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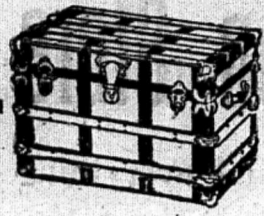


JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 28

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

Peace between capital and labor, is that all that you ask? Is peace then the only thing needful? There was peace enough in Southern slavery. There is a peace of life and another peace of death. It is well to rise superior to anger. But if peace means final acquiescence in wrong—if your aim is less than justice and peace, forever one—then your peace is a crime.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

EACH and every year the story goes the rounds of the capitalist press regarding shortage of farm hands in the West, which provides the basis for prosperity editorials and jubilation among those charged with its laudation. And as often as these stories go the rounds just as often are they exploded by large numbers of unfortunates tramping back east as best they can. There is no doubt that the railroads start these stories for the increased patronage which it brings, and the farmers give their consent because of the vast supply of workers that these stories lure to them, thus reducing wages. The following story is but a repetition of what has happened each year for years past:

Fred Nuttall came to the United States four months ago with his family, and was immediately attracted by the advertisements for harvest hands needed in Kansas. Ninety days of harvest labor in Kansas at \$2.50 per day, board paid, held promise of \$200 net. Nuttall figured this would give him the start he needed to make his way in the new country. He went to the New York Employment Bureau and was informed he must pay \$26.50 for transportation to Topeka.

He started with a party of thirty-two, mostly college men. They were all in high spirits. At every station the college men would shout their rival yells on the platforms. They landed in Topeka, their enthusiasm unabated, and were dispatched by the Topeka agent to Ness City, and charged \$2.50 each for railroad fare. They objected to this assessment, but without result.

Nuttall originally had \$40, of which, after deducting railroad fare and traveling expenses, he had exactly \$8 left when he landed at Ness City. Farmers at their wits' end to save their crops were not thronging the station to meet them and give them the expected employment. No one was on hand except the usual quota of loafers to be seen at any Western depot. The party went to the only hotel, where for more than a week they paid \$1 a day for beds and for food they could scarcely eat. They inquired for the farmers who needed help, but were told there was no demand for harvest hands around there.

Finally a farmer appeared who wanted five men. Nuttall was one of those chosen. They worked for three days in the blazing sun, eating the coarsest food and sleeping in the barn and working fourteen hours daily. At the end of three days they were given \$3 each and told they were not needed any longer. When they stated that they were given to understand they would be paid \$2.50 per day apiece, the farmer slyly reminded them that he had fed and lodged them, and that he had deducted \$1.50 per day per man for this.

Nuttall with his \$3 got on the first train going east. He had to give the \$3 up to various brakemen before he got to Kansas City. There he sold his watch for \$2.50 on which he managed to get to St. Louis.

THOUGH not posing as the dispenser of universal knowledge, we pride ourselves on the ability to solve certain questions that are given up by those whose special occupation it is to think for others. Recently we came across the following in the Tribune of this city: "The coal mines are being operated all over the country, and the demand is greater than usual. Will someone therefore give a reasonable and legal reason for the proposed boost in the price of fuel?"

It is reasonable because it is legal and legal because it is reasonable—that is from the capitalist point of view, and that is the only view that counts. As well ask for a "reasonable and legal reason" for the road brigand holding you up at the point of a gun. He would al-

so be able to prove that it is reasonable and legal for him to relieve you of your surplus coin, as his view of the situation is the only possible one to hold under the circumstances. Your consent to this view of the situation might be given with some reluctance, but it would be given just the same. If you showed a disposition to dispute his claim, he would be very prompt in giving you a "reasonable and legal reason" for it which would not only dispose of your foolish objections, but yourself in the bargain.

Of course you might say that in both cases it is not "reason" but force on which the coal and road brigands rely in pursuing their vocations, and you are correct. It would not be "reasonable" and "legal" unless they had the power to make you see things as they do. One owns the coal and the other holds a gun, and both spell p-o-w-e-r; and without power to enforce your conception of a "reasonable" transaction and establish its legality, you are helpless.

Baer and his class and all road agents have learned this lesson long ago, though we must admit that the road agent's methods are primitive, illegal, "unreasonable" and even out of date now. The reason for this is that the coal barons and their class stole a march on the picturesque bandit by controlling the government and outlawing him and his weapons and substituting their own in place.

This is much better than the old plan; for in "ye olden time" the bandit often came to grief by meeting a prospective victim whose weapons were more "reasonable and legal" than his, which resulted in a "business failure." The modern brigand is too shrewd to risk himself in such an encounter, and either relies on a God-given claim to his booty, as in the case of Baer, or, if that does not prove sufficiently "reasonable," he sees that a sufficient number of his victims are picked and armed with guns, and, in the name of government, proceeds to enforce his claim in a "legal" manner, as all good capitalists do.

Of course this is a reversion to the primitive methods once employed by the road agent, but "reasonable and legal"

methods must be maintained at all hazards. We trust that this answer, while somewhat novel to him who asked for it, will prove satisfactory, and he is welcome to use it for the enlightenment of his readers, if he so desires.

It is certainly an "unreasonable" answer to many as yet, but the number of those who believe it a true one is rapidly increasing each year, and the time will come when it will be the "legal" view of all.

DAVE PARRY, the chief high priest of capitalism, has been heard from again. In a recent address he said: "The union asserts that the individual has no inherent rights that cannot be taken from him, and that therefore it has rights to say that no man shall work and that no industry shall run without its consent."

Now, it is true that some have held that those "inherent rights" cannot be taken away, but Dave should not worry over a little affair like that. The judges that are the spokesmen of Dave's class have on many occasions demonstrated to their entire satisfaction and even amusement that those "inherent rights" can not only be taken away, but they can make a football of them. Why should Dave object to their holding to such views when they can be so easily dispelled?

As to the unions saying who can and who cannot work, Dave ought to allow them to harbor such a delusion if they so desire. This is an "inherent right" he can afford to let them have; for he certainly knows that the right of his class to say the same thing is backed up with the power to enforce the claim, while the workers have not that indispensable thing, and hence their "rights" receive an occasional jolt. Dave is certainly up to date in some respects, but his penetration may be seriously questioned in others. Why he should complain when he has such a faithful judiciary and government at his service, which is the final appeal in questions of "right," is something we do not fully understand.

BORROWED OPINIONS.

"A trade union that is satisfactory to capitalists will be useless to workingmen."—Ben Hanford.

Praising Carnegie for his philanthropic "gifts" is like praising a thief who restores stolen goods.—Free Society.

The hard work of some people so deadens their sensibilities that they can't feel it when they are being skinned.—The New Time.

If the interests of the employers and employed are mutual, why have the employed worked so hard to get labor legislation?—St. Louis Labor.

The much vaunted shrewdness of the capitalist is only relative. It would be miserably small and cheap but for the dullness of the masses.—New Time.

We might incidentally remark that Mark Hanna will be an easy mark for the workingmen when they know enough to mark their ballots for socialism.—Erie People.

As to who will compensate the capitalists, we are strongly of the opinion that the balance on the books will be found to be to the credit of the workers for their centuries of unpaid labor.—Iowa Socialist.

If you do not look after your rights as a citizen and a producer of wealth, do not expect the exploiting class to look after your interests for you. It isn't human nature, under capitalism.—S. D. Herald.

There is now a great rush of plutocrats to the various summer resorts, but you will observe that none of them have to dismount from the backs of the workingmen to reach those pleasant places.—Erie People.

I preach no hell of hate; nor do I seek to raise the crimson hand of red rebellion. But I do preach the gospel of discontent with a government which is infamous and an economic system which is slavery.—Ben Hanford.

Some day the workers of the world will run the flag of their country up over the factories, mills and workshops of their country, and will then have something to say about the man who "dares to pull down the flag."—The New Time.

Were it possible to settle the "labor problems" by industrial organizations the matter would have been disposed of long ago, and we of the present day would have attained a millennium of happiness, leisure and comfort.—A. L. U. Journal.

The Denver Post thinks that if Rockefeller and Carnegie lost their money, they could get a living by exhibiting themselves in dime museums and vaudeville shows, which in itself is sufficient comment on the alleged great ability and brain power of the capitalists.—Erie People.

The policy of the republican party is directed to the end of establishing a military despotism. This is in contravention of free government. No wage worker aware of the fact can consistently support such a party and have any respect for the future of his progeny.—Butte Labor World.

The "boss" runs the shop for a profit. He works you for a profit. When he can no longer make profits from your work, he sends you out to hunt another job. You cannot get another one unless some other "boss" can make profits on your labor. Simple, isn't it? You cannot get a job because the profit system stands in the road.—Ohio Socialist.

Now wages are both nominal and relative. The nominal wage is the number of dollars one receives; the relative wage is the amount of one's production, which one gets. When prices fall the purchasing power of money is increased. When prices advance the purchasing power of money is reduced. The nominal wage may be increased in dollars, and reduced in purchasing power, or it may be reduced in dollars and increased in purchasing power.—American Labor Union Journal.

THE BURDEN OF LABOR.

By WM. R. FOX.

The earth is a gift. Raw material in its first analysis costs nothing.

All cost is labor cost.

That which becomes food and raiment and shelter and aids art and science is rightfully tagged with a price only when labor has summoned it from the ground or transformed it, and the price it should bear is labor's true reward. All cost above the labor cost of giving form and place to a product is tribute to non-producers.

The capitalistic system, descending through the feudal system from slavery, is the grand-son of slavery, inheriting all the most arbitrary and domineering qualities of its forefather.

The masters are supreme. They claim the earth. They fix a tax on raw material before it is produced. They add a profit to it after it is produced. And the various tributes it takes on in a multitude of exchanges as it passes from parasite to parasite often exceeds the reward of labor a hundred fold.

So labor can purchase but a mite. Capitalists confiscate the lion's share.

Their subjects are most perfect dupes. The slave knew he was a slave; the feudal serf tugged at his chain; but the wage-slave imagines he is a freeman!

He is weary; he is blind. He cannot follow his product, as stocks, bonds, deeds, mortgages, rents, interest, dividends, profits, salaries and taxes devour it. He is thankful for the little that returns to him, dirty and adulterated, and never ceases to produce more as long as the masters permit.

High, within a charmed circle, sit the crowned and applauded masters. To the outer rim of this circle the laborers are allowed to advance and deposit their burdens.

First Laborer: "Your worships, as my daily tribute, I bring \$10 worth of food."

The Masters: "Is that all? If it were not for your family we wouldn't allow you to work. For its sake here is fifty cents for food, twenty-five cents for fuel, clothes, medicines, etc., and twenty-five cents which you can hand back to us for rent."

"Lord bless your worships!"

The second laborer contributes \$10 worth of clothing and the third laborer offers as much shelter. They receive the same treatment and retire with deep obeisance and thanks.

The fourth laborer brings education, and the fifth entertainment. These fare a little better, provided they agree to so interpret the arts and sciences as to befuddle the first three and keep them in subjection.

All masters and their flunkies; all capitalists, landlords, usurers, brokers, real estate dealers, insurance men, drummers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, commission men; all soldiers, servants, officials, policemen, detectives, judges, lawyers, sports, gamblers, criminals and their keepers,—all these contribute to the burden of labor.

For labor is the Atlas on whose shoulders rests the world. Sustainer he is and, by unnatural doom, also the sufferer—the Prometheus, upon whose entrails, forever renewed, the ever gathering vultures feed!

The slave system and the feudal system, both in one, could never exhibit in their palmy days such a horde of parasites as are now feasting upon labor in these days of capitalistic prosperity.

Does labor murmur? The answer comes back: "Do you not live?"

"But, if I am disabled—if I die?" says labor.

The masters reply: "The poorhouse and Potter's field, if you are docile. If not the workhouse and the dissecting table are too good for you."

LABOR TOPICS

Engineers and firemen of the entire Union Pacific railway system have been granted an average increase of wages for the engineers of about 3% and the firemen 4% per cent.

Twenty linemen employed by the United Telephone company at Bluffton, struck because of the trouble of electrical workers at Marion.

The strike of the miners at the Kingwood Coal company's mines at Howesville West Virginia, has been settled and the men have resumed work.

A Sleeping Car Porters' Union has been organized at East St. Louis for the purpose of abolishing the "tipping" system. An application will be made for a charter affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. Those present at the meeting claimed that the company or individual which paid a man such a low wage that he was compelled to ask for and receive tips should be forced to advance the scale.

At a conference of the members of the Order of Railway Conductors employed on the Big Four system, and the officials of that road, which will be held in Cincinnati, the conductors will ask for an increase in pay over the entire system, and several minor changes to suit the conditions on each division.

The negotiations between the striking linemen of the Central Union Telephone company and the managers of that corporation seeking to bring about a settlement of the strike have been dropped. There is to be a fight to the finish, according to the statement of the strikers. The only thing that separates the men and the company is that of union recognition.

Union miners working in the drainage tunnel at Cripple Creek, Col., have been called out by their executive officers. The tunnel, which will drain most of the big mines of the district, would be completed in another week at the rate of progress heretofore maintained. The strike was ordered in consequence of the refusal of Superintendent Bainbridge to employ only union men.

"Crime is on the increase," said President Steiner of Dubuque, in his address at the twelfth annual convention of the Interstate Sheriff's association, "and, while I do not wonder at it, the fact that it is so," he continued, "makes it all the more necessary for thorough organization of officers who have to battle with criminals."

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

The call has been issued for the annual convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, to meet in South Bend, Monday, Sept. 14.

The Indiana legislature has made it a misdemeanor for a railroad to permit men in the operating departments to work more than 16 hours continuously.

The labor ultimatum delivered by John H. Barker, president of the Haskell & Barber Car Company of Michigan City, has tranquillized the situation and no strike will result.

Evidence of "graft" by Chicago labor unions may be submitted to the grand jury; Frederick V. Job has been sent by the employers to New York to investigate conditions there.

The National Metal Trades Association is about to open an employment department for the benefit and use of its members in some centrally located city in the country, with a secretary in charge.

Bishop Fallows, in a sermon at Chicago answered Samuel Gompers' criticism of the church's attitude by declaring that the whole weight of the Roman Catholic and Protestant ministry favors the best wages and the rights of workingmen.

Martin Fox, the veteran leader of the iron molders, has resigned the presidency of the Iron Molders' National Union of America, on account of failing health. Joseph E. Valentine of San Francisco, first vice-president of the organization, has been elected to succeed Mr. Fox.

The Teamsters' Joint Union of Chicago has adopted a resolution directing that every member of that organization who refuses to wear his union button in a conspicuous place on his clothing be fined. The amount of the fine is left optional with the union of which the individual is a member.

The wage scale conference at Pittsburgh, Pa., between the window glass workers and manufacturers has resulted in an agreement whereby the workers are to receive the highest wages ever paid them, being the same rate provided for during the last fire in what was known as the Burns scale.

Several months ago the Supreme court of Missouri handed down a decision on the question of boycotts, which is interesting in this connection. A labor union in St. Louis had issued circulars setting forth that a certain concern in the clothing industry did not employ union men. The court held that there was nothing illegal in the act, and that to abridge the right of the union on that point would be abridging the right of free speech.

The United Mine Workers' Journal gives some interesting figures on the growth of the organization under the leadership of John Mitchell. President Mitchell was elected in 1902, and at that time the membership of the

Our one effort is to sell good Carpets and Furniture cheaper than any other house—and we are doing it.

FOSTER'S

One-Price Carpet and Furniture House.

Credit to the worthy.

union was \$2,902. It has increased each year since as follows: 1899, 61,857; 1900, 115,521; 1901, 198,024; 1902, 232,000; 1903, 264,430. On Dec. 21, 1902, according to the official audit, there was in the treasury the sum of \$1,027,120.29.

The sympathetic strike is without limit in its possibilities, and the full consequences should be carefully weighed before it is carried beyond the workers employed directly by one employer. Under our modern system of production, no worker is independent, and each in some manner handles the product of another, so it follows that a sympathetic strike might involve the entire country and bring about a revolution. No sane unionist believes in such a course, but some of them do not stop to consider whether they are drifting.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The convention of the Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' International Union at Bay City adopted strong resolutions against the present stevedore system as practiced in Chicago. Delegate Hannon asked the body to take the matter up and adopt a method by which the practice can be broken up. He claimed that a dozen stevedores in the city and one at South Chicago did not work except to collect money and pay the men. The claim is also made that these men receive the same as the men who do the work, and at times have half a dozen jobs on at the same time.

About 1,300 employees of the machine-shops of the Austro-Hungarian State Railroad at Anzha have struck, three thousand coal miners and foundry employes in the same district intend to go out.

Car workers of the Rock Island system have been engaged in conferences with the general manager and his associates for several months, and the grievance committee expects to soon see a general agreement.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen opens the first week in August at Rochester, N. Y. According to the poll of strength the Eastern unions will control with the largest delegations.

Farm laborers in Illinois have formed a union and will demand a minimum wage of \$35 a month and board. Eligible to the union are thrashers, corn huskers, plowmen, binders, stock laborers, and in fact all men employed about farms.

STRENUOUS LOGANSPORT.

Virtuous Contractors Break an Agreement.

LOGANSPORT, Aug. 18.—The air is full of rumors, and the daily papers of this vicinity are full of scare-heads and other new-fangled names for lies and pipe-dreams. The Marion troubles have subsided for the time being, and as the awful penny-a-liners, who are forced to earn their coffee and shred wheat by scribbling stories and furnishing pipe-dreams for the great (?) dailies must do something to earn their pittance, they have turned their ink-slinging batteries on Logansport, and the way they portray the awful calamities that are to take place in the near future is enough to bring tears to the eyes of an Egyptian mummy. And this is all because the Plasterers' Union of this city sought to compel a contractor to live up to an agreement made with the union and to which he pledged his honor and business integrity—whatever that means—to abide and live up to the letter. When the trouble arose the men tried to reason with the contractor, but he would listen to nothing and refused all propositions from men, who tried in every way to avoid trouble, but, as all entreaties were useless, the men simply quit work on the job. Then the Contractors' Association took a hand and laid off every plasterer in the city, and passed a resolution, by unanimous vote, never to hire under any circumstances a plasterer by the name of Calvin Hawkins, a man, by the way, who has been very active in union affairs in this city.

The Plasterers' Union to a man agreed to stand by Brother Hawkins and the Trades Assembly will do likewise, and if it is necessary, we will shut down every industry in Logansport, unless the ban placed on Hawkins is removed. So there you are!

Wednesday evening will be given the second of the lecture series given by the committees from the Trades Assembly. The address will be given by S. S. Condo, a labor speaker of remarkable ability. Mr. Condo hails from Philadelphia, and is well known throughout the country. He will speak on "The Evolution of Labor."

P. J. Farrell has been elected as delegate to the Indiana Federation of Labor by Bartenders' League No. 941.

MILES O. REILLY.

A Bouquet.

I think The Toller is the best paper of its class I have ever had the pleasure of reading.

WM. W. PHUZZ.

St. Wayne, Ind.

LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

Compiled by AGNES WAKEFIELD, BOSTON, MASS.

GERMANY.

The complete official returns of the parliamentary elections are published in the Berlin "Vorwaerts" of July. Germany has 3,008,377 socialist votes; in 1898 there were 2,107,076, so the gain is 901,301. Prussia has 1,647,608, a gain of 505,645, for in 1898 it had 1,141,963. Saxony has 441,764, a gain of 142,374, for in 1898 it had 299,390.

The great socialist victory in Saxony will sweep from the Government Minister Von Metzsch, the most influential representative of Saxon reaction, who helped establish unjust privileged suffrage for the legislature. He will resign in autumn.

Berlin Vorwaerts of July 24th contains the following additional statistics of the German parliamentary elections held June 16th and 25th: "At the main election in 1903 there were in all 12,490,660 persons entitled to vote; in 1898 there were 11,441,094. The valid votes cast in 1903 amounted to 9,465,953; in 1898 there were 7,752,693. The number of persons entitled to vote has increased by 1,743,229. The party of non-voters has sunk from 3,988,401 to 2,994,708. The socialists with their more than three million votes have surpassed even the hitherto strongest party—that of the non-voters. The socialists are not only stronger than all middle-class parties, but have also defeated the lazy mass of the indifferent. The civilizing power of socialism further reveals itself in having saved the German people this time from the shame which has hitherto existed, that their largest party was composed of non-voters. The socialists now form almost a third of the active voters and almost a fourth of those entitled to vote.

The German papers deny that Emperor Wilhelm has said, "The socialist band must be destroyed with fire and sword," etc. It is denounced as a sensational fabrication without a word of truth.

The Christian trade unions of Germany had 85,367 members in 1901 and 83,506 in 1902. The Christian trade unions lose, while the independent trade unions gain. Out of 61 trade union federations in Germany 50 have reported their members for this year, 727,709 in all, a gain of 81,149 since last year.

The Berlin night asylums for the shelterless received 29,763 persons (28,225 men and 1,538 women) in June.

In Berlin in May 61 persons committed suicide. It is the largest number in the history of the city.

The penalties inflicted on those who criticize the court scandals in Saxony are very effective in stirring up the people against the government. Dr. Lentach, editor of the Leipzig Volkszeitung, on July 9th was sentenced to four months of fortress imprisonment for "insulting" the king in an article on "The King of Saxony's Entrance into Dresden."

A socialist mayor has been elected in Gruenwinkel, Baden.

Many of the socialist journals of Germany report that during the elections their subscription lists have largely increased. The Berlin Vorwaerts, with about 75,000 subscribers, now has the largest circulation of all the political newspapers of Berlin.

The German socialist bicyclists, "The Red Cavalry," as they are called, did their duty in the parliamentary campaign, distributing literature in country places. They have been holding great festivals to celebrate the victory. They have a Workers' Bicycle Federation "Solidarity," which extends all over Germany, and is divided into twenty-two branches. There are about 15,000 members.

In Pforten, in Keil Bros.' brickyard, a number of women who were tired of working hard and starving on wages of three cents an hour, made the modest demand that they be paid four cents an hour. The firm refused, so the women struck.

At the end of each quarter Berlin Vor-

Deadly

LaGrippe Caused Heart Trouble, Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia.

My Friends Know Heart Cure Cured Me.

Mrs. C. O. Hurd, 115 W. Third St., Muscatine, Ia., is well known throughout her section of Iowa as an ardent worker in the M. E. Church. She says: "LaGrippe left me with a severe case of nervous depression and nervous dyspepsia, which soon affected my heart. I suffered from sleeplessness, headache, extreme nervousness and twitching of the muscles. The slightest exertion would cause shortness of breath, a numbness of my body and hot flashes with pain. I will tell you what I am constantly telling my friends—that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me so that all these disagreeable symptoms left me. I may add that for severe pain I have never found anything to equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and think the Nerve and Liver Pills are a wonderful stomach remedy."

"Our son was stricken down with heart trouble in his twentieth year. For two months we got no sleep with him at night, so we commenced to use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills and today he is sound and well. In fact he passed a physical examination since his sickness and is with the Army in the Philippines. I desire to add that Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have certainly been a boon to me. I am frequently troubled with sick and nervous headaches and I have never found anything that would relieve me so quickly and leave me feeling so well thereafter.—Mrs. Alice Wood, Buffalo, Mo.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies free for free book on Nerves and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

waerts publishes the addresses of all the socialist and labor press in Germany. Vorwaerts of July 11th gives such a list, from which it is seen that there are 53 socialist dailies, 9 papers published three times a week, 3 twice a week, 9 weekly, 4 twice a month and 2 monthly. The German labor press consists of 31 weekly papers, 1 issued three times a week, 2 three times a month, 22 once in fourteen days and 10 monthly, making 86 in all. The German socialist and labor press combined consist of 166 periodicals.

FRANCE.

The French revolutionary socialists' weekly central organ, Le Socialiste, of Paris, has had a financial surplus for the past nine months. Formerly it had to depend partly on gifts.

Socialist Deputy Magnaude, in the French parliament, July 21, presented a motion to substitute an income tax for the four direct taxes—personal, furniture, door and window taxes; but by 445 against 93 votes it was decided to discuss separately the two kinds of taxation.

Le Socialiste of July 12th gives the addresses of 22 periodicals belonging to the party; 19 of them are published weekly, 1 daily and 2 monthly. Le Socialiste is published weekly and is in its nineteenth year. It is a four-page paper and is not illustrated.

In Croisy, June 21, the socialists won a victory in the municipal elections. Six socialists were elected with a strong majority.

The mayor of Saint Bonnet-Tronçais, who has furiously tried to drive the socialists off the earth, is seriously disappointed at the result of the elections held July 5th. Three common councilmen were to be elected and there were two tickets. The three socialist candidates were elected with 151, 130 and 125 votes. Their radical opportunist opponents had 107, 80 and 69 votes.

ITALY.

According to the press dispatches the Countess Gallipa, a married woman, has brought libel suit against the Roman socialist daily, Avanti, for publishing a story of Pope Leo XIII in which her name was mentioned. At the pope's death Avanti said: "We socialists, without disdain, but with indifference, pass before this corpse and await the new enemy."

Oddino Morgari, editor of Sempre Avanti (Forward Forever), of Rome, has made a speech in parliament, vigorously protesting against the czar's proposed visit to Italy. Morgari declared the Russian despot had better stay at home, for if he comes to Italy the people will greet him with hisses.

Avanti and its chief editor, Enrico Ferri, have been prosecuted by ex-Minister Bettolo on the charge that their denunciations of Bettolo's navy administration are calumnies and insults.

RUSSIA.

Comrade E. Levin, in a letter on the "Manifesto of the Russian Socialist Revolutionists" published in Justice of London, explains the difference between the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia and the Socialist Revolutionary Party. He says that the latter is an "opportunist, semi-anarchist, so-called party." The Socialist Revolutionary Party includes in the term proletariat also the small master and small farmer. It uses terrorism, bombs and other methods of the anarchist school and has a special militant organization for the "propaganda of the deed." The Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia is based on the principles of Marxian socialism; its methods are persuasion, argument and education. It is opposed to violence. There is no friendship between the two parties and they are very hostile.

Describing the terrible conditions under which socialist propaganda is carried on, Comrade Levin says that in Russia the average "life" of a socialist is from ten months to a year: the rest passes in prisons, Siberia or exile. One arrest very often leads to the collapse of a whole organization, and it takes years to build it up again.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In England of every \$5 derived from taxes for workhouse purposes the poor receive \$3, while \$2 is spent in distributing the money.

"The causes of drunkenness, are poverty and worry," says the bishop of London.

The Odd Fellows' meeting in Edinburgh the first week in June adopted a resolution that old age pensions should be paid by the state.

The underground workmen and bankmen in the Northumberland coal trade district have had their wages reduced 2 1/2 per cent.

The Irish trade union convention, held in Newry the first week of June, unanimously passed resolutions favoring socialism.

H. M. Hyndman, the great socialist economist, is candidate for parliament in a special election in the Burnley division, and Harry Quelch, editor of Justice, is running in Dewsbury. Both represent the Social Democratic Federation.

THE COMRADE for August is a fine issue. To a large extent the issue is devoted to the child labor evil. The editor has an illustrated article on "Child Slaves in Philadelphia," based upon his observations during the great textile strike in that city. The photographs of the child strikers are very telling and impressive. Miss Pemberton has an article satirizing the "Conferences on Child Labor," so fashionable nowadays in society, and there are two sketches by Henry Lawson, the Australian genius, which deal with the same terrible evil from another view point. Yet another aspect of the question is shown in a sketch by A. P. Firth. Other contributors to this excellent number: W. R. Fox, George D. Herron, Horace Traubel, S. M. Reynolds, Ernest Crosby, Edward Carpenter, M. Josephine Conger and Prof. T. E. Will. A striking article of value to the student of the history of our movement is editor Spargo's sketch of the career of F. W. Frisvold, one of the founders of the movement in Germany. The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y. 10 cents a copy.

The Newmarket.

S. E. Cor. 4th & Main Sts.

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Where you can find everything in men's wear made by union labor.

The Kaufman Union Made Clothing equal to any tailor made garment in workmanship, Style and material.

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Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and return \$30.00.

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WILKINS' MAGAZINE, monthly, per year... \$1.00
THE TOILER, per year... 75c
THE COMRADE, the great illustrated socialist monthly, 6 months... 75c
THE TOILER, one year... 75c
Any two of the above for \$1.00, or all three for \$1.25.

SOCIALIST NEWS

A SOCIALIST CYCLONE

Struck Bethlehem Upon the Arrival of Nicholas Klein.

NARB, Ind., Aug. 17.—On the 10th of August a cyclone struck the town of Bethlehem, Ind., which crumbled and destroyed the onward movement of the g. o. p., which could not withstand the shot and shell that were hurled with telling effect against them by the boy orator from Ohio, Nicholas Klein. For two long hours he held the people spell bound, while he pumped the real thing into the crowd. He is indeed a wonder. We need more like him. His appearance on the platform, and his ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct language, so no hearer can fail to understand, makes him an effective agitator. He made a grand success here, and has turned several and opened the eyes of a lot more. This is a republican stronghold, and it will take hard work to win, but our local is preparing to do the work. We will be heard from at the next election. We keep pounding at both ends of this county.

FRED HARRS, Sec. Local No. 1, Clark Co.

PLAINFIELD OUTRAGES.

Anarchistic Methods Adopted by "Good Citizens" to Suppress Free Speech.

BRIDGEHART, Aug. 15.—We held our meeting, last night in Plainfield and of course things happened.

Some of the local (would be) capitalists evidently didn't want us to hold our meeting, and conspired to break it up by foul means. These anarchists didn't see fit to use reason or logic in their opposition to us. They are unacquainted with such means. They didn't even have the hardihood to do open violence, but literally resorted to a blow in the dark. The cowardly act might have resulted in the death of the speaker, Comrade Bard, but, fortunately, he was not seriously hurt.

We had driven into town with a farm wagon and team of mules, and left the wagon in the street, unhitching the mules and tying them to hitching-posts across the street. Comrade Bard had been speaking from the wagon-box for some time to a small but interested crowd who were at the rear of the wagon, when some boys sneaked up and attached a long wire to the front end of the wagon tongue. This wire had been stretched off into the darkness, where the conspirators could act without being seen.

Just as the speaker was standing close to the rear of the box, the wagon was pulled forward with a jerk. The movement was so sudden and well-calculated and hap-

pened so unexpectedly that Comrade Bard fell to the ground over the end-gate like a man that had been shot. It was only a lucky chance that he did not get killed by falling on his head. As it was, he struck on his shoulder, and, while not seriously hurt, was not in condition to finish his address.

Of course the cowardly perpetrators were off in the dark at the end of the wire and promptly ran away. It remains to be seen what measures will be taken to bring them to justice by the local authorities. Our mules, too, were doped with drugs to make them cross and vicious, so that they might kick and bite.

Such is Plainfield, the model town; the capitalistically religious town; the town where the poor property owners prevent incorporation (although it has a population of 1,500) for fear their incomes may be touched by municipal taxes; the town where things have no peace officers to disturb them; the town that is without a socialist;—but is going to have lots of them some of these days; for the socialist propaganda is going to keep right on in Plainfield.

S. P. WALSH.

INDIANA ACTIVITY.

Soap-Box Orators and Local Agitators Busy All Over the State.

The state secretary has secured a supply of the new party buttons, which are sold at the rate of one cent each, post paid. Every socialist should wear a button.

Comrade Klein has organized three locals during the past week—one at Madison with five members, one at Aurora with eight and one at Lawrenceburg with ten. He lets none get away, and has enrolled four members at large, three at Vevay and one at New Washington.

J. J. Spouse of Michigan will be unable to fill the date for Labor Day at Clinton, and Comrade Wm. Mahoney may be the speaker.

A letter from Butler reports a good meeting for Comrade Ackley, and they will meet, Saturday night, for the purpose of organizing a local.

Princeton reports that they will not be surprised if the vote polled in the next election reached 1,000 in their city.

Hartford City, although not organized, has become very active. They have had Miss Biegler and want her again. They also want two or three dates for Simon-ton. The local papers give good accounts of the meetings.

A priest at Lawrenceburg is delivering sermons every Sunday morning against socialism. The famous Father Sherman, who dodged a debate in this city, is also

advertised to give one of his "lectures." The socialists are trying to get the priest to debate the question. In the meantime Klein has organized a local there to add to the galaxy of nations.

Jeffersonville is the first local to accept a date for Hanford. Though not large in membership, it is one of the most active and aggressive locals in the state.

O. P. Bard will spend the rest of his time in Indianapolis after completing his present route. He will speak continuously there till the poll close on October 13.

Dates for the agitators the coming week: Nicholas Klein—Greensburg 24; Rushville 25; Connersville 26; Cambridge City 27; Richmond 28; Indianapolis 29, 30 and 31; Clinton Simon-ton—Syracuse 22 and 23; Garrett 24; Waterloo 25; Ft. Wayne 26; Bluffton 27; Huntington 28, 29 and 30; Martha Biegler—Grant county 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

S. S. Condo—Peru 23, 24; Laketon 25; Wabash 26; Marion. Clyde Berry—Jeffersonville 23 and 24; New Washington 25; Madison 26; Vevay 27; Aurora 28; Lawrenceburg 29.

O. P. Bard—Evanville 24 and 25; Mt. Vernon 26; Indianapolis.

W. S. Dalton, for whom a route has been made, has been elected state organizer of Illinois, and declines the route sent him. Comrades will take notice that all dates for him have been canceled.

Comrade Barsha of Jeffersonville purchased fifty of the new party buttons, and sold them at the rate of five cents each within three hours after receiving them. He orders fifty more.

A late report from Comrade Klein states that he has organized a local at Osgood of ten members and that they will stick. At present he is at Seymour among the enemy.

Clyde Barry will probably speak at both Washington and Vincennes on Labor Day.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

The National Secretary's Report of the Week's Agitation.

The special organizing fund has reached a total of \$210.02.

The list of Labor Day, speakers still open for engagement through the national headquarters, is as follows: J. Mahlon Barnes, John W. Brown, George E. Boomer, B. Berlyn, Paul H. Castle, Isaac Cowler, G. W. Davis, N. P. Geiger, Dr. H. A. Hosey, James Oneal, R. H. Sherrill, John F. Taylor, Prof. Thomas E. Will, Joseph Wright, M. J. Kennedy.

Comrade E. P. Jennings, Jr., writes from Austin, Pa., an interesting story of the experience the socialists in Potter county are having at the present time. A short time ago Comrade Jennings invaded Austin and became proprietor of the Austin Republican, an old time republican weekly newspaper, and brought it up to date by making it a socialist newspaper instead. This was rather a daring thing to do, and Comrade Jennings writes as a consequence: "We are having it hot and heavy here, and the end of my first month's work finds us on top. We took up capitalist tyranny right here in town, and were immediately denounced as enemies of the town by our esteemed (?) contemporary. We advocated organization in good socialist style, and the capitalists and some merchants instigated a boycott against us. They planned to stop our advertising, but, though we have no trade unions here, the men in the mills came to our rescue in force and stopped patronizing the merchants in the plot, and there were but few exceptions. The workmen also ordered their subscriptions to the other paper stopped at once. Some merchants lost half their trade; some lost all. The other paper probably lost one-fifth of its subscription list. Now our enemies are doing all sorts of stunts trying to right themselves. The affair is now the talk of the county, and the workers are with us whenever they know the facts. Our exchanges around the county have been libeling us and lying and misrepresenting, but they only help the agitation, and the working people are finding out a few things for themselves."

The comrades of Potter county are taking advantage of the situation, and have engaged Ben Hanford for five dates altogether in that county.

A charter has been issued to Arizona as a territorial organization, affiliated with the national party, with Albert Ryan, Jerome, secretary.

The national secretary has taken initiatory steps toward the formation of a territorial organization in the Indian territory.

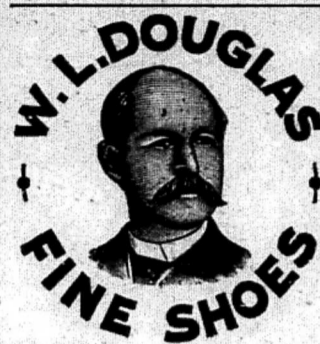
State and local secretaries should immediately take the necessary steps in their various states and localities to have all the comrades of foreign birth naturalized during the next two months. The naturalization law varies in different states, and those desiring information concerning it should write to the respective secretaries of state. This is an important matter and should receive prompt attention.

Special to the Socialist Press: The national organizers will be glad to receive for distribution at their meetings copies of socialist papers addressed to them en route.

Ben Hanford will begin his lecture tour under the direction of the national headquarters, two days sooner than expected, opening at Philadelphia on Saturday, Aug. 23, the comrades of the 40th Ward Branch having made a special request for him. Locals are again reminded that all requests for information concerning Hanford's tour must be addressed to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Under date of Aug. 11, Comrade George H. Goebel reports from Hagerstown, Md., speaking to interested audiences, and organizing a local at Elm. He will be in Norfolk, Va., for three days. Comrade

MYERS BROS. Fourth & Main.

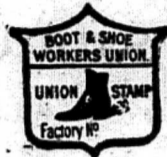


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MYERS BROS.

LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS. FOURTH AND MAIN.

Goebel had made partial arrangements for further dates in Maryland and West Virginia, but it was necessary that he proceed to the southwest. He will fill a few dates in Arkansas while crossing that state.

Comrade George E. Bigelow will be at work in Kansas by the time this appears in print, and will visit Scandia, Concordia, Beloit, Rice and Clyde during the first week.

Comrades in places that are to be visited by the national organizers are requested to be on the lookout for them and do everything possible to get meetings and make same successful.

Comrade John Ray will speak in Creston, Tenn., on Aug. 30th, on his way to North Carolina, and will probably spend some time in Virginia afterwards.

Under date of August 8, Comrade M. W. Wilkins reports upon his work in Washington, as follows: "July 23, 24, 25, three successful street meetings in Tacoma. July 26, 27, 28, one hall meeting and three large street meetings in Everett, with uncommonly fine attention. Comrades report street meetings largest ever held there. Began at Olympia, July 29, with a series of five hall meetings, ending Aug. 2. Comrades have counted meetings very successful. Afternoon of 2d, spoke to about 25 farmers at Schneider's Prairie school house. Close interest manifested. Aug. 3, at Tumwater; small village but good audience. Aug. 4, 5, at Little Rock a little town dominated by single mill bosses. Good crowd first night and eager attention, but the bosses took action and scared nearly all the workers away the second night. Many of the men talked favorably to me, on the side, but were afraid to attend the meeting. Aug. 6, 7, two fine meetings at Gate City, a lumber town, and organized a local of 19 members. Tonight (8th) spoke in school house at Grand Mound and organized a local of five members." Wilkins will remain in Washington until September 20, and will then enter Montana.

An Illustrated Socialist Monthly. Warren's Monthly for September has been received. It has been enlarged to 20 pages, size 8x11, containing 16 full page drawings by the editor, Ryan Walker. The monthly is printed in colors, and is the same size as Puck and Judge. It bristles with satire and humor from cover to cover, and will certainly prove a powerful factor in beating down the walls of capitalism. On sale at all newsstands. In case your dealer does not handle it, send a dime for the current issue, to the Coming Nation, Rich Hill, Mo.

\$2.50 for \$1. International Socialist Review, one yr. \$1.00
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The Toiler, one year... .50
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When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL is sewed in. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John R. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFET, Pres. Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 75 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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BEN HANFORD, THE PRINTER ORATOR, TO VISIT INDIANA.

Ben Hanford of New York begins a long deferred Western tour, under the direction of the National Lecture Bureau of the socialist party, in Pennsylvania during the last week of August. Hanford is one of the most popular and best known socialists in the Eastern States, and a prominent member of the Typographical Union of New York City, better known as "Big Six."

He has been a trade unionist over twenty years and a socialist over ten. Three times he was chosen as socialist candidate for governor of New York; in 1828 by the socialist labor party and 1900 and 1902 by the social democratic party, which is the official name of the socialist party in New York state. In 1902 the vote for Hanford for governor was increased from 12,009 to 23,400, putting the party from fifth to third place on the ballot.

When the trade unionists of Yonkers, N. Y., were looking for a man to answer the sixteen questions recently put to them by John C. Havemeyer, the sugar trust magnate, they selected Hanford as their spokesman, and his speech at the great mass meeting held for that purpose in Yonkers, and at which Mr. Havemeyer was present, created a profound impression and attracted wide attention.

Speaking of Ben Hanford's qualities as a speaker, Algernon Lee, editor of "The Worker," New York, says: "Two qual-

ities go to make Hanford a convincing and an inspiring speaker—a burning earnestness, as evident in his daily private life as in his appearance on the platform, and an ability to clothe his thoughts and feelings in the simplest and most direct of language, so that no hearer can fail to understand.

"More than this, he is a workman, a class conscious workman in every fiber of his being—living the life of the working class; thinking its thoughts and instinct with its feelings, full of its growing hope and self-reliance, hating class rule with all its soul, and despising the sham and meanness and cruelty which are necessary to what is conventionally called "success." Thus he speaks for the working class when he speaks from his own experience, and he speaks in the sincere and unmistakable language of his class."

Hanford will be the speaker on Labor Day for the United Trades and Labor Council at Cleveland, Ohio. His tour to the West will take him through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, in the order named. For dates, terms, and other information, address National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

For dates and terms in Indiana, address James Oneal, State Secretary, 423 Ohio St., Terre Haute.

SPECIAL WAIST SALE.

All summer waists must be closed out, so in order to make a quick clearance, will sell the following waists at prices named commencing **Saturday, August 22nd.**

\$2.50 White Waists for 98c.
\$1.50 " " " 50c.

They Wont last long at these prices.

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ARTHUR & WRIGHT, 3018 Locust.
JOHN FUNK, 1111 Main.
JOHN KUHLMAN, 325 North Thirteenth.
CHAR. A. ARMSTRONG, 180 Main.
JOSEPH MOOTEH, 824 Main.
O. P. WHEELER, 105 North Third.
J. E. MORROW, 1274 Lafayette.
ED DALY, Fifteenth and Locust.
JOHN AND PETER APPMAN, 1022 Tenth and Poplar.
KNEHRM & HILD, 304 Main.
J. E. TURNER, 14 1/2 and Poplar.
STOCK & EVANS, 616 North Seventh.
J. H. LEWIS, 417 South Ninth.
MANDVILLE HALL, 218 Washington.
GEORGE EHRENHARDT, 632 Main.
MONTGOMERY, 326 North Ninth, (Bader's Hotel).
JAMES BREEN, 1223 Main

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Barbers' Union
Cigarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musicians' Union
Womans' Union Label League
United Mine Workers
Local 120
Local 139
Local 1335
Local 1671
Local 1982

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BRAZIL, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
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Federal Labor Union 745
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Musicians' Union
Steam Engineers
Electrical Workers
U. M. W. of A., Local 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS
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Secretary—H. L. Graves.
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

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SULLIVAN, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
Clerks
Electrical Workers
Bricklayers and Plasterers
Carpenters
Painters
Team Drivers
Barbers
Miners' Locals 1228 and 2062
Federal Labor Union, No. 8971

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\$3.00 Chattanooga, Tenn., and Return—September 17th, Good to return till September 30th on account reunion of Wilder's Brigade, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

\$5.47 Cincinnati, Ohio and Return—September 19th and 20th, 1903. Good returning until September 15th, 1903, on deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents. Account of Fall Festival.

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Tuesday, Sep. 8th, 1903.
Cincinnati, O. \$5.00; Columbus, O. \$5.50; Dayton, O. \$5.00; Sandusky, O. \$5.50; Indianapolis, Ind. \$3.50; Louisville, Ky. \$5.00; Springfield, O. \$5.00, and numerous other points at same proportional rates. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. Write for circulars.

\$18.17 Baltimore, Md. and Return.—September 18, 19 and 20, account Sovereign Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Good returning leaving Baltimore not later than September 25th, or by payment of \$1 may be extended until October 3. Liberal stopovers on return trip via Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines
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Linen Department

49c a yard for extra heavy union linen loom dice damask—66 inches wide. The most durable damask known for boarding houses and restaurant use.

98c a dozen for napkins to match quality of loom dice damask—19 1/2 x 19 1/2 inches—regular \$1.25 value.

\$1.50 a yard for extra heavy bleached double damask, worth \$2—two yards wide.

\$4.50 a dozen for napkins—24x24 inches—worth \$6, to match quality and style of double damask.

17c or \$2 a dozen for fine weave huck towels—20x40 inches—hemmed ready for use—regular 25c quality.

25c a yard for pure silk toweling—24 inches wide—superior to all other toweling.

\$6.75 a dozen for extra fine double damask bleached napkins—worth \$10—size 24x24 inches.

\$1.00 a yard for heavy silver bleached damask—pure linen—two yards wide, with fancy drawn work all along the borders.

\$1.75 a dozen for napkins to match quality and borders of damask—18x18 inches.

25c each for fancy German silver bleached tray cloths, with drawn work all around—pure linen.

75c each for bleached double damask carving cloths—19x29 inches—drawn work all around.

\$1.25 each for double damask lunch cloths—36x36 inches—double hemstitched all around.

25c each for the celebrated "Rub Dry" towels—formerly sold at 50c each.

A Carload "Imperial" Granite Ware

Imported by us from Germany, has just been received, and was placed on sale this week. The "Imperial" granite ware, made by Stransky & Co., Germany, is the best granite ware made in the world. We carry the most complete line in the state of Indiana. Rich, dark blue coloring with white enameled lining. On sale in basement.

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At all prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1

Elastic-Seam Drawers, 50 cents

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Irving Wardle of Atherton was arrested last week on a charge of assaulting his 11-year-old daughter. The evidence is strong against him, and it is expected that he will be convicted.

New fixtures are being installed by N. C. Kintz for a dry goods store to be opened about Sept. 1st, by Waltz & Watson, in the Naylor Cox building.

P. J. Kaufman has removed to Chicago, where he has employment with Chris Neipp at the Windsor-Clifton hotel.

The Germania Society is considering the purchase of the public library property on North Eighth street.

Louis Gerhardt, the well known baker of South Thirteenth street, left today to attend the sixth annual convention of master bakers at Philadelphia. Gerhardt is the only member of the association in the city.

August Ohm was one of the unsuccessful bidders on the Indiana World's Fair building. Ohm bid \$38,000, while Calder & Drake of Columbus were lowest at \$31,443.

Daniel Reed, aged 65, fell ten feet from a scaffold of a new house near his home on Poplar street, Tuesday morning. He sustained a number of painful bruises and a slight concussion of the brain, but no serious results are expected.

Fred Uhrlich, who was accidentally shot by his sister, is not improving as rapidly as expected. It is feared that a part of the boy's clothing was carried into the wound by the bullet.

W. A. Lloyd, a gas-well driller, who was injured in a Vandalla wreck, last April, has filed suit for \$25,000 damages against Receiver Mallott. He claims his nervous system was wrecked by the accident.

A deal was completed, Wednesday, for the purchase of 550 acres of coal land by O'Gara, King & Co., Chicago, from the Merchants & Manufacturers Co. The land underlaid with two veins of semi-block is southwest of Staunton in Clay county.

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