

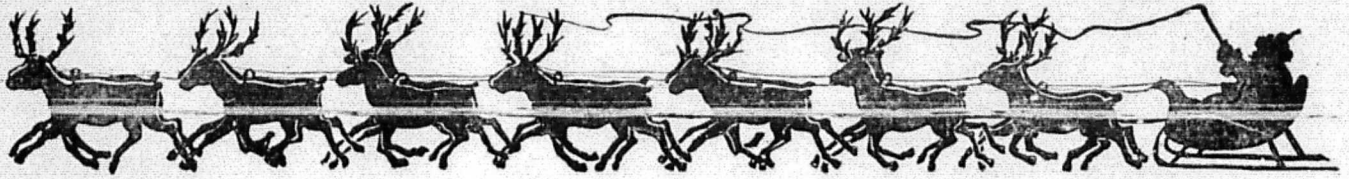
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Holiday Number

December 1903

THE TOILER





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Notes and Comment

Fred McIntosh a former organizer of the American Federation of Labor, has an interesting article in the Social Democratic Herald of Milwaukee which is the official organ of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. It throws an interesting light on the much lauded Civic Federation and the harmonizers that compose it. McIntosh writes in part as follows:

In view of the fact that Mitchell, Duncan and Gompers are active members of the National Civic Federation it may interest the thinking working man and woman to have the record of the president of said Federation in his relation to labor.

Mark Hanna personally conducted the fight against the Lake Seamen from 1881 to 1883, who were at that time receiving \$2 per day in summer and \$4.50 in the late fall when the risk of being frozen to death is very great. After a heroic struggle the union was crushed and wages went down to \$1 and \$1.25.

On May 20th, 1902, every foundry in Cleveland, except Hanna's Globe Foundry, agreed to a minimum of \$2.50 per day. Two men were appointed by the union to ask the same concession from Hanna, and they were immediately discharged.

In 1893 there was a strike on some car lines not under Hanna's control. There were, however, grievances on the part of his men, but they had not yet even threatened to strike. A committee of his employes waited on him to ask for the redress of the grievances, including the need of vestibules for the motormen in winter. He took the names of the committee and discharged every one of them, as well as every man in his employ known to be one to a union, positively forbidding his men to organize.

In 1896 there was a strike in his foundry during which a number of Poles were imported to take the places of the strikers, among whom was Czalogosz, the father of McKinley's assassin.

In December, 1896, (after McKinley's election) men applying for work in his coal mines were forced to sign an agreement that 10 percent of their wages should be retained as security against their striking. In July, 1897, a strike was declared in the coal mines of that region, but Hanna's men worked five weeks longer because of their withheld wages, which he nevertheless confiscated to the amount of \$7,000.

In October, 1897, he stored 2,000,000 tons of coal on barges, then forced a strike by reducing the miners' wages, ran up the price of coal \$2 a ton, clearing \$4,000,000, and then called off the strike, after depriving the miners' of four weeks' work.

In June, 1897, the Manoven miners, of Manoven, near Monongahela, Pa., struck against a reduction from 60 to 45 cents a ton—the lowest price ever paid in the district. That was after the election of 1896 and long enough before that of 1900 to give the "pure and simple" a chance to forget.

This is simply a part of Senator Hanna's record as a "friend of labor," which is just as well known to Mitchell, Duncan and Gompers as it is by me. The rank and file do not know it, for if they did of

course it would have a tendency to spoil the delightful pastime of "harmonizing" labor and capital.

After all, if Capital and Labor are twin brothers with identical interests, what difference does it make who gets more wages or less profits? The wealth produced by Bro. Labor remains in the fami-

ly, anyhow.—Cleveland Citizen. Right you are, Max; and it is this dilemma that makes ridiculous those who hold that view. If both classes have interests that are common, there would be no necessity for a single strike or of labor organizations. There would be absolutely no sense in workers demanding an increase in wages or reduction in hours since whatever happened could only result in the benefit of the "family." The end of a strike is not an end of the class struggle, but merely an armed truce, which, sooner or later, must break out in another "family quarrel."

If there was some common ground on which both classes could stand and their interests be advanced in equal proportion

without injuring each other, it would be as easily found as water finds its level. But the struggle not only continues, but is intensified each year notwithstanding all the opiates administered by the Civic Federation and similar organizations.

The trouble with those who cling to the old faith with absolutely no facts to substantiate their view, is they deny an ugly fact because it does not confirm preconceived opinions. The physician who would deny the existence of a filthy disease simply because it might shock some sensitive ones to proclaim it, might be a good diplomat in retaining the good opinion of his neighbors, but the disease would not be abolished because of that. On the contrary, it would spread and threaten to engulf those whom he had induced to accept his view.

The class struggle is also denied by those whose interests are advanced by its concealment, and by others whose ignorance does not qualify them to pass judgment. Still others there are who accept the same view because they do not like to confess that classes can exist in "our glorious republic." With them, classes and class struggles have existed in all other ages and even in all countries of the earth today, with one exception always, and that the United States. The twins can fly into each other's hair, and Capital, wicked "brother" that he is, can mutilate the rest of the "family" with riot bullets, or incarcerate them in bull pens, but still, according to some, "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

The economic philosophy of such as these must have been received from a study of a thirteenth century almanac rather than of Twentieth Century problems. Brother Labor, who has never yet declared his convictions, will some day render a decision that will not only be final, but will forever put a quietus on the claims of the "other member" by absorbing him in a fraternal family that will embrace all the inhabitants of the globe.

The continuous drama of military despotism that has occupied the boards in Colorado for some time continues, with a few variations in the weapons used. The past week has witnessed the establishment of a censorship of the press in the Cripple Creek district. The censor has informed the editor of the "Daily Record" at Victor that nothing but news matter would "go," and all proofs must be submitted for inspection. A leading editorial was prohibited, as was also a statement of the Executive Committee of the Miners. All news sent to Denver and others points in the country must bear the official scrutiny of the censor before being transmitted.

The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits any abridgment of the freedom of press and speech, but what is a constitution when it obstructs the rule of the dominant class? We said that it prohibited such abridgment, but that constitution does not guarantee it, unless it is interpreted by the workers, which they certainly cannot do with a Canon City Banker in the executive chair. To expect rulers to enforce constitutional provisions, which run counter to their interests, is folly.

The statement that "the modern executive is but a committee to manage the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie" is as true today as when Marx and Engels gave it to the workers of the world nearly sixty years ago. It is as true of a state as of a nation. From this point of view there can be no surprise at the establishment of a measure at Cripple Creek which we have

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

BY
MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM

THIS
TREE
YOU SEE
COMES ONCE A YEAR,

WHEN DAYS ARE DARK AND NIGHTS ARE DREAR,
AND ON THE HEARTH THE FIRE BURNS CLEAR,
AND SNOW CLOUDS GATHER FAR AND NEAR,
THEN SANTA CLAUS WITH HEARTY SMILE
WITH A REINDEER TEAM FOR MANY A MILE
BRINGS TREE AND TOYS
FOR LITTLE BOYS, AND DOLLS WITH CURLS
FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
AND BOOKS AND DRUMS AND SUGAR PLUMS
AND TOPS AND NOPS AND CORN THAT POPS
AND BUILDING BLOCKS IN WOODEN BOX,
PENKNIVES WHICH CUT AND GOATS THAT BUTT,
BASEBALLS AND BATS AND CANDY CATS,
AND RATS THAT WIND AND RUN ABOUT
AND PUMPS WHICH PUMP A WATER-SPOUT,
AND THEN BEFORE HE RUNS AWAY,
HE LEAVES A CARD WHICH IS TO SAY

"A VERY
MERRY
CHRISTMAS
DAY."

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hitherto thought was confined to Russian Czars.

Our strenuous president at Washington recently sent his message to congress which had reference to most everything, from the postal scandal to the recognition of a three-days-old "republic at Panama, but the wholesale puncture of the constitution in Colorado receives no comment. It needs none. Isn't the class Roosevelt represents succeeding fairly well in its efforts to crush the miners? Certainly; and were they not having some degree of success then it would be time, in the name of "law and order," to refer to it in his message.

All of which teaches the value (?) of the Federation of Labor in refusing to advise the rank and file to vote as a class and for their class, instead of continuing a division of their strength between two sections of the same ruling class. From it has come censorship of the press and military despotism. To paraphrase President Gompers: "Socially you are wrong; economically you are stupid; politically you are incapable."

CHICAGO WOMEN'S VICTORY

They Make Important Discoveries About Child Labor Conditions.

Three children under legal working age in Chicago and five in the rest of the state whose wages were actually necessary to enable their families to live is the result of the investigation recently conducted by the women's clubs in conjunction with the authorities of that city.

In all the work of the Consumers' League and other agencies for the suppression of child labor the constant cry of the opposition has been the widowed mothers and deserted families that would suffer for want of the wages of the children. It has been difficult hitherto to combat these statements because no statistics on the subject existed. But the claim of the friends of the children that vast numbers of children were being deprived of their education because of a very few whose work was necessary to their families has received signal confirmation in this investigation.

After the last biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, when Miss Jane Addams was appointed chairman of the committee on child labor, she presented to clubwomen over the country a plan for the relief of such children. The plan was that when children under legal age were found working a thorough investigation should be made. If it were found that a mother or a family of young children was actually dependent on the wages of this child, then the club should pay the weekly earnings of the child in the form of a "scholarship" and see that the child was kept in school until the age when it could legally get its "working papers."

Then came the campaign of last winter in Illinois to secure the better protection of working children. It was conducted by Miss Addams, by Mrs. Harriet Vandervoort, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and by Dr. Cornelia De Vey, a physician whose practice took her much among the children of this class. It resulted in a glorious victory. Public opinion was more thoroughly aroused than over any law passed for years, and the measure passed the senate unanimously. The law was that no child under sixteen could work more than eight hours in one day or after 7 in the evening and that no child under fourteen could be employed at all.

As a result there was a drastic clear-

ing of children out of the stock yards and factories of Chicago. Thousands upon thousands were discharged, for public opinion demanded the enforcement of the law. Then went up a cry of hardship from hundreds of these families. The clubwomen and the public authorities co-operated in investigating these cases. The women entered upon the investigation with somewhat sinking hearts, for among so many hundreds they expected to find at least many scores of cases in which the wages of the working child were necessary. To their own surprise as much as that of the general public only three families in Chicago and five in the remainder of the state were found in which the wages of the child were actually necessary to permit the family to live. In every other case it was found that there was either a father who could be made to support the family or older children on whose wages the family could manage to live or relatives who when approached by the authorities were willing to assist the family until the child was of legal earning age.

For these eight children, then, the clubwomen of Illinois will supply scholarships equal to the wages they lost by the new law. In the case of the three Chicago children this was \$4 a week for two of them and \$2.50 a week for the third. For this pitiful sum society was permitting these children to grow up without a common school education. The clubs of Chicago will pay these sums weekly until the children are fourteen years old.

Children In Glass Factories.

"There are little children working all night long in the glass bottle factories of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana," says Mrs. Florence Kelley in the Charities Magazine.

"When they go out into the black, cold winter morning," says Mrs. Kelley, "the sudden change from the glare and heat of the big glass ovens makes them go into the saloons with the men to drink the cheap liquor and listen to the coarse talk. Their work is unhealthy, causing rheumatism and troubles of the throat and lungs. Many of them die before they are old enough to be apprentices."

Growth of the Union Label.

Last year the union label of the garment workers was placed on over 34,500,000 garments, says Ernest Poole in the Outlook. This was an increase of 11,000,000 over the year before.

"In the garment making business," he says, "hours are shorter, work is less irregular, the shop is sanitary, and the air is wholesome." On the other hand, the work of the factory is more intense and more monotonous than the old system. There are still too many sweatshops. "Not long ago," says Mr. Poole, "I saw a forty-five dollar overcoat being pressed in a small, foul sweatshop."

Inefficient Nonunionists.

Really efficient workmen are to be found in greater numbers in the unions than outside them. A case in point: A number of nonunion steamfitters that were employed during the recent lock-out in New York were examined the other day by a joint board of employers and workmen in order to determine whether they were entitled to membership in the union, which had been won over to the arbitration plan. In all seventy-two were examined, and but eleven proved themselves capable mechanics.—Edward A. Moffett.

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Fresh Oysters CHAS. T. BAKER Twelfth and Main Streets.

The Ensign

And the Poodle Dog

By SEATON LORD

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ENSIGN MARK ATHERTON'S ship arrived at the United States navy yard on Dec. 21. There he learned that the gunboat *Concas*, on which was his Naval academy chum, Tom Dresser, was expected to arrive the next day. Atherton procured leave to visit his home, but left a note for Dresser asking him to follow and spend Christmas with him. The day after Atherton reached home he went over to Q. to see his aunt, who, next to his mother, was the nearest person to him on earth. While at Q. he received a forwarded telegram from Dresser that he had ar- rived, was very ill and asked that his friend would come to him at once.

Atherton examined the time tables to find that if he went back home he would lose twenty-four hours. By going over to N., five miles distant, he could get a train to the city in a couple of hours. Since he had ample time he decided to walk. When he reached N. he went into the station ticket office and, looking in his pockets for funds, found that he had left his pocketbook at home. In his vest pocket was 26 cents.

Here was "a pickle"—no funds, friend possibly dying, train to leave in ten minutes.

"What's the time of the next train?" he asked the ticket agent.

"In an hour and twenty minutes."

Atherton went out on the platform to think it over. A card tacked to the wall stared him in the face. It was an advertisement for a lost poodle, with a promised reward of \$10 if returned to the owner at 12 Adams avenue. There was a small park near the station, bleak looking at that season, but Atherton thought he would go over and sit down on a bench to concoct some scheme to raise railroad fare. While ruminating he felt something rub his leg and, looking down, saw a poodle. Unfortunately there was no mark on the collar by which he could identify it, but it struck him at once that the dog was too valuable to be running loose and he believed it was the one advertised.

Then and there Ensign Atherton conceived a great plan. He would return the poodle, get the reward and be off on the next train. Picking up the dog, he inquired the way to 12 Adams avenue, found the house, rang the bell and asked if the dog belonged there. The servant recognized it at once and showed the young man into the drawing room.

Atherton was in citizen's dress and had not had time since reaching port to get a new outfit he had ordered. Consequently his clothes were somewhat worn and out of style. He decided to play the commoner, thus making it easier for him to accept the re-

ward. When a girl of nineteen distinguished appearance came into the room he shuddered and hoped sincerely that he would be able to carry out his role. The moment she saw the poodle she took it up and embraced it eagerly.

"Where did you find it?"
"In the park near the railroad station."

"I'm very much obliged." She looked Atherton over from head to foot, evidently not knowing whether to offer to pay him a reward. Atherton was up to the occasion.

"It's lucky for me, miss," she stammered. "I'm a sailor lad and goin' back to me ship. I've been robbed by land sharks and haven't money enough to buy me ticket."

"Oh!" said the girl, astonished at his humble position. "Wait a minute. I'll go for the money."

She left the room to return with a ten dollar bill, which she handed him.

"I hope you'll reach your ship safely," she said as he went out, "and have a pleasant voyage. I have a cousin a sailor. He's in the navy."

"Yes, miss. Goodby," replied the sailor boy, and he hurried away fearing that some naval officer might run across the story and ruin him in the service.

Atherton found Dresser much better than he expected. Dresser had engaged to spend Christmas with an uncle living a few hours' ride from the city, and as the chums were anxious to pass the holidays together they played a game of euchre to decide whether Dresser should go with Atherton or Atherton with Dresser. Dresser won, which was well, for he was scarcely in a condition to visit strangers. Atherton informed his mother by mail of the change and received her consent.

Soon after the meeting of the chums Atherton told Dresser of his adventure, and upon consultation it was decided that Atherton should return the reward as an anonymous Christmas present. Atherton spent \$20 for a gold bracelet and shipped it to the owner of the poodle. He did not know her name, so he addressed it to Miss —, 12 Adams avenue, N., N. Y. As soon as this was attended to he took the invalid to the station.

"For what place shall I buy the tickets?" asked Atherton.

"N. Didn't I tell you my uncle lived at N.?"

"N.? No. You said he lived at B."

"So he does. B. is the next station above. We always get off at N."

"Why, I returned the poodle at N."

"That's singular."
"I should think so."

Atherton bought the tickets and they were soon bowling over the road. On reaching the station they took a carriage.

"Where do we drive to?" asked Atherton.

"Twelve Adams avenue."
"By the great horn spoon!" fairly

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

shrieked Atherton. "I drive to no such place."
"Why not?"

"It's the house where I received the reward."

"You don't mean it!" Dresser fell back on the cushion. "By thunder, you've received \$10 reward money from my Cousin Adele Floyd, and I'm going to take you there as a guest."

If such a problem had baffled the assurances of two ensigns in the United States navy they would not have been worthy to serve their country. They decided to meet the enemy at once and pushed on to 12 Adams avenue. There they found Miss Floyd puzzled over a gold bracelet she had just received by express. On seeing her cousin she forgot everything else than him till she caught sight of his chum; then she stood stock still and stared. He was handsomely dressed, but not sufficiently changed to prevent recognition.

"It seems that we have met before," she said, changing her manner.

"Indeed?" said Atherton, with feigned surprise. "Oh, yes! You are the girl I danced with at the ship's ball when we were at Nice."

"Not at all. You were here a few days ago. You returned my dog and received the reward."

"You must be mistaken, Del," put in Dresser. "An ensign in the United States navy could not receive a reward for such a service."

There was an interval in which Miss Floyd stared from one to the other. Both saw that she was not quite certain of Atherton's identity and brazened out their position.

"Come," continued Dresser, "you're not complimenting an officer in the navy by taking him for some impostor who probably stole your dog and brought him back for the reward. Give it up or you'll spoil Christmas for all of us."

"Well," said the girl, "I suppose I'm mistaken, though you look enough alike to be twins. But who sent this bracelet?"

"Oh, conscience did that!" said Dresser. "The fellow probably thought what a muffin he'd made of himself and spent the money in a bangle."

At the Christmas dinner which followed Miss Floyd put the chums on

tenterhooks by a recital of the episode of her lost poodle, though her innate deficiency prevented her making any mention of the fact that she had mistaken Atherton for the man who had received the reward. This is the way she summed it up:

"I am convinced that the fellow stole the dog to get the reward. Then his conscience troubled him, and he bought a cheap, plated bracelet, probably costing a few dollars, and sent it to me on Christmas day."

During these remarks the actors in the episode sat with rigid faces, very like the figurehead to a ship, neither daring to glance at the other for fear of gleaning away the truth by an explosion.

It was not till Miss Floyd entered the navy herself some years later as the wife of Mark Atherton—then Lieutenant Atherton—that she learned she had paid her future husband a reward for returning her poodle and then charged him with sending her a cheap, plated bracelet in lieu of conscience money.



She handed him a ten dollar bill.



They played a game of euchre.



"I suppose I'm mistaken."

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OUR OWN PROBLEM.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

The Labor Conditions of China Would Mean a Sinking of the Whole Public - Economic Laws Govern the Question of Wages.

Among the many communications which we are receiving on the question of the restriction of immigration is one that says the "only defense which this country has against the tyranny of labor unions" is to leave our gates wide open to the invasion of aliens who will work on reasonable terms and not "lay down conditions of hours and pay which drive capital out of business."

The argument of our correspondent, of course, is that it is much more important to the welfare of this country to break the power of organized labor than to maintain the American standard of wages and living. We do not agree with him. This paper has never hesitated to take issue with organized labor when it has committed acts or pursued policies which were neither to its own real benefit nor to the benefit of the general public. When organized labor has attempted to perpetrate economic follies—and such attempts have been all too frequent in the last two or three years—we have been as quick and as earnest to oppose them as to oppose follies of organized capital. But there has never been any thought in our mind—there never can be in the mind of any man who has studied the social and political and industrial conditions of the world—that American labor, organized or unorganized, does not add the most and the best to the welfare both of itself and of the general public when its members not only find ready employment, all of them, but get the largest possible share of what they produce compatible with the permanent safety and the reasonable remuneration of the capital engaged with labor in that production.

There is no possibility that organized labor can confiscate all of capital's share of production with excessive demands as to "scales," for before capital will submit to such confiscation it will withdraw from participation in that production, going elsewhere and seeking other employment where an adequate return is guaranteed or permitted to capital. In urging labor unions to refrain from demanding too much for their share, as we have had occasion to urge frequently of late, our concern has been, first of all, for what would happen to labor itself under those circumstances and then to the country, since the welfare of the country and of everybody in it in the long run must be measured by the welfare of its wage earners.

The check, the absolute check, that there is on the "tyranny of the labor union" is that when its excesses compel capital to withdraw from productive co-operation with it union labor or any other labor instantly pays the penalty by being thrown out of work in that particular field, and the only terms on which it can go back are a concession from those excessive demands, permitting the capital to return to its former employment and activity. No labor union in the world can compel capital to pay for long higher wages than it can stand, for it must quit at that point, and when it quits labor quits also and can only begin again on reasonable terms with the capital. At the very worst the mistakes or wrongs

of labor demanding too much can be only temporary, for the situation is always governed automatically by the natural laws of economics, and whenever labor is thrown out of work because capital will not operate without some share of return on the production labor will concede a fair share in order that it, along with capital, may go back to work.

But at the very best restraining the tyranny of the labor unions by having two men ready and anxious to do one man's work would be permanently disastrous. We cannot receive millions more of wage earners here than there is work for without creating labor conditions and labor standards such as there are in Italy or in Russia or in China. No work for any considerable proportion of a nation's wage earning population means poor pay for those who have employment, for every man who is out of work will bid desperately for the work of the man who is more fortunate, bidding always at a lower scale till he gets it, when in turn the other must again bid still lower to retain or regain it. And no nation can have the labor conditions and labor standards of an Italy, a Russia or a China without sinking in whole—the whole general public—to the social, industrial and political depths of an Italy, a Russia or a China.

Any problems that we have within our own borders, lodged there with sufficient stability to enable us to take hold of them in a coherent shape, we can manage. We can manage the union labor question if it is a problem of our own. But the labor of the world pouring over our boundaries in floods, never ending and overwhelming, is a problem shifting too quickly for adjustment, rising in new forms too swiftly to be met, inundating irresistibly and destroying mercilessly from without. While we are attending to our labor vexations within, let us lay out the labor vexations of the world. If we do not, our country teeming with the unemployed, we shall change our trend from the dazzling heights of Americanism to the lower levels and the baser standards of an Italy, a Russia or a China!—New York Press.

Wages of 75,000 Cut.

The wages of over 75,000 cotton textile operatives in the factories of southern New England were reduced during the month of November. The cut-down in the majority of factories averages 10 per cent.

Looks Like Hard Times.

Careful inquiry made by the New York World through its correspondents at various and widely separated industrial centers of the country shows that trade conditions are not what they were six months ago and compared with a year ago are decidedly less promising.

These reports show that a readjustment to meet the falling off in trade is in progress and that the readjustment in a majority of cases is taking the form of a reduction of wages from the high standard created by the stupendous rush of business during the past three years.

These reports also show that the reduction of wages has so far been generally accepted by employees without resorting to strikes or other forms of protest. The disposition of wage earners in this respect is regarded by business men as a most favorable omen. In every case where a wage reduction has been enforced the mill or factory so affected has been first closed down for a few weeks.

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POLLY HANGING HOLLY

WITH Polly I chanced to be hanging
the holly.
With Polly the roguish, with Polly
the sly:
With Polly, who's brimming with frolic
and folly,
A quip on her lip and a jest in her eye.

The wind it was grieving, and shadows
were weaving
Their dark web without o'er the face of
the sky.
Within it was merry with green leaf and
berry.
And Polly, close by, with a gleam in her
eye.

"This holly, I know, sir, you wish mistle-
toe, sir!"
Cried Polly as o'er us a wreath we hung
high.
I looked at her, laughing, to see were she
chaffing.
And, oh, what a glint there shone out
from her eye!



"THIS HOLLY, I KNOW, SIR, YOU WISH MISTLETOE, SIR!"

How like the rose petals on which the bee
settles
Her cheeks were! Her lips were the
holly fruit's dye.
"Be it mistletoe, dear, a minute or so,
dear!"
"A minute?" breathed Polly, with mirth
in her eye.

So it's, oh, to be handling the holly with
Polly,
With Polly the mischievous, Polly the
sly!
With Polly, the genius of all that is jolly,
A lure on her lip and with love in her
eye!
—Clinton Scollard in Smart Set.

ORIGIN OF XMAS GREENS.

**They Were Used at Christmastide
Five Centuries Ago.**
The use of evergreens at Christmas
time is older than the Christmas tree,
the Christians seeming to have copied
it from their pagan ancestors. In a
very old book we find this reference to
the use of evergreens at Christmas
time: "Against the feast of Christmas

every man's house, as also their parish
churches, were decked with holme,
ivy, bayes and whatsoever the season
of the year afforded to be green. The
conduits and standards of the streets
were likewise garnished, among the
which I read that in the year 1414, by
tempest of thunder and lightning, to-
ward the morning of Candlemas day,
at the Leadenhall, in Cornhill, a stand-
ard of tree, being set up in the midst
of the pavement, fast in the ground,
nailed full of holme and ivy, for dis-
port of Christmas to the people, was
torn up and cast down by the malign-
ant spirit, as was thought, and the
stones of the pavement all about were
cast in the streets and into divers
houses, so that the people were sore
aghast at the great tempest."—Leslie's
Weekly.

On the Christmas Tree.

The old fashioned stockings and
hearts and crosses and animals cut out
of turlatan outlined with worsted and
then filled with flat candles and tied
on the tree are always popular orna-
ments. Sugar figures bought in the
confectionery store will serve to break
the monotony. The baker at Christmas
time usually has his windows filled
with horses, dogs, cats and men and
women made of delectable cake dough
and artistically ornamented with col-
ored sugar curlyeues. These are tooth-
some and attractive to the small boy
and girl.

Candles in small candle holders are
always scattered well over the tree. It
is a wise precaution to keep a pan of
water in which is a wet sponge in case
of accidents. When a spark falls upon
a bough, the sponge quickly applied to
the spot will check the spread of the
fire.—Washington Star.

Christmas in the West.

Deadshot Dick—Any fun in Bar
Creek on Christmas, Bill?
Grizzly Bill—Waal, we had a purty
big Christmas tree.
Deadshot Dick—Anyt'ing of much
account hangin' on it?
Grizzly Bill—Three hoss thieves and
two Chinyemen.

Suitable Gifts For Women.

Silver or silver and glass toilet ar-
ticles are always acceptable to women.
Some of them are brush, comb, powder
box, cold cream jar, buttonhook, curl-
ing iron, glove stretcher, atomizer, per-
fume jar, vaseline holder and hairpin
case.

Has Been There Himself.

"Chris'tmus kin be made so much
pleasanter of the stern parunt will on'y
let his min' wander back tew the time
when he made a dash for the ole chim-
neypiece himself," says Ole Nutmeg.

Ballads of Yule.

Though some are dead and some are fled
To lands of summer over sea,
The holly berry keeps his red,
The merry children keep their glee.
They hoard with artless secrecy
This gift for Maude and that for Molly,
And Santa Claus he turns the key
On Christmas eve. Heigh-ho, the holly!

Amid the snow the birds are fled;
The snow lies deep on land and lei;
The skies are shining overhead;
The robin's tame that was so free,
Far north at home the "barley bree"
They brew; they give the hour to folly.
How "Rab and Allen cam' to pree,"
They sing; we sing, Heigh-ho, the holly!

ENVOI.

Friends, let us pay the wanted fee,
The yearly tithe of mirth, be jolly!
It is a duty so to be,
Though half we sigh, Heigh-ho, the
holly!

—Andrew Lang.

Vigo County National Bank

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

624 Wabash Ave.

CAPITAL.....	\$150,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFIT..	80,000.00
DEPOSITS.....	1,300,000.00

B. G. HUDNUT, Pres. G. A. CONZMAN, Cashier

MEYER BROS.

All Kinds of Bread
Cakes and Pies

CLINTON, IND.

ASK YOUR GROCER OR BUTCHER FOR

Red, Blue or White Ribbon Brands

HAMS

BREAKFAST BACON

LARD

Cured by

C. H. EHRMANN, Pork Packer

Fourth and Ohio Sts. Terre Haute, Ind.

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SCHULTZ & MUSSEL, Proprs.

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S. E. Cor. 9th and Sycamore Sts. Terre Haute, Ind.

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911 Main Street

Pictures and Frames
Statues, Mirrors and Art Supplies

Visit our new Art Department on second floor for Christmas
Novelties



Socialist News

Fred G. Strickland will have a few dates in this state, this month, as follows: Anderson, Dec. 28; Marion, 29; Wabash, 30; Argos, 31.

Ft. Wayne is preparing for a big meeting, early in January, with the object of reviving the movement and getting ready for the campaign next year. The state secretary will probably be the speaker.

Locals are requested to note carefully when the time limit expires for sending in vote on state and national referendums. Votes received later than the time specified cannot be counted.

Clinton Simonon's meetings have not been very successful, with but one or two exceptions. The cold weather seems to have chilled agitation as well as the population.

National Committeeman Reynolds has nominated Indianapolis for the National Convention, but as St. Louis and Chicago are already being voted on, it is not probable that Indianapolis will be considered.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Maily's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,345.36.

State Secretary Waldhorst of Alabama reports the acquittal of Comrade J. L. McGuire on a charge of obstructing the streets. McGuire was arrested, last August, for addressing a socialist street meeting in Birmingham. The case was tried before a jury in the criminal court of that city, on Dec. 3rd, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The prosecuting attorney brought out an ordinance on kite flying, and another on rubbish barrels; in an effort to make a case against McGuire. The judge's charge to the jury contained some sweeping statements, which caused the socialist's attorney to protest vigorously, and made the judge give the vital parts of his charge in writing. Comrade Waldhorst says the local socialists are jubilant, as the acquittal establishes their right to the use of the public streets for meeting purposes.

National Committeeman Floaten of Colorado writes from Telluride (in the miners' strike region), under date of Dec. 6th: "We are having a hot time here. Twelve men are in jail, bound over to court on a pretended charge of conspiracy, and without a particle of proof. The other morning the soldiers went around and picked up over 50 workmen and took them before the police magistrate, who found the most of them guilty of vagrancy. He gave them two days to leave town or go to work, although not one had asked anyone for anything. They refused to leave or go to work until the strike is off, and now they are working the streets under a military guard."

The municipal elections in Massachusetts on Tuesday, Dec. 8th, resulted in the defeat of the socialist mayors of Haverhill and Brockton in their candidacy for reelection. In the other cities, Lawrence

Chicopee, Holyoke, Somerville and Worcester there was a decrease in the number of socialist votes cast for mayoralty candidates compared with the state election on Nov. 3rd last. In Salem, the socialist mayoralty candidate polled 1,113 votes as against 229 for Chase in November. There was no democratic candidate, the republicans polling 4769 votes.

In Haverhill the fight was an open one between capitalism and socialism. The democrats did not nominate for mayor, but supported the republican candidate in order to defeat Mayor Flanders for reelection. The vote cast was the largest in years, the socialist receiving 1,901 votes, against 3,273 for the republican candidate. The socialists also lost their councilmen, and only elected an assistant assessor in ward five. The socialist vote for governor a month ago was 1,291.

In Brockton Mayor Coulter was defeated for reelection by 350, polling 3,542 votes against the republicans' 3,947. The democrats polled 1,116 votes, a large falling off. The socialist vote in the state election was 1,928. The election was the most bitter in the history of Brockton, the opponents of socialism going to the extreme to secure defeat. Two socialist alderman and three councilmen were elected.

Mayor Coulter will return to plumbing when his term ends, and, in an interview, said: "I am not defeated, and neither is the socialist party, and we shall not be until the latter has performed its mission and carried out the high principles which it represents."

With the approach of the holiday season, nearly all the organizers, who have been for several months working assiduously to hasten the coming of the time when "Peace on Earth, Good will to Men" will be something more than a phrase, will return to their homes for a rest before again taking the field against capitalism. That they have earned and deserve a rest no one can gainsay. There are few harder worked men in the socialist party than those who have been acting as national organizers. How true this is can be appreciated when it is remembered that the territory worked this year has been almost entirely new, virgin soil, but not barren by any means. The results that are bound to follow will testify to the value of the labor performed more than it is possible to estimate now.

It would require too much space to give a detailed report of the work of the organizers during the past month. It is to be regretted that the organizers' reports to the national cannot be printed in full, as they make very interesting reading. The letters from comrades at different places visited are also interesting, the feature of these reports being the unanimity of opinion that the particular organizer who had visited that particular place was "the right man in the right place."

Call For Funds.

To the Socialists of the United States of America:

COMRADES:—For the past eighteen months, the Socialists of New York and vicinity have been at work raising funds for the establishment of the first daily Socialist and trade union newspaper in the United States, to be called the "New York Globe." By hard work and constant

effort, we have managed to collect over \$13,000 in cash; an additional sum of about \$6,000 has been pledged and will be paid in this winter. With several hundred dollars more already pledged by the more progressive trade union, the sum of \$20,000 is already in sight. As it will require a capital of at least \$50,000 to successfully launch and uphold a daily newspaper in the city of New York, where we shall have to combat and compete with the largest capitalist dailies in the country, a larger amount than we have on hand at present is needed, and we therefore again call the attention of the Socialists of America to the grand undertaking of the New York comrades and appeal to them to help us in our efforts by contributing such amounts to the Daily Globe Fund as each one individually can afford to give for that purpose.

The establishment of the first Socialist daily is a matter which should concern and interest every Socialist in America. It is not a local matter but one of national importance to the Socialist movement. The publication of the daily will have a beneficial effect upon the movement all over the land and will strengthen the Socialist Party organization in every state. Comrades, we therefore appeal to you in behalf of the cause of Socialism and the speedy adoption of Socialist principles, which can best be accomplished through the medium of a daily Socialist press, to contribute at once to the fund for the establishment of the Daily Globe.

The Daily Globe should be published during the presidential campaign and if every Socialist in the country will contribute we shall have enough money to begin publication in the near future.

Address all communications to "Daily Globe," Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City.

A Personal Note.

My attention has been called to a statement made by National Committeeman Mills of Kansas in a circular issued by him which would imply that I am still drawing a salary as a member of the Fellowship of the Socialist Spirit. I wish to say that I am not drawing a salary from the Fellowship. My salary as a member of the Fellowship ceased as soon as arrangements could be made to meet the changed conditions brought about by my unexpected election to the office of national secretary.

The press is requested to publish this

note, as the circular in question has apparently had a wide circulation among the party membership.

Fraternally Submitted,

WILLIAM MAILLY,
National Secretary.

Canadian Socialist Women.

DEAR COMRADE:—Local St. Thomas has upwards of two hundred members, and maintains an up-to-date public reading-room. We have decided to engage a paid organizer, and are raising a fund for that purpose. The men are using the time honored subscription list, and we women, wishing to assist, have arranged for a calendar exhibition the first week in January. We want your help. Please send us some pretty advertising calendars. A few minutes time, when you are down town, and a postage stamp is all it will cost you, as business houses will gladly give a calendar and mailing tube, when they know it is for exhibition purposes. Kindly do this for the cause which we all love so well. Send so as to arrive not later than January 1st, and address

MRS. H. M. ANDERSON,
St. Thomas, Ontario.
Box 946.

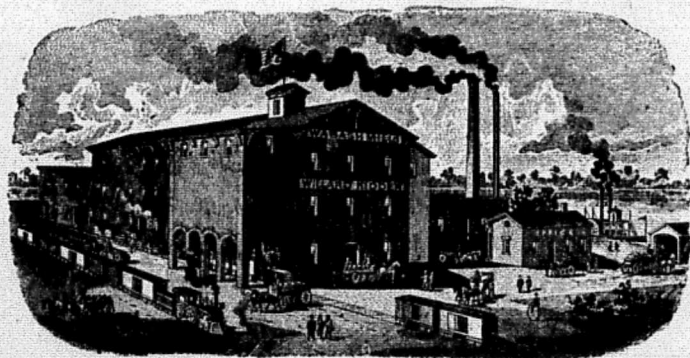
The Task of Teaching Socialism.

The tremendous task of teaching men and women to think for themselves has scarcely begun. Accustomed to being deceived, they are in a state of continual suspicion; habituated to mistrust themselves, they treat as enemies those who strive to help them. "Give every person their just share," is the battle cry of the Socialist. And we ought to shout it and fight for it until the last enemy of Socialism lies dead on the battlefield and the last victory for right is won at the ballot box.

On every side defeat stares the Republicans in the face; no human skill can avert it any longer. Let Socialism be breached from the pulpit; religion will in time approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling around it, resolved to stand or fall with it.

The fight must go on. We must fight it through. If we fail it can be no worse for us.

We have little to lose but a world to gain. The injustice of the capitalist have driven us to fight for our cause; they have obstinately persisted, till success is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours. Social-



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VIGOLA PATENT and
PRIDE OF THE WABASH

FLOUR

Willard Kidder... WABASH MILLS

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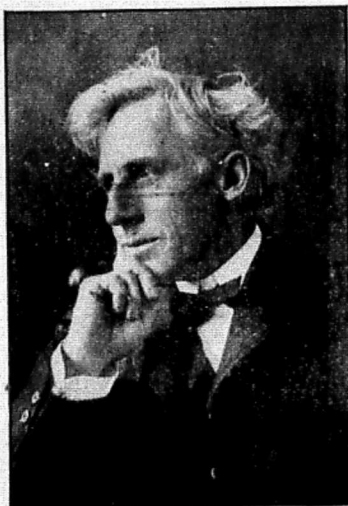
ism is making tremendous strides among Christian men primarily for the reason that it stands for honesty among men. Socialism is God's way for He ordered the earth and all things produced to be in common to all, but greed has made it a right for a few to enjoy. What can the Christian minister do but cast in his lot with the movement?

FRED HARN,
Nabb, Indiana.

Secretary of Local No. 1, Clark Co.

A Labor Agitator's Story.

Historics of the labor movement have generally been controversial and impersonal. Joseph R. Buchanan, who was in the thick of the movement during the years in which the right of workingmen to organize was unrecognized by the pub-



JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN

He has written a volume of recollections, and it has peculiar interest from the fact that it does not contain a single informal argument from beginning to end, but is a straightforward account of stirring personal experiences. The book will be published this season by The Outlook Company under the title "The Story of a Labor Agitator."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT

"MISS PETTICOATS."

FRIDAY

"DAINTY PAREE CO."

SATURDAY

VIOLA ALLEN IN
"TWELFTH NIGHT"

Anheuser-Busch Beer on Tap

Martha's Place

No. 7 S. Second St.

FREE HOT SOUP ALL DAY

VAT ISS VAT?

Guess vat iss de Bresident?
Of dat you holler A. F. of L.
M-m-pers of de Union's den,
Pay de dues so He kin tell
Enter nit in Bolitic's. Mit
Resolutionists von de Socialists,
Sound too bad fur mine capitalist.

Vat iss?

Pray vor vat dis represents,
A class-conscious capitalist,
Refuses all de A. F. of L.,
R is a debil in dis hell?
Yes! him votes der same like Gompers.

Its vat?

May be you know dis Labor Leader?
Its vat wrote de book "Organized Labor"
To de satisfaction of der Bress,
Caring nit for vat he says,
He writes (p. 98) "Labor is a merchandise"
Effected him in the miners' strike,
Lay down your tools der un on he tell,
Let Bolitics out von der A. F. of L.

Vat iss it?

Here is a slick Bolitical leader—
A friend of organized Labor.
Not a workingman, you know;
Now, "Let Well enough alone."
And votes der same like der three above.

Dis iss "It"!

So vat der four do fuss about
Of Bolitics and Sauer Kraut (A. F. of L.)
Come right down to common sense,
I tink I see der union on der fence.
And as long as dis Banic lasts,
Lay low, unions vill be a ting of de past,
Ignored by all der "Labor Fakir."
Socialism grows mitout you, sirs.
Marx, the great philosopher, says:
("Workingmen of all countries, unite!
You have nothing to lose but your chains,
and a world to gain.")

GUS F. HOFMANN.

Indianapolis, Ind.

FROM OLD VINCENNES

Com's an Interesting Batch of News by
Our Special Correspondent.

If you have a dollar bill, all ragged-edged
and dirty,

Patched up with wrapping paper or bits
of common news,

Don't spend it on your summer girl—on
Rosalind or Gertie—

Just give it to your secretary for the
payment of your dues.—Selected.

There will be a mass meeting at the court house on the evening of Monday, December 28, in which all the labor organizations in this city will be represented. The affair is under the management of the Central Labor Union, and is made to promote the welfare of the toiler, whether he may, perchance, belong to any labor union or not. The public, in general, will be asked to attend and listen to able speakers, among whom Frank Duffy, general secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, General President Hoover of the Carpenters may be here to help enliven the occasion. Local speakers will also address the meeting on the general condition of the laboring men and working woman in our city.

J. C. MAYES.

A Great Union Ball.

What was probably the largest ball ever given in America under the auspices of union labor occurred in New York in the last week of November. The occasion was the annual fete of the Newspaper and Mail Delivery union; the place, Grand Central palace. The total attendance for the evening was more than 10,000, and the newspapers stated that 4,000 couples participated in the grand march.

...American Lily Calendar...

IN 12 COLORS

FREE TO ALL PATRONS DURING CHRISTMAS WEEK

For Pure Teas, Coffees, Baking Powder
and Spices. Try Us.

BEST

Granulated Sugar Always at Lowest Prices

Save Your Checks for Large
and Useful Presents.

The Union Pacific Tea Co.

A. W. OSTERHAGE, Mgr.

New Phone 419
Central Union 647, Red

527 Main St.

LOUIS HEYDEN

(Formerly Proprietor of Fort Heyden)

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

456-458 N. 9th Street

Money for Christmas

Christmas comes but once a year and you must remember the near and dear ones. May be it comes this year to find you a little low in funds, and the thought that you are without ready money at this time is enough to give you the "Blues."

DON'T GET THE BLUES!

There is no reason to have them for want of money, for one
Can borrow of us on short notice

and pay us back on payments when you are easier. We loan on Household Goods, Pianos and most any kind of Personal Property.

SOME RATES:

- \$1.15 Weekly or Monthly pays \$25.00 in 25 Weeks.
- \$1.20 Weekly or Monthly pays \$50.00 in 50 Weeks.
- \$1.80 Weekly or Monthly pays \$75.00 in 50 Weeks.

OTHER AMOUNTS IN THE SAME PROPORTION

The Security Loan Co.

No. 17 South Fourth St.

Citizen's Phone 1072.

OAK HALL SALOON

W. VOGES, Proprietor

Michelob and Budweiser Beer Always on Tap

Phone 773.

717 Main Street

Read the Toiler. It's interesting.

History of the Watch Case Engravers Union

By one of its
National
Officers



For fifteen years prior to August, 1899, the Watch Case Engravers of the United States and Canada had been in an unorganized state and their craft, which at one time had been considered an art, had during this period been so degraded through the continuous slashing of prices by manufacturers actuated by commercial greed that the art spirit had been eliminated therefrom to such an extent that the work in which the engraver had at one time taken pride, had become mere mechanical labor or struggle for a bare existence.

The engravers, who were at that time racing under the various piece work and sweating systems, awoke to the sudden realization of the degraded condition of themselves and their craft, for few little better than blind men, and 90 per cent of them were fast becoming nervous wrecks.

That something would have to be done to save themselves and their trade was apparent to all, and, the problem solved. There being but one solution of what course to pursue was easy, that being to organize an association of watch case engravers, and to this end local unions were formed in Newport, Ky., New York, Canton, O., Newark, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Toronto, Canada, and Attleboro, Mass. This work having been accomplished, a convention of delegates from the various local unions was called for Jan. 25th, 26th and 27th, 1900, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

This city was selected for a double purpose of holding a convention to bring all locals under one head and also to invite the engravers employed by the Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, and the T. Zurbrug Company, of Riverside, N. J. to form a union, they being the only watch case engravers who were as yet unorganized, and on Jan. 27, 1900, a circular was issued announcing that a mass meeting would be held at Bricklayers' Hall, 707 Broad street, Saturday evening, Jan. 27th, also Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28, 1900, and all engravers of the Keystone and Zurbrug companies were invited to attend. The result of the above invitation was an attendance of thirty engravers of the Keystone company at the meeting Saturday night, who, after hearing the object of the organization, were unanimous in their decision to form a local union, and were duly obligated the following day. A meeting was held in the afternoon, and new members to the number of 12 were obligated. These engravers reported that the Keystone company had given notice that any one attending meetings would be discharged. This notice was subsequently put into effect, for on Jan. 29, 1900, the Keystone company not only locked out the engravers who had attended the meetings, but a score of others who were obligated into the new Philadelphia local in the Bingham House, Monday morning, and with this lockout started a long and bitter struggle between the Watch Case Engravers and the Keystone company. The engravers could see no cause why they should be locked out, as no demands were made upon the firm, not even the recognition of the union. The simple right of the engravers to organize had been met with a discharge, which shows the absolute antagonism of this company toward organized labor. They later secured an adjustment, and even refused arbitration when approached by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. The ob-

stinacy and arrogance of the Keystone company can only be accounted for when the fact is taken into consideration that they were and still are the only watch case company employing the infamous minute or sweating system in their engraving department. All other manufacturers having abolished this system.

The Keystone Company, finding that they could not intimidate their engravers by locking them out, resorted to all kinds of dishonorable methods. Money was spent like water; thousands of dollars were offered as bonuses to union men in order to create a break in the ranks, but to no avail, and they finally, as a last resort, formed the Watch Case Manufacturers Combination, and in a letter of invitation to all manufacturers to join, they state they are combining for the purpose of protecting themselves from organized labor. This combination was formed for the express purpose of disrupting our association, and, on the first roll call, they succeeded in enrolling all the manufacturers, except the Dueber Company, of Canton, O., which espoused our cause as a just and right one, and told the combination that they needed no such protection, and also stated that they would do nothing to further enslave the engravers.

At this period we had a membership of 500, and had 47 men on strike in Newport, Ky., and 87 in Sag Harbor, New York, and 87 locked out by the Keystone company, making a total of 201 idle men to be supported by those in employment. The Keystone company made a proposition to the combined manufacturers to institute a general lockout all over the country, owing to trade conditions and having no grievance with their men the eastern manufacturers demurred to this, they however supported the Keystone by refusing to employ a locked out man, thereby forming a blacklist and leaving us to support one-half of our association who were idle, this would have been an utter impossibility for us to strike in Newport before it was adjusted and the 47 men returned to work and we succeeded in placing about half of the locked out men in Canton, O., and Newport, Ky. The Fahy Co., of Sag Harbor, after a fight of six months settled their trouble with the engravers and upon their return to work also employed a few of the locked out Keystone men, thereby reducing the number of idle men to a mere handful, which gave the association that had been paying 10 per cent. pro ratio on all wages earned during the year a chance to recuperate. From this time, which was in the fall of 1900, until the 9th of April, 1901, the best of feeling appeared to exist between employer and employe all over the country and the association was rapidly forging to the front and had brought such pressure to bear upon the Keystone company that there was every possibility of a conference between the Keystone company on one side and Brother Samuel Gompers of the international society of the Engravers Association on the other. With affairs in this apparently amicable condition, imagine if you can, the consternation of the engravers when on April 15th, 1901, the Jos. Cox, Crescent and Dubois Co's joined forces with the Keystone and Zurbrug Co's and locked out their engravers and after six weeks' idleness the Dubois Co., of Brooklyn, called the lockout off and the

DRINK
MILLER'S
THE BEST
Milwaukee Beer
MAX J. DUENWEG, Agent

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS
BIBLES, ALBUMS, FANCY GOODS
A large and varied assortment for the young and old at lowest prices.
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Terre Haute, Ind.

union engravers returned to work in the factory, and the association continued to fight against the firms still in the combination and have been slowly placing locked out men in different union factories while the lockouts have been working shorthanded with a number of boys added to the small number of engravers whom they induced to desert our union, and the result of their work can better be imagined than described.

Add to the above tale of strikes and lockouts the strike of the engravers employed by the American Co. of New York City and our history on this line is complete.

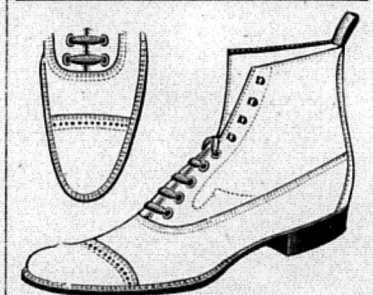
After reading the above the reader may be curious to know the result attendant on three years of industrial strife, such as described in the foregoing, of this we have the following to say:

We have spent thousands of dollars calling the attention of organized labor, its friends and the public in general to the antagonistic attitude of the unfair watch case manufacturers, at the same time advertising the watch case engravers' label, and when attached to a case is a guarantee of first class work executed under sanitary conditions, by well paid mechanics; this advertising is having the desired effect and is bringing considerable pressure to bear against unfair firms for there has been a continual falling off in their trade and at the present writing they are only able to give five days per week employment to their greatly decreased force of engravers, whereas the union factories, with their greatly increased force have enjoyed an unprecedented era of prosperity, which has enabled them to increase the wages of their engravers from 15 to 20 per cent. The public as well as the union engraver has profited by this struggle, inasmuch that since the abolition of piece work and sweating system the purchaser of a watch having the union label attached thereto received a better article for his money, with no additional cost, as the competition on the part of the manufacturers is as keen as ever, thus does the effort of the engravers' association accrue to the benefit of the watch buyer.

Hoping that the reader will assist us by demanding our label when buying a watch and that he will make the above facts known to his or her friends, we are faithfully yours.

THE WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SHEA BROS
Wet Goods
Dispensary
CLUB ROOMS ATTACHED
314 Main Street



TRY A PAIR
\$2.50 Vigo
Shoes for Men.
UNION MADE.
Frank Conrath & Co.
328 Wabash Ave.

<THE SMITH>
HOTEL and BAR
Club Rooms in Connection
S. L. GARVER, Prop.
313 Wabash Avenue

PLUM PUDDING.

Plain Directions For Making This Christmas Luxury.

Place in a vessel one pound of beef kidney suet, very dry, free from fibers and chopped very fine; one pound of seeded Malaga raisins; one pound of currants, cleaned and washed in plenty of water; one pound of bread crumbs, sifted through a sieve; a quarter of a pound of lemon peel, chopped very fine; one pound of powdered sugar, four tablespoonfuls of flour, a quarter of an ounce of nutmeg and allspice, a pint of brandy and six eggs.

Mix the whole well together. Dip a strong cloth in cold water and wring it out to extract all the moisture. Spread it open on a table and butter it liberally with butter softened to the consistency of cream. Dredge over with sifted flour and shake the cloth to remove any excess of the flour that failed to adhere to the butter. Lay in the center of the cloth the prepared mixture. Form it in the shape of a ball and raise up the edges of the cloth, bringing the four ends together all around, so as to inclose the preparation well, then tighten and tie firmly.

Have on the fire a high saucepan three-quarters full of water. When this boils plunge in the plum pudding and let it cook for three hours. Then remove it and have it stand for five minutes before cutting the string. Undo the cloth carefully and invert the pudding on a hot dish. Sprinkle it with sugar. Pour over some brandy or rum and set it on fire. Serve immediately with hard sauce. — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Presents For Men.

In silverware there are toilet articles such as talcum jars, cold cream jars, silver mounted brushes, combs, cloths, brushes, whisk brooms, flasks and shaving brushes.

Bath robes come in the most attractive guise, and the man who has none will surely bless the sister or mother who gives him one.

Gorgeous heavy silk mufflers, embroidered suspenders, neckties of white silk, linen or silk handkerchiefs and chest protectors are some of the things men must expect, as they generally put off buying them until after Christmas.

Other decorations for a man's den are the hideous but picturesque Japanese masks, swords and bayonets. Panel decorations in oriental design will surely please if they are well selected. A wastebasket would not be amiss, and one of the new corkscrews, with a horn top, silver-trimmed, would be highly acceptable.

MR. PENNY'S YELLOW DOG.

Erastus Penny, who accumulated a modest fortune years ago in the town of Bunker by farming and money loaning on improved real estate, was not renowned for his generosity as a giver. Two years before the great mortgagee, Death, foreclosed upon him he was the owner of a yellow dog.

This dog had been a tramp, but one day while paying an informal call at the farm it had evidently discovered in Mr. Penny some agreeable qualities that had escaped the observation of his neighbors and promptly adopted him. The process of getting something for nothing, even in the case of a yellow dog, invariably appealed with power to Farmer Penny, and he graciously permitted himself to be adopted.

In a few months the yellow dog was the talk of the neighborhood. He worried ducks, killed chickens, stampeded calves and even throttled sheep.

On Christmas morning as the Rev. Abijah Jones, who lived half a mile away, was shoveling a path through the snow between the parsonage and the road Farmer Penny drove up with the yellow dog tied to his buggy.

"Merry Christmas, Brother Jones!" he cried cheerily a few moments later as he led the dog into the yard.

"The same to you, Brother Penny," was the hearty reply.

"Waal, parson," continued Farmer Penny, "this bein' Christmas I thought I'd remember ye. Knowin' ye was powerful fond of animals, I've brought ye a dog."

"Thank you, sir; thank you," cried the astonished and dismayed minister, who knew the yellow dog by reputation. "This present of yours calls to my mind more forcibly than ever before the truth of the Biblical saying that 'it is more blessed to give than receive.'"

EARLE HOOKER EATON.

Kitty's Christmas Speech.

The church was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens and the air was laden with their odor. As the service was about to begin little Kitty pulled her mother's sleeve and said in an awe-stricken tone, "Oh, don't it smell solemn!" — Christian Work.

The Dawn of Christmas.

Christmas day begins in the middle of the Pacific ocean on the one hundred and eightieth parallel of latitude, and there is where Santa Claus starts and ends his great and only journey of the year.

The Newmarket

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS

PRACTICAL Christmas Gifts At the Popular Store.

A splendid collection of everything in Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys. These are the most practical and useful in Gift-making. Make your selection early. Don't wait till the last moment. Come before the rush. Extra sales people to wait on you.

Men's Suits and Overcoats. . .

We have shown a more complete assortment of Suits and Overcoats—all the season's nobby styles.

Men's Suits.

A choice variety of Black Thibets, Serges, Worsteds and Scotch-
es. **\$10.00**

Finer qualities, equal to custom work, made with small lapels, padded shoulder and firm fronts
..... **\$12.50 and \$15.00**

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Good Beaver, Brown, Black and Blue, an excellent Coat. **\$4.98**

Oxford Gray, Frieze, Kerseys

and Meltons. **\$7.50**

The newest and nobby long styles, with belts, Scotches, Meltons, Kerseys and Vicunas. **\$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00**

Little Fellows' Clothing. . .

We are showing all the newest novelties for the boys. What could be a more sensible or useful present than a nice suit or overcoat? Our prices are the lowest. Sailor Blouse Suits, \$1.75 to \$3.98. Norfolk Belt Suits, \$2 to \$4.50. Overcoats for the little fellows—military effects, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Men's Fine Suspenders 25 and 50c.
Men's Fine Neckwear 25 and 50c.
Men's Fine Gloves 25c to \$1.
Men's Fine Mufflers 50c and \$1.
All wool Sweaters \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Boys' All Wool Sweaters, 75c to \$1.50.

True Shoe Economy

The "Uncle Sam"—guaranteed Union Made—in patent colt, vici kid, box and velour calf. **\$2 to \$4**
Women's Hand sewed turns and welts, patent kid, colt, vici and box calf, Cuban and French heels **\$1.50 to \$2.50**
Boys' Good Heavy School Shoes. **\$1.25 to \$2**
Holiday Slippers—all kinds—for men and women. **\$1 to \$2**

P. H. MONNINGER & SON

WINE GROWERS

Special Cash Holiday Wine Sale

Saturday Dec. 19th until Monday, Jan. 4th 1904

DRY WINES—Traminer, Gutedel, Riesling, Burgundy, Claret

SWEET WINES—Malaga, Port, Sherry, Maiwein, Madeira. Anti-Ferment Grape Juice.

Any above Wines 35c per bottle. \$1 00 per gallon 12 Bottles Cased \$4 50.

Any one buying \$5.00 worth of any kind of our Wines will be given one bottle of our unexcelled Golden Cabinet or Red Bordeaux Champagne Free.

Golden Cabinet Champagne, pints \$.60

Golden Cabinet Champagne, quarts 1.00

Red Bordeaux, pints60

Red Bordeaux, quarts 1.00

All orders by mail or Citizens Phone No. 3087, promptly attended to and delivered free to any part of city or depot.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

When the Corn is in the Shock.
 Down the river's windin' bottoms, does a
 reeler good to d.ive,
 When the 'aves'in is over an' the bees
 are in the hive:
 Does a reeler good to teller where the
 corn shocks cot the plain,
 An' the lazy bumkins gather from the
 sun a deeper stain.
 Golly nothin' es 'ke farmin' to make
 sure an apple-
 Eatin' dust beside a thrasher gets the
 bite to oozin' right.
 Turnin' into modern warriors, slashin'
 rough led for the stock,
 Don't spoon with dyspeptic horrors, when
 the corn goes in the shock.
 -Will Chamberlain in Veimillon (S. D.)
 Republican.

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 Ascum—Ah! An arrangement to attach to the heater.
 Hauskeep—No; to keep on my desk. It's a bill file.—Philadelphia Press.

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 Museum Patron—Well, what new freak have you for the holidays?
 Manager—The rarest thing on earth—the man who doesn't buy more Christmas presents than he can afford.

Then He Took Another.
 Comfort Brown—Don't you think it nonsensical—all this kissing under the mistletoe?
 Thomas Tubbs—Sure thing! But a little nonsense now and then is refreshing by the best of men—and women!

A Synonym.
 Spacer—Give me a synonym for the word Christmas.
 Popper (moodily)—Broke!



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- IV. Add many hours of joy to many lives.
- V. By many considered without a peer.
- VI. The choice of well-informed musicians.

...THE....

Christmas Stock Displayed

AT

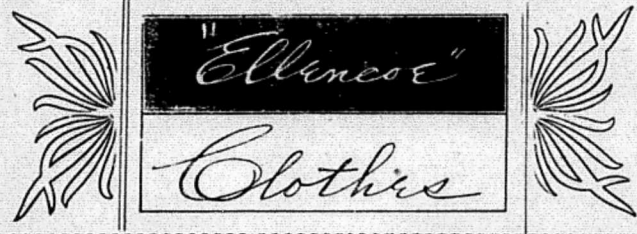
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

The Manufacturers

640 Wabash Ave. Terre Haute, Ind.



None Better in the World



Ellencoe Clothes

ALL UNION MADE

—FOR SALE BY—

A. ARNOLD

423 MAIN STREET

The Strictly One Price Clothier

Ladies and Gentlemen;—When you are in Terre Haute eat at the

MANHATTAN RESTAURANT

The best and cleanest in city.
 Home Cooking.
Regular Meals 20 Cents
 106 S. 4th, 3 Doors South of Ohio

GERMANIA HALL

Saloon AND Bowling Alley

Geo. Terhorst, Prop.
 —BEST—

Wines, Beers & Liquors
 18-20 S. Ninth Street
 TERRE HAUTE, IND.

A LONG CHRISTMASTIDE.

Holidays That Extend into the New Year.

While in this country, as in England, Germany and other parts of Europe, the joyous spirit of the Christmas festival is by no means limited to Dec. 25, but finds expression in many ways in the life and amusement of the people both before and after that day itself, comparatively little attention is paid here to the observance of the numerous designated holidays which in other lands go to make up Christmastide. The period opens with St. Thomas' day, which falls on Dec. 21, and closes with St. Dismas' day, on Jan. 7. The first named festival is known in some parts of England as "Doling day," on account of the distribution of the bounty of charitable individuals, and in most English cities at the present time the day is given up largely to the anniversaries of charitable societies and the distribution of benefits among the poor and needy. It is also the day chosen for the election of church officers, a custom adopted here in some denominations, and it appears also from the old rhyme that certain public officials were elected at the same time:

My masters all, this is St. Thomas' day,
And Christmas now can't be far off, you'll say
And when you to the ward notes do repair
I hope such good men will be chosen there.
As constables for the ensuing year
As will not grudge the watchman good strong beer.

As for St. Dismas' day, which closed the merry round of Christmastide, that anniversary is now rarely observed anywhere, but in the good old times in England it was not the least among the happy festivals of the year. It takes its name from the fact that on this day it was the custom for women to resume for a few hours their labors at the distaff or the spinning wheel. It was sometimes called "Rock day" in honor of the rock, which is another name for distaff.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

From the Gospel According to St. Luke, Chapter II, Verses 7-20.

And she brought forth her firstborn son and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them: "Fear not, for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.

"And this shall be a sign unto you, ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger."

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven the shepherds said one to another, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us."

And they came with haste and found

Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in the manger.

And when they had seen it they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child.

And they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen as it was told unto them.

Druids and Mistletoe.

The Druids always sought the mistletoe by the full moon and, when they found it, rejoiced and worshipped. After cutting off its twigs with a golden sickle they sacrificed two milk white bulls beneath the tree. The sacred shrub was then immersed in water, and the resulting concoction became their remedy for all diseases. The early Christians would not permit the use of the mistletoe in their churches because of its heathenish origin; consequently it was hung only within the private abode and usually in the kitchen. Any maid caught standing beneath a branch had to fore-feit a kiss to the gallant eagerly awaiting his opportunity. With each kiss a berry was plucked, and when all of the berries disappeared the bare branch was useless to the young man who wished to claim the privilege of thus saluting the fair damsel thereafter. The mistletoe was said to have been the original magical shrub or forbidden tree, in the garden of Eden.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Christmas at Ninety in the Shade.

Christmas in the West Indies is very well observed. To meander about among palm trees or orange groves and fields of sugar cane on Christmas day, with the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade, certainly has the zest of novelty to a northerner. If you are in the British West Indies on Christmas day your attention will be most attracted in all the Christmas gatherings of which you form a part, whether in the streets, the home or the church, by the close association of whites and blacks. The "color line" is not a live question.

Boots as Stockings.

German children do not, as a general practice, hang up their stockings Christmas eve, but use their father's big boots instead.

Sauce For Plum Pudding.

Four tablespoonfuls of butter, whites of two eggs, one cup powdered sugar, one gill of brandy and one gill of boiling water. Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, and beat until white and light. Add the whites, one at a time, beating all the while. When ready to serve add the brandy and water. Stand in a basin of boiling water over the fire, stir until creamy, and it is ready for use.

A sauce without brandy is made as follows: One tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of boiling water, one egg, one-half cup of sugar. Put cornstarch, egg and sugar in a bowl and mix them well. Pour over them the boiling water and stir over the fire until thick. Add any flavoring.

A Juvenile Impression.

"I'll be glad when I'm a grownup man," said the thoughtful youngster. "Why?" "Because then I can get my Christmas presents without having to be good beforehand."—Washington Star.



404 MAIN STREET

...Christmas Goods...

OF ALL KIND

AT

The New Store

And at Prices not found anywhere else in the city.

Christmas Handkerchiefs

- Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs—plain or lace corners, each..... **5c**
- Ladies' fine Swiss Handkerchiefs, with lace or embroidered edge, each..... **12½c**
- Extra fine Handkerchiefs, with deep lace edge. 35c, 25c and..... **19c**

Pin Cushions

- For Xmas in all the dainty colors, nicely made and lace trimmed, each **\$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and..... 50c**

Lace Collars

- Ladies' Lace Collars, in ecru, **\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c and..... 39c**

Cloaks--Children's Cloaks

- In Blue and Red, worth \$1.75—Special for Saturday..... **\$1.19**
- Misses' Cloaks, made of good Kersey worth \$3.50—For Saturday..... **\$2.39**
- Misses' Cloaks, made of fine Zibeline, in brown and green, worth \$5.00—For Saturday..... **\$3.50**

Ready to Wear

- Ladies' tailored Suits in black, blue and gray, nicely made and good quality, worth \$12—For Saturday..... **\$7.98**

Petticoats

- Black mercerized Petticoats—extra good quality—3 ruffles—worth \$1.25—For Saturday..... **89c**

IF IT'S FROM HOERMANN

THE SEEDSMAN

It's Good and the Price is Right

Farm & Garden Seeds Wholesale & Retail

Catalogue Ready Jan. 15th. Mailed Free.

317 Main Street.

Terre Haute, Ind.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

When the Corn Is in the Shock.
Down the river's whorl'n bottoms, Joes a
to her good to d'live,
When the "a-verin" is over an' the bees
are in the hive:
Does a feller good to totter where the
corn shocks cot the plain,
An' the lazy bumpkins gather from the
sun a deeper stain.

Golly nothin' 'es 'ike farm'n' to make
sure an' a'p'ike—
Eatin' dust beside a thrasher gets the
bile to oozi'n' right.
Turnin' into modern warriors, slashin'
rough feed for the stock,
Don't spoon with dyspeptic horrors, when
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—Will Chamberlain in Vermilion (S. D.)
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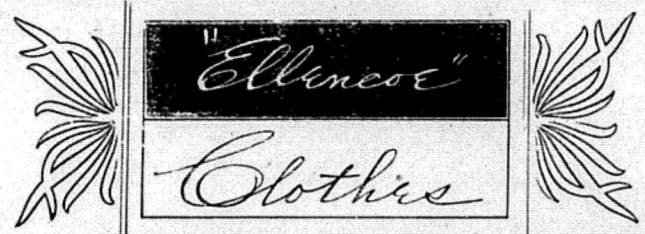
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And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying:

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven the shepherds said one to another, "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us."

And they came with haste and found

Mary and Joseph, and the babe lying in the manger.

And when they had seen it they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child.

And they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

But Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart.

And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen as it was told unto them.

Druids and Mistletoe.

The Druids always sought the mistletoe by the full moon and, when they found it, rejoiced and worshiped. After cutting off its twigs with a golden sickle they sacrificed two milk white bulls beneath the tree. The sacred shrub was then immersed in water, and the resulting concoction became their remedy for all diseases. The early Christians would not permit the use of the mistletoe in their churches because of its heathenish origin; consequently it was hung only within the private abode and usually in the kitchen. Any maid caught standing beneath a branch had to forfeit a kiss to the gallant eagerly awaiting his opportunity. With each kiss a berry was plucked, and when all of the berries disappeared the bare branch was useless to the young man who wished to claim the privilege of thus saluting the fair damsel thereafter. The mistletoe was said to have been the original magical shrub or forbidden tree in the garden of Eden.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Christmas at Ninety in the Shade.

Christmas in the West Indies is very well observed. To meander about among palm trees or orange groves and fields of sugar cane on Christmas day, with the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade, certainly has the zest of novelty to a northerner. If you are in the British West Indies on Christmas day your attention will be most attracted in all the Christmas gatherings of which you form a part, whether in the streets, the home or the church, by the close association of whites and blacks. The "color line" is not a live question.

Boots as Stockings.

German children do not, as a general practice, hang up their stockings Christmas eve, but use their father's big boots instead.

Sauce For Plum Pudding.

Four tablespoonfuls of butter, whites of two eggs, one cup powdered sugar, one gill of brandy and one gill of boiling water. Cream the butter, add gradually the sugar, and beat until white and light. Add the whites, one at a time, beating all the while. When ready to serve add the brandy and water. Stand in a basin of boiling water over the fire, stir until creamy, and it is ready for use.

A sauce without brandy is made as follows: One tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter, one pint of boiling water, one egg, one-half cup of sugar. Put cornstarch, egg and sugar in a bowl and mix them well. Pour over them the boiling water and stir over the fire until thick. Add any flavoring.

A Juvenile Impression.

"I'll be glad when I'm a grownup man," said the thoughtful youngster.

"Why?"
"Because then I can get my Christmas presents without having to be good beforehand."—Washington Star.



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XMAS WITH THE GERMANS.

Scenes in the Shops and in the Retirement of Home.

As the handsome shops reveal the Christmas of the rich Germans, also we see the Christmas joys of the other, the peasant class. The toy stores—the dolls in all the national costumes of the world, and windows all bristling with combating soldiers. Candy shops! Candy is distinctively American. In Germany and France it is bonbons; in England sweets. The Germans do not eat candy as a habit, as we do, but on Christmas time, according to their idiom, "it goes loose." But it is the "pfefferkuchen" that is the great distinguishing delicacy of Christmastide. Not a house, family or person in Germany is without it. It is a sort of hard spice cake, made in all sorts of shapes.

The writer spent last Christmas in the home of Baron von Shierbrant. The day before Christmas the drawing rooms were closed. No one dare enter except the baron and baroness, who came in and out of those rooms very quietly and mysteriously. On Christmas eve the first event of interest is the Christmas eve dinner, which is characterized by the serving of "karpfen in bier" and the bringing forth from their secret hiding places of the famous Christmas cakes, marzipan, pfeffernuesse and pfefferkuchen. Dinner ends with the joining of hands and all saying, "Gesegete mahlzeit."—Washington Post.



Cranberry and Apple Sauce.

Take one quart of cranberries, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of water. Pick over the berries carefully and wash in cold water. Put them into a porcelain lined saucepan, with enough water to cover, and cook until tender. Then add the sugar and remove from the stove just as soon as the sugar has been dissolved. Serve hot or cold. Select the berries carefully; boil them slowly without stirring. If treated in this way they will retain their shape and the sauce will be clear and transparent.

Apple sauce is for roast goose. Peel and core six tart apples. Put them into a saucepan and just cover with water. Boil until tender, then press through a colander. Add a teaspoonful of butter, a dash of nutmeg or cinnamon and sweeten to taste.

The Kafirs Thought It a Joke.

I once took some Kafirs from their desolate homes in the more desolate gorges beyond the mountain ranges to the more civilized south. Like most savages, they looked with stupid indifference at the marvels about them, and once only were they excited by an incident which opened their eyes to what they considered a most extraordinary and unnatural state of things.

They were descending a road when one of them chanced to remark that he was hungry, and the English "sahib" bought him some food at a wayside shop. The Kafir saw the money change hands.

"How is this?" he inquired in surprise. "Do you have to pay for food in this country?"

"Certainly."
"What a country!" cried the man in amazement. Then, after pondering awhile, he continued doubtfully: "Suppose a man had no money in this country. He might starve."

"It is quite possible."
The Kafir shook with uncontrollable laughter. It was the best joke he had ever heard. He then explained the ridiculous system to his companions, and they roared in chorus.—"Where Three Empires Meet."

A One Volume Man.

A curious example of generous obstinacy was a stout English countryman who inquired for a nice book to read, "one with a story in." On several being placed before him, he examined them attentively and picked out the middle volume of a "three decker" with the remark: "This 'ere's my sort. What's the price?"

"Oh," was the reply, "this is only the second volume. The story goes through three. The set is half a crown."

"Hauve a crown! Well, I'll gie ye that for that one book. It's a pretty one enough."

"But won't you have the other two as well? You'd better."

"Naw, I don't like th' beginnin' of a story. I can't get forrard w' it. An' I don't like th' endin'. I don't know as 'ow it's comed about. But in th' middle un I'm into th' thick of it right off. No, I'll only tak' th' middle un. It'll set me up for a month." And, cramming the book into his pocket he put down his half crown and disappeared with a "Good night" before the other volumes could be given to him.—Chambers' Journal.

New National Organization.

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

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private disease, come to me
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"This is to certify that I have used Dr. Miles' Remedies quite extensively, especially the Restorative Nerve, which has done wonders for me. Six years ago I had nervous prostration and again three years ago, at which time I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. I kept taking it for six months and have taken an occasional dose during the last two years. I am practically a new man and feel that I have been given a new lease of life. I used to have very bad attacks of stomach trouble but since using the Nerve I can eat most anything I want with impunity. I was examined in Omaha by a noted German doctor three years ago. He told me I was liable to a paralytic stroke any moment; that my whole left side was badly affected. That was just before I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve. My work for two years and a half has been very trying on my nerves. I am a presiding elder, traveling my districts at the rate of ten thousand miles a year, besides many business meetings, and the multitudinous cares of my work in general. Thanks to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve I have been gaining in flesh despite this hard work until now I weigh a hundred and ninety-six pounds, nearly twenty pounds more than in all my life. I preach Nerve wherever I go to those afflicted with nerve, heart or stomach trouble."—Rev. M. D. Myers, Presiding Elder, Free Methodist Church, Correctionville, Ia.

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CHRISTMAS ON AN ICEBERG

THIS is in substance the story of Ray Lambertson, a Nova Scotia lad of eighteen, who was taken off an iceberg at sea by a passing ship and treated in Bellevue hospital:

"Father and I went out fishing on Christmas eve last from Clark's harbor. We were after mackerel and were doing well, but had not been long out when a bay of Fuddy fog surrounded us, and we concluded to put back. After groping our way east for half an hour we struck against something, or something struck against us, and I was thrown clean overboard. I know now that the keel of our boat collided with the spur of an iceberg. When I rose to the surface I heard the old man shouting, but I couldn't answer him, and it seems to me that the spur got between us in the first place and then we were separated altogether by the entire berg. I managed to get on a ledge of the berg and maintain myself there by bracing my shoulder against a slight projection overhead.



"EVEN AT THE TIME I WAS IN DANGER OF FALLING OFF."

When I thought I was on top the berg would keel over until I found myself on the side, and at one time it turned a complete somersault and threw me once more into the water. I had a good mind to give up then and accept what seemed my fate, but I thought of the folks at home and that my father being probably drowned, the family would have to depend on me. So I made another effort. The berg was rolling and presented many sharp points here and there, one of which I seized and by its means lifted myself to the ledge from which I had been thrown.

"Realizing that I could not maintain myself in that position, I climbed once more to the top and this time found myself in a saucer shaped cavity. Whipping out my knife, I hacked away for dear life until I had scooped out a

still deeper hollow, and after much hard work I succeeded in gathering quite a pile of pebbles and sea weed, on which I rested my feet. Meantime my body from the waist up was exposed. Even at this I was in danger of falling out or off when the berg rolled over, as it frequently did. I was therefore obliged to be constantly on the alert. Exhausted from my exertions and though fearing that sleep might mean death, I could not resist the drowsiness that came over me; so I fell asleep. When I awoke after a few hours it was night, and the stars were in the sky. Though my hands and feet were numbed, I did not feel as cold as one might imagine. It is useless describing my sensations. I thought of the sad Christmas mother and the kids would pass without me and, perhaps, without the old man, and I prayed to God to save me. I was glad when the morning came—Christmas morning—but I suffered fearfully from hunger and thirst, especially from thirst. Christmas day passed over me like Christmas eve, and at the dawn of the 26th I gave up hope. But one should never despair even though hundreds of miles out at sea on an iceberg, for that evening I was taken off the berg by a boat from the barkentine Sea Serpent, commanded by Captain Ferguson, and bound for the Azores. The captain treated me well, and after staying on the Azores a few weeks I came to New York in a Liverpool brigantine.

"That is about all," concluded the young fisherman from Nova Scotia. "And, say, doctor, I don't want to spend no more Christmas days on a berg."—Washington Post.

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Growing Old.

Old,—we are growing old:
Going on through a beautiful road,
Finding earth a more blessed abode;
Nobler work by our hands to be wrought,
Freer paths for our hopes and our thought;
Because of the beauty the years unfold,
We are cheerfully growing old!

Old,—we are growing old:
Going up where the sunshine is clear;
Watching grander horizons appear
Out of clouds that enveloped our youth;
Standing firm on the mountain of truth;
Because of the glory the years unfold,
We are joyfully growing old.

Old,—we are growing old:
Going into the gardens of rest
That glow through the gold of the West,
Where the rose and the amaranth braid,
And each path is the way to a friend;
Because of the peace that the years un-
fold,
We are thankfully growing old.

Old,—are we growing old:
Life blooms as we travel on
Up the hills in the fresh, lovely dawn;
We are children, who do not begin
The sweetness of living to win;
Because heaven is in us, to bud and un-
fold,
We are younger, for growing old.
—Lucy Larcom.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The Fall river operatives will submit to a cut in their wages without a strike.

The Steel Corporation has reduced the wages of nonunion sheet workers 20 per cent.

Frank W. Arnold, grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has resigned to take effect January 1.

The Chicago street car strike involves over 3,000 employees, with a daily payroll of \$6,196; 320 miles of track, 1,874 cars and 400,000 fares are affected.

The Pennsylvania Iron Works at Lancaster, announces that wages of puddlers will be reduced from \$4.50 to \$4 a ton and those of other workmen proportionately.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway has placed all employers in the shops at Reading on an eight-hour schedule, an average reduction of almost two hours a day.

The pudding rate of \$6, which has been in force for two months, was reduced to \$5.75 for November and December. The men are well pleased, as they expected a 50-cent reduction.

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

Instructions have been received by the Wabash railway's shop officials to reduce the working force 10 per cent. Between sixty-five and eighty men were dismissed from the local service.

Announcement that the Birmin-

ham (Ala.) rolling mills, giving employment to more than 900 men, will shut down for an indefinite period is made. Lack of orders is given as the reason.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons will establish headquarters in Chicago, being the second international body to vote to remove to Chicago within the last month. The first was the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

The long-standing differences between the Boston theatrical managers and their stage employes have been settled. The result was forced by the traveling unionist stage mechanics refusing to do their work in certain Boston playhouses.

The American Federation of Labor began its career twenty-three years ago in Pittsburg. Although it is today the strongest organization of its kind in the world, it is only within the last four or five years that its power has been so great.

Between 700 and 800 Cincinnati butchers struck for an increase of 10 per cent and double pay for Sundays and holidays. All of the twenty-three local packing firms that refused to recognize the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union are affected.

Eighty-five plans for the prevention of strikes, for the most acceptable of which the American Humane Educational Society of Boston offered a prize of \$200, have been received. A committee has the papers in charge and will make its award shortly and publish the prize-winning plan.

Elevator Constructors' Union of America, one of the newest international unions to receive a charter from the American Federation of Labor, has begun the publication of a monthly magazine for the members of that craft. Henry Snow of Chicago, the general secretary, is the editor.

National officers of the United Textile Workers' Union announce that the work of organizing the textile workers in the southern mills is at an end, so far as the union is concerned. The attempt to organize the southern workers in that industry, which has ended in a failure, has cost thousands of dollars.

The membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are advocating the purchase of ground for a building for the organization, to be located in Indianapolis. The organization has about 150,000 members, and the generally accepted plan is to levy an assessment of \$1 a member to create a building fund.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is one of the pioneers of the labor movement in this country and has been connected with it from boyhood. Although the organization now numbers more than 40,000 and each member counts his membership in numerical order, Mr. Gompers' membership due card is No. 1.

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Silver Creek Versus Golden Gulch

By A. B. LEWIS

HOW Silver Creek and Golden Gulch became one was brought about in this manner: For many years keen rivalry had existed between the two towns, which were only a stone's throw from each other. Both claimed to be head and shoulders above the other in enterprise and progressiveness, and one never made a move in public improvement that the other did not go it one better.

When Golden Gulch built a town hall two stories high, Silver Creek built one of three stories. When Silver Creek erected a new jail, its citizens had hardly begun to crow over the matter when Golden Gulch was working overtime to build a better one.

And in all other matters there was rivalry. Even when four dwellings burned in Silver Creek one night Golden Gulch sacrificed five of its buildings, just to keep ahead in such matters.

It had been about an even thing between the two towns when one day Bill Stevens caused consternation in Golden Gulch by bringing in the news that Silver Creek "was preparin' fur the whop-pest C'ris'mus celebrashun ever known in the state." When asked for further particulars he said:

"Boys, I've just come from that dawggoned town, and, though they're keepin' it mighty quiet, I got on to their little surprise party. Them coyotes are goin' to flop us if

they kin by hev'in' a lynchin' on C'ris'mus!"

"Got a hoss thief, eh?" asked one of the crowd.

"That's what they've got, boys," continued Bill, "and they're savin' him fur the occashun. He's to be lynched in the public squar' on C'ris'mus afternoon, and when it becomes known the Silver Creek kin celerbrate her holidays in sich a befttin' manner it 'll boom her like thunder and 'll be all over with us.

"Boys, we've gotter hev two lynchin's or admit we're back numbers. While we ain't got no hoss thieves, thar's

plenty of loyal citizens in Silver Creek, and I'm bettin' terbacker ag'in gold dust that two of 'em will step forward and let us lynch 'em on C'ris'mus and save the town's reputashun. I'll promise 'em that it will be done in a genteel manner and that a ten foot monument will be put over their graves to boot. Now, boys, who'll be fust in this matter?"

A deep silence followed Bill's query. Two minutes after he had asked the question ten men had left the crowd. Three minutes later a dozen more had disappeared, and five minutes later Bill was quite alone.

As he watched the last of the crowd dodging around a corner there were tears in his eyes as he exclaimed to himself:

"And most of 'em hev sich bewtiful necks fur hangin' too! Waal, we're a licked crowd, but I alius did sorter o' reckon that Silver Creek was a heap sight better town to live in than Golden Gulch, and I'm goin' to make my home thar hereafter."

And there were so many others in the town who suddenly came to this conclusion, especially after the lynching on Christmas, that there was an exodus from Golden Gulch to Silver Creek, and the two towns merged and became one and indivisible.



Bill was alone.



"Who'll be fust?"



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422 OHIO STREET

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

President Hargrove of the United Mine Workers returned from a trip to Southern Indiana, Friday night. The jury in the case of John Dean of Boonville, who was tried for appropriating funds of the miners, disagreed and another trial will be had.

Judge Piety, last week, handed down a decision declaring the Plumbing ordinance constitutional. The decision results from a test made of the ordinance by the Plumbers.

S. M. Reynolds will read a paper on "Social Evolution" before the Terre Haute Literary Club at the Normal, Monday night.

Belestra Necalle, an Italian coal miner, was seriously injured by falling slate at Coxville, Tuesday. His right foot was mashed so that amputation was necessary.

The Bartenders realized a handsome sum from their ball at Germania hall, last week. The proceeds will be used to establish a sick death benefit fund in the union, which heretofore has given death benefits of only \$75.

Miners in this section of the state are interested in the report that a machine has been invented by G. L. Sherwood of Upper Alton, Ill., for mining loose coal. This has been entirely confined to hand work in the past.

District Vice-President Boyle of the Mine Workers has furnished much sport by reason of another of the same name having been arrested on a charge of drunk. He has had to explain to his wife and apologize to his friends.

Terre Haute is to have a Hull House in the near future. The plans for the building include a gymnasium, restaurant, reading room, meeting room, amusements, etc. It will be located in the west end.

Mine Inspector Epperson is sending large placards to all the mines in the state containing every provision of the Indiana mining law. The object is to secure observance of the rules in order to reduce the number of accidents to a minimum.

Central Labor Union.

The Central Labor Union met, Thursday night, with a fair attendance of delegates. New delegates presented credentials and were seated, as follows: George B. Kendall, Edward M. Hughes and Henry Kord of the Steam Engineers and Charles Clark of the Car Workers.

A number of communications were read and filed and bills to the amount of \$17.16 were ordered paid.

The following crafts reported conditions and prospects good: Electrical Workers,

Glass Blowers, Lathers, Printers, Bakers, Paper Hangers, Cigar Makers and Molders.

The Executive officers were instructed to renew the lease for another year for the present quarters.

The committee on the Industrial Fair reported progress and several grievances, foreign and local, were acted upon. As the date of the next meeting would fall on Christmas, it was decided to meet Tuesday, December 22.

BLOOD MONEY.

Robbers of the Poor Who Through Fear Endow Universities.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' church, New York, in a recent address in Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's institute, denounced millionaires "who try to do good with ill gotten gains by endowing colleges, hospitals and libraries." He said:

"Many of you labor under the delusion that the moneyed classes who, after acquiring fabulous wealth by means that are not honest, bequeath enormous sums to benevolent institutions are doing good. It is all very well to have hospitals, institutions of learning and libraries, but when one considers that the moneys expended for these purposes are the results of plunder it is sufficient to make one shrink from the thought.

"I say candidly that it would be far better to have institutions stand as they are instead of accepting ill gotten gains. A millionaire who, after spending his life in acquiring and hoarding wealth, suddenly comes to realize that he has done no good in the world for the welfare of his fellow man and endows a benevolent institution is not doing good. He thinks he is and truly believes that his one charitable act makes reparation for his sins of the past.

"During the coal strike last winter the price of oil was raised to 17 cents by the Standard Oil trust. This was done at a time when the poor were in most need of this necessary commodity, when suffering and privation were on every hand.

"But still Chicago university could receive a handsome endowment by one who was responsible for the untold suffering of the poor throughout the eastern states.

"Then there is a class of people who try to do good from fear. They are instilled with a terrible dread of the consequences of the hereafter and do their level best to do good. But I will state candidly that there is nothing to fear. God is too merciful, kind, just and good to fear, but still man will go on day by day living in mortal dread. He isn't good because he wants to be, but merely to escape the punishment that he is told will be meted out to him. But I tell you right here that if the fires of hell haven't been extinguished they have been banked, and the devil is dead. I hope he is not a member of any of your families, so with this news you won't feel sad.

"It is not hard to do good, but very few persons are striving hard to uplift their fellow man. Even ministers find it hard at times to do good, but I doubt if any of them have gone to hell while trying to pursue their ministerial duties as best they could."

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After Forty Years

A Christmas Story by
Elizabeth E. Stow

[Copyright, 1903, by Elizabeth E. Stow.]

SOMEHOW she looked out of place among the gay throng of Christmas travelers that enlivened the dull waiting room. Whenever the station master's stentorian voice rang through the room she started tensely, only to settle back stiff and alert, as before.

She was small and slightly bent. Her decent black dress, though far from the latest cut, had a mattness of its own. She had probably passed twoscore and ten, yet there was a youthfulness about her that had defied hard work and trouble and, sorrow. I felt sure that she had experienced all three. At last she glanced shyly in my direction.

"It's tiresome waiting, is it not?" I ventured.

"Oh, no! It's all so new and strange to me, and then I've only an hour to wait." Her voice, like herself, had a pleasant alertness.

"Perhaps you're unaccustomed to traveling," I suggested tentatively.

"This morning is the second time since I was ten years old that I've been on a train of cars," she answered, with suggestive accuracy. "I didn't used to mind staying at home, but the longing to go somewhere has seemed to grow on me. Why, one time I even thought of setting in the milk train that makes up at our station. It backs up and switches round for 'bout an hour, so I could imagine I'd started for nobody knows where. I even got so far as hoping a cinder'd blow in my eye, like when I was a little girl and went to the city with father. It's a mercy I never told my idee. Folks would have thought I was getting in my dotage. I ain't tiring you, be I?" she asked anxiously. "I don't know when I've talked so much about myself."

I hastened to reassure her, remarking that home cares had doubtless prevented her getting away.

"How did you know?" she said, with a birdlike turn of the head. "Why, I was only eleven when I began making bread and pies. I was the only child, you see, and mother began to be lame then. She kept right on growing worse and worse till finally her joints all stiffened up. Just like the bones between. She suffered dreadful till the last fifteen years or so, when the soreness kind of left."

"How long did you say it was since you rode on the cars?" I asked.

"Just forty years ago this morning. It was on my eighteenth birthday. I was born the day before Christmas. I'm fifty-eight today."

"I wouldn't have thought it."

"That's what folks all tell me. I should think I'd look as old as Methuselah, though somehow I don't feel it. I remember that day, forty years ago, just as well. 'Twas just such a morning as this, the snow all a-sparkle and crisp underfoot. Goodloe said 'twas like fairyland. It was Goodloe Morton—a faint flush came on her faded cheek—who took me on the Christmas excursion to Buffalo. We was going to the falls, but something prevented. It was the next spring he asked me to marry him. Dear me! You wouldn't think to hear me running on that you're the first person I've ever told it to. I wouldn't let Goodloe tell

me neither, I was that afraid mother might hear. She was growing worse fast, and it would have worried her to think I couldn't leave home and marry like other girls. Goodloe felt quite worked up for a spell, but finally he married Sally Skinner. She's raised him a big family and been a good wife."

I fancied a sigh escaped her, but after a moment she went on in her cheery way: "Well, as I was saying, the last time I rode on the cars was on my eighteenth birthday. By pushing a chair in front of her, mother could walk a little yet, but I got Susan Ann Ruggles to look in on her once in awhile, for father couldn't be depended on if he got after a new patent idee. You see, he was always going after patents. Were they a success? Oh, my, no! He spent pretty much all mother had. Her folks was pretty well off, you know. The only one of his ideas that was ever any good was a machine for lifting mother. I don't know what we'd have ever done without it. It turned with a crank, like a windlass, so I could lift her alone, just as easy,



"IT'S TIRESOME WAITING, IS IT NOT?"

for all she was such a dead weight. Our doctor said we ought to have it patented, but I made him promise he'd never lisp it to father.

"One time the doctor had a young doctor up from a New York hospital, to see mother, and he thought the machine was great. 'Why,' he says, turning to me, 'you'll let me get out a patent on it, won't you?' 'Oh, yes,' says I, 'get out all the patents you want to and welcome.' So he had a photograph took of it. Afterward I felt real kind of sorry I let him do it, he was so young and green looking."

"Well, you can see, what with mother helpless and father patenting, there wasn't much chance for me to get away, but I always had a hankering to see Niagara falls. It's a sight once seen stays by, they say. When our money was more plenty I laid out to go a number of times, but something or other always turned up to prevent. The first time father was took with a crick in his back. The next time the daughter of the woman who was coming to take care of mother had her leg

broke in a runaway. Once everything seemed moving favorably. Clarissy Stringham had come to take care of mother. I had my ticket there and back, and even my lunch was put up, for I was to start at 5 in the morning. That night there come up the worst thunderstorm you ever see and washed out the track on our branch, so the trains couldn't run for two days.

"Yes, mother died a little more than a year ago, just a year and three months after father. I was so thankful she went before me. You see, she had been sick so long, and then she was naturally pretty high spirited (she said I'd just let folks run right over me), so she used to speak out pretty sharp, and sometimes 'twas awful hard to please her, but I never minded, for I knew she meant all right. Oh, you don't know how lost I was after she was gone. Why, there hasn't been a night sence I don't wake up 'bout the hour she used to ask me to pull her a little to one side or lower the cushion under her knees or do something to make her easier. Sometimes I find myself setting right up in bed, thinking certain she's calling me."

She was unable to go on for a moment, and though I'm called easy in conversation I could think of no comforting word.

"And I'm so thankful," she continued, regaining her self control, "the money held out till she was gone. I've had to let the place go. Last week after everything was settled up I had just \$25 left. Through it all everybody's been just as good to me as they could be. I often wonder why, for I've never had time to do anything for them. Well, I had plans all laid to go to work for Mrs. Jennings at a dollar a week when one evening—it was just a week ago—I was setting alone feeling pretty blue and thinking 'twasn't likely now I'd ever see the falls, and stepped Dr. Brown. 'Well,' he says in his offhand way, 'Miss Fannie, can you bear good news?'"

"'Why, I don't know, doctor,' says I. 'I've never had much experience at it.' You see I was feeling blue yet."

"'Well,' he says, with a twinkle in his eye, 'I guess you're going to have a chance now. I've just heard from the young doctor who wanted to get a patent on your mother's lifting apparatus.'"

"He gave me a letter which had a check in it and which said I'm to have \$10 a week my lifetime. It's half the royalty he gets for his patent on mother's machine. Well, when I realized it wasn't a story out of a book I never waited to have a dress made nor nothing, for fear something'd happen. And so here I am on my way to Niagara falls. The falls are pretty badly froze up, of course, but I ain't going to take any chances on not seeing 'em. Besides'—"

"'Train going west!' came in stentorian tones.

A warm hand clasp, and the last I saw of my little friend was a cheery, expectant face lost in the hurrying crowd of Christmas travelers.

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VICTORY FOR LABOR

THE SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS EIGHT HOUR LAW OF KANSAS.

Highest Tribunal in the Land Declares That a State Can Regulate Hours of Labor—Ten Hour Employer Loses His Suit.

The United States supreme court has decided that the eight hour law as provided by the statutes of Kansas is constitutional and, in brief, that the eight hour law for employees on public works is valid. The case came up on appeal from the supreme court of the state of Kansas, which also affirmed the validity of the law.

The case was that of W. W. Atkins, plaintiff in error, against the state of Kansas, and in general terms the constitutionality of the law was contested. Atkins alleged the act violated the fourteenth amendment to the constitution in that it denied him due protection of the law.

An important point in the decision is that the state can prescribe the conditions of work.

Stating the case, the United States court says:

"The complaint in its first count charged that Atkins contracted with the municipal corporation of Kansas City to . . . construct a brick pavement and having hired George Reese . . . did unlawfully require him to work ten hours each calendar day upon said labor.

"The second count charged that he unlawfully hired Reese to labor on the basis of ten hours as constituting a day's work by contracting to pay the current wages for said work, which in that locality was \$1.50 per day, and unlawfully exacted and required of him that he work ten hours each calendar day in order to be entitled to the current wages of \$1.50 per day.

"Whatever may have been the motives that controlled the enactment of the statute in question, we can imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the state to declare that no one undertaking work for it or for one of its municipal agencies shall permit or require an employee on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each day and to inflict punishment upon contractors who disregard such a regulation.

"It cannot be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt without regard to the wishes of the state.

"If it be contended to be the right of every one to dispose of his labor upon such terms as he deems best, as undoubtedly it is, and that to make it a criminal offense for a contractor for public work to permit or require his employee to perform labor upon that work in excess of eight hours each day is in derogation of the liberty of employee and employer it is sufficient answer that no one is entitled of absolute right and as a part of his liberty to perform labor for the state, and no contractor for public work can excuse a violation of his lawful agreement with the state by doing that which the statute of the state under which he proceeds distinctly forbids him to do.

"So also if it be said that a statute like the one before us is mischievous in its tendencies the answer is that the responsibility therefor rests upon legislators, not upon the courts. No evils arising from such legislation could be more far reaching than those that might

come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation and upon the grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives. . . .

"We rest our decision upon the broad ground that, the work being of a public character, absolutely under the control of the state and its municipal agents acting by its authority, it is for the state to prescribe the conditions under which it will permit such work to be done. Its action touching such a matter is final so long as it does not by its regulations infringe the personal rights of others, and that has not been done.

"The judgment of the supreme court of Kansas is affirmed."

Managers Behind It.

The officials and members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are unalterably opposed to the recent order of the postmaster general, which, it is charged, will have the effect of making every train in the United States a mail carrier and as such will be under the protection of the government. The labor leaders claim that the order is unjust, and they will use every effort to defeat any bill providing for the appropriation of funds to pay train baggagemen in addition to their wages from the railroad companies for the handling of packages of paper mail, which is the purpose of the order.

"There is no question but that this innovation," says the official journal of the trainmen, "was the inspiration of the railway managers rather than the postoffice department."

No Labor Political Movement.

Under the influence of the enthusiasm which followed addresses made by the British delegates to the American Federation of Labor the Central Federated union of New York passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to bring about the organization of a labor political party. On the following Sunday, when the chairman of the Federated union tried to appoint a committee consisting of five Democrats, five Republicans and five Socialists, as provided in the resolution, the whole scheme went to smash. It was impossible to secure enough men willing to serve on the committee. The whole matter was then tabled.

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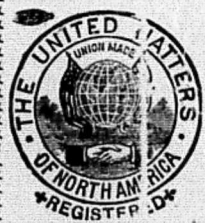
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LOST, * STRAYED OR STOLEN

By MARY WINTEROP

[Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McClure.]

THE man who said that a big apartment house was a village in itself didn't know a thing about it, or else he had never been in a village. Lord! I would say it was a collection of hostile camps, with a janitor as the only means of communication.

By way of emphasis for his words Frank Lane threw across the room the gayly illustrated magazine he had been pretending to read. It landed with a crash, bringing with it to the floor a small vase which stood on the corner of the mantel. Broken bits of porcelain rolled in all directions.

The young man started to his feet. The vase was one of his childish relics. Every bit was precious. But he sank back with a groan. He had forgotten his sprained ankle.

The pain in it made him remember. It was almost intolerable for a few moments. But that was not what brought the tears to his eyes—tears of weakness and loneliness. He was remembering that it was the day before Christmas and that he was shut up in his bachelor apartments with a sprained ankle. A solitary dinner at the club

an orphan asylum and as far as his knowledge went had not a living relation. His position in the business world was entirely due to his own pluck and energy. He had not had time to make lady friends.

When the woman had gone, he still looked curiously at the package in his lap. It was in bad order. The string was loosened and the enveloping paper torn. The address was blurred, but he could still make out faintly the inscription "F. E. Lane" and the name of the apartment house. It was really for him.

His fingers trembled with eagerness as he slipped off the outside wrapper and disclosed dainty tissue paper and ribbons. It must surely be from a girl, he thought.

Inside was a creation of violet silk. He eyed it dubiously, but then his face cleared. He had seen similar curios in shop windows. It must be a handkerchief case.

But the name of the sender? He took hold of the case gingerly and shook it. He carefully turned it inside out. No card appeared. It must have slipped out on the way. He sniffed appreciatively. The case was strongly scented with violets. It almost seemed as if the fair donor herself was glorifying his room with her presence.

Yet the question of who had sent it still remained unsolved. He knew whom he wished had sent it—the girl in the flat above. She was the girl who, when she came in from the office of an evening, sat down at the piano and rattled off a jolly twostep—that was when things had gone well—or crept in quietly and sang soothing lullabies—that was when the day's work had left her wornout and blue. Lane sympathized, for he had felt just that way himself.

"B-r-r-r" rang the electric bell. Lane frowned as he reached his hand back for the button. Why need commonplace realities in the shape of the janitor break in upon his day dream? Then he straightened up suddenly. The figure standing in the doorway was not to be confused with the janitor. It was a girl with rebellious brown curls wandering down to obstruct a pair of serious dark eyes. It was the girl of the flat above.

The girl stood uncertainly a moment in the gathering dusk, then stepped forward with sudden decision. "I beg your pardon for intruding on you," she said apologetically. "I don't believe you can even see who I am in this semidarkness. Won't you let me light up? I am the girl from the flat above." As she spoke she turned to the switch. In a moment the room flashed into a blaze of light.

Lane still stared at her as if at a vision, but the years of business training came to his aid. "Won't you sit down, Miss Lane?" he said courteously. "I can't rise—a little trifle of a sprained ankle."

"Yes, I know," the girl interrupted sympathetically. "The janitor told me. I am so sorry." The man found her pity very sweet.

"I don't want to trouble you," she went on. "but I am looking for one of my Christmas presents which is lost, strayed or stolen. It must have come, for my cousin writes that it was mailed some days ago."

Instinctively Lane spread his hands over the dainty trifle lying in his lap. Yes, the pillow hid it from view.

"It is a handkerchief case made of purple silk. As our names look something alike, I thought it might have come to you by mistake." She looked at him expectantly.

New, Lane had been mentally planning how he might keep that handkerchief case. He was a thief in everything but the deed. But he could not answer those searching brown eyes with a lie. "Yes, I have it. I thought it was mine." And he held it out weakly. Then sudden inspiration came to him. "I wish you would let me keep it," he said pleadingly. "I will buy you anything else in its place that you like."

Miss Lane's color deepened. "Why?" she asked wonderingly.

"Because," he said vehemently, "it's the only Christmas present I shall have. I have been lying here in the dusk imagining who might have sent it to me, and I can't bear to give it up. I would not care so much if I was up and around. You don't know how blue a fellow gets shut up here all alone. Little things come to count a lot."

He looked so helpless lying there on the couch that the girl's heart went out to him, and she had a fashion of following her heart more readily than her head. "You poor fellow!" she said gently. "I know just how you feel. You shall keep the handkerchief case. Cousin Laura will never know, and I have several others. And you must count it as a real Christmas present from me. Only don't give me anything in its place except to wish me a merry Christmas when I come down to see you in the morning. I will bring some of the goodies from my home box. They will make you forget all about the ankle."

She hurried away. Lane did not know that it was because she wished to hide tears brought to her eyes by the dumb look of gratitude on his face. And he lay back and wished that the morrow might come.

Before another Christmas the two flats were empty. Mr. and Mrs. Lane were keeping house in a large flat on the ground floor. His wife always declares that he stole her heart and the handkerchief case at one and the same time on that memorable Christmas eve.

SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

How about the trusts? Are they going to own the whole of the United States as they now own most of it? If not, what is to stop them? If they are, what becomes of the individual?

How long before the next panic? When the mills shut down to wait until consumption catches up with production, how about the right 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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"I WISH YOU WOULD LET ME KEEP IT."

was never wildly festive for Christmas, but even that was to be denied him this year.

There was a rattling at the hall door. Lane hastily brushed aside the tears as the wife of the janitor came in. Womankind, she was compassionate. Her face beamed as she cried: "A package for ye, Mister Lane. Th' postman jest left it, an' I hurried it up, thinkin' it might cheer ye a bit. It's sure some pristin' a lady fren's been a-sendin' ye."

The invalid laughed shortly. From a lady friend! He had been raised in

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If men in their position have not the right to organize, they have no rights at all, and their condition is simply that of helots.

If they have not the right to organize, who has?

If they have not that right, how did their employers come by theirs?

Nobody has ever questioned the right of employers of labor to belong to as many national employers' associations or national manufacturers' associations as they see fit. Nobody has questioned their right to bind themselves to follow the policies adopted by these organizations; nobody has questioned their right to make agreements with one another respecting wages or respecting anything else within the law.

If the workingmen should say to a manufacturer, "You must not belong to the National Manufacturers' association," there would be a tremendous and indignant protest.

Yet what greater right has the employer to say to the employee, "You shall not belong to your union?" What greater right has an employer to say that he will not recognize or treat with the union? What greater right has he to object in any way to the union?

The striking street car employees, therefore, were perfectly right in standing by their union and demanding its recognition. How can there be one code of morals for the workingmen and another for the employers? Where will you draw the line? Will you say that a man with \$1,000,000 has the right to belong to an association and a man with \$10 has not?

The labor organization is a just and necessary and indeed an indispensable factor of modern life.

It is exactly in line with the progress and development of the times, which is steadily and always in the line of organized and united effort.

To say that this perfectly well known and inevitable tendency shall affect all other classes in society, but shall not affect the men that work, is just sheer nonsense.

Of course there must be labor unions, and there ought to be. Of course the tendency toward organization must affect workingmen, and it ought to affect them. The labor unions are a natural development of modern conditions. They have come to stay, to develop and become better agencies for progress and enlightenment, and any corporation that sets its face against recognizing them is foolish, for it is combating a worldwide and absolutely certain movement.

The day has gone by for anything of that sort. We may as well recognize tendencies that are part of the evolution of the race. The single workingman dealt with singly by his employer and expected to labor and not to think was natural enough in the days when every pair of shoes was made by one man, when a little blacksmith shop furnished one community's ironwork, when cloth was hand woven, when feudalism was still in control of men's affairs.

The mere fact that in these days 5,000 men are often engaged under one roof for one company is enough to explain why the labor organization is inevitable.

For the same reason that the gigantic operations of the present day cannot be carried on without the union of capital the union of toilers is equally certain and natural.

We might as well demand that a great railroad should be owned and directed in all its details by one man as that employers of many workingmen should deal only with the individual workingman.

To the wise employer also the labor union is a great practical advantage. It raises the quality and increases the efficiency of work, it immensely simplifies the direction of an enterprise, it fosters intelligence, it discourages incompetence, it betters the product, it furthers discipline, and it is a bar against injustice. The employer that recognizes the assistance he can derive from labor unions has gained an enormous advantage. The best labor, the most efficient labor, the most interested labor, always pays the employer the best. Incompetent labor is dear at any price.

Those that decry labor unions would decry in the same way any measure that sought to improve the condition of those that toil, any movement toward democracy, any effort to level the barriers of class and caste and bring about the brotherhood of man.

Whenever a labor union insists upon its recognition as a union it is doing the world's work, it is helping on the cause of man, it is in line with the development and growth of the race, which is wholly toward organized and intelligent effort.

It is also doing the just thing, the reasonable thing, the right thing.

The right to organize and to have organization recognized is just like the right to live, to think, to breathe, to be happy if possible.—Chicago American.

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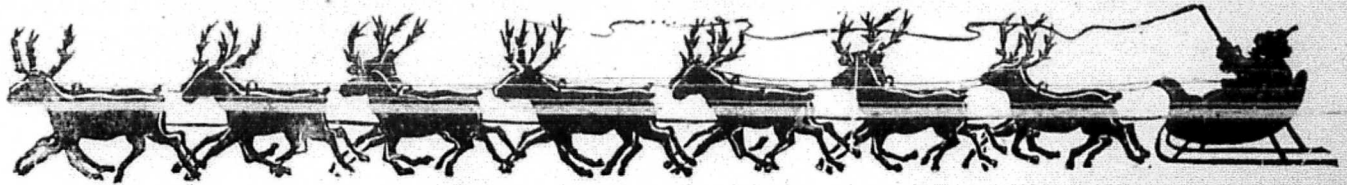
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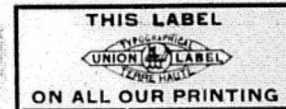
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