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VOL. 5-NO. 40

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1903.

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## ALONG THE HIGHWAY.

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

**Echo of the Coal Strike.** WE are now informed that "Judge Anton of the Northumberland District of Pennsylvania has decided that the findings of the coal strike commission appointed by President Roosevelt are not legally binding." It is true that the four leading companies agreed to abide by the decision of the commission, but the independent companies were not parties to the arbitration, and they have now served notice that they will totally ignore the decision of the commission and operate their properties to suit themselves. It is probable that the attitude of the independent companies has the entire sanction of the leading companies forming the trust, and that the latter will soon point to the former as making it impossible to carry out the decision of the commission, and use this as a pretext for setting the findings aside and following the lead of the independent companies in their defiant "arbitration-be-damned" policy and running things, as they have always done, in their own piratical interests.

This is the last chapter in the great arbitration comedy, and there is not enough left of the so-called victory, in tangible form, to better conditions for the miners in any perceptible degree.

For several months after the strike the mines were operated to their extreme capacity and millions of tons of anthracite were rushed to the markets, and then every available storage point was crammed to the limits. This done, the collieries began to close down, and now thousands of anthracite miners are facing grim winter with no work and no provisions for their families.

Baer and his gang of pirates are doubtless laughing in their sleeves as they order the mines shut down and see their slaves shiver in the cold for having dared to strike against their pitiless masters.

For one man to kill another is murder under the law and punishable by death. But for a capitalist to starve a thousand workmen to insanity, crime, suicide or death is "business" under the law and rewarded by wealth and honor.

To hell with such a diabolical system! In passing, it may be in order to suggest that Baer and his tribe of man-eating cannibals may yet hear the strains of La Carmagnole issuing from the anthracite black holes of Pennsylvania.

Carroll D. Wright, in his capacity as umpire of the board, also administered a few knock-out drops to the miners. In his position he could, of course, do nothing else. He decided against the miners in each and every count. It is true that in the matter of discharge he held that belonging to a union could not be made a ground for dismissal, but he also held that the employer had the unqualified right to discharge an employe for any reason (except membership in a union), or for no reason at all. Mr. Wright might have saved the exception clause, for it means nothing and was intended to mean nothing, except to flatter the ignorance of the miners with the delusion that they could not be discharged for belonging to a labor union.

Things in the anthracite regions are substantially as they were before the strike. Pure and simple unionism has done its best, but the mine-workers are still the industrial slaves of as cruel a despotism as ever cursed the earth.

A more powerful plea for the recognition of the class struggle and the emancipating power of revolutionary socialism could not be made than that which issues from the charred and fume-laden inferno of Pennsylvania.

The objection to the Mormon senator from Utah upon "moral ground" is quite funny enough to add to the fame of Artemus Ward as a joker.

Think of Hanna, Quay, Clark, Depew and company being contaminated by an unoffending Mormon elder!

The senate, in which seats have a market price limited to plutocracy and its pets, sensitive upon the subject of morals!

Capitalist, politics and morals! Gods!

Edwin Arnold These lines of Edwin Arnold hold are fine:

"Pity and need make all flesh kin. There is no caste in blood Which runneth of one hue, nor caste in tears, Which trickle salt with all, neither comes man To birth with tilko-mark stamped on the brow, Nor sacred thread on neck."

The following is going the rounds in the humor columns and of the exchanges.

The visitors were being guided through the big knitting factory.

"Who are those weary-looking girls standing at the machines?"

"They are the persons who knit the sweaters."

"And that fat individual sitting in the office with a cigar in his mouth?"

"He is the gentleman who sweats the knitters!"

There is far more truth and tragedy than humor in this incident.

Henry Gellert, the last survivor of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, died at Cleveland a few days ago. He was one of twenty recruited by Brown in his armed attack upon slavery, and the only one who escaped. All the others were hanged or imprisoned.

The time will come when Brown and his little band will be remembered among the world's noblest martyrs, and men and women of all races and climes will do honor to their memory.

Today I stood at the grave of Elijah Lovejoy, murdered at Alton, Ill., in 1837, for attacking chattel slavery. Sixty years later, the grand-children of the men who put him to death erected a magnificent monument above his noble dust.

These heroic words, uttered by him when warned to desist in his attacks upon slavery in his paper, the "Observer," are characteristic of the man, and are, very fittingly, inscribed upon his tomb:

"I can afford to die at my post; I can not afford to desert it."

Eugene V. Debs  
Alton, Ill., November 20, 1903.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IT SEEMS that the mine owners of Colorado have adopted the methods employed in the A. R. U. and Coeur D'Alene strikes to crush the miners of that state. It is well known that the railway corporations at Chicago deliberately burned and wrecked cars in order to get "public sympathy"—and the troops. During the Coeur D'Alene strike an old abandoned concentrator was blown up by the company for the same purpose. In either case, the employing class cared little whether human life was sacrificed or not, so long as the strike was broken. Human life cost them nothing, anyway. It is as cheap as any other merchandise in the market.

It is not surprising, therefore, when the press dispatches announce that the mine operators at Cripple Creek accuse the miners of blowing up the Vindicator

mine. We can fancy the virtuous "horror" of these gentlemen who have witnessed the removal of hundreds of dead and crippled miners, because of the absence of proper safeguards to life and limb, and can appreciate the following statement coming from those elegant guardians of human life:

"The killing of Superintendent McCormack and Melvin Beck was one of the most diabolical crimes ever darkening the annals of Colorado, and is another step in the trail of blood which has been made by the Association of Federated Miners in this state.

"The time has passed for selecting fine terms in which to speak of these matters, and we do not hesitate to say that this crime was devised and executed by the inner circle of this organization. This statement is made only after an investigation which shows conclusively that these men met their paths through a

scheme cunningly devised and carefully executed as to tax the ingenuity of the most experienced criminal. Of late the district has been filling up with a class of men who openly boast of what they propose to do. Not a single circumstance surrounding this crime is compatible with the theory of accident, or any other theory than that of premeditated murder."

A CARTOONIST in an evening paper, in trying to be funny, unconsciously portrayed one of the vicious contradictions of our social system.

At the very moment when governors, following the example of the president, are issuing Thanksgiving proclamations; when the preachers are working overtime to inform us of "the manifold blessings bestowed upon us," and the press is overflowing with like sentiments, the Tribune publishes a cartoon that spoils the harmony of the whole. The announcement being made that turkey would be served at the jail on Thanksgiving Day, the artist portrayed a vast multitude of tramps coming from all points of the compass, struggling to gain entrance to the jail. One, in his eagerness to be present at the feast, has placed a ladder to one of the upper windows and is making an effort to break in.

This is decidedly funny. All will appreciate the "joke." Such "humor" at the expense of the unfortunates of society, and coming from those who defend conditions that make them possible, serves not only as a glaring example of the contradictions of "civilization," but also as a significant comment on the "culture" (sic!) of the class that rules in social life.

The very moment when we are asked to render thanks for alleged blessings is also the signal for setting in motion events that give the lie to these professions. No sooner are we asked to give thanks than the charity organizations, the Salvation Army and a host of others rudely disturb our devotions by passing the hat in the name of and for the benefit of the "worthy poor." These latter have nothing to feel grateful for, and must look to those who have, if they enjoy one square meal during the day.

So degrading charity, which can only exist where prosperity does not prevail, is most active at the very time when we are asked to be thankful for "manifold blessings." At the time we are asked to be thankful for "prosperity," the artist punctures the bubble and laughs, so funny is the whole farce.

Thus does capitalism betray itself and its claims by throwing to the surface conditions and events that cannot be reconciled. Contradictory though they are, the vast majority of society, including most of its victims, fail to profit by the lessons that the contradictions teach. They subsist as best they can, and await each Thanksgiving proclamation with confidence that it will be contradicted by efforts to bestow upon them a square meal.

The "worthy poor!" Patient and plodding poor! What is it that the master class does not owe you for your patience and endurance? And the master class? They laugh!

ONE of the questions which came before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and which excited much interest, is the action taken on the socialist resolutions. As was anticipated by those who favored and those who opposed the resolutions, they were voted down.

The short time that has elapsed since action was taken has developed the following peculiar elements, all of which have rejoiced in the defeat of the resolutions: The Wall Street Journal, all "conservative labor leaders," David M. Parry, high priest of a hostile capitalist organization, and every capitalist journal in the country.

How all these diverse and conflicting elements can unite in universal rejoicing over the defeat of the resolutions will prove a puzzle for the average man to solve.

There is but one element in the labor movement in this country and the world that is not involved in such an alliance, and they go to make up the small minority that stood for the resolutions. The opposition at Boston may be proud of ALL THEIR FRIENDS, but that minority is also proud of SOME OF ITS ENEMIES.

## A LITTLE LUMP OF SUGAR.

Did it ever occur to you, brother laborer, how much we are, as a class, being treated by the capitalists as a hive of bees is treated by its owner?



By the thrifty and provident owner the bees are given every inducement to fill the hive with honey in the most speedy manner possible, and when filled no time is lost in emptying it and robbing the bees of the fruits

of their labors, just enough being left in the hive to keep the bees from starving and give them strength to refill the hive. A lump of sugar is occasionally given them to stimulate activity and to make their labors appear lighter and more productive. Now, if the bees could reason and could have knowledge of the fact that as soon as they succeeded in filling their hive they would be robbed of all their products, we would scarcely expect them to work with the energy and constancy for which the bee is noted. But bees cannot reason, therefore, in all probability, they will continue to fill their hives and be robbed in the future, just as they have in the past.

The laborer has the power to reason and is beginning to exercise it. He is beginning to realize the fact that no wealth can be created except by and through the hand of labor. Realizing this he wonders why the laborers as a class have but a very small percentage of the wealth, and that the class that does no labor at all owns the greater portion of it.

The light is slowly but surely dawning

upon him that so long as he must work for a non-producer for wages and must give those wages to a non-producer for food and raiment to give him strength to continue work, he will remain in his present bondage, and that he is being just as effectually robbed of his earnings as the hive is robbed of the honey.

Now and then a Carnegie donates a library, a Rockefeller endows a college, a Gould a hospital, etc., all little lumps of sugar to stimulate greater activity on the tread-mill that grinds out wealth for its owner.

The laborer is slowly beginning to realize that the tread-mill should belong to him, for he not only created the mill itself, but must also operate it while it is grinding out the necessities of life, and he is beginning to feel the foolishness of allowing an idle on-looker to appropriate, in the end, all of his (the laborer's) product, which can only be prevented by revolutionizing the present system of private ownership of the tools of production, and substituting for it a system under which they will be owned by the public, and operated in the interest of all the people.

F. S.



LOVE IS BLIND

By Martha McCulloch-Williams

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John Haley came down the back steps, the model and pattern of angry dejection. At sight of him Mrs. Corson frowned. She did not need to be told her daughter Helen had refused Johnny's hand for the eleventh time.

Mrs. Corson wanted Johnny in the family. He was such an all round good fellow and well to do, to say nothing of how beautifully his farm dovetailed with the Corson acres. When he came abreast of her she could not help saying, "Well, of all idiots in the world you and Helen are certainly the most idiotic."

"I have been a fool," Johnny admitted savagely, "letting a girl keep me dangling after her five years. Helen wasn't fifteen."

"She has less than the sense of fifteen now, and so have you," Mrs. Corson interrupted impatiently. "You



SOBBING OUT HER LOVE AND PENITENCE, have stuffed her head so full of novels and poetry she's clean beyond plain, everyday common sense.

"How can I help it?" Johnny said in a voice of deep injury. "I didn't know. I wanted only to show her I was liberal."

"Oh, you are imbecile!" Mrs. Corson broke in. "As if that would go with a high strung girl. Of course Helen wants her own way—and gets it most of the time. But she thinks she wants to make great and solemn sacrifices for the man she loves. If she can't do that she can't love him. If you were to have smallpox or lose your farm or break your back—anything, indeed, but break your neck—she'd want to marry you out of hand."

"Think so?" Johnny asked, grinning faintly.

"I don't think—I know!" Mrs. Corson retorted confidently.

"I reckon I am stupid; seems like I ain't had my right senses except in horse trading never since I've been courting Helen," Johnny said, the grin deepening.

"Oh, go along home!" Mrs. Corson retorted. Johnny stood for a minute like one lost in thought, then squared his shoulders, brought his heels well together, said in a loud, strained voice: "Goodby, ma'am. I'll write. You're mighty near all the mother I've ever known. I'll never forget your goodness whether I fetch up in South Africa or the Klondike. No, I shan't come over again. The sooner I'm off the better." Then in a quick, husky whisper, as he bent to kiss her cheek, "You listen out for accidents about day after tomorrow."

"Don't worry, ma," Helen said, flinging open the blinds. "Johnny is not the stuff that makes heroes or martyrs or even travelers. Poor Johnny! If only he was not so hopelessly commonplace I'd marry him—to please you and pa."

"You've thrown away the chance and a mighty good chance," Mrs. Corson said, sighing and shaking her head. Helen laughed merrily. "Why, I can marry him when I please."

She spoke with the conscious power of youth and beauty. Judge then her state of astonishment and despair a week later when she found herself beseeching Johnny to make her his wife and meeting with refusals as steadfast as they were quiet. There had been a serious accident. Johnny was home again, in a darkened room, with his eyes bandaged and the doctor coming every day.

As to what had happened, Johnny would not say a word. The doctor looked grave and hinted obscurely at damage to the optic nerve that might mean total blindness. But plenty of other folk were ready to swear the accident had been no accident, but rather a deed of daring on Johnny's part. He had come upon two rough fellows robbing an inoffensive peddler and had

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never supposed you could joke about such a thing as this."

She looked up at him as he towered above her. He was a very good looking man, she admitted, with his splendid athletic build and his well bred, clear cut features. Then she dropped her eyes to the fire again.

"So you really had the impudence to send it?" she said cruelly. Dick became a little angry. "I may be presumptuous," he cried, "but I fail to see why you should look on it as impudent. Because a man sends a girl flowers and shows her that he cares for her with all the depths of his being you think he is impudent."

"Well, I don't care for your taste," she exclaimed. "I consider the whole thing an insult. Mr. Eaton, and I do not care to be one of the girls on whom you play such jokes. I have a headache and am not going to Mrs. Schuyler's tonight. Shall I ring?"

Dick gathered himself together. "Good night," he said coldly and met the footman at the door.

After luncheon the next day he found himself in Mildred Jones' cozy little drawing room pouring out the whole story into her sympathetic ears.

"And you sent her white roses?" she inquired when he had finished the tale. "Yes, Doris was here at luncheon, and she told me all about it. I think, my dear boy, that there has been some great mistake. But don't be discouraged. I will try to manage some way to help you out. Doris was very angry, but I am sure she will forgive you."

There was an amused twinkle in her eyes that Dick could not understand, but he felt her sympathy and went back to the club with a lighter heart.

Perhaps an hour later he was called to the telephone and at once recognized Doris' voice.

"Hello! Is that you, Dick?" she said, and there was a joyous ring about it, that set Dick's heart to beating. "Did you send me white roses yesterday?"

"Yes," he cried exultantly, "white roses and maidenhair." Doris laughed. "Well, Dick, can you—come up this evening?" She hesitated. "If you will come I will—carry your flowers." She shut off the telephone instantly, and Dick was left with the receiver at his ear and a beatific expression on his face.

It was with different feelings from those of the night before that he stood by the fire in Doris' drawing room that evening listening for her footstep. But so quietly she came that she stood between the portieres before he knew it. Doris, beautiful as ever, in softest rose color and holding in her hands—Dick, who had started forward with a glad cry, stopped, and his hands dropped to his side.

"Good heavens, Doris! Where did you get that awful thing?" he exclaimed. Doris, with a merry laugh, held up a hideous form of red and white immortelles with stiff, red roses wired on toothpicks, spelling out the word "Hope." "Your flowers," she explained.

"Good Lord!" he gasped. "Doris, you didn't think I sent you that monstrosity, did you? Where are my roses?" Then his face cleared. "It was that miserable Irish woman!" he cried. "She came in as I went out to order some flowers for a funeral, and that stupid florist got the cards and addresses mixed."

"Never mind, Dick," she said, looking at him coquettishly. "You don't seem to realize that I am carrying your flowers." But the last word was almost lost as Dick crushed her in his arms, the "illigant design" and all.

Union Advocates Temperance. President Daniel J. Keefe of the Longshoremen's, Marine and Transport Workers' International union, a firm believer that a sober man can do better and more satisfactory work than one not sober and that a man should be in full control of all his faculties all the time, has framed the following clause, which is inserted in all the agreements presented by the local unions of that organization to employers this season:

"If there is any one habit or practice which brings disease and suffering and disorder, which abridges and retards the power and influence of labor, which shortens the span of life, which inflicts misery upon the innocent, which humiliates and degrades the worker, it is drink."

The organization has a membership of about 125,000 along the chain of lakes and of more than 300,000 all told in the country.

FRED W. BEAL Attorney at Law. Chicago Phone 146. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Bohemian Folk Song. Hill, blue hill. With the dawn upon thy head, The clouds around thy summit still Float gold and red: Beyond the shadows chill My love is lost to view, Had'st thou a heart, my purple hill, Thou would'st weep drops of dew!

Stream, clear stream, Hidden in morning mist, By whose wild voice and flashing gleam We clasped, we kissed, Tho' my sighs to thee may seem As the sound of thy surging flood, Had'st thou a heart, my silver stream, Thou would'st weep tears of blood!

Star, pale star, Set in the skies above, If thou did'st know in thy solitude far The pains of love, And how steep the pathways are That lead to the soul's desire, Had'st thou a heart, my golden star, Thou would'st weep sparks of fire! —Pall Mall Gazette.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

A Bible class for organized workmen has been started in Atlanta, Georgia.

The organized workers of the Transvaal are demanding the exclusion of the Chinese.

There are 2,229 labor organizations in New York state, with a total membership of 329,101.

"If you want to name the worst drawback that union labor has to struggle against," says a Chicago workman, "it is WHISKY. Write it large."

Brotherhood of painters and decorators organized 494 unions from Jan. 31, 1902, to June 30, 1903, and have added to the membership in that time 33,000 men.

Another batch of 250 Pencoed (Pa.) iron works employes have been laid off indefinitely. So far about 1,000 of the 4,000 employes of the mill have been laid off.

The iron molders have added 12,000 new members to their union in the last six months. During the same period over \$92,000 has been paid out in death benefits.

The clothing cutters of New York city have taxed themselves \$1 a week to support their fellow workers in Rochester who are on strike for an eight-hour day.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has abolished the probation period for freight handlers. The negotiations began June 1 and the new rule dates back to October 1.

Towner K. Webster, a big Chicago manufacturer, eulogized labor unions and advocated a general eight-hour work day by law at the National civic federation conference in Chicago.

There are more than 800,000 women workers in Germany, and less than 25,000 are organized. Their wages average from \$2 to \$3 a week. Here you have a case of cause and effect.

Railroad telegraphers initiated 12,465 new members since Jan. 1, of whom 1,261 were admitted in September. The order secured thirty-three new or revised schedules last month.

Orders have been received to bank all the furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company in the Youngstown district. Lack of business is given as the cause. The steel plant is in operation.

Statistics show a remarkable increase in trade union membership in Germany during the past year. The total membership is now 1,092,642, a gain of nearly 30 per cent within a year.

After struggling for three years to force the tailoring firms to open free workshops so that employes may not have to do their work at their homes, the Chicago Journeymen Tailors' union gave up its battle.

Grand Master Hanrahan of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen, and Grand Chief Stone of locomotive engineers deny that a movement is on foot which contemplates the amalgamation of the two organizations.

Hundreds of Welsh coal miners are being brought to this country in violation of the contract labor law, says F. P. Sargeant, chief commissioner of immigration. The evidence has been submitted to the attorney general.

United Textile Workers' union, which has been in convention at Philadelphia, intends to organize the recently defeated textile workers of that city under the banner of the textile workers, and its affiliated international unions.

Superior Judge L. M. Hosea at Cincinnati granted an injunction preventing the striking typographers from interfering at the plant of the American Type Founders Company. The injunction prevents picketing, loitering about the plant, intimidation, threats and violence.

Industrial Commissioner Jackson of the Erie railroad paid organized labor one of the best tributes when he told a meeting of magnates that with twenty labor organizers, whom he could name, he could organize the people of Russia within a year so that they would be fit for self-government.

One delegate from each local of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' International Union will meet in Chicago Nov. 30 to prepare a national wage agreement. The object is to make the scale uniform and also provide working rules that will protect members sent by contractors from one part of the country to another.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) branch of the American Car and Foundry Company, giving employment to 1,000 men, is cutting down and only 500 men will be kept.

failure to pay dividends on the common stock has caused the management to curtail operations.

Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers, who has returned from Pennsylvania, states that a number of operators in the Hazelton district threatened to lay off their miners who attended the "Mitchell day" celebration, but he has not yet been advised as to the carrying out of the threat.

"The average workingman is a more valuable citizen than he used to be, because he earns more money and spends it," says the editor of the St. Louis Labor Compendium. "By spending his money he is a better citizen than he would be if he retired to a miserable hut, pinching every cent possible and hoarding his savings in a stocking or in a hole in the ground."

The International Union of Bricklayers and Stone Masons holds its annual convention in Trenton, N. J., early in January, when the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor will again be taken up and sent to the membership for a vote. The proposition a month ago failed to be carried by only a few votes.

Thirteen glass cutters, who call themselves the "Immortal Thirteen," and who are employed at the Missouri Glass Works, comprise the smallest labor union in St. Louis and also in the world. They are the only glass cutters working west of the Mississippi river, and when they wish to enjoy a half holiday the cutting department of the plant is compelled to shut down.

"Nothing but organized labor can hold its own with Morganized capital," says a writer in the Car Worker. "When 1,000 men organize, every man has the strength of 999 men behind him. An unorganized body of men, on the other hand, is like a lot of tramps working for their dinners. A single individual to-day has about as much chance of stopping the march of the trusts as a red ladybug would have to flag an express train."

T. W. Rowe of Pittsburg, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, is seeking proofs that certain finely shaded glass can be made at Toledo. On his evidence depends whether twelve Englishmen detained at Ellis Island will be admitted or expelled from the country. They were being brought in on the plea that their work was unknown to American workmen.

Samuel J. Parks, walking delegate of Housesmiths and Bridgemen's union, local No. 2, was again convicted of extortion in the Court of General Sessions at New York. It took the jurymen just twelve minutes, in which time they took two ballots, to agree that Parks had extorted \$500 from the Tiffany studios, a firm of contractors, under threat of keeping them from continuing work on buildings last January.

The management of the Vandalla railroad has voluntarily increased wages for engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and baggagemen on both passenger and freight trains for all divisions. The advance is from 10 to 20 cents a day, figured on the trip basis for regular runs, and the hour basis for extra runs. The Vandalla did not reduce wages of train service men in 1893, as most other roads did.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, by direction of the executive council of that organization, has issued an appeal to union workmen warning them against participating in the movement to hold a national convention to form a national protective laborers' union. The movement is directed to dividing and dismembering the labor cause, Mr. Gompers states, and he urges all members of the American Federation to pay no heed to the proposals.

Colorado's gold production has been reduced during the past two months \$3,000,000 by strikes. The strike of the miners at Cripple Creek, inaugurated to aid the mill men, virtually stopped shipments to mills and smelters. Now, however, 3,000 nonunion miners are at work and ore is being hoisted and shipped for treatment. The tonnage has fallen off one-half at Cripple Creek and during the past two months a shrinkage of \$3,000,000, mainly at Cripple Creek, has resulted. The October output was 43,500 tons, worth \$1,112,000.

Nearly all the money paid into trade unions goes back to the members in various ways. The average yearly sum paid by the member of a labor organization is about \$15. An increase in wages of five cents a day would be enough to raise this amount. "The labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor gather annually about \$25,000,000 into their treasuries—money earned by hard work," says Samuel Gompers. Of this immense sum about \$22,000,000 is spent in sick, death, and unemployed benefits, tool insurance, and so on. About \$2,000,000 is spent on strikes."

Joseph A. Labadie of Detroit, a veteran labor agitator and organizer, is unique among labor men in that he never sought or held offices in trades unions. However, through his writings and his work in an unofficial capacity, he has gained a high rank among labor men. Mr. Labadie is of French and Indian extraction, the dash of the Indian blood in his veins coming from his father's side. He first joined the labor movement in 1865, when he became a member of a typographical union of Kalamazoo, Mich. He soon began to command attention of his fellows by his writings and speeches, and since that time he has gained increasing influence in the labor movement. Mr. Labadie claims to live closely in accordance with his beliefs, and is therefore, as he says, a daily laborer for wages.

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This is the Union Label of The United Hatters of North America. 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 counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a 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 scale-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y., 11 Waverly Place, New York.

Read the Toiler. It's interesting.



SOCIALIST NEWS

Clinton Simonon starts in the northern part of the state on the first of December...

Winfield R. Gaylord of Wisconsin will have two dates in Indiana on his way to Florida...

The proposed plan for J. C. Sutherland will probably be abandoned because of no favorable action being taken by the locals.

Eugene V. Debs received a telegram from Salina, Kan., Tuesday, to address the High School graduates on Dec. 12.

Frankfort Socialists have organized a class of economic research for the study of socialism and kindred problems.

Local Jeffersonville has prepared a lecture program for the winter and have printed a neat folder advertising the course...

Madison has had the pleasure of hearing the irrepressible "Father" Sherman "lecture" on the beauties of capitalism...

The receipts at state headquarters are much smaller this month than expected...

There is not much news to send out of late, owing to all speakers having retired from the field in order for locals to recuperate...

Sherman at Madison.

Possibly you have seen in the papers that we have had "Father" Sherman with us. Well, say, comrade, of all the assinine braying that I ever heard he certainly deserves the halter!

For a sample, he said: "The Socialist tells you that the worker ought to have the product of his toil. To show you how

ridiculous that is, there is the ponderous locomotive that drives your train up that inclined plain west of your city. Now let each worker go and take the product of his toil out of it, and you will see how absurd it is."

Of course we know the idea is to use the power of the church to hold the dupes in line, and comrade, we fear that they will be successful in these "diggings" at least, for they generously applauded.

Will try and keep as many paying dues as possible. Your comrade, CLYDE RADCLIFFE.

NATIONAL QUORUM MEETING.

Important Business Transacted During the Past Week.

The second meeting of the present National Quorum convened at Omaha, Neb., on November 14. The first session was taken up in a verbal report of the national secretary.

The second session met Sunday morning and Mally and Berlyn were appointed a committee to draft a statement regarding applications of organizers and lecturers.

On motion of Berlyn 250 francs were voted the International Socialist Bureau and Work and Reynolds were appointed a committee on resolutions relative to lynching in the United States in response to inquiry of the international secretary.

Afternoon session. On motion of Berlyn the state organization of California was notified of the fusion between Local Santa Barbara and the Union Labor Party, and attention was called to the anti fusion resolutions of the national committee at its last session.

Work information was asked as to what steps had been taken to eliminate the fusion clause from the state constitution.

Healy, of Florida, reported irregularities in the office of state secretary and on motion of Reynolds it was decided to send representative to investigate conditions and report to the national office.

Communications from Kansas indicating the same conditions in that state. National secretary reported receiving no reply from Mills calling attention to complaints.

On motion of Work it was decided to send a statement of conditions to the state committee together with copies of complaints.

State secretary of Pennsylvania reports the revocation of Luzerne county charter on account of fusion which by vote of the National Quorum was approved.

The Utah state organization was placed in the list of unorganized states and locals instructed to deal direct with the national secretary till state organization is effected.

On request of Berger it was decided to place the following speakers in Milwaukee during the election next spring: the state committee agreeing to pay \$300 toward the expenses of same: J. Mahlon Barnes, James F. Carey, W. S. Dalton, Max S. Hayes, George D. Herron, Silvio Origo, F. E. Seeds, A. M. Simons, John W. Slayton, S. M. Reynolds and John M. Work.

On motion of Work an organizer was placed at the disposal of Wisconsin in the northern part of the state for three months.

National secretary reported that Harry McKee had thus far cost the national office nothing in his work in Arizona.

The Indian territory locals were requested to develop their local work before attempting a territorial organization.

Motions of White and Work regarding a charter to Louisiana were combined to be submitted as one motion. Local Washington, D. C., was granted the privilege of joining the Maryland state organization providing the latter consented.

On motion of Reynolds, it was decided to send instructions to unorganized states as to the methods to be employed for forming state organizations.

The matter of organizing a French Federation was deferred till the national convention and in the meantime a French organizer shall be placed in the field.

Robert Salliel was appointed as German organizer to take up the work in February. Donation of an agitation van by the Coming Nation was refused as the national organization prohibits the party from being connected with any paper.

On motion of Berlyn it was decided to appoint a Bohemian organizer to be selected from three names submitted by the Bohemian branches.

On motion of Reynolds, the national secretary was instructed to communicate with all well known speakers in the country relative to acting as organizers and lecturers and they to state their terms.

Third session. Reynolds elected chairman. Berlyn and Mally as committee on organizers and lecturers, reported the following, which was adopted by the Quorum on motion of Work:

"The extension of Socialist agitation and consequent development of the Socialist Party organization, makes it imperative that a systematic method of conducting the work of organization and agitation be adopted. Especially does this refer to that territory where state or territorial organizations do not exist, and where the national organization must necessarily have primary jurisdiction.

"The increasing organizing activity of the national headquarters requires that some plan be adopted which will prevent conflict and waste of energy, money, and enthusiasm, and ensure economy and stability in the organizing work. For these reasons the National Quorum presents the following:

"The national secretary shall be empowered to prepare a list of active workers who desire to act as organizers and agitators for the Socialist Party, this list to be known as the reserve list, and to contain the names of persons not already working under the direction of national headquarters.

"Applicants for positions on the reserve list must be admitted by the national secretary to the national committee, but no applicant shall be deemed acceptable for the reserve list until he or she has received

the endorsement of the state committee of the state wherein the applicant resides; in unorganized states and territories, the applicant must have the endorsement of a majority of the locals within such state and territory.

"No person shall be known as national organizer or lecturer except when working actively under the direction of the national headquarters.

"The national secretary shall have the right to suggest the name of any person on the reserve list to any state or local organization requiring the services of an organizer or lecturer.

"When the services of anyone whose name appears on the reserve list are required by national headquarters, the national secretary shall first submit the name of such person to the Quorum, with full information, for its endorsement, subject in turn to the approval of the national committee.

"The national secretary shall issue from time to time the Socialist press, and in such form as seems advisable to secure publicity, a revised and corrected copy of the reserve list of organizers and lecturers.

"Acceptance of anyone's name upon the reserve list does not ensure engagement, either by the national committee or by others, but the national secretary should be informed when engagements are made by anyone whose name is on the reserve list, for purposes of information and to avoid conflict and confusion."

A communication was read from National Committeeman Richardson, of California, with motions relative to national convention. Moved by Berlyn that correction be made in motion from 150 members in accordance with the national constitution and submitted to National Committee in due form. Carried.

Work and Reynolds reported the following resolutions on lynching, which were adopted on motion of Berger:

"Whereas, the International Socialist Bureau has made an inquiry regarding the position of the Socialist Party on the subject of lynching in the United States, especially the lynching of negroes; and

"Whereas, the frequent lynchings which have been occurring in the United States are bursts of animal passion calculated not only to do injustice to the victims, but also to still further brutalize the participants and the people in general; and

"Whereas, the economic conditions under the present capitalistic system of industry cause the race hatred which leads to many of the lynchings, and also foster the brutal instincts which lead to lynching in general and to the crimes for which lynching is perpetrated; therefore be it

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Quorum that the Socialist Party of the United States abhors and condemns the practice of lynching, both of negroes and whites, and that it abhors and accuses the capitalist system, which begets frenks instead of types, and then when the natural moral sense of society is outraged by some one of them, a portion of society becomes resistlessly enraged, and the mob and the lynching follow. The Socialist Party points out the fact that nothing less than the abolition of the capitalist system and the substitution of the Socialist system can provide conditions under which hunger maniacs, kleptomaniacs, sexual maniacs and all other offensive and lynchable human degenerates will cease to be begotten or produced."

On motion of Berlyn it was decided to call for nominations for National Secretary if Kerrigan's motion to postpone the meeting of the National Committee carried.

National Secretary was instructed to call the attention of state organizations to the provisions for electing national committeemen, and to strictly follow them.

Fox of Montana was notified that a motion effecting the actions of Mills and Critchlow had just been acted on by the National Committee.

Communication from "Il Proletario," an Italian paper, was referred by consent to Berger for answer.

The call issued by the International Socialist Bureau for the International Congress to be held at Amsterdam, August 14, 1904, was submitted.

Moved by Berlyn that a call for nominations to elect delegate for International Congress be issued on Dec. 1st, nominations to close Feb. 1st, and that the election close April 1, 1904. Carried.

Moved by Berlyn that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected as delegate; the next highest, alternate. And that in case the Party is entitled to two delegates, the two receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the next two to serve as alternates. Carried.

The National Secretary asked for instructions concerning three demands for referendum to abolish the quorum, as to whether a demand received four months ago is still valid. He was instructed to write the locals asking if they still endorsed the demand.

Suggestions were read from State Secretary Oneal of Indiana relative to issuing campaign leaflets.

Moved by Work that the National Secretary be instructed to issue four page leaflets on "The Significance of the Organization of Capital Against Organized Labor," "Are Socialists Practical?" and "The Trusts and Socialism." Carried.

On motion of Berger, ten per cent of receipts from dues will be reserved for a presidential campaign fund.

On motion of Berlyn it was decided that as organizers could do little work during January, their salary shall be paid until January 1st. This relates to organizers who are at work after Dec. 15.

The National Secretary reported that the Party Manual would probably be published in January. Report accepted.

The National Secretary reported having sent invitation to Comrade August Bebel to visit this country, but had not yet received a reply.

The National Secretary requested the Quorum to empower him to secure additional assistance in the office. Work moved that the National Secretary be empowered to appoint an additional clerk at a salary not to exceed \$15.00 per week. Carried.

Work and Berger submitted the following, which was endorsed on motion of Berlyn:

"To insure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows; and to prevent the influx into other locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member that moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for the expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin, report same to the party membership.

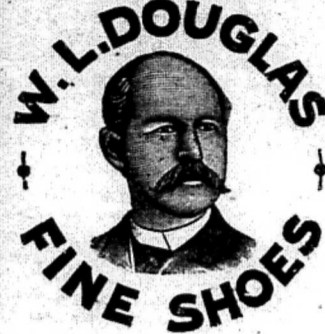
"Third—Applicants for membership in Party Locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the Party before, and, if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the Party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Berger moved that the Quorum call renewed attention of the Party membership to the following paragraph of the trades union resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the National Committee, held in St. Louis, January, 1903:

"The Socialist Party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggle of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade unions engaged in the struggle, and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trades union movement. The Party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against another." Carried.

Berger then moved that the Quorum adjourn, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is being done under the direction and supervision of National Secretary Mally and Assistant Secretary Clark. Carried.

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3. An account of the evolution of the present methods and policies of the Socialist Party.

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How long before the next panic? When the mills shut down to wait until consumption catches up with production, how about the fight of every man to earn a living?

How are you going to use your vote to make conditions more secure for yourself and your fellow workers?

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Berger then moved that the Quorum adjourn, with an expression of thanks and appreciation for the work that is being done under the direction and supervision of National Secretary Mally and Assistant Secretary Clark. Carried.

W. E. CLARK, Secretary.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mally's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,203.32.

James F. Carey will begin his western tour under the direction of national headquarters, either late in December or early in January. Locals desiring Carey's services can facilitate the making of arrangements by so writing their respective state secretaries or the national office as soon as possible.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit" and for the socialist press generally have attracted widespread attention for their brilliancy and incisive force. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has no superior in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform that can hardly be beat. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary of the terms and other information.

Arrangements for Carey and Comrades Wentworth will be made far enough apart so that there will be no conflict, and locals in the states covered can secure the services of both.

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## LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Vice-President Boyle of the Mine Workers was at Lyford to settle a local difficulty on Monday.

A man, said to be a glass-blower, was struck by an east-bound locomotive on Sunday night. Although hurled twenty feet, he sustained nothing more than a few bruises.

The Barbers, at their meeting Monday night, decided to charge five cents extra for neck shaves, the charge to take effect January 1. They justify the increase because surrounding towns have been for some time making the same charge.

The Highland Iron and Steel company has been closed for two weeks, but it is expected to resume operations Monday. There are no prospects of the other two mills being opened.

The officials at the local headquarters refuse to discuss the rumor that there is an effort being made to unite the Western Federation of Miners and the eastern organization. It is generally believed that negotiations are on for that purpose.

The Vandalia has put on a miners' train for the benefit of the miners that work across the river. The train will leave the station at 6:15, making stops at First street, west end of the bridge and the Faivre, Broadhurst and New Sugar Creek mines. The train returns at 4 o'clock.

Rev. Worth M. Tippy of Indianapolis will lecture at the State Normal, Friday evening, Dec. 11. His subject will be "Sunshine and Shadow." Tippy is well known here because of his socialist convictions.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$20.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head offices. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References. In-clude self-addressed envelope. Colonial, 32 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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### FROM OLD VINCENNES

Comes an Interesting Batch of News by Our Special Correspondent.

Of the "Has Beens" there are many, Of the "Ne'er Was" more by far, The "Going to Be" are legion, But how scarce are those that "Are!"

Boost the Printers' Union label—the "little joker." Keep this grand emblem of fair wages, short hours and better conditions ever before the public.

Councilman Lea Cost is certainly the right man in the proper place, and he keeps the other members of the city council guessing. Mr. Lea Cost is a member of the Horseshoers' Union and never leaves a measure pass that will not benefit organized labor. He was the main factor in supporting the workmen who went out on the rolling mill job.

Begin today—not tomorrow; boost your union, and, above all, stand by the members. Good union men are rather to be had than scape goats deserters and scabs. Encourage the promotion of all true and tried men, elevate their standing in the community; yes, boost; don't be a knocker. Any one can knock, but it takes a good one to boost.

The Central Foundry (trust) has closed down and every door and window has been nailed-up. The plant has been shut down indefinitely, which throws at least a hundred workman out to walk the streets. Some of the men will seek other fields, perhaps Bessemer, Alabama, or Terre Haute.

The Bartenders held a very interesting meeting Monday night. New members were taken in, and the old ones were given a jacking up for not pushing things a little more. A new outline of policy will be worked in the future that will strengthen the organization. Their treasury is in pretty good shape, enough to meet all obstacles.

The Street Railway Union is in a prosperous condition—receiving better pay, shorter hours and more shifts, thus giving employment to a few more men.

The new glass plant will start in a few days. Score one for organized labor.

There is no excuse why every job of printing should not bear the union label. The campaign to be waged next year should be an active one from start to finish. A vigorous move on all sides should be made at once, and spot those unfavorable to the union cause. If candidates have done us no good in the past, they surely will not in the future. The laborers desire men of their class to represent and foster their interest, men who are honest and above reproach to dicker with fat snags, vote for the hoodler or spoilsman—all for the sake of a few paltry dollars. Give us men who will keep their hands away from the treasury vault and out of the people's pockets. On for victory in all municipalities next spring, and counties also, and all will be serene. Don't go at it blindly, feel first, and then cast your ballots for home and fireside.

J. C. MAYES.

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

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- Circumlocutors No. 178.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 182.
- Barbers No. 170.
- Brewery Workers No. 82.
- Bartenders No. 350.
- Electrical Workers No. 243.
- Iron Molders No. 407.
- Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 374.
- Stone Cutters.
- St. Railway Employees No. 251.
- Typographical No. 293.
- Team Drivers No. 113.
- Team Owners.

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