

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.

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VOL. 6, NO. 4

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, '04

SIXTH YEAR

HIRED SPIES AND WRECKERS IN LABOR UNIONS

Black Conspiracy Backed by U. S. Senators and Other Prominent Men

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT

Appeal to Reason Unearths a Dammable Plot Against The Unions

HANNA AND FORAKER ENDORSED IT

In number 430, the Appeal to Reason, published at Girard, Kansas, makes a most startling announcement concerning the secret work of "The Corporations Auxiliary Company" against Labor Unions.

Fred D. Warren, associate editor of the Appeal, in order to discover the plans of the Auxiliary Co., had stationery printed representing the (imaginary) Western Manufacturing Co., and staff correspondent, A. W. Ricker, under the name of Jones, represented the "eastern agent" of that mythical company. By this means access was gained to the confidence of the Auxiliary officials and their whole plan unearthed. We can not do better than to publish these discoveries. Any one wishing further information concerning this matter should send to the Appeal.

The interview between Ricker (alias Jones) and the manager of the auxiliary Co. is told by himself as follows: "Permit me first," said Jones, "to apologize for calling at the noon hour, but my train was late, and I wish to get out for Chicago this evening, and as I will of necessity take an hour or more of your time, we might better make an appointment for a later hour; but so we can finish up today."

HOW IT FIGHTS
"How can you fight them by simply

spying on them?" asked Jones. "You have made a mistake in your estimate of our institution, Mr. Jones," said Smith. "We are not a detective agency, though we employ the detective method as a part of our work. We are an old established institution. Mr. Apthorp, our president, has worked 18 years to build up our system to its present proportions. We fight the unions, not from the outside, but from within, and our only connection with those who are openly fighting the trade union movement, is that we have an information bureau through which all the secrets of the unions are at our disposal."

Jones was now getting what he came after, and the scent was getting decidedly hot. To show any unusual interest would be fatal, for Smith, with his eagle eye, was watching every change of countenance. Jones kept still and Smith continued:

SPIES ARE PROMINENT LABOR MEN

"All our employes, outside the office, are union men of good standing. We have a man at Washington, D. C., who follows the official secret acts of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor. He reports to us all authorizations of strikes and boycotts that we know what is coming sometimes weeks in advance. We furnish this information to employers' associations and to our special clients. We have trusted unionists in nearly every organization, and many of our men hold high official positions. One is a national organizer for the Federation in this state (Ohio). We have the unions in Chicago, particularly, honeycombed with our men. We get into all the conventions; were represented at Boston, and had four delegates at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis."

"We also do political work, which takes any form that may be necessary. Sometimes it is to keep labor politics out of conventions, and again we use our men to line up the unions for candidates whose election will help the employing class. The parent house is in Cleveland, from which the general management is conducted, but a far larger business is conducted through some of the branches. Of the latter there being one at each of the following places: New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis and another to be opened in a few days at Cincinnati."

For Jones to have asked for the names of any of the men who were working for the company would have been as foolish as for Smith to have given them, so Jones was satisfied to express his surprise that the institution was so well organized. He did, however, ask how union men could be secured for the service, to which question he got no further satisfaction than the reply, "We have the coin."

THE ENDORSEMENTS

Western Manufacturing Co. was an insignificant affair. It was bonafide so far as it went, being however, nothing more than an institution that the "old man" (Warren) had capitalized for his son. The "old man" was very wealthy and had extensive holdings in the lead district around Joplin. The Western Federation of Miners had come into the region and organized 1,600 men. He also had interests in the smelters over in the gas belt in Kansas, and the Western Federation was also in there. The "old man" was getting nervous over the situation and had plenty of money to spend if it would accomplish anything. The bluff worked again and Smith's eyes dilated. He saw in it, no doubt, an explanation of Jones' reluctance to talk about the W. M. Co., and the last lingering doubt was cleared away. He also saw business galore in sight, and going over to another corner of the room he brought a hand grip to the desk and took out some documents.

"Very few eyes get to see these papers, Mr. Jones, for they were given to us to use only with great discretion. To remove any doubt you may have as to the standing of this institution, I am going to let you see them."

He passed Jones a letter. It was written on official paper of the United States senate and was a recommendation, not of the stereotyped form, but carefully and specifically written. Whose name do you suppose was signed to it in ink?

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, SENATOR FROM OHIO.

The next was signed by an official of the Erie railroad. The next bore the letter head of a Chicago manufacturing company, followed by one from New York, and then came the Caesar of them all. A typewritten letter, on stationery of the Cleveland Street Railway commending the president of the Auxiliary Company to the confidence of the business world, and expressing his hearty approval of the company's methods, and signed in the well-known hand of M. A. HANNA.

If at one time in Jones' life he had not been lured to learn the great American game of poker (he quit it long ago) and progressed far enough to keep an even face with a hand full of aces with four stayers, he certainly would have betrayed his dumfounded surprise when the late senator's letter fell into his hands.

A dozen more letters passed under his eye, from railroad magnates and manufacturers, but they had no interest for him, and did not remain fixed in his mind.

THE CONTRACT

"You need not show me any more," said Jones; "the fact that Senator Foraker and the chairman of the Republican National Committee have endorsed your institution is all the testimony that I need carry back with me to Missouri. If you had a hundred more they would not add to them. Prepare your contract and tell us how your man will proceed, for we will first use him in Rich Hill."

"Our man will have to proceed according to the needs of the locality, and we cannot map out a plan of action for him in advance. He will come to your factory and get acquainted. He will be a machinist, as most of our men belong to the machinists' union. If he finds little disposition to organize he will not encourage organization, but may engineer things so as to keep organization out. If, however, there seems to be a disposition to organize he will become the leading spirit, and pick out just the right men to join. Once the union is in the field its members can keep it from growing if they know how, and our man knows how. Meetings can be set far apart. A contract can at once be entered into with the employer, covering a long period, and made very easy in its terms. However, these tactics may not be good, and the union spirit may be so strong that a big organization cannot be prevented. In this case our man turns extremely radical. He asks for unreasonable things and keeps the union embroiled in trouble. If a strike comes he will be the loudest man in the bunch, and will counsel violence, and get somebody into trouble. The result will be that the union will be broken up. In a general way, this is the way our men will proceed. We will have to get onto the ground, though, before we can tell what to do. The man we send you may not be suited to the locality, in which case we must substitute. He might be a Dutchman, when the local crowd is Irish

or vice versa. He might be single, and all the rest married, or the opposite be the case. We will find out when we commence operations, and will take care of our side of the case."

"Have you ever worked in the west?" asked Jones.

"No, our field of operations has been so far in the eastern and middle states."

"We in the west fear the labor movement that is sweeping eastward from the Rockies. Have you come in contact with it yet?" asked Jones.

CAPITAL DETERMINED TO RULE

"We have met it in Chicago and St. Louis, where it is organizing the most rabid of the working class. We feel that it must be our next objective point, for we have the eastern movement well in hand. The great fight on the unions will not come until after the election, of course, BUT THEN IT MUST COME. CAPITAL IS DETERMINED TO RULE, but an open fight is not nearly so successful as a secret one, and we believe we have the best means of handling the situation. AS TIMES GET HARDER we can get an army of men who will act for us, and this, with the open fight that will soon

be waged everywhere by the employers' organization, will break the back of the unions."

"Have you any official connection with Parry?"

"We have a close understanding with all the employers' organizations."

While the latter portion of the interview above reported was taking place, a contract had been arranged in duplicate by an assistant. Placing the document in an inner pocket, Jones arose to depart. He was escorted to the door, warmly shaken by the hand, after which he said good bye.—A. W. Ricker.

HENRY APTHORP, Pres. MATT M. SMITH, Vice Pres. J. H. SMITH, Manager.

THE CORPORATIONS AUXILIARY COMPANY.

Chamber of Commerce Building Cleveland, O., January, 30, 1904.

Western Manufacturing Co., Rich Hill, Mo., Gentlemen:

Your favor of January 26th received and contents noted and we would be pleased to arrange an interview with you either at Rich Hill or at our office here, as this is a matter which can only be satisfactorily discussed at a personal interview.

There is no question but what our system would be of great benefit to you inasmuch as you employ the very class of men who are the cause of a great deal of annoyance and trouble to employers, and who create all manner of disturbances in the running of a plant successfully.

Our western representative will be at St. Louis the latter part of next week and we could arrange to have him go to your place to have a personal interview with you there, where he will be right on the ground and can get from you full information as to the conditions among the laboring element at the present time. Possibly this trip by our representative may be unnecessary if we can give you the information you desire by correspondence.

In this connection I will say that we can either furnish you a union or a non-union machinist, or a union or non-union laborer or general utility man who can get into your factory and work on the inside and be what we term an "inside man" and get and report all the information about what the men do and say in the plant, who are union men, who are the radical ones and the agitators in the shop, so that their work can be killed by dispensing with their services the minute you learn who they are; and which operative can also become a member of the union if necessary, if that should become necessary at any time, or be deemed wise for any reason, and in this way furnish the client with full information and complete, detailed reports regarding the action and proceedings of the union. Such a man would also check the shop for the purpose of discovering any waste of material, leakage, breakage or stealing and carrying away client's property or making up jobs of work for people on the outside with material and time of the client and delivering it themselves and receiving pay therefor, all of which is in a great many cases saving the client more than the expense of our services.

We have another operative whom we term an "outside man" who would not work in the shop or plant of the client if the shop is to be kept strictly non-union, but who would work at some other place and join the union and would get all union information for the client and all information on the street of interest. THIS MAN WOULD ALSO WORK HIS WAY UP INTO AN OFFICIAL POSITION IN THE UNION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ASSISTING IN BREAKING IT UP. However, from the information we can get from your letter we believe that the operative first described above would be the man you would want at the present time and under the present circumstances as explained by you.

Either one of these operatives we would furnish you at the rate of \$150.00 per month and his railroad fare from Cleveland to Rich Hill and return, and out of the above sum of \$150.00 per month is to be deducted all the wages which the operative earns either while working in your shop or while employed at any other shop and working in your interest. We make no contract for less than thirty days and require fifteen days' notice before the expiration of a calendar month for the withdrawal of any operative. This is a matter of contract, however, which can be more fully gone into should you decide to avail yourselves of the service.

We would be pleased to have your eastern representative call whenever he reaches Cleveland, and we will give him full information on the subject if there are any other matters regarding which you desire an explanation. He can find us at the office at any time should he desire to meet us at any specific time, we would be glad to have him wire us about when he will reach Cleveland and we will make it a point to meet him.

Trusting the above explains our system satisfactorily to you, and that we may have the pleasure of entering into a contract with you, we remain,

Very truly yours,

THE CORPORATIONS AUXILIARY CO.

By F. W. Langin, Secy.

MALLY'S REPORT

National Secretary Sends News of the Socialist Movement

The national organization fund has now reached the sum of \$3,021.10.

Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners writes the national secretary that the officials of that organization would like to have socialists and union men everywhere write to their congressmen and senators for a copy of the statement of the Western Federation of Miners regarding the strike and situation in Colorado which was recently introduced in the United States Senate by one of the Colorado Senators. This statement was made in reply to the mine operators statement introduced by Senator Scott of West Virginia. As the miners statement is an authentic report of the Colorado situation, everyone interested should have a copy for reference purposes.

Comrade Ernest H. Wenzel member of the party in Baltimore, died February 27. Secretary W. A. Toole, of Local Baltimore writes:—"Our dead comrade was a socialist of about 17 years standing. He was born in Germany about 44 years ago but came to America when quite a young man. He was well known in Philadelphia where he lived for some time. He was a delegate to the nominating convention of the S. L. P. in 1896 and also to the Nominating Convention of the Socialist Democratic Party in 1900. He served as a candidate

on the tickets of both socialist parties at different times. When only a German section of the S. L. P. existed in Baltimore, it was comrade Wenzel who was always insisting on the importance of agitation among the English speaking people. It was largely through his endeavors that the first American socialist section of the S. L. P. was organized in Baltimore. The occasion being Comrade Day in the year 1893; and I am glad to record that I was a charter member of this Section, but am sorry to say that I am the only one of the 17 members who still remain in harness. A sad feature of his death is that his wife is an invalid and destitute. Much of his energy which could have been expended in earning a living or laying up something for a rainy day was spent in trying to enthrone his more pessimistic comrades in action.

"I always feel sad when viewing these too often occurring tragedies. How many of us are destined to fall by the wayside before we reach the goal. How many earnest workers will be sacrificed before the "doped" workers are aroused."

It will be seen from the following letter from comrade Floaten of Telluride, Colo., that the condition in Colorado is still very bad:—

"We are having it pretty hot here, about strike affairs. Last week a man was sent in here and when he came he refused to work. He was arrested for obtaining railroad fare, hotel and horse hire under false pretenses by one of the mine managers, who is the commander of the militia here.

"He was a young man, never up against

such proceedings before. I happened to meet him with the sheriff on the street. When I learned his story I volunteered to defend him and thus had my first chance to give the captain and mine manager a roasting. The young man was acquitted.

"Then 34 of the miners were arrested for vagrancy, because they would not go to work. 27 of them were fined \$25.00 and cost each by the justice or 13 1/2 days work on the roads. One fellow refused to work and the deputy handcuffed him to a telegraph pole. The W. F. M. sent an attorney, E. F. Richardson, from Denver; here to try the case before the county court. Our statute compels us to give security for both fines and costs, that may be imposed in order to get an appeal. I gave notice of Appeal and put up \$1,000 bond. The miners were all discharged by the county court.

"In going home from the trial at 9:30 Saturday evening a deputy sheriff who is paid by the mine managers and is one of the worst thugs around here, came up to us and hit Mr. Richardson twice and myself once. He is the kind of fellow that pleases the people here, as the daily paper comes out and endorses his act."

German Organizer Robert Saltiel returns to Springfield, Ill. Monday, Mar. 21st where the comrades are pushing the work of organization with vigor. They expect to organize two more branches among the Germans. Saltiel will then fill a few dates in Indiana on his way to Ohio.

Subscribe for The Toiler.

RAIN COATS

== THE PIXLEY MAKE

This is the time of year to invest in a combination Rain Coat and Light-Weight Overcoat. The heavy overcoat feels burdensome. Besides, it makes you too warm, and if you are caught in a shower it's no protection. The modern Rain Coats are made of fine materials—cassimeres, worsteds and chevots—all water-proofed so that the water runs off, as from a duck's back. There is no rubber used in the water-proofing, and consequently no odor or stiffness, as found in the mackintosh or rubber coat. All the materials in our coats are prepared under our supervision and the garments are cut and made in our factory. Therefore they have the same elegant style and fit that's found in our regular overcoats.

Our coats may be worn with pride on any occasion, and are guaranteed absolutely rain and wind-proof. If they leak, bring them back and we will give your money back! We know they won't leak. We have them in all the popular colors—oxfords, tans, black and fancy weaves.

Prices, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20.

Padded shoulders, hand-stitched collars, well built up in the neck, full back, regular pockets. Everything about them to make them desirable.

PIXLEY & CO.

THE TOILER.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

President Hargrove and President-elect Boyle will go to Indianapolis next Monday to sign the miners' scale in event the strike is averted.

A committee of the Journeymen Barbers' union met Sunday afternoon with the grievance committee of the Central Labor union and all points in the controversy brought out by the recent fight against keeping open shop on Sundays were discussed. Two hotel shops and at least one other shop may be placed on the unfair list unless a more amicable means of settlement can be reached.

National Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has sent a circular letter to the local union of carpenters, advising that caution be used in making demands for the coming year, owing to the general distrust from certain sources on account of the growing power of unionism.

The barbers held a social session Monday evening, giving a smoker and having short addresses after the regular meeting.

Bishop's orchestra, composed of seven men, was admitted to the musicians' union Sunday, and this brings practically all the Terre Haute musicians into the union. The musicians of the city are now revising the wage scale, which is to go into effect soon.

Organizer Gabriels, of the Woodworkers, met a number of the Terre Haute woodworkers at C. L. U. hall, and a temporary organization was made. A charter was ordered and next Sunday a meeting will be held at which the organization of a union will be perfected. A delegation of the carpenters was present and gave assurances that the carpenters would cooperate with the new organization.

The socialists of Terre Haute held a meeting Sunday and transacted important business. E. V. Debs was nominated as one of the six Indiana delegates to the national convention, which will be held in Chicago, and the local voted on the referendum ballot now being taken regarding changing national headquarters from Omaha to Indianapolis or Chicago, and on a change in the state constitution.

Professor George Herron will lecture on socialism at the Coliseum, March 27.

Another large crowd filled Germania hall last night and the managers of the industrial fair had their hands full taking care of the people. An interesting program of music was given.

The ladies' free gift, a handsome parlor lamp, donated by G. J. Hammerstein, was won by Miss Tillie Mohr. Tonight's ladies' prize will be a gift framed picture, donated by A. Z. Foster. The picture has been hanging in the hall during the fair and has attracted much comment. A year's subscription to The Star will also be given free to the lady holding the lucky number.

All chances on the lot in Locust Land Co.'s subdivision must be in the hands of Secretary Combs by tonight in order that they may be entered for the drawing.

BIG LINTON MASS MEETING.

Four thousand miners greeted Thos. L. Lewis, vice president of U. M. W. of A., and George W. Purcell of Terre Haute, a member of the executive board, at Linton Monday. The first meeting was at the opera house, which was crowded to its capacity long before the time arrived for the address. An overflow meeting was held at Red Men's hall, which was also crowded.

BILLTOWN MINER HURT.

James Wilson was severely injured in the Collins No. 1 mine at Billtown last Friday afternoon. A mine car ran over his left leg, badly crushing the ankle and foot. This is the second time Wilson has been injured within a year.

JUST A WORD

With you about Carpets and Furniture. We claim to have the largest and best assorted stock in the state. Everything is new; no "come-backs," such as sold in installment stores.

If you are worthy and need credit you can get it of us and not be compelled to pay the outrageous prices charged by installment stores.

FOSTER'S

Carpet & Furniture House.

CAR WORKERS STRIKE.

Men in Erecting Department Quit Because Piece Work System is Introduced.

About 150 men in the erecting shops of the American Car and Foundry company struck last Friday on account of the action of the company in refusing to recognize the union, and also because of the introduction of the piece work system. The union voted not to strike a short time ago when the company offered them a reduced scale, and the introduction of the piece work system came to them as a surprise.

The car builders had been receiving 27 cents an hour, when the company presented a scale to the men calling for a reduction of 4½ cents an hour or 22½ cents. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed over this, but the union decided to accept it, as the company stated that with this scale they could give the men steady work. The scale was accepted about two weeks ago.

Shortly after this thirty-six men were laid off, and a little later the entire erecting shop was closed down. The men were notified to be at work Wednesday, and when they returned were told by the officials that all repair work was to be on the piece work system, and a price list was posted in the shop. Thursday the men held a called meet to consider the scale and decided that while the prices on a part of the list were all right there was a portion that should be revised. Friday morning the grievance committee, consisting of F. W. Garlin, Charles Clark and William Streeter, called on Superintendent Reading and asked that they be allowed to talk the matter over with him. Mr. Reading refused to talk to them or to recognize them, and stated that if the men did not want to work at the prices posted they could quit.

The committee was refused permission to enter the shops to notify the men, and they were notified that they could never expect to secure employment at the shops again.

CHRIS EVANS ASSAULTED.

TRINIDAD, Colo., March 14.—Chris Evans, financial manager of the United Mine Workers of America, was beaten by three masked men with revolvers today on board a Colorado & Southern passenger train bound for Pueblo, and painfully hurt. The men boarded the train at a point a mile east of Trinidad, and after attacking Evans jumped off and escaped.

Evans was sent to Colorado by President John Mitchell. At Prior today guards killed Michael Calabace, a striker. Calabace, it is said, had fired at a negro and then barricaded himself in his house in an attempt to resist arrest.

DISTRICT 11 OFFICERS.

The annual convention of District 11, U. M. W. of A., adjourned last Saturday until the result of the referendum vote on the compromise scale is known. The result of the annual election is as follows:

President—John Boyle.
Vice President—Philip Walters, Hymers.
Secretary—John Kennedy, Terre Haute.
District Executive Board—Wellington O'Connor, Staunton; Lee Jackson, Evansville; G. W. Lackey, Dugger; William Stimson, Winslow.

Delegates to Indiana Federation of Labor—Harry Moore, Clinton; G. W. Lackey, Dugger; Wellington O'Connor, Staunton.
Auditors—John Cole, Brazil; W. A. Murray, Linton.

THE NATIONAL FOR MARCH.

The March number of the National Magazine is at hand ten days late, but stronger and more attractive than any previous issue. The publishers were just ready to mail their March issue when fire completely wrecked their fine plant at 41 west First street, Boston, on February 18th. They made a second edition and got it on the market in ten days. In order to do this they scattered their work among a dozen Boston printing shops and worked night and day.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE.

Elmer DeLatt, 16 years old, a stepson of John D. McDaniel, was killed by falling slate in the Wilfred coal mine, two miles west of Hymers, Wednesday. The boy was a car greaser. While he was in the mine, slate caved in, a piece striking him on the head.

A mule driver named Jones had one of his feet badly crushed while working in the Star City mine Wednesday.

NOAH AFTER THE FLOOD.

Planted the first fruit, the grape, the most healthy of all the products of the earth.

Speer, the oldest wine grower in the U. S., has vineyards of the Portugal Grape from which his wines are fully matured by great age and valuable for weakly persons in hot weather.

FALLING SLATE.

Ben Phillips was badly crushed in the back and hips by the fall of slate in a mine near Sullivan Saturday. He was brought to this city and taken to St. Anthony's hospital.

HOME FROM THE MINES.

They are bringing him home, they are bringing him home, they are bringing him home. My Jim, coming home from the mines; But his face, it is pallid, so ghastly and cold.

No more in his eyes their light shines. Do they say he is dead! O! my darling, my Jim!

O, leave me alone with my grief! Who can know the sorrows of miner's poor wives. Whose happiness often is brief.

'Ere the cruel form of death, in its horrible way.

Will rob us of those whom we love. And men from the mines, in the depth of the earth.

Will bear our dear loved ones above. O, dear Lord, it is hard to believe it is right.

Our loved ones must toil, but to die. That they give up their lives, for some other's great wealth.

While they can have naught to lay by.

And when Death, all so suddenly, crushes out life.

Then naught for the children is left. And of hungry mouths then, we most sadly must think.

As well as the wife, so bereft. We were happy, though poor, for my Jim was a man.

O God! it is hard he must go! And the sorrow that weighs down my heart in such grief.

The cold, selfish men never know. —Martha Shepard Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.

DISTRICT EIGHT CONVENTION.

William Houston Won Out in Contest for President—Secretary-Treasurer was Re-elected.

The convention of district 8 of United Mine Workers at Brazil will last longer than usual this year on account of the contests for officers.

All Wednesday afternoon the delegates balloted and only elected three officers. William Houston won out for president to succeed William Wilson, although it had been generally conceded that Barney Navin would get the nomination.

John S. Bennett of Carbon was elected vice president on the first ballot. The fight for secretary-treasurer required six ballots, but on the last one William Treager was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. There were eight candidates for the office.

President Wilson made a number of recommendations which will be incorporated in the demands of miners in the district settlement. Among the demands will be that the low coal scale be paid for machine work and that blacksmiths who tend fires be paid blacksmiths' wages.

BUILDING WAR ON.

The carpenters and contractors of Clinton are at war with each other. The former will demand a raise in wages from 27½ cents to 30 cents an hour. The latter say they are not going to grant the raise, on the grounds that they cannot afford to do so. In a few days the two bodies will meet and endeavor to come to an agreement.

LEWIS PLEADED GUILTY.

Tenney P. Lewis, the defaulting treasurer of Brazil local of United Mine Workers, pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement in the Circuit court at Brazil Tuesday, and was sentenced to one to fourteen years in prison. Lewis was short \$647 in his accounts.

MULE KICKED HIM.

James Thompson, a driver at Oak Hill mine, was kicked in the face Saturday by his mule. His nose was broken, and he was otherwise severely hurt.

SLATE FALLS ON MINER.

George Foster, aged 16, suffered a very severe accident at the No. 5 mine at Clinton last week. Some slate fell upon him, breaking his collar bone.

WANTED.

Special representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything.

Address, The Columbia, 620, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

You can make \$5.00 per day easily! Work where you please. The Hand Writing on the Wall or Revolution in 1907 is the greatest book of the twentieth century. It is taking like wild fire. Nearly 400 pages. Price \$1.50. Write for terms. Wm. T. Noe, Columbus, Ind.

NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. The Easter number of the New Idea Woman's Magazine is a galaxy of bright contributions, which are, at the same time, among the special articles, "Automobiles for Men and Women" tell the proper costume for those who indulge in this proper sport. There is another of those important papers on "Psycho-Physical Culture," telling a woman how she may preserve her beauty; and "A Word for the Easter Bride" is full of good, sound counsel to the novice in house-keeping. The second of the series of "Brief Business Talks for Women" is given, and its advice will prove valuable and wholesome to all women who will heed it.

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

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 868!

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 230 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses paid. Hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 312 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 896 Monon Building, Chicago.

Our Stock is Now Complete

NEW SUITS, SKIRTS, JACKETS and WAISTS.

Easter will soon be here, so do not wait until the best things are gone.

Suits from \$10 to \$40.
Skirts from \$2.50 to \$20.
Cloth Jackets from \$5 to \$18.
Silk Jackets from \$3.98 to \$70.
Waists from 50c to \$15.

HAYS & GREELY

The Suit and Cloak House.

618 Main Street.

Terre Haute, Ind.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

To many points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas on Tuesdays, January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16,

March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale.

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Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 654 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor

Affiliated Organizations Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Barbers' Union Carpenters' Union—Terre Haute Retail Clerks' Union Musicians Union Women's Union Label League United Mine Workers—

Local 42 Local 100 Local 74 Local 139 Local 135 Local 1071 Local 1001 Local 1982

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MEETINGS Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Matinee and Night, 10

May Howard in "M'le Fifi,"

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"A Romance of Coon Hollow."

Tuesday Night, March 22,

Alberta Gallatin in "Ghosts"

Fresh Oysters

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CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS

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ALSO OLD BURGUNDY WINE And *** Climax Brandy.



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging until they shrink and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

(See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Pasadic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret

Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry

Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's *** Climax Brandy

IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

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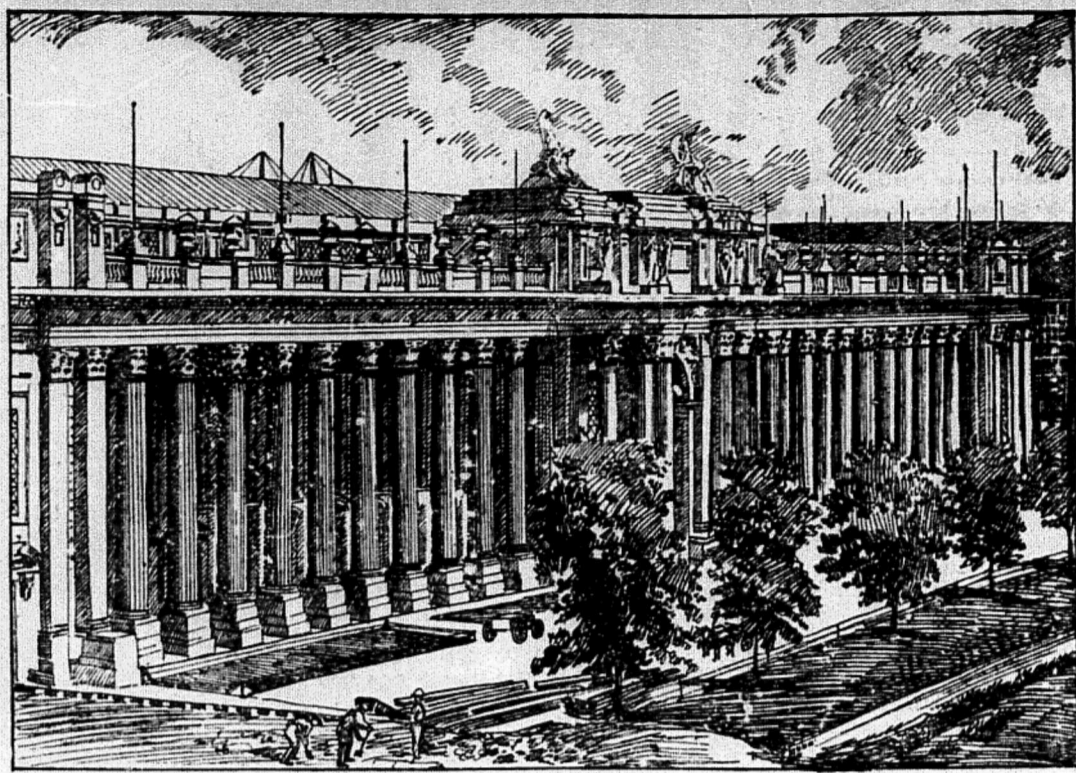
Excursions at Very Low Rates to many points in the following territory: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, over the



SELLING DATES. February 2 and 16. March 1 and 15. April 5 and 19, 1904.

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E. E. SOUTH, Gen'l Ag't Terre Haute,



PALACE OF EDUCATION, WORLD'S FAIR.

Showing a portion of the South Facade. The graceful and imposing colonnade, is repeated on all sides.

ARTS OF ALL AGES

They Are Blended by World's Fair Designers
So as to Produce Both Variety
and Harmony.

Magnificent Picture In Which the Best of the Old
Masters Is Seen With the Latest Crea-
tions of Modern Art.

THE architecture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is majestic in the great ivory white exhibit palaces, historical in the foreign and state buildings, all-world and unique in concession structure.

The palaces are the varied productions of the leading architects of the United States, designed in obedience to a chaste, harmonious scheme. The style adopted is described as "a free treatment of the Renaissance." According to dictionaries, "Renaissance" is the style which succeeded the medieval and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of the classic architecture of Greece and Rome.

One of the architects defines the use of the term "as a carte blanche to the architects to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

The architect of the Palace of Education surrounded that building with a majestic Corinthian colonnade. Another architect made towers of the pedestals that carry the crowning sculpture of the Palace of Electricity. Another architect designed for the Palace of Varied Industries Spanish steeples and a semicircular colonnade unlike anything ever before done in architecture. The architect used a dome roof and a triumphal arch motif in the Palace of Manufactures. Another architect broke the sky lines of the Palace of Liberal Arts with quadriga crowned entrances reaching as high as five story houses. Other architects introduced into the Palace of Machinery a German feeling, with a forest of towers and a big sloping roof backing a sculpture decked entrance way.

The supervising architect of the United States treasury introduced another element of variety in the United States Government building, taking the form of a big flat dome, an Ionic colonnade and a classic pediment lifted in the air by a caryatid attic. The same architect reproduced in the great Fish pavilion for the government of the United States, line for line, a Roman dwelling house of the Pompeian type.

In the Mines and Metallurgy Palace the Egyptian obelisks furnish the motif for the entrances. The cornice is wiped out entirely by the substitution of an overhanging roof. In the Art Palace an engaged colonnade is employed to decorate a windowless museum facade. Festival Hall is made conspicuous and distinctive with the largest dome on earth. The chief of design of the Exposition adopted the dome roof, three massive entrance arches and a bottle shaped pylon for features of the great Palace of Transportation. This same mind employed plain heavy piers on the Palace of Agriculture and demonstrated the architectural possibilities of the farmhouse gable in the Forestry, Fish and Game building.

The artistic sense finds further pleasing variety in the Tudor Gothic of the dozen permanent red granite buildings which form part of the World's Fair settlement.

Architectural history may be read in the buildings of the states and foreign governments. France reproduces the Grand Trianon at Versailles; Germany, the Imperial castle at Charlottenburg; Great Britain, the Orangery of Kensington palace, at London; Japan, the Castle of Nagoya; China, the palace of Prince Pu Lun. Belgium builds an

Antwerp townhall. Mexico has a patio, or inner court, in its buildings. Louisiana reproduces the Cabildo at New Orleans, where the formal transfer of the Louisiana Purchase Territory from France to the United States took place. New Jersey supplies a replica of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown. Connecticut presents the fine Sigourney mansion at Hartford and adds mantels and woodwork from two other Connecticut mansion homes. Virginia's pride is gratified in Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mississippi builds Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis. Most of the other states adopt the style of the big exhibit palaces on their buildings. The transition from the architectural dignity of the Plateau of States to the gaiety of the Pike is made by the building of Texas, shaped like a five pointed star, and by the wigwams of giant trees which Washington and Oregon supply.

Color is used sparingly on screen walls and in shaded places in the exhibit palaces. The facades are a uniform ivory white, with color on the roofs, domes and towers. On Concessions street, however, color is used more freely, and the forms of the "art nouveau" abound.

FEATURES OF EDUCATION.

How the Exhibit at St. Louis Will Be
Distinctive From That at Any
Other Centennial.

By CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

Education finds more recognition in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition than in any previous centennial celebration. It is the keynote of the great enterprise, permeating every display. Moreover, the idea in its abstract has a home of its own, in that for the first time in history the appliances of school life are shown in a building constructed exclusively for this purpose.

At Chicago and at Paris this exhibit was made a department of something else. At St. Louis it is seen alone, housed in a palace which many consider the most perfect architecturally of any on the grounds.

Besides, in the classification of exhibits education leads all others, taking rank over fine arts, manufacture and all the industries.

In remarking these facts visitors have added that it was strange such prominence had not been given to education before, and they are loud in their praise of those who have carried the idea so prominently to the front.

In St. Louis the revelation of process will be carried out in the Palace of Education as well as in the other palaces. Formerly it was deemed sufficient to arrange in booths samples of text books and of apparatus of the laboratory and observatory. Appliances used in the schoolroom were displayed conventionally, and visitors could pass through aisle after aisle and view only the technicalities of the world of instruction. As a result the pedagogy only was interested.

In St. Louis, however, there is to be actual demonstration of the use made of all such appliances, and the multitude will find itself entertained. Thus the model training school will be a creature of life—boys to be seen using the tools of the various trades. Pupils of a school for the blind will demonstrate the methods in vogue where the sense of touch is made to supply that of sight, and those who are deaf and

dumb will also be given opportunity to display their method of instruction. College professors at work in laboratories promise entertainment for the layman, and likewise there will be demonstration of the methods employed in using the modern telescope and taking photographs of the sun, moon and stars.

Supplementing these active exhibits will be others quite as interesting that have been secured from all over the world by means of the camera. Enter one booth and turn the swinging doors of a movable cabinet. You will see picture after picture illustrating school life, the children entering a class room, the pupils at recitation, in a fire drill, during the recess hour—in fact, through all the stages from the hour when they assemble for their studies until time comes for dismissal.

As illustrations of public school life in large cities, New York, St. Louis, Cleveland and other municipalities have planned to make extensive displays, while cities of the old world will bring their systems into comparison.

Higher education is exemplified as never before at a world's fair. All the large colleges of the United States have prepared extensive exhibits



PAGODA OF THE IMPERIAL PAVILION IN THE CHINESE RESERVATION, WORLD'S FAIR.

which are supplemented by displays from technical institutions.

Both interesting and novel will be the exhibits made by the Agricultural department of the Federal government in the Education building, for which congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000. These will be in the nature of experiment stations such as have been established at various places throughout the country for the practical education of those who desire to study the scientific questions of agriculture and horticulture. Here will be demonstrated the best system of fertilizing the soil, of sowing the seeds, of caring for the crops, of harvesting them, and then for handling the same in barns and storehouses. Visitors to the Exposition will be given the opportunity for instruction in the diseases which infest the realm of Flora and the medicines or surgery that must be employed to combat the dangerous inroads.

Locate on the Grand basin and commanding a view of the Cascades, the Terrace of States and the Hall of Festivals, the Palace of Education, itself a portion of the main picture, can be reached by either the broad boulevards or by transit over the crystal waters of the Lagoon. Its visitors may reach its doors in roller chairs, on foot or in gondola or electric launch.

In this building, as in the others, special arrangements have been made for the comfort of the sightseers. Multitudinous windows permit of free currents of air constantly circulating, and withdrawal rooms are at every hand where one can sit down after becoming fatigued from too much exploration.

Agricultural Plans Completed.

Mr. James L. Farmer of Tennessee, chief special agent of the United States Government board, World's Fair, has practically completed the plans for the exhibit of the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts and experiment stations, of which he has charge. He has secured space in the Educational building for the greater part of the exhibit, which is large and comprehensive and which will be of especial interest to southern planters.

A PULPIT CHAMPION.

An Eminent Divine Who Believes in Labor Unions.

"Man cannot live by wheat alone," said Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York in a recent sermon. "He must live by ideas. The basis of civilization will always be the ideas of the greatest thinkers, and this fact must be accepted by the labor unions. They must refrain from becoming purely material."

"It has been my good fortune for years past to come in contact with the labor union, and I have watched the progress of the institution with thankfulness. Ten years ago it was a common thing to hear a man employing many hands say he would refuse to employ a man connected with a union."

"There exists a great difference now. No employer could refuse a man employment on that ground today."

"I try to stand for every right of the laboring man. As the trust was inevitable, so is the labor union inevitable. The laboring men of this country must unite or be crushed. They are immeasurably strong, and their position is assured, and now they must learn to be tolerant."

"Competition must become less bitter because we are advancing, and as we advance the labor union must learn to go slow. The organization must become truly American and truly progressive. Unionism must wake up its mind to be law abiding. Moreover, we have got to simplify our procedures. We have got to get justice more quickly."

"There is a strong feeling in certain sections of this country that the labor unions wink at violence. This is not true, and I know it is not true, but this evil reputation must be lived down. This slander can only be put down by the unions themselves."

"One thought that must always be kept by the union man is that we cannot be educated too highly. To a laboring man education is of inestimable value."

Taking up the watering of stock in this country and its relations to poor wages, Dr. Rainsford said:

"Great good has been done in Massachusetts by the passage of the law by which corporations have been restricted in the issuance of stock."

"There it is impossible to issue stock except for value received, and a law of similar sort will eventually be enacted in every state in the Union. Labor unions should work for such a law. The watered stock of a company deceives the investor and robs the workman."

"The motormen of New York are less reasonably paid than any other body of men in this city. The work they do should be the best paid of its kind. No other set of men work under such a nervous strain, and no other men labor under such unique responsibilities, where neglect or negligence may always be counted upon to cause death. They are so poorly paid because the corporation for which they work is overcapitalized, so weakened by watered stock that reasonable wages and dividends are not both possible."

"Humanity demands a change in our laws to prevent stocking a company so that reasonable wages cannot be paid. There should always be available a working profit from which liability for accident and an old age pension could be assured."

"The unskilled workman is always within a fortnight of hunger. When a workman falls ill the wolf is always at his door."

The Anti-Injunction Bill.

An official statement issued by President Samuel Gompers in defense of the anti-injunction bill now before congress is being circulated throughout the country by the American Federation of Labor. The statement says in part:

"This proposition the Employers' association denounces as anarchistic. It would legalize crime, they assert, and exempt labor unions from the penalties attached to rioting and disorderly conduct."

"We have not seen a single intelligent objection to the bill. Invective, epithets and wild assertion take the place of argument. These professed champions of liberty and Americanism do not know the meaning of the terms they are so fond of using. They depend upon appeals to class bigotry and class prejudice."

"The bill would change the old law of conspiracy. That law should be changed. It is out of place in modern jurisprudence. There was a time when agreements to ask higher wages and agreements to cease work—strike—were punished as criminal conspiracies. Plutocratic employers would revive those doctrines if they could. Labor should not rely upon the discretion of the judges. It may fairly demand express legislation establishing the rights of association and agreements to do or to refrain from doing things not prohibited to individuals."

Here's a "Sweeper," Indeed.

On the sworn statement of officials of the Dearborn Duster company that the Chicago Federation of Labor was engaged in assisting strikers in unlawful acts of intimidation and violence, Judge Jesse Holdom issued an injunction against the Central Labor Union.

All criminal acts will, it is claimed, render every member of a labor union responsible. Judge Holdom's injunction is said to be one of the most sweeping ever issued in Chicago.

A Labor Advisory Board.

A plan to prevent strikes has been formed by the St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor assembly. An advisory board of seven members has been appointed to investigate all grievances, order strikes or prevent them. Hasty decisions on the part of the unions in declaring strikes will be discouraged, while radical employers will be diplomatically dealt with.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Homesick.

It stands afar midst happy, sunlit fields,
A little farm house, brown and old,
With ancient, ivy-covered, buttressed walls.

And stray-thatched roof of gold:
And I a wanderer from the dusty town,
Grown weary of its heavy ways,
Wistful from off the hot white road,
Look down
And long for the old days.

For there the nights were blessed with quiet sleep,
The days were filled with happy cares,
And there the skies seemed ever blue,
and there

Was time for peace and prayers:
While youth and laughter, joy and hope,
and love

Sang in my heart a happy song.
Ah, me! a song that's hushed for evermore.

The crowded streets among.

And now I stand and gaze, with heavy heart,
Across dear fields in longing sore,
To where another woman, happier far,
Looks from the low, half-door,
Oh, little farmhouse, old and brown, and sweet,

I wake when all the world's at rest
And think of you, and long for the old peace

And the untroubled breast!
—Fall Mall Gazette.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The National Building Trades has issued a charter for a subordinate body at Chanute, Kan.

Colored teamsters at Carbondale, Ill., have made application to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for a charter.

Delegates of Porto Rican labor unions have adopted a resolution forming amalgamation with the American Federation of Labor.

Thomas J. Reynolds, who will preside April 1 from the position as president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, will take a much needed rest.

Three hundred Minneapolis girls employed as garment cutters left their posts because they were asked to accept a 25 per cent reduction in wages.

Not only have the unions in France increased rapidly, but the number of members has risen from 481,000 in 1890 and 1,191,260 in 1900 to 1,481,485 on the first of January, 1903.

Representatives from 92 per cent of the steel shafting manufacturers of the United States, in session at Pittsburgh, have reaffirmed the scale of prices promulgated a year ago by the conference of manufacturers at Chicago.

John Phillips, for the last thirty-five years prominent in the labor movement and general secretary of the United Hatters for a quarter of a century, died at his home, Brooklyn, N. Y., after a short illness, at the age of 67 years.

Organized labor won a big victory in the Iowa legislature. The bill providing that 25 per cent of the wages of the head of the family be subject at all times to garnishment proceedings was indefinitely postponed by a decisive vote.

Chicago millwrights who are members of the International Flour and Cereal Employees' union have begun suit at Minneapolis, Minn., to prevent the union from expelling or suspending them. The dispute arose with carpenters over mill work in Chicago.

The Eisendrath Leather company of Chicago has started a profit-sharing scheme among the employees to counteract trades union influence. Each employee has to deposit \$1 weekly from his earnings until the firm holds \$20. This the employee loses if he joins a strike.

The Lithographers' union of Cincinnati has voted unanimously in favor of arbitration as proposed by the Lithographers' Association of the United States. Similar action by other unions will prevent a possible lockout in the establishments of the Lithographers' association.

The press committee of the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles, Cal., is following the example of the central body of that city and sending circular letters to the East warning labor men against going to the Pacific coast with the hope of securing remunerative employment at good wages.

Simon Burns, president of the Window Glass Workers, L. A. 300, K. of L., has formally announced his intention of retiring. Mr. Burns intends to devote his time to his private business. Since his connection with L. A. 300 he has secured for the workmen advances in wages aggregating 102 per cent.

The United States Steel Corporation closed a contract with the Bessemer Pig Iron association for 130,000 tons of pig iron at \$13 per ton at the Valley furnaces. Directly and indirectly this will employ 3,000 men. It will require all the combined output of all the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valley, some of which have been idle for six months.

Supreme Court Justice Rogers at Oswego, N. Y., has granted a permanent injunction restraining Oswego division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from expelling Alden W. Young from membership. Young was charged with endeavoring to influence certain assignments of engineers and his expulsion was sustained by Chief Arthur of the brotherhood.

Suit for \$15,000 was instituted in the circuit court at St. Louis by Frank Carter, a non-union steamfitter, against members of the Hot Water and Steamfitters' union, on the ground that he was assaulted and discharged from employment for not being a member of the union. He alleges business agents of the union succeeded in securing his discharge.

The executive committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America completed its session at Indianapolis. The most important action was the decision to send organizers into

Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio at once. Several national associations among them the National Metal Trades and the National Horsehoopers' Association, filed applications for membership.

Suits for damages will be instituted by the Parkersburg (W. Va.) Iron and Steel Company against the National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and individual members of the organization. The association ordered a strike and its members working in the local plant and the company claims to have sustained losses by alleged unlawful acts of the strikers.

The first monument to trade unionism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-Hour monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong black holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe, and three large figure eights are engraved on the block.

Efforts to fill the places of the watch-case makers and engravers who have been on strike for seven weeks at the factory of the Western Watch Case company have proved unavailing. Charles Wendell, president of the company, has returned from an extended trip in the East, where he went to get workmen to fill his factory. He did not succeed in getting one man. The strike was called against a reduction in prices, and as it is the only factory of its kind in the city there are no non-union men in the trade.

The officers of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen are considering the advisability of making a joint international working agreement between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen International Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and the Mineral Mine Workers' organization. Each local union of the firemen's organization is asked to send all information to the international officers showing the good or bad effects of such an international working agreement.

A victory was won by the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburgh field a few days ago which will have an important bearing on the question of wage reduction in the competitive district. About 1,500 non-union miners at the Ellsworth mines struck against a wage reduction. They were receiving 15 cents a ton less than the union scale before the strike, and the reduction would have brought the pay down to 35 cents a ton less than the union rate. After the men went out they were immediately organized, and go back to work at the union rate. The main contention of the Pittsburgh operators in demanding a wage reduction was that non-union mines were paying less than the scale.

Franklin Union No. 4 of Chicago, was found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Holdom and fined \$1,000. These officials were either fined or sent to jail on the same charge: John M. Shea, secretary, fined \$100 and sentenced to six months in jail. Charles M. Woerner, president, \$250 fine and three months in jail. Jerome Collins, two months in jail. Harry Brown, forty days in jail. Michael Flannery, thirty days in jail. Judge Holdom's decision was based on three points—the legality of trade unions, the right of picketing and the payment of strike benefits. The right to organize was conceded, but the payment of wages by the union to pickets or spies sent into the employers' plant the court declared unlawful.

"These acts are akin to military strife," he said. "It is warfare."

The parliamentary committee of the trades' union congress of Great Britain has prepared a bill which has been introduced in parliament relative to picketing, which is an outgrowth of the famous Taff Vale decision. The bill has three chief clauses: (1) for the legislation of peaceful picketing, (2) amendment of the law of conspiracy, (3) protection of trade union funds. Under the first it is sought to bring matters back to the reasonable position that men should be allowed to talk with and try to persuade men who were looking for work. The second clause does away with the law of conspiracy as recently decided by the judges. The third clause is as follows: An action shall not be brought against a trade union or other association aforesaid for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

In a recent article on the labor situation in San Francisco Ray Stannard Baker, in speaking of the fight made by the employers against the Water Front federation in San Francisco three years ago, says that the employers gave a good exhibition of how not to fight unions. The same thing exactly may be said of the Citizens' Industrial association. It is giving a good exhibition of the same tactics. Originally intended to correct abuses of trade unions, which are oftentimes apparent, the movement, led by radicals like Parry, has grown into an organization the chief purpose of which is to crush all forms of unionism and combination among the workers. That is where the movement is showing its greatest weakness, and that is the policy, say union labor men, that will lead to its ultimate downfall, just as surely as did the radical policy of the San Francisco employers result in the election of a labor mayor and the strengthening of the ranks of organized labor. Instead of crushing out unionism in San Francisco, the bitter fight on all phases of organization among the workers, made by the employers, made San Francisco one of the best organized cities in the country to-day and the association of employers is but a memory.

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TEN TO ONE

More Idle Men in Los Angeles Than in Any Other City in the United States

Los Angeles, Cal., March 7 (Special)—Under the heading, "Labor Market Overrun With Non-Union Men," the notorious Los Angeles Times prints the following statement:

"There are at the present time in Los Angeles ten men for every job. This condition has been brought about by various employers importing from East men to take the places of union agitators at every opportunity. So far as Southern California is concerned, the Citizens' Alliance has solved the union problem. The way to fight the unions is to have plenty of non-union help ever ready to step in. What has been done in this section of the country can be done elsewhere. Unionism will be wiped from the face of the earth."

UNION MEN IN TROUBLE

Citizens' Alliance Drives Over Seventy-five Out of Town at Point of Revolvers

TELLURIDE, Col., March 15—One hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance, after their meeting last night, armed with Winchester and revolvers, scoured the town and took into custody between seventy and eighty union men and sympathizers. The men were kept in a vacant storeroom until 2 o'clock this morning when they were marched to the depot and loaded into two coaches. As the special train departed the Citizens' Alliance fired volleys of shots into the air. Such is "freedom" under the stars and stripes.

IT IS NOT STRANGE that the Corporations Auxiliary Co. should hire men to betray and disrupt the unions. While capitalism spends millions to carry an election, maintains "lobbyists" and hoodlums at every legislature and congress, and buys up city councils everywhere, who should wonder that it purchases spies against unions? All this is in the system. Down with the system which harbors and encourages—yea, makes necessary such things.

If you want union men of other crafts to recognize your label don't forget to recognize theirs.

Do not forget to tell your wife that all the Washburn-Croby Flours are unfair.

A Good Idea

The Ministers' Association of Pueblo, Col., has been invited to send three delegates to the Trades and Labor Council who shall have a voice (but no vote) on all questions. A most excellent idea. It will do the preachers great good, spread union sentiment through their churches and can not possibly harm the union cause.

Carter Harrison Unfair

Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, has been placed on the unfair list by the Chicago Federation of Labor, for refusing to appoint licensed engineers.

To The Death

Two hundred and eight firms and individual members of the Master Builders Association of Detroit, Mich., have signed an iron-clad agreement to carry on a war to the death against the labor unions of that city.

In spite of the fact that the plate press is charging that the great labor war in Colorado was due to socialism and that the unionists committed every crime under the sun, the fact remains that not one trade unionist has been convicted of crime.

"WE HAVE THE COIN," says the Corporations' Auxiliary Co., therefore they can find men in nearly every union in the country who will sell themselves as traitors to the cause. Watch out, boys.

THE LATE SENATOR M. A. HANNA'S love for the union cause is fully revealed once for all by his emphatic endorsement of the Corporations Auxiliary Co. whose special business it is to employ traitors to mislead and break up the unions. What other purpose could a trust magnate like Hanna have toward the unions? Boys, your friends are not trust magnates nor leaders in any capitalist party.

A PULPIT CHAMPION.

An Eminent Divine Who Believes in Labor Unions.

"Man cannot live by wheat alone," said Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York in a recent sermon. "He must live by ideas. The basis of civilization will always be the ideas of the greatest thinkers, and this fact must be accepted by the labor unions. They must refrain from becoming purely material."

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"I try to stand for every right of the laboring man. As the trust was inevitable, so is the labor union inevitable. The laboring men of this country must unite or be crushed. They are immeasurably strong, and their position is assured, and now they must learn to be tolerant."

"Competition must become less bitter because we are advancing, and as we advance the labor union must learn to go slow. The organization must become truly American and truly progressive. Unionism must make up its mind to be law abiding. Moreover, we have got to simplify our procedures. We have got to get justice more quickly."

"There is a strong feeling in certain sections of this country that the labor unions wink at violence. This is not true, and I know it is not true, but this evil reputation must be lived down. This slander can only be put down by the unions themselves."

"One thought that must always be kept by the union man is that we cannot be educated too highly. To a laboring man education is of inestimable value."

Taking up the watering of stock in this country and its relations to poor wages, Dr. Rainsford said:

"Great good has been done in Massachusetts by the passage of the law by which corporations have been restricted in the issuance of stock."

"There it is impossible to issue stock except for value received, and a law of similar sort will eventually be enacted in every state in the Union. Labor unions should work for such a law. The watered stock of a company deceives the investor and robs the workingman."

"The motor men of New York are less reasonably paid than any other body of men in this city. The work they do should be the best paid of its kind. No other set of men work under such a nervous strain, and no other men labor under such unique responsibilities, where neglect or negligence may always be counted upon to cause death. They are so poorly paid because the corporation for which they work is overcapitalized, so weakened by watered stock that reasonable wages and dividends are not both possible."

"Humanity demands a change in our laws to prevent stocking a company so that reasonable wages cannot be paid. There should always be available a working profit from which liability for accident and an old age pension could be assured."

"The unskilled workingman is always within a fortnight of hunger. When a workingman falls ill the wolf is always at his door."

The Anti-Injunction Bill.

An official statement issued by President Samuel Gompers in defense of the anti-injunction bill now before congress is being circulated throughout the country by the American Federation of Labor. The statement says in part:

"This proposition the Employers' association denounces as anarchoistic. It would legalize crime, they assert, and exempt labor unions from the penalties attached to rioting and disorderly conduct."

"We have not seen a single intelligent objection to the bill. Invective, epithets and wild assertion take the place of argument. These professed champions of liberty and Americanism do not know the meaning of the terms they are so fond of using. They depend upon appeals to class bigotry and class prejudice."

"The bill would change the old law of conspiracy. That law should be changed. It is out of place in modern jurisprudence. There was a time when agreements to ask higher wages and agreements to cease work—strike—were punished as criminal conspiracies. Plutocratic employers would revive those doctrines if they could. Labor should not rely upon the discretion of the judges. It may fairly demand express legislation establishing the rights of association and agreements to do or to refrain from doing things not prohibited to individuals."

Here's a "Sweeper," Indeed.

On the sworn statement of officials of the Dearborn Duster company that the Chicago Federation of Labor was engaged in assisting strikers in unlawful acts of intimidation and violence, Judge Jesse Holdom issued an injunction against the Central Labor union.

All criminal acts will, it is claimed, render every member of a labor union responsible. Judge Holdom's injunction is said to be one of the most sweeping ever issued in Chicago.

A Labor Advisory Board.

A plan to prevent strikes has been formed by the St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor assembly. An advisory board of seven members has been appointed to investigate all grievances, order strikes or prevent them. Hasty decisions on the part of the unions in declaring strikes will be discouraged, while radical employers will be diplomatically dealt with.

Legislation Against Labor.

Senator Dixon of Talbot county has introduced a bill into the Maryland legislature to prohibit picketing and boycotting. The measure is sweeping in its provisions. It prohibits two or more persons from conspiring together to boycott any person or persons or making any public notice of such boycott. Boycotting in the bill includes unfair lists and black lists. It prohibits any firm from maintaining a black list to prevent any person from obtaining employment. Labor leaders say the bill is undoubtedly aimed at labor unions and if enacted into a law would make the average strike ineffective.

"Blood Money" Rejected.

Labor union charges that Carnegie's fortune was "blood money," wrung from the masses, were responsible for the action of Detroit city council, which voted to decline the ironmaster's offer of \$750,000 for a central library and branches, says a Detroit special. The matter has hung fire for two years. The people voted on a bonding proposition and defeated it. The officials favorable to accepting said the offer had been misconstrued. They brought the matter of acceptance up in the council Feb. 23, and it went through without opposition, but before the vote was declared an alderman said that such important action should not be rushed through in such fashion, and the matter went over for a week. At the next meeting of the council opponents of the measure went at it hammer and tongs, arguing that it was "blood money" and picturing Homestead, with detectives shooting down defenseless men fighting for their rights.

Notwithstanding that acceptance was favored by the board of commerce and associations of business men generally, the oratory of the labor union statesmen turned the scale, and what promised at the beginning of the session to be a good majority for the proposition faded into a minority at the close.

Unions in France.

The following figures will show the remarkable growth of trade and labor unions in France:

In 1881 there were 179; in 1887, 1,358; in 1894, 4,965; in 1900, 7,081; in 1902, 8,818; in 1903, 9,280.

In these figures are included the employment unions, mixed unions and workmen's unions.

Not only have the unions increased rapidly, but the number of members has risen from 481,000 in 1890 and 1,191,200 in 1900 to 1,481,485 on the 1st of January, 1903.

DID YOU NOTICE in the interview of "Jones" with the Corporations Auxiliary manager that the capitalists are not going to bring their forces into full play against the unions UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION? They are getting ready for a fight to a finish, but they are not quite ready yet, and they want to delude the workers into voting their ticket once more before starting the final battle. There is only one party, boys, that takes the workers part, and neither Parry, Foraker nor Hearst belongs to it. Join the party of your class.

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Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change things so that those who do the work will own what they produce?

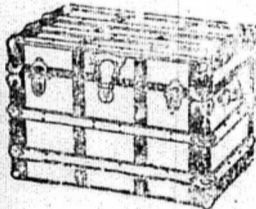
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