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TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, '04

SIXTH YEAR

LOOKS VERY MUCH LIKE A STRIKE

Operators Will Make No Concessions. Miners to "Stand Pat."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The bituminous coal miners and operators of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania took long strides at the joint wage conference this morning towards one of the greatest strikes the industrial world has ever known. It seems now that only a miracle can prevent it. The situation, after a morning session in which both sides presented their demands and took firm stands against making any concessions, was summarized at noon by the leaders of both sides of the house, in the below quoted expressions. A strike—the strike that would follow a failure to reach an agreement for the mining year beginning April 1, at the conference, it is now fully understood by both the operators and the miners, would mean not the 117,000 in the four states of the central competitive field would go out, but that it would also close the union mines in the states of West Virginia, Michigan, Maryland, Kentucky, Iowa and in the Central Pennsylvania district, raising the total number of men involved to over 200,000.

The morning session of the joint conference, when the demands of both sides of the house were presented, was the most dramatic in the history of the miners' and operators' joint conferences. It will also go into the history of the joint movement, if the movement survives the fight that was outlined this morning, as the most heated session in its first seven years.

Both sides presented their demands, and the miners sprang a surprise. At the opening of the session an Ohio miner moved that the present scale be readopted. It was defeated by the vote on a roll call, the Indiana, Ohio, western Pennsylvania and Illinois operators voting "No" and the Ohio, Indiana, western Pennsylvania and Illinois miners voting "Yes."

President John Mitchell then took the floor and said that he was glad the motion had been defeated because the demand did not present all that the miners wanted. He then re-presented, in elaborated resolution form, the demands that had been drafted by the miners' convention in January and that were presented to the operators when the regular session joint conference convened. These demands were for the present mining scale and in addition the run-of-mine basis; the 7 per cent. differential between pick and machine mining; a uniform day wage for outdoor day labor; including the mechanical trades; a \$2.56 day wage for the brushers in the long wall mines, and that the difference arising in the districts be settled in the districts.

The operators, who were expecting that the miners would only demand the re-adoption of the present mining scale, as they had done in the previous final scale and sub-scale committee sessions, were taken off their feet. F. L. Robbins, of Pittsburg, floor leader of the operators, took the floor and presented a resolution setting forth that the conditions of the times, industriously considered, and the competition of non-union and low-priced coal that had to be met in the open markets, warranted a 15 per cent. reduction in wages. He formally made that the demand of the operators in the four states.

Mr. Mitchell on taking the floor read from a number of newspaper clippings to show that the conditions that prevailed in the industrial world a month ago had undergone a change for the better and that the big mills are now operating full capacity.

He then presented the annual report made by Mr. Robbins for the Pittsburg Coal Co., showing that the net earnings of the company for 1903 had increased \$6.79 per cent.

F. L. Robbins then took the floor and in part said: "It is true that the mills in all things opened up. But how? By the asseduction of the wages of every one that ceiving 'f'orks in the plants. We have reduced the cost of our coal that they mighters themselves. That is why you will get more wages is cor. Illustration, 'rk and more wages if you accept a but r-duction.

"I protest against the miners' organization having brought the miners of all states here to make a scale for mining in these four states. I protest against this packed gallery to bolster up your cause, which you know is weak."

Turning then to the sections of his report to the Pittsburg Coal company, that President Mitchell had read, he said that all of the statements therein were true.

In concluding his lengthy speech, in

which he expressed the opinion that the company had always acted fairly and for the benefit of its workmen. Mr. Robbins sounded the first real gun of the conference in this, "As far as I am concerned I will never sign a scale except on a reduced basis. It has come to parting of the ways as far as I am concerned if you do not recognize the justice of our demands. In justice to the people that have put their money into the interests I represent, I will take a firm stand.

"I have been one of the men that have given you advances in wages year after year, fully expecting that when the time came when a reduction was warranted you would accept a reduction. Is there no fairness and justice in you people? You will give it to us or we will get it in another way. If you stand for all increases and no justice, God help you! This has been a long and good partnership, but if it is not to be a fair partnership, I am done. I have stood up for this cause and for you people. I have gone through it all, even to mining coal.

"I interceded for you before the anthracite operators and asked that your organization be recognized. Now, if the feeling of fairness, when fairness is imperative, is not in you, I am done with you."

In a speech that was filled with regard for Mr. Robbins' long relations with the miners, but was also characterized by firm utterances, Mr. Mitchell laid down what can be taken as the stand of the miners. He first gave Mr. Robbins credit for his friendship in the past.

He said, "I deny to Mr. Robbins the right to speak for the people of this great country." He said that the representatives of the railroads were present and the railroads, the United States Steel company and the large manufacturers were demanding lower-priced coal—not the people.

"When the times come that warrant it the miners are willing to share with you any adversity that may come, but they won't come at a time when you show increased earnings amounting to 86 per cent. I don't know what we are going to do, but I know what I shall advise the delegates to do. Whether that means the parting of the way, I am going to advise it." This was delivered with emphasis that left no doubt as to the attitude that Mitchell has decided to adopt.

Referring to Mr. Robbins' objection to the anthracite miners being present, he said that a strike in the soft coal fields would mean a difference of about 15 per cent in their wages which would go for the support of the strikers. Closing he said: "Neither side can afford to take a false position. The side that unjustly shuts down the mines of the country will not be sustained by the public, and I don't believe the American people are ready to place the blame on us in the face of Mr. Robbins' report, showing an increase of 86 per cent in earnings."

OF COURSE

Eight-Hour Bill to Be Killed Again

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—Final hearing on the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill began before the house committee today. The eight-hour bill hearing is before the committee on labor, and the hearing on the anti-injunction bill is before the committee on the judiciary. The committees expect to bring the hearings to a close by the end of the week.

Many representatives of capital and labor arrived today. The Citizen's Industrial Association, which has been holding a meeting in Indianapolis, was represented by a committee of which Fred E. Matson is chairman. This committee is especially interested in the defeat of the anti-injunction bill, but is also opposed to the eight-hour bill.

It is the fixed policy of the majority in congress not to pass either of these bills at this session. It may be that both will be reported favorably to the house, and they may pass that body but the republican leaders in the senate do not intend that they shall receive favorable consideration in that body.

The senate committee on labor has postponed the hearing on the eight-hour bill until March 15, and the committee on the judiciary in that body has not fixed a time for taking up the anti-injunction bill.

Where Traveling Is Hardly A Pleasure

(BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN)

She had found it dull in her city;
So had they in a different mob.
She traveled to look for amusement.
They traveled to look for a job.

She was loaded with fruit and candy,
And her section piled with flowers,
With magazines, novels and papers
To shorten the weary hours.

Her friends came down in a body
With farewells merry and sweet,
And left her with laughter and kisses
On the broad plush-cushioned seat.

She was bored before she started,
And the journey was dull and far:
"Traveling's hardly a pleasure,"
Said the girl in the palace car.

Then they skulked out in the darkness
And crawled under the cars,
To ride on the trucks as best they might,
To hang by the chains and bars.

None came to see their starting
And their friendliest look that day
Was that of a green young brakeman
Who looked the other way.

They were hungry before they started,
With the hunger that turns to pain—
"Traveling's hardly a pleasure,"
Said the three men under the train.

She complained of the smoke and cinders,
She complained of the noise and heat.
She complained of the table service,
She complained of the things to eat.

She said it was so expensive,
In spite of one's utmost care;
That feeling the porters and waiters
Cost as much as a third class fare.

That the seats were dirty and stuffy,
That the births were worse by far,
"Traveling's hardly a pleasure,"
Said the girl in the palace car.

They hung on in desperate silence
For a word was a tell-tale shout;
Their foul hats low on their blood-shot eyes
To keep the cinders out.

The dirt beat hard on their faces,
The noise beat hard on their ears,
And a moment's rest to a straining limb
Meant the worst of human fears.

They clutched and clung in the darkness
While the stiffness turned to pain,
"Traveling's hardly a pleasure,"
Said the three men under the train.

She stepped airily out in the morning,
When the porter had brushed her awhile;
She gave him a silver dollar;
He gave her an ivory smile.

She complained to her friends that morning
Of a most distressing dream;
"I thought I heard in the darkness
A sort of a jolting scream.

"I thought I felt in the darkness
The great wheels joggle and swing;
Traveling's hardly a pleasure
When you dream such a horrible thing."

They crept shuddering out in the morning
Red spots with the coal's black stain,
"Traveling's hardly a pleasure,"
Said the TWO men under the train.

Yes, But—

"One way in which a boy may avoid 'labor troubles' is to fit himself for work which makes him independent of the factory and all places where work is done by gangs of operatives. The opportunities in this country for young men and women are almost infinite. It should be the aim of every youth to become independent of any employer and all employers.—Christian Register.

The above solution of the difficulty seems very easy at first glance, but its correctness appears more doubtful the longer one looks at it.

It implies that any boy and every boy bright and industrious enough may CEASE TO BE A PRODUCER and become a mere manager or exploiter of the productive work of others. A certain number of merchants, lawyers, doctors, ministers, teachers, statesmen, employers, etc., will always be required, but beyond a certain number the members of these classes become mere dead weights on society, useless superfluities, wasteful, injurious parasites upon the body politic. Below (?) these more independent classes there must always be—no matter how well educated the people may be—a far larger class of the direct producers of wealth, those who plow, sow and reap, dig ditches, make lumber, houses, clothes, shoes, manufacture foods, books, keep books, clerk, keep house, and a thousand other

things, which, after all, are as noble and needful—if not more so, than the "independent" class above. These must always work in "gangs" under a general overseer, no matter how much human science and invention improves, and it is IMPOSSIBLE, from the very nature of the case, for a very large per cent of boys to solve the labor problem in that way. That may save "labor troubles" to a few, but it leaves the mass of mankind still in hopeless "labor troubles," no matter how high the general intelligence, education and skill may be.

And any solution which does not reach the masses and rescue all people from the evils of poverty and oppression is no solution at all.

There is only one theory that does not leave the masses in poverty and bondage, only one theory that dares proclaim universal freedom from drudgery and want, that dares declare the kingdom of heaven possible on earth—and that is socialism.

Study it thoroughly. It is the greatest truth or the worst error talked of today.

Belgium's "Labor Courts."
In Belgium there are "labor courts" in all the large cities for the settling of disputes between labor unions and employers. Last year these courts settled nearly 8,500 cases, and in 67 out of every 100 cases both parties concerned declared themselves satisfied with the decisions.

RATIONAL USE OF OUR WEAPONS

How Labor May Become Master of the Situation In Their Own Way

Our weapons! Why this sounds like war, and so it is; war between a class of men who are striving to get possession of what they are producing, and a class who by virtue of the ownership of the very tools of production are enabled to confiscate the major part of the product of the unfortunate class which has nothing but their labor power.

A war as cruel as was ever fought in history and as old as history itself.

The mere ownership of the necessary means of production and distribution by a comparatively small class of men is in itself the most powerful weapon to make the war a one-sided affair and when we speak of the rational use of weapons available to the toilers of the land to get possession of the full product of their toil we mean, of course, weapons with which to fight for the possession of the very weapons, which will decide the struggle once for all.

For labor to organize and to strive by united efforts to get a bigger share of their product is certainly of immediate and vital importance and that organized labor in presenting a united front to organized capital is in a better condition to assert their just claims for recognition than could be done individually is self apparent and has proved in many respects to the lasting benefits of labor.

The weapons used—strike, boycott and label, have proven powerful mediums in the struggle of labor for a recognition of its rights, but as long as the trades unionist is not clear as to his own rights in the premises he cannot expect to achieve lasting success, nor even can he expect to enjoy the little he has and may accomplish at the greatest of sacrifice.

As soon as he has succeeded in forcing a small increase of pay or a reduction of hours of toil, he is confronted by an increase in the price of everything he is forced to buy for himself and the use of his family. It goes without saying that the increase of the necessities of life is beyond the increase in pay. The reason for this is simply the ownership of the means of production and distribution by the class against which labor has organized.

The union man who does not realize and is not conscious of the fact that as he is the maker of the tool and is its sole user he also should by right be the sole owner of the tool and the product made by its use, cannot use all the weapons, which are available to him.

He still acknowledges the right of some men to own other men, and although he is daily conscious of being wronged he does not know exactly where and when, and he readily believes false leaders who tell him that labor must be conservative in order not to lose the good will of capital.

He still believes that he must have a boss, and while he is angry at the boss for not giving him a better share of his product he seems perfectly willing to yield the major share to the boss.

But even the most conservative trades unionist begins to awaken to the fact that the weapons employed by the trades unions are insufficient even to force capital to grant a paltry raise in wages, and he begins to look around for better weapons to fight; then fight he must; this much organization has taught him at least.

It is therefore, the sacred duty of those trades unionists who have made a study of the economic problem to unflinchingly point out the real weapons available to the toiler to gain possession of the supreme weapons with which to end the war between man and man.

What a grand weapon in the hands of the workers could be our class-conscious, independent labor press!

Hundreds of thousands of dollars go into the coffers of the capitalist press of the country, a press which is ever ready to misrepresent labor and is doing the paid work for capital all year round.

What a pity that the organized worker furnishes most of the ammunition to the enemy in the fight on labor and its demands.

Instead of keeping and paying for his own press and thereby building up a powerful daily press, which would not be purchasable for capitalists, which would stand firm and true for labor's rights, the good union man pays his hard earned money to papers which slap him in the face in each and every issue.

There is one weapon which would do wonders in educating the masses and a small realization of this influence can be had by the result of the agitation

through our weekly press.

There is no reason why organized labor, class-conscious labor, should not own its own daily press everywhere in this country.

Another weapon would be (and is to a certain extent in many crafts) the discussion and debates of economic and scientific questions relating to labor; but the weapon of weapons with which to get the weapon, viz., the tool of production, is the ballot.

We have the equal use of it as yet. For how long, if the toilers insist on leaving the law making and governing powers of the nation in the hands of the owners of the tools of production, remains to be seen.

The ballot is the finishing touch of a true organized fraternity of toilers, it sanctifies them and makes them class-conscious men, not afraid to DEMAND, instead of to beg.

There can be no harmony between labor and capital until labor makes capital what it ought to be, the property of those who create it; in other words, let us transform capital from its present use to enslave others into wealth used by the producer as the reward and the fruit of his toil.

Use all your weapons, Brother Unionman, and do not confine yourself to the economical field; because as long as you leave the power of government and with it the execution of all laws in the hands of the capitalist class, you cannot accomplish a lasting improvement of your condition, not to speak of your final emancipation from wage slavery.

Stop buying capitalist papers; make your struggling, much neglected and abused weekly labor paper a success and you'll soon have a daily press, an honor to you in which you pride and which will effect your battles at all times.

Study, and above all, be an on election day and act as foreign citizen for your own interest of your class, by voting the only party which stands for the rights, a party which is the expression of a principle based upon science, experience and justice.

Use all your weapons and watch effect.

You are the master, the maker of your destiny; go and do your duty.

ROBERT SALTIER

Sympathetic Strike.
Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, letter to the building trades of New York City and vicinity recommending that the unions agree to the plan of arbitration offered by the Employers Association, as it would do away the purely sympathetic strike, which considers a detriment to organized labor, because it is brought into play for insufficient reasons and at all times is used to extremes.

On the other hand it does not look if many strikes could succeed with the help of other sympathetic strike.

Why not try a strike at the polls, Gompers?

Mr. Vanderbilt has closed his beautiful North Carolina palace, nailed up windows, discharged the servants and has announced that it will not be opened for a year. The estate consisted of 127,000 acres upon which millions of dollars have been spent. More than four millions have been spent on the house alone. That's the spectacle which capitalism presents to view. Magnificent palaces closed while the men who built them and furnished them are sweltering and freezing on the streets of the cities. Funny arrangement, isn't it?—Coming Nation.

Violence In Labor Disputes.
Editor D. Douglas Wilson of the "Chinists' Journal" has this to say on violence in labor disputes:

"Lawless acts have never yet assailed the cause of labor. The Journal has tried to the best of its poor ability emphasize this from time to time, and it will continue to do so, for it honestly and sincerely believes that violence acts of lawlessness do harm to the cause and that any cause whose success is based and dependent upon repression and a disregard of the rights of others cannot stand. The police bludgeon may succeed for a while but it will sooner or later fall bring down with it the cause for which it was evoked unwept and unwept. Every workingman knows this and his innermost heart feels that the vocabulary of violence to assist in the struggle can only be detrimental."

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Mrs. Sarah Green, widow of Frank Green, who was killed in January by falling into a vat of lye at the Vandalia shops, filed a petition in the Probate court that the administrator of the estate be authorized to accept \$500 from the railroad as a compromise for the death of her husband. The petition was granted.

The building laborers held a special meeting last night to discuss the wage issue. The men are at present getting maintenance for eight hours' work, and tonight will ask an increase, beginning at 10c.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' union have submitted a scale of 25 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with 37 1/2 cents an hour for foremen. Bricklayers will ask no increase this year. Plumbers want a raise of 20 cents an hour, bringing their scale up to 60 cents. Timbers, and practically all of the other building trades unions, will ask increases.

Nick Onlamoise, 29 years old, a Roumanian laborer at the Highland iron and steel works, was killed last Thurs-

Doctor

Pronounced My Case Incurable, Said I Would Die Of Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Brought Good Health.

"I have every reason to recommend the Dr. Miles Remedies as the Heart Cure saved my life. I am a large man, considerably over six feet in height, weigh nearly three hundred pounds. Some years ago my heart was so seriously affected that I never expected to get well. Doctors pronounced my case incurable. I noticed your advertisement in some paper, and bought six bottles of the Heart Cure. I felt great relief and improved. I continued until I had taken twelve bottles. My trouble was organic and I never expected to be permanently cured, but thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, I have kept in good health and have been able to follow my profession continuously since first taking the remedies eight years ago. I am a musician, teacher of instrumental and vocal music, musical conductor, etc. I have taught all over the state of Michigan and have recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to thousands of persons in all parts of the state and have heard nothing but good reports of it. I have induced dozens of persons in my own county to take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as my word is never doubted by those who know me."—C. H. Smith, Flint, Mich.

"I am a druggist and have sold and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me, and I wish I could state more clearly the splendid good health I am enjoying now. Your Restorative Nervine gives excellent satisfaction."—Dr. T. H. Watts, Druggist, Hot Springs, S. D.

All druggists sell and guarantee first book the Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free booklet on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

The second annual fair and union label exhibit of the Central Labor union will open at Germania hall next Wednesday, and will continue ten days.

All of the unions are taking great interest in the fair, and the machinists, printers, bartenders, car workers and cigarmakers have all definitely promised to have booths. The Central Labor union will dispose of a lot in the Locust Land company's sub-division in the northeast part of the city, and members of the different unions are hard at work now selling chances.

The following business men solicited last week responded liberally with donations: M. Joseph & Son, Frank Powers, J. T. Margason, C. T. Baker, Adams' Variety store, A. Hanford's East End Bargain store, Peyton Shoe store, August Burkheyle, Steumppie & Welte, Harvey Furniture company, Ford & Hutton, Bernheimer Shoe company, Levi Dry Goods company, Newmarket, Sam Goodman, New York Shoe store, F. W. Hoff, Melvin Mitchell, Marblestone Dry Goods store, Neukom Notion store, H. Shoemaker, S. Bresett, W. H. Albrecht & Co., C. W. Kern, A. Hoberg, Terre Haute Furniture company, Pixley & Co., Levin Bros., J. G. Dobbs, A. Arnold, The Truth Shoe store, Wm. E. Dehlar, Hoermann Seed company, Foulkes Bros., Tune Bros., Meyers Bros., Silberman, L. B. Root Co., The Leader, W. H. Albrecht & Co.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has notified the fair committee that he will be here Wednesday or Thursday, March 16 or 17, and will make an address at Germania hall. A strong effort is being made to secure Mr. Mitchell for an earlier date, if possible.

TYPY'S NEW SCALE.

The new wage scale of Typographical union No. 76 has been agreed to by all employers except of course the scab Gazette, and will go into effect on April 4th. The new scale increases the wages of linotype operators from \$16.50 and \$18.00 to \$18.00 and \$19.50 per week.

Hand compositors on daily papers are given the same wages as the operators, being an increase of \$3.00 per week.

Job printers' wages are increased \$2.50 per week, and provision made for inaugurating the 8-hour day in this branch on January 1, 1905.

"Let There Be Light"

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union is planning a general campaign toward the abolition of night work in the bakeries throughout the country. Before fixing a date for the inauguration of a daylight schedule simultaneously in all cities and towns the general executive board of the journeymen bakers has prepared a circular letter to the public headed:

Let There Be Light.
Day Work and Eight Hours.

The recipients of this prospectus are invited to send replies to questions bearing on the advisability of the proposed reform. Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers' Journal, Cleveland, to whom the answers are to go, says, "We appeal to all those noble minded men and women who through the lecture platform and with the pen are endeavoring to be of service to their fellow citizens to give the members of our craft their opinions on the changes we aim to bring in our industrial life."

Mitchell's Tribute to Hanna.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America sent a personal telegram of condolence to Mrs. Hanna, saying that in Senator Hanna's death labor had lost a sincere friend. Mr. Mitchell said to a reporter:

"The death of Senator Hanna is a distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace. The later years of his life were given to the promotion of the work of reconciling the interests of employers and employees. I enjoyed the friendship of Senator Hanna and to an unusual degree his confidence in matters of this kind, and I know of many things he has done, of many sacrifices he has made in the interest of organized workers, for which he neither sought nor received credit. His efforts as chairman of the National Civic federation brought him into close relationship with nearly all the trade union movements, and he had the trust and the respect of all of them."

IRON MOULDERS' BENEFITS.

The Iron Molders' union of North America paid to members for sick benefits \$179,355 during 1904, according to the report of Financier R. H. Metcalf.

LABOR SHOULD ORGANIZE.

Views of Head of New York Society For Ethical Culture.

In a recent address upon the labor question Dr. Felix Adler, head of the New York branch of the Society For Ethical Culture, said:

Do we approve of organized labor? It almost strikes me sometimes as ludicrous when that question is asked. It does not really matter very much whether we approve of it. The situation is not such that organization waits upon our tardy approval or our modified and qualified and condescending approbation.

Organization is in the air. Organization is the order of the day. Organization is everywhere. Capital is organized, they say. Why should not labor be organized? Everything is organized.

Science is being organized. Even the solitary thinker is solitary no longer; the solitary scholar, the philosopher, meets his fellow philosopher in congresses; the psychologists, the historians, the economists, the scientific investigators—everywhere are these huge congregations of effort, these cooperative efforts—everywhere instances of concerted action. Everywhere great ends are undertaken, not singly, but jointly.

Is it to be wondered at that labor should be organized? Labor simply follows the general trend. You cannot any more prevent it than you can prevent organization anywhere else.

And, moreover, there is a special reason why there should be this organization or association of laborers, because, as every one knows, the argument is so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it—that the laborer, singly and individually, is at an enormous disadvantage as against the employer, the same disadvantage at which a man is who wishes to dispose of a house when it is known that he must sell on the instant, that he cannot wait.

A man who must sell his house, of whom it is known that he must dispose of it, is at a great disadvantage. He will not get his price, the price that is proper, because it is known that he cannot wait.

So the laborer cannot get the price of his services because it is known that he cannot wait. His necessities are pitted against the resources of the employer; his existence, always close to the verge of want, is pitted against the broad margin of the employer; his ignorance of market conditions is pitted against the experience and the outlook of the employer.

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service, but as the place of an individual can easily be filled, that threat is perfectly futile.

What shall he do? To establish himself in business is out of the question. He has not as an individual the capital. More and more, large capital is required. He cannot do that.

Shall he go upon the land, as they say? That, too, is impossible. The mere expense of taking himself and his family to the land is prohibitive.

What shall he do? Threaten as an individual to leave his employer's service when there are a hundred and a thousand others ready to take his place?

What shall he do? He stops to think and finds that, while the threat to withdraw his service as an individual is futile, if a hundred people threaten to withdraw, that is more effective, because the places of a hundred cannot be so easily filled, and that if a thousand threaten to withdraw that is still more effective, and that if finally 150,000 withdraw, as they did in the anthracite coal strike, that is extremely effective, because the places of 150,000 men cannot be filled.

Just a Straw.

The approach of another season's farm activities again brings the labor question to the front. Here and there throughout our eastern states the sentiment is apparently favorable to the employment of Chinese, especially in the truck and fruit sections. This labor element has long been a very important one on the Pacific coast in the handling of the fruit crops, and many persons there wish the Chinese exclusion act were less rigorous. The matter was discussed at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural society at Trenton, and considerable friendliness was shown the proposition to seek Chinese labor. A number of speakers urged that the Chinese be given freer access to this country.—American Agriculturist.

Trade Follows High Wages.

An English writer who has been studying business conditions in this country says that the foundation of American prosperity is high wages. Every time a trade union succeeds in raising wages, he says, it is drumming up business.

Every time a federation of employers succeeds in reducing wages they are stifling trade. Trade does not depend on finding foreign markets, but on keeping up the home market by a fairer distribution of wealth.

As long as there are any homes scantily furnished, as long as there are walls without pictures, shelves without books and tables without good food, it is the home market which needs to be stimulated.

Cloakmakers to Strike.

President Benjamin Schlessinger of the International Ladies' Garment Makers' union has made the official announcement that 75,000 cloakmakers and ladies' garment makers will strike throughout the United States on July 1. Demands will be for the closed shop system and weekly wages instead of a piece scale.

The strike will tie up shops in New York city, Chicago, Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, San Francisco and Montreal and many other cities.

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SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH and MAIN

Money-Saving Opportunity

Do you want to benefit yourself by saving money? This chance is offered you in our efforts to close out all of winter goods. We must get rid of them to make room for spring arrivals. Profits are sacrificed. We will not carry over any winter goods if price will sell them.

Men's Suits

Good selection of heavy winter suits in a choice variety of all this season's fabrics, that sold at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. You can secure a good bargain out of this lot at

. \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10.91

Overcoats

Hundreds of these garments still to choose from at prices that will pay you to buy for next winter—beavers, kerseys, meltons, friezes,—all colors—that sold for \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50. Save money and buy one of these at

. \$4, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50

SHOES

Money-saving opportunities in broken sizes, of men's, women's and children's shoes.

New Location, Better Facilities.

UNION LABEL PRINTING

WORKING CARDS,
WEIGH SHEETS, CATALOGUES
AND BY-LAWS.

The Toiler,
No. 422 Ohio Street,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Every Item a Trade-Bringer

Every price a money-saver; Every article a good one, and the prices now quoted leave you something for something else.

Our best brands of Shirts, all our own label, and that's a guarantee for fit and style, 1.50 and \$2 quality 98c
Fine Stiff Bosom Shirts, good colors, regular \$1.50 values 75c
Men's Flannelette Night Robes—not a bad thing for frosty nights \$1.25 values 82c
Fine Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear, sanitary and absolutely the finest underwear made, \$2.50 value \$1.75
Good Heavy Fleece and Ribbed Underwear, all regular in goods and good 75c values 50c
Boys' Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, cuffs to match, 75c and 50c values 35c

A Great Pants Sale

Fine Worsted Trousers, regular \$4 and \$4.50 values \$2.50
Big values in custom pants—all wool, well made, good fitters, at \$1.75

A Clean-up Sale of Hats

You will find this one of our most generous offers. Broken lots of former \$1.50 and \$2 values 98c
Every price has been trimmed to a point that means cleaning out.

PIXLEY & CO.

