependent for their living directly or indirectly upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, all the gamblers, the army of men engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, hundreds who have employment in places of amusement, many who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of confectioneries, toys and ornaments, would be out of employment and thrown into the already welling sea of idle men and women.

Let us suppose further that in the practice of economy every man in that city shaves himself, shines his shoes, buys his clothing ready made, and does his own errands, and that every woman in that city makes her own garments, and herself attends to her household work, and practices rigid economy in providing for her family.

Suppose that every individual in that city should diligently seek to put into practice that time worn and thread-bare appeal to lay aside one-half of his earnings. Can any one imagine the effect upon the business of the city all this would have?

Thousands of men and women would find themselves out of employment. The doors of many a former place of business would be closed for want of patronage. Others would be compelled to decrease the number of their helpers, clerks and servants, etc.

While we must admit that many would be benefited by such conditions, and that many others could speedily adapt themselves to these conditions, there would be thousands of others who would be left absolutely without employment.

Then the question naturally arises: Is there relief from poverty when so many industries and so many lines of business exist and depend solely upon the really useless expenditure of money?

We would answer with an emphatic NO! Not under our present system of producing and distributing the necessaries of life.

The fact that here and there an individual succeeds in amassing a fortune or becoming a millionaire, which is generally attributed to economy, is by no means proof that all can succeed, for he has in some way been favored by circumstances which enabled him to succeed in gaining

title or ownership to the earnings of others. Had he been permitted to retain only that which he really earned, he would not have risen in wealth above his neighbor. Or more correctly speaking, his neighbor would not have been forced to remain below him.

Men may preach economy, temperance, honesty and all the other virtues until doomsday with but little show for their pains. Indeed the elimination of any one of the evils would cripple business. And the elimination of all would simply paralyze it. If our present mode of obtaining a livelihood must continue, the evils of extravagance and intemperance are a necessity, and will grow to meet the demands of business.

The elimination of those evils would

mean the forcing out of existence industries in which millions, in the United States alone, find employment.

Considering the fact that the people are wasteful and extravagant, and that millions are obtaining a livelihood through extravagant expenditure of money, and that there are yet a sufficient number engaged in the production of the necessities of life to create a surplus that puzzles the head of the statesman to find a foreign market for, makes it a problem, the solution of which must be looked for elsewhere, than the elimination of extravagance.

FRANK SENCE.


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A World of Insanity

BY JOHN A. MORRIS

Philosopher Phil looked sad and weary. "Why, what's the matter?" I asked, laughing, "you look kind of lugubrious." "I don't want to be thought a calamity howler," said the old man, musingly, "but I think the world is becoming more of a lunatic asylum every day."

"How so?"
"We are born, ushered into a universe of unrest; breathe an atmosphere of assassination and animalism; exist in an era of indecency and imbecility, an age of blood and butchery, of devility and degradation; vegetate in a world of mediocrity and mendacity, of vulgar vice and wild eyed wickedness; feel the crushing cruelty of a commercial cannibalism where beauty blackens in decay and love is lost among lustful lies and lawful license; and we fight with the fury of fiends to sacrifice ourselves to the supremacy of sham and shame. In this miserable mad-house of ours cowards cringe and syren sycophants sing their way to sovereignty, while hags of hell hurl their hiss of hate in the halucinations of hysteria; where the honest hope of manhood is sometimes stilled in the sleep of suicide, marriage mishaps often end in murder and children are sacrificed to greed upon the altar of Moloch."

"Great heavens, uncle," I shouted, "why all this alliterative assortment of rhetorical fireworks?"

"While I believe that civilization is a good thing in some respects," went on the old man without heeding my question, "yet in our complicated system of society

Crime and Insanity

are increasing on every hand. According to statistics there are at present 101,972 registered persons of unsoond mind in England and Wales, which represents an increase over the previous year of 2,607. In 1859 there were 36,762 lunatics, being 18.67 per 10,000. It is now 32.48 to the same number. Whereas seventy years ago there was one lunatic in every 308 of population, there are double now. In Ireland 19,590 people are demented and in Scotland 14,906. In Prussia, one of the most cultured and refined countries of Europe, there are now confined in the various mad-houses 82,850 inmates. In 1871 there were only 55,000 inmates in the Prussian asylums, but in 1880 the number had grown to 66,345 and again in 1890 to 82,850. Statistics show that in 1860 the ratio of insane to the entire population in the United States was one to 1,310; in 1870 it was one to 1,109; and in 1880 it was one to 570. In 1885, according to the Representative of the Census Bureau, 56,205 people were insane. In 1880 there were 97,535, an increase in four years of 41,330, or 73.53 per cent. Between 1884 and 1889 there were 14,770 murders committed in the United States. At the present time we have 180,000 insane; 185,000 in the alms houses, and 83,000 in jail.

Queer Nerve Complaints.

"Medical statistics show that nerve troubles are greatly on the increase in the United States. This is especially noticeable in large cities.

"One of the most common of these troubles is agorophobia or fear of space. The

person attacked by it experiences either a kind of uneasiness or even an absolute difficulty when he has to cross a large square or a wide street if there are but few people about.

"He is seized with a sensation of fear, feels bewildered, oppressed, his heart beats quickly, he shudders, turns pale and red by turns and his legs tremble. The sensation of fear is often so great that he becomes quite incapable of taking a step forward, and feels much the same as we do in a dream when we wish to flee from danger and can not move our legs. The victim of agorophobia is not really afraid; he knows very well that there is no danger, but he cannot master the impression which takes hold of him. In one case a French agorophobe had to cross the Place de la Concorde, Paris, to go to work. Every morning when he started on his journey, he made up his mind to overcome this feeling, and boldly took a few steps across the place, but his fears always controlled him, and he hastily made his way back to the pavement to go all around instead of crossing.

"Then there is the belenophvbiac, who is a person continually afraid of needles, and often imagines that sharp needles are pricking him in various parts of the body. Young ladies are frequently victims of this disease as they are also of ruphobia or fear of dirt, iophobia or fear of poison, and losophobia or fear of sickness. There are other phobias too numerous to mention, but passing on from the more complaints to the insanities, we find a countless number of squinting brains. Chief of these are the religiously insane, such as: Koresh Teed, Lewis the Light, Francis Schlatter, Schrader and others. There are various manifestations in our nineteenth century civilization, chief of which may be named freak legislation, yellow journalistic indecency, the theatrical nudity epidemic, and sensational churchianity.

Legislative Insanity.

"It has been over and over again proven that people cannot be made good by law, yet in 1897-98 there was a regular epidemic of legislative insanity in the United States. A bill was introduced into the legislature of Kentucky, providing for the branding of all burglars, who had ever been committed to penal institutions of the state—a large "B" to be branded on both cheeks of these gentlemen of 'taking' proclivities. One of our highly moral eccentricities, Representative C. B. Walters, of Labette, Kansas, was guilty of introducing a bill on the ten commandments into the legislature of that state. Then in Massachusetts a solon wanted a law made to tax blacksmiths; North Dakota proposed to license barbers; an Indiana man wanted to see whiskers taxed; Michigan proposed to tax bachelors; while Missouri tried to push forward a bill to punish by heavy fine any widow or unmarried woman who refused any honorable offer of marriage. It also wanted to fine railroad hands for talking to women passengers. Minnesota wanted a law preventing women sympathizers from sending or giving flowers to criminals; Michigan demanded that bills of fare should be printed in English only, and a measure was introduced in the Indiana legislature, making it a misdemeanor to wear squeaking boots to church; Oklahoma has tried legislation against bloomers, Kansas against corsets, Alabama

against shirt waists and San Francisco against theater hats. If this is not legislative insanity, I don't know what it is."

Yellow Journalistic Indecency.

"But what have you against the newspapers?" I asked.

"Indecency," replied the philosopher. "Let me quote the words of Camille Flammarion in his work Omega. He says: 'As for that matter, the journals of the world had long since become purely business enterprises. The sole preoccupation of each was to sell every day the largest possible number of copies. They invented false news, travestied the truth, dishonored men and women, spread scandal, lied without shame, explained the devices of thieves and murderers, published the formula of recently invented explosives, imperilled their own readers, and betrayed every class of society for the sole purpose of exciting to the the highest pitch the curiosity of the public and selling the papers.'

"One of the worst and most shameful things I ever saw was published in the spring of 1898 in the Houston (Tex.) Post. How is this for an advertisement by a prominent Houston business man in the columns of a great newspaper:

"Our Ladies Garter Department:— We give you an all-silk garter for 50 cents, with nice buckles, with such readings on them as: 'Private Grounds,' 'Stop, Mama is Coming,' 'Look Quick,' 'Good Night,' 'Call Again,' 'I am a Warm Baby,' 'Take Off Your Things,' etc., etc.

Theatrical Nudity.

"But that is not all," went on our philosopher, mournfully. "In the theatrical world of today good dramatic talent goes begging while disrobing scenes, exhibitions of vulgarity and living pictures of indecency are the order of the hour; and in our leading New York vaudeville houses people pay to see the feminine performers do that for which upon the streets they would be arrested as violating some of the most sacred canons of modesty and decency. To such a depth of degradation has the stage at present sunk that our places of amusement are now largely graduating schools to dens of shame and colleges of prostitution. Not but what good dramatic work is being done, but the managers who make the most money are those who pander to the lowest taste and minister to the degraded and sated appetite of a population that is always crying for more.

"Sadie Martinot and Leslie Carter think nothing of taking off their bodices and skirts and other things in full view of the audience. That is what they are paid for. Not long ago the manager of a first class theater in New York City turned people away from his doors nightly because a first class company was presenting a play in which the leading and sensational incident upon the stage was a scene of attempted rape. In a leading vaudeville house a woman comes before the people in street costume, mounts to the trapeze and there, calmly and deliberately, undresses herself. Then, probably you remember the indecorous and boisterous behavior of the University of Pennsylvania sports in Philadelphia on April 3, 1899, who greeted the appearance of scantily attired Edna Wallace Hopper upon the stage with cheers, howls and cat-calls, and threw insulting remarks at Lillian Russell with a vigor and vehemence that compelled her indignant retirement.

A Commercialized Christianity.

"But that is not all. The churches, too, are becoming permeated with the sensationalism of insanity and rivaling the theater in its pandering to low and sensual tastes.

"Female minstrel shows were the most

popular church entertainment in Massachusetts in 1895. At Middleton, Mass., the Unitarians enlivened their minstrel performance with a song and dance turn, an impersonation of 'The Bowery Girl,' and a skirt dance. A few years ago Christ Church, Springfield, Mo., came out with such gladsome affairs as: 'Dance of the Arab Maidens,' a 'Blackbird Ballet,' and the 'Chew Glue Sisters in their song and dance specialties.' During the same year, the First Reformed Church, Bedford avenue and Clymers street, Brooklyn, gave a living picture show in which society women of the eastern district posed in gilt frames indifferently as St. Cecilia and Bacchante, the Madonna of Consolation and La Zingarella. The ladies of St. John's Church, Youngstown O., gave a pleasing performance when they appeared in black face and amused their brethren and sisters with songs, dances and local hits. Young ladies of Fredonia, N. Y., not only corked, but came on the stage in bloomer garb, while at Woodside, L. I., a shapely young lady, corked and bloomed, wound up her interesting performance by kicking a tambourine held high above her head. Such things as 'Mock Town Meeting,' a 'Poker Party,' a 'Dude Drill,' a 'Tambourine Drill,' a 'Fancy Dress Drill,' a 'Spiderweb Party,' a 'Mother Goose Market,' and a 'Husking Bee' have all been given as churchly variety shows in New England. St. John's M. E. Church, Toledo, O., gave a stimulating entertainment to the amusement-loving public when it hired the Peak Sisters, who recited the touching and exquisite poem, 'Do You Know the Mouth of Man?' in which kissing was referred to ninety times; while the Presbyterian Church of the same city produced later a refined (?) diversion called 'Just Us Girls,' opening with a 'What Is It?' march, in which the women wear their hair over their faces and masks on the back of their heads. Hence they brought laughter to the audience by the spectacle of apparent deformities in an extraordinary series of comic and grotesque evolutions.

"But the 'Trilby Party,' otherwise known as the 'Foot Social,' and sometimes called the 'Ankle Auction,' takes the cake for indecency. The M. E. Church at Suffern, N. J., and the St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of New Brunswick, N. J., have been the chief sinners in this respect. The young ladies of Suffern M. E. Epworth League and the New Brunswick P. E. Olive Branch Society, dressed in short dresses, stood behind the curtain lifted to a height where the female pedal extremities and a goodly portion of something more could be seen. Men stood and set in front of the curtain and viewed what was displayed of one female after another and then bid for the privilege of taking some one of the females exhibited in to supper.

"This is an age of sensationalism in which freak legislation, journalistic indecency, theatrical nudity and a commercialized Christianity are revelations of life in a world of insanity. It has been said by an eminent statistician that if the unhealthy and corrupt character of our civilization should continue until then that in 2900 all the people in the world would be a howling gang of maniacs."

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Easter Lilies.

(By Edward Zeidell.)
 The lily bud's now budding,
 A dream of purest white;
 The sun the scene is flooding
 With rays of dazzling light.
 The sparrow,
 Like an arrow,
 Flits gaily through the street,
 E'en fleet
 Than the meter
 Of this effusion sweet.
 From "faster" e'en to "feaster"
 The woodchuck soon will change,
 For soon the sun kissed Easter



Will strike our vision's range,
 Oh, the heyday
 Of that gay day,
 Gayer yet than any May day
 Is the day when Easter lilies blossom in
 their fragrance rare,
 Pinned to Elsie's swelling bosom
 (Pinned there tightly, lest she'd lose
 'em),
 And the sun is gaily shedding on the
 streets a radiant glare,
 And in togs of latest fashion,
 Which we spend our hard earned cash
 on
 (A most common human passion),
 We parade,
 And the Easter bells are tolling,
 And we're noble and cajoling
 As upon the streets we're strolling
 In the shade.
 —New York World.

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A CENTURY OF EASTER HATS

The Whims of Dame Fashion In a Hundred Years.

The periods of a century are punctuated by its hats, and woman's headgear for the past 100 years illustrates with striking effect the varying whims of time. Beginning with the first year of the last century, Dame Fashion was modest and inexpensive, for then, as now, the modes came from France, and simplicity was prevailing in Paris at that time, in striking contrast to the extravagances of the aristocratic ladies who lost not only their hats but their heads in the Revolution. Ten years later the fashionable hat resembled an elbow of stovepipe more closely than anything else, and women of the present day have at least one thing to be thankful for—that such styles no longer prevail. The bonnets of 1825 and 1830 were pleasantly picturesque, the one with its high crown, the other with deep poke brim, so becoming to a pretty face and offering such a charming background for ringlets bobbing around the ears. Flowers and ribbons galore were used on these old time hats, which ten years later were modified into a simplicity almost Quaker-like, as an 1840 illustration will evidence.

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With the next type all are familiar, for whose mother has not worn a hat in the styles of the sixties? How old fashioned it looks now, yet with a certain quaint charm of its own, far preferable to the fashionable but hideous shapes of the next twenty years! Varied and outre were the styles of this period, the last ten years offering a welcome relief. The hats of today are the prettiest of the century in point of materials and making. There is more art in the designing of millinery today than at any time during the past hundred years, more taste and skill in the manipulation of materials and more elegance and expense in their makeup. —New York Mail and Express.

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Easter-tide.

(By Zitella Cooke.)

SAY, how shall we keep it—the Easter-tide,
 When the glad earth smiles, like a
 flower crowned bride,
 And her lord, the sun, in his shining
 place,
 As glant, rejoices to run his race;
 When birds and bells in sweet carol and
 chime
 Are telling the joy of the blessed time
 And nature is thrilling with ecstasy—
 Oh, what shall our song and our keeping
 be?
 Shall we challenge the world with swell-
 ing pride?
 Shall we wear its pomp that the Lord de-
 nied?
 Shall we follow the things of death, whom
 he
 Hath vanquished in triumphant victory?
 Shall our Easter die with the altar flow'rs
 And praises that burst from these lips of
 ours?
 Aye, the Lord is risen in verity,
 Say, what shall our joy and keeping be?

O friends of the Master, what can it be
 But the feast of truth and sincerity,
 Unleavened with malice or wickedness,
 The heart to forgive and the hand to
 bless,
 The eyes that shall pity our brother's
 thrall,
 Since Jesus has died and risen for all,
 In the gospel spirit and love to bide,
 Lo, this is the keeping of Easter-tide!
 —Youth's Companion.

A Carload of Northern Seed Potatoes

Early Ohio, per bu.....65c
 Early Rose.....60c
 Early Triumph.....65c

6 qts. Yellow Onion Sets.25c
 2 qts. Red Onion Sets....15c
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 Annual resident enrollment, 2,500; correspondence, 8,000; professors and instructors, 270; board at cost on Rochdale co-operative plan; student may earn board and lodging; no industrial scholarship required; preparatory for students in common school studies. Spring term opens April 23. Address, RUSKIN UNIVERSITY, Schiller Building Chicago, Ill.

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 Present this Ticket with Bundle Checks at Portrait Department.
 All Brooches framed by us will be beautifully tinted Free of Charge.

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Photo-Button

FREE!

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Weekly Paper

Terre Haute Central Labor Union,
Brazil Central Labor Union,
Olliston Central Labor Union,
Cayuga Central Labor Union,
Linton Central Labor Union,
Typographical Union No. 75.

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The Toiler, 50c a year.

Both for 50c

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THE TOILER CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

Easter Lilies.

[By Edward Zedell]

The lily bud's now budding,
A dream of purest white,
The sun the scene is flooding
With rays of dazzling light.
The sparrow,
Like an arrow,
Flits gaily through the street,
E'en faster
Than's the meter
Of this effusion sweet.
From "faster" e'en to "faster"
The woodchuck soon will change,
For soon the sun kissed Easter



Will strike our vision's range.

Oh, the heyday

Of that gay day,

Gayer yet than any May day

Is the day when Easter lilies blossom in

their fragrance rare.

Pinned to Elsie's swelling bosom

(Pinned there tightly, lest she'd lose

'em).

And the sun is gaily shedding on the

streets a radiant glare,

And in togs of latest fashion,

Which we spend our hard earned cash

on

(A most common human passion).

We parade,

And the Easter bells are tolling,

And we're noble and cajoling

As upon the streets we're strolling

In the shade.

—New York World.

J. P. Hardesty, 1234 East Main street, is the only practice umbrella maker in the city. Give him a call.

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Men's Suits

Clay Worsteds, Cheviots, Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Worsteds, made and trimmed equal to custom work in make and fit..... **\$12.50 and \$15**

Young Men's Suits

Ages 14 to 20, in the newest spring patterns, from..... **\$4 to \$10**
The largest stock of Confirmation Suits in the city.
Sailor Blouse Suits in blue, green, brown and maroon.

**CATCHING GLOVES
FREE WITH BOYS' SUITS**

**UNION MADE
CLOTHING, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS**

Mens' Furnishings

All the latest blocks in Stiff and Soft Hats for old and young... **\$1 to \$2.50**
Madras Shirts, fast colors..... **50c**

Shoes

Men's Box Calf Vici Welts... **\$2.50 to \$3.50**
Men's Champion Kid **\$1.50 to \$2.00**
Men's All Solid Calf **\$1.50**
Women's Vici Kid Dress Shoes.....
..... **\$1.50 to \$2.00**
Women's Extra Fine Vici Kid Dress Shoes **\$2.50 to \$3.00**

NEW MARKET

S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MAIN

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

STRIKE FEVER IN TERRE HAUTE.

Paperhangers and Decorators Contend for a New Scale—Carpenters Also Have Trouble.

This city contributed its quota to the strike epidemic which developed in all parts of the country Wednesday.

In addition to the strike at the Streeter glass works and that of the sectionmen on the Big Four railroad, the paperhangers and decorators are out for an increase in their wages. The agreement of last year called for \$2.70 for a nine hour day, and the men are now contending for a corresponding increase with the same reduction in hours. The increase asked for is 7½ cents more per hour than last year, and the men are confident of winning. Ten of the boss paperhangers declare they will never sign the scale, though their ranks are broken by a number having signed already.

CARPENTERS' GRIEVANCES.

While it can hardly be said that the carpenters are on strike, as the newspapers have stated this week, still they are having difficulty in securing an agreement with all the contractors. The carpenters ask for a minimum scale of 30 cents per hour, and most of the contractors have conceded the demand, while a few are holding out. The men are indignant that the papers should spread the news that the men are locked out, when nearly all the members are working.

Judge Decides for Wabash Trainmen.

The temporary injunction against the employees of the Wabash road was dissolved by Judge Adams at St. Louis on April 1st. The text of the decision finds that there was no evidence of a conspiracy

as charged, but the court retains jurisdiction of the case so that, in case of any interference with inter-state commerce, the court may restrain the same. Thus a string is attached to the decision which may be brought into play if the men decide to strike.

Clinton's Eight-Hour Celebration.

The miners' holiday at Clinton on Wednesday was made the occasion for a grand celebration. Mother Jones was the principal speaker, and was enthusiastically greeted by the miners. The Rev. H. M. Brooks, of Paris, Ill., and Mrs. Anna Fields also spoke. The celebration was one of the most successful ever held in Clinton, and the unions are jubilant over the affair.

Trainmen's Trouble Settled.

The strike of the trainmen on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been settled, and the men will return to work. A statement has been issued by Valentine Fitzpatrick, of the national organization of the trainmen, who was instrumental in securing an agreement, but the exact concessions made by the company have not been made known.

Clerks Demand Early Closing.

The clerks at Sullivan recently decided that all stores shall close at 7 p. m. instead of 8, as formerly, but have met with opposition from the merchants. The latter, at their last meeting, voted to observe the old closing hours during the summer, and later during holidays or other occasions. This is an open defy to the union.

Pat Smith's Strenuous Life.

O. P. Smith and Mrs. Anna Field spoke at the meeting of the painters and deco-

rators Wednesday night, and were tendered a vote of thanks by the union. Mr. Smith also spoke at Brazil Wednesday morning at the eight-hour celebration at the opera house, and a rousing meeting was had. He also spoke at two more meetings here before he retired.

Trade and Industry.

The lumber companies of Sweden have formed a trust.

Anthracite coal underlying 1,000 acres has been discovered in Vancouver island, B. C.

The average coffee tree in Honduras produces half a pound of beans.

Next to Liverpool, Bremen is now the leading cotton market of Europe. In the year 1900 Bremen bought 1,567,045 bales.

Crude sugar of the new Cuban crop, which is a large one, is being sold at two and a half cents a pound.

Saccharine, the chemical from coal tar, which is 300 times sweeter than sugar, is proscribed in France, the alleged reason being that it has no food value, and the probable reason being that it affected the interest of the beet sugar growers.

Nearly all the important manufactures entering into the export trade of the United States show an increase in 1902, the chief exceptions being iron and steel and refined mineral oil. Iron and steel manufactures show a decrease of over four and one-half million dollars and mineral oils a reduction of four millions. Copper manufactures showed the largest gain—twelve millions.

The union label is the ensign of justice.

No Street Car Strike at Pittsburg.

There will be no strike of street car men at Pittsburg, an amicable settlement having been reached at a conference of representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employes and officials of the Pittsburg Railways company. The terms of the agreement were not made known, but it is understood that both sides made concessions.

The Chicago Labor Temple.

The proposed labor temple to be erected by the Chicago Packing Trades Council in the vicinity of the stockyards will be three stories in height and 100x125 feet. Thirty-seven unions are interested in the project and will contribute funds for its erection. The committee in charge has decided to place the price of shares at \$10 each.

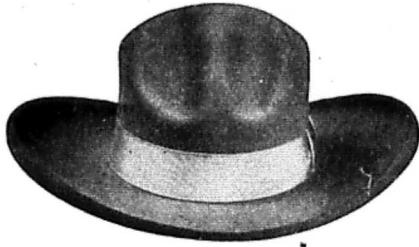
Chosen as Arbitrators.

National Vice President Michael J. Reidy of Boston, has been chosen, with President McDonald of Chicago, to be the arbitrators for the international union of commercial telegraphers at the conference at Washington, with the representatives of the order of commercial telegraphers. The conference is for amalgamation.

Unnecessarily Alarmed.

City firemen in Toronto have organized a union, and some of the city aldermen are having a fit over the thought of the firemen going on strike while the city burns. They should not lose any sleep over the matter, as organization of unions does not necessarily mean strikes.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL  ON YOUR NEWSPAPERS

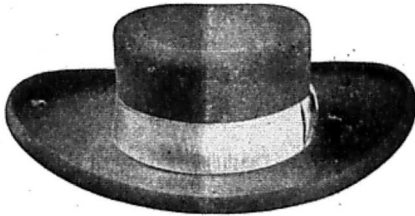


ALL THE
NEWEST
AND
BEST
SHAPES

Foulkes Bros.

631 WABASH AVENUE

OUR HATS
ARE THE
ORIGINAL
STYLES



Jack! Think;
Hot Coffee!

DAUNTLESS
COFFEE

DELICIOUS FLAVOR

Guaranteed Pure Mocha and Java

Our Clothing Fits; Does Yours?

You'll feel at home in Clothing with the PIXLEY label, for it also bears the UNION LABEL of the United Garment Workers.

The best makes of Workingmen's Clothing found here.
We manufacture only for our own stores.

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TERRE HAUTE, IND

Roots

WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO.

Great Spring Sale

Roots

WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO.

.....AND.....

Pre-Easter Exhibition of all the Latest Novelties for the Season of 1903.

Grand Showing of Completed Stocks in every department. Special offerings in Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Ready-Made Suits, Straw Mattings and Bric-a-Brac. What we advertise is so.

In Our Model Cloak Room

[SECOND FLOOR]

The New Spring Suits are in; the latest ideas. An attractive and extensive showing in Ettamines, Mistrels, Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits and Fancy Men's Wear Weaves.

Three specials at **\$32.50**, **\$35** and **\$42.50**.

Suits that cannot be found elsewhere—Imported Violes, Ettamines and Broadcloth. Newport blouse, beautifully plaited blouse jacket; skirt with silk drops; elegantly trimmed and stitched; appliqued with a touch of color; late plaited postillion backs and swagger sleeves.

Others from \$45 to \$62.50.

☞ We are the only house in Terre Haute that invariably charges for alterations. This, with our system of cash buying and cash selling, means a saving of money to you.

Wash Goods

Our Wash Goods stock is now at its best, with every new desirable fabric out this season,

Cotton Ettamines in colored stripes, just the thing for shirt-waist suits, 28-inch..... **29c**

Mercerized Batiste; this material has the highest finish possible to give cotton goods..... **50c**

Satin Stripe Ribbon Tissue in all the new shades, 27 inches wide..... **24c**

Linen Color Batiste in embroidered dots and stripes, 27 inches wide..... **19c**

We only mention a few of the many good things to be found in this department. See them all for yourself.

The greatest showing of new

**LACES,
TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES and
BUTTONS**

ever made by any one house in the state. \$25,000 worth of fine Laces and Embroideries; all new, fresh goods bought for season of 1903 and placed on sale at prices that defy competition. See the display on main floor, center aisle.

in the Basement

The new Haviland China, the very finest made; sold in sets or pieces.

Importer's sample line of fine Bric-a-Brac, bought at a discount of about 25 per cent and placed on sale at the same rate. Lot includes many new and beautiful pieces of fine bric-a-brac worth double the price asked. See the line on display in the Basement. No two pieces alike. Prices from 25c to \$10.98 each.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY SCHOOL FLAG CONTEST

Don't forget to ask for voting checks with every 25-cent purchase. The school receiving the largest number of votes gets the big flag displayed in our rotunda.

One vote with each and every 25-cent purchase.

TWO OTHER PRIZES for essays by school children. Ask for particulars in book department, second floor.

New Royal Sewing Machines

The triumph of mechanical skill, it stands today unquestionably the best machine on the market. Runs easier—less effort, less noise; is more simple in construction, a better machine in every way than any offered by the regular agencies, and sold at a saving of one-third to one-half usual prices. Our personal guarantee, as well as the factory guarantee, with every machine sold. Prices **\$20 to \$35**.

Service Sewing Machines, also fully guaranteed; two styles..... **\$12.48** and **\$14.98**

Mattings

Never before in the history of this city has such a matting stock been displayed by any one store.

We import our own mattings direct.

Every new design brought out this season in Japanese or Chinese mattings can be found on our great third floor.

The new Japanese printed designs are this season's novelty. Don't fail to see them.

Late patterns in Chinese and Japanese Mattings at prices from 12½c to 40c a yard.

Largest and Most Complete Men's Furnishing Department in the State of Indiana.