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SIXTH YEAR

## OUR CONDITIONS AND OUR GREATEST NEEDS

(BY REV. H. M. BROOKS, PARIS, ILL.)

That there is something radically wrong with our country both religiously and socially, I think, no fair minded person will deny; that there is pending in the near future an awful conflict in which God will judge the nations of the earth and wipe out our rotten systems with blood and death, is believed by some of our very ripest Bible scholars. That there are many of our great men today who agree that our condition is alarming will be seen from the following quotations.

### J. J. Ingles

I quote from J. J. Ingles, a man who was not only an orator but also a philosopher: "Liberty is something more than a name. He who depends upon another for food and shelter cannot be a free man in the full sense of that word. A man whose daily bread depends upon wages which an employer may give or withhold at pleasure is not free. The alternative between starvation and submission to a schedule is slavery. The inequality of fortune and the obvious inequality of the distribution of wealth among men have been the perplexity of philosophers. It is the unsolved problem of political economy."

### Dr. Lyman Abbot

I next quote from Lyman Abbot, a man whose heart seems to be overflowing with sympathy for the masses, and a man whom I regard, in many particulars, as the greatest of living preachers: "I believe that the system which divides into two classes capitalists and laborers is but a temporary one, and that the unrest of our time is the result of a blind struggle toward a democracy, in which the tool-owners will be the tool-owners. The doctrine that labor is a commodity which capital is to buy in the cheapest market is economically false, as it is ethically unjust."

Mr. Abbot hints at what might be a remedy but gives no clue to any application.

### Bishop Newman

Now let us listen to a few words from Bishop Newman, of the great Methodist church, who says: "When the wealthy become the patrons of those social reformers that elevate society they will receive the benediction of the poor. When they build libraries of learning, museums of art, and temples of piety they will be esteemed benefactors of their kind." But what does a hungry man want with a library of learning, or a museum of art, or a temple of piety?

When Christ found a hungry man he fed him, but Bishop Newman would send him to some institution that has been built by money wrung from the hands of the poor by the oppressor. If the Bishop had said, "When the time comes that wealth is willing to give the masses justice instead of charity, then will it receive the benediction of labor," he would have been getting a little nearer the truth.

### Sacrifice for Rights

Ever since the first feeble hand of man was raised against the iron hand of the oppressor every step toward the liberty we now have has been contested by torture, blood and death. To gain what we now enjoy of personal liberty monarchs have been beheaded and thrones have been toppled. From Magna Charta to Appomattox, and from Appomattox to Santiago it is a battle field and a war cry.

No government can stand the final test unless it be built on the rights of man. It will not do to risk too much on the love of home and liberty. For these principles, grand as they are, are not enough. There must be this additional principle, viz: THE RIGHTS OF MAN. The wolf loves his home and he also loves liberty, but he has no respect for the rights of other wolves.

### Coll. Ingersoll

I next quote a few words from R. G. Ingersoll the great agnostic: "It is impossible for any man with a good heart in him to be satisfied with the world as it is. No man can truly enjoy what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his race are in want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm. One feels as though his heart were cold as their bodies."

But with all his eloquence Mr. Ingersoll fails to offer us any remedy.

### Defective Laws

Hon. J. L. Thomas shows that there have been many good laws enacted in

favor of the laboring man, but none of those laws afford or even suggest a remedy. What we want is something that will change conditions so that men who are willing to work, and do all the work and therefore create all the wealth, will not be compelled to starve a portion of their time, or receive bread from the hand of charity.

Suppose we are standing by a river and see a dead body floating down. We take it out, and behold there is another, and another, until the case becomes alarming. We organize for the purpose of burying the dead and caring for hundreds of them. By and by some one proposes that we send some one up the river to see if he can find out the cause of all these people being drowned. Our committee goes and returns and reports that they found a set of men up there whose business it was to throw people into the river and drown them.

Now what would be the most reasonable thing to do, just bury the dead and say nothing about the cause of their death? or shall we also put a stop to this perpetual slaughter of the helpless and innocent?

It is alright to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, but it is our duty as Christians and as the friends of humanity to destroy these conditions which produce these hungry and naked people.

### Wendell Phillips

I next quote from Wendell Phillips, the most brilliant and best informed man in the century: "No reform moral or intellectual ever came from the upper class of society. Each and all came from the protest of the martyr and victim. THE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE MUST COME BY THE WORKING PEOPLE." Never were there truer words spoken by any mortal and still there is no specific plan suggested.

### Lord Macaulay

Next I give you the words of the cold hearted, far-seeing Lord Macaulay, which he wrote to a friend in this country in the year 1857. "It is clear as the day light that your government will never be able to hold under control a suffering and angry majority, because in your country the government is in the hands of the masses, and the rich who are in the minority are absolutely at their mercy. A day will come when the multitude in the State of New York will, between half a breakfast and the hope of half a dinner, elect your legislature, then some Caesar or Napoleon will take the reins in hand, and your republic will be destroyed in the twentieth century, just as Rome was in the fifth century. There will be this difference, however; Rome was destroyed by the Huns and Vandals while yours will be destroyed by your own people."

But I would have you notice that Macaulay suggests nothing by way of a remedy.

### Chauncey Depew

I next quote from Chauncey M. Depew, the greatest after dinner talker and the best railroad doctor on earth: "The Indian laborer can live under a thatched roof in one room with a breech clout for clothing, but the American wants his home with its many rooms."

Permit me to say that right here lies the conflict. We cannot expect to have A SCHOOL SYSTEM which teaches our children the lessons of LIBERTY and at the same time have A SOCIAL SYSTEM the very warp and woof of which is OPPRESSION and expect no conflicts. There is a great deal better prospect for peace and contentment in the government where the people are taught that they have no rights, than in ours where we teach the people that they have rights, and at the same time withhold those rights. In a word, it is foolish to teach the people that they are FREE and then compel them to live like SLAVES and expect no conflict.

### Bishop Worthington

Next I give a few words from Bishop Worthington: "The trouble with the farmer is that we have carried our free educational system too far. Many of the farmers' sons, who have not the ability to rise, carry their education too far." But this statement, whether true or not, furnishes no clue to any remedy, but it shows that the so-called "superior classes" are getting tired of our public school system.

DeWitt Talmage was able to see a time in this country when there would be only two classes, the very rich and the very poor. He could see nobles liv-

ing in castles on the one hand and paupers living in hovels on the other hand, but he fails to suggest any remedy.

Abraham Lincoln was able to see a time of peace that is worse than war brought on by the aggregation of wealth, but he was not able to suggest any remedy.

### Is There a Remedy

And this prepares the way for the question: "IS THERE ANY REMEDY?" I answer that there is a remedy. I give it as my firm and unflinching belief that the faithful teaching and practice of Jesus and Apostles concerning RICH MEN AND RICHES IS THE REMEDY. I understand how unpopular it is to take this position, but the time is at hand for some one to tell the truth on this question. And if the pulpit closes against me, and my family are compelled to go short of the comforts of life, it will not be the first time that such a thing has happened. If history can be accounted as trustworthy many as good as myself by nature, and far better by practice, have been compelled to suffer by telling the truth.

I take my stand by the poor. I take my stand by the thousands of helpless children who are being robbed of the blessing that God intended they should have. I take my stand by the great army of feeble old men and women who have given their lives in building up and making this the most prosperous nation on this earth and whose only hope today is the bread of charity. I stand by that old man and woman who have spent their lives in bringing up their children and have been too honest to steal and too conscientious to speculate, and are now called "trash" because they are poor.

### Man Greater Than All

According to the teachings of Christ man is greater than all science, all philosophy and all the government of this world. According to His doctrine the meanest man on earth is worth more than all the money in this world. But the church has finally taken the stand that money is greater than man and that the rights of property are greater than the rights of man. And the time has come when the church is interested in everything in this world more than it is in the real religion of Jesus Christ.

The religion of Jesus Christ has been murdered in the house of its pretended friends. The spirit of greed and commercialism is the instrument of death by which it was slain. Any one acquainted with the New Testament must understand that the church is wholly out of line with the teachings of Jesus and His apostles on the subject of riches. And THE SUBJECT OF RICHES, or the proper use of the things of this world, IS BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT OF all the subjects mentioned by Christ and His Apostles PERTAINING TO MAN'S RELATION TO MAN.

### Christian Socialism

The church as organized by Christ and His apostles was a perfect community, a family, a spiritual brotherhood in which all things were common. In that institution there were no special privileges, and no religious bosses, but all were one in Christ. His doctrine was that no one man had any more rights in the church, or on the earth, than any other man. In that family the care of one and the welfare of one was the care and welfare of all. In that church an office meant service and not authority. All religious authority was vested in Him. HE WAS HEAD OVER ALL THINGS TO THE CHURCH.

His greatest enemy was organized religion and centralized wealth. This enemy first met him in the form of organized Judaism; next it appeared in the form of organized Paganism; again it met under the garb of organized Papalism and lastly in the attire of commercialism.

The common people heard him gladly, but were then, as now, kept in the background. Those who had financial and social influence and position were the sworn enemies of the Son of God. Notwithstanding their opposition, he gathered about him quite a number of men and women who were willing to sacrifice all things of this world for Heaven and immortality.

The preaching of the kingdom was attended with so great success that all forms began to die and Pagan altars began to crumble and the great men of the world began to be greatly exercised at the success of the new innovation.

They well understood that the success of the doctrine of Christ meant the death of all their institutions, and they hated Him. The first great conflict came on the first Pentecost after His resurrection. Three thousand souls became obedient to the new faith. Two days and there are five thousand, and in a few days they are multiplied,

and now they are greatly multiplied. Persecution unsheathes her sword and the disciples are scattered and they go everywhere preaching the word. Paganism is aroused and is afraid that the Man of Galilee is going to destroy imperial Rome.

### The Mystery of Iniquity

Paul discovers a new power, the mystery of iniquity in embryo, and warns the church of his coming. The ten great persecutions follow, but the church is true to its marching orders and never loses a battle. This world-power being convinced of the impossibility of defeating the new doctrine in an open fight, concluded to join it and turn the truth of God into a lie.

In the year Three Hundred and Twenty-five, at Nice the great hierarchy was formed. Constantine the great made religion a state institution, leaned it upon the sword, and coercion was substituted for reason.

The gentle pleading of Christ and His apostles were exchanged for the sword, the faggot, the wheel of torture and the thumb screw. And from that day until the present that power has ruled in all matters of religion.

In the fifth century the Latin or Roman civilization was destroyed by the Vandals and for centuries the people were ruled by villains on the throne through a set of licentious priests.

We come down to the twelfth century, which was the very zenith of this world-power and the midnight of this world. God began to send forth a line of reformers. As harbingers of Luther he sent such men as Arnold, Dante and Savonarola. For centuries the word of God had been imprisoned in a dead language, the Spirit of God had been insulted and the blood of Jesus Christ trampled under foot and counted an unholy thing. Luther started that agitation which has finally given us a free Bible. Then came the Wesleys with a plea for the restoration of the Holy Spirit in the minds of the children of God, and then came the Campbellite teaching the absolute authority of Jesus Christ in all matters of religion. And OUR GREATEST NEED at this present time IS FOR SOME ONE to come forth and EMPHASIZE WHAT JESUS TAUGHT.

We have come to know very well why he taught and how he taught, and the thing most needed at this present time is some one great enough to step out of self, shake off this spirit of commercialism and tell the church and the world WHAT HE TAUGHT.

### The Truth

Let us be honest with the people and tell them that this awful race for wealth is damning the world. Let us tell them that "the love of money is the root of all evil," "that it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God." Let us teach them that the accumulation of wealth is one of the most dangerous things in this world. Dangerous to the government, dangerous to the church, and also dangerous to the individual soul. Let us tell the people that the aggregation of wealth has destroyed all the governments of the past and is today destroying our own government and also the church.

H. M. BROOKS.

### Dismiss 7,000,000 Men.

The Chicago Tribune, in a recent issue, said: "Organized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic of 1893, if the forecast of its leaders is correct. It is estimated that before the close of the year the great employing concerns of the country will have dismissed nearly 1,000,000 men, most of them laborers and general utility workers. Of this number the railroads are expected to discharge 200,000 employees; the mine operators, 50,000; the machine shops, iron, steel and tin plate plants 250,000; and the building trades 40,000. The railroads and the steel mills have already begun the work of reducing their forces, and the wage liquidation threatens to become as sensational as was the recent liquidation in stocks."

### Chained to a Pole

One of the miners arrested at Telluride, Col., for striking and condemned for "vagrancy", refused either to scab, pay his fine or work on the streets as a criminal. He was therefore hand-cuffed to a telegraph pole and left to suffer in the cold for hours until the miners' protests became so threatening that the tyrant officials released him.

### Restaurant Closed for Feeding Union Men

A restaurant was closed by the military authorities at Telluride, Col., last week for selling food to the strikers. Capt. Bulkeley Wells, commander of the local regiment, is also manager of the largest of the mines against which the men are striking. Having tried every other cruelty he is now trying to starve the men out. Great is American freedom under capitalism.

## PEACE DECLARED FOR TWO YEARS

### Miners and Operators Sign New Scale at Indianapolis

On Monday, in accordance with the miners' vote of 67,373 for a strike and 98,514 against a strike and in favor of accepting a 5.55 per cent reduction, the committees of Miners and Operators met at Indianapolis and signed an agreement for two years.

The meeting of the committee began at the Claypool hotel Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Following are the operators and miners that formed the committee:

Frank L. Robbins and G. W. Schluederberg, of the Pennsylvania operators; Patrick Dolan and William Dodds, of the Pennsylvania miners; J. H. Winder and J. J. Roby, of the Ohio operators; W. H. Haskins and D. H. Sullivan of the Ohio miners; W. S. Bogle and James McClelland, of the Indiana operators; George Hargrove and William Wilson, of the Indiana miners; H. N. Taylor and W. F. Lukins, of the Illinois operators, and Thomas Reynolds and W. D. Ryan, of the Illinois miners.

### The New Scale

The new scale, embracing a contract for two years, provides for a reduction in wages of 5.55 per cent, generally speaking, or a reduction equivalent to one-half of the last increase in wages. There are exceptions to this, one of the principle exceptions being in regard to the wages of drivers. The drivers received an advance last year from \$2.25 to \$2.28 and then to \$2.56. Instead of making the reduction equivalent to one half of the difference between \$2.25 and \$2.56, the reduction will be figured on a basis of the difference between \$2.28 and \$2.56.

The District and Sub-District committees will now have to meet and adjust minor differences.

## SURPLUS VALUE AND CAPITALISM

(BY JOHN A. MORRIS)

Surplus value is that value which accrues to the capitalist employer through surplus labor given by the wage slave to the employer in the production of commodities. For instance, A works 10 hours a day for B and in that time produces \$10 worth of labor product. He receives for himself \$3 a day and the employer receives \$7, the \$3 would be the value of the labor product and the \$7 would be surplus value. Hence, the workingman gives 7 hours of his time to the employer for the purpose of himself getting \$3 worth of his labor product. In other words, in working 10 hours a day at the rate of production named he works, practically speaking, 3 hours for himself and 7 hours for the boss.

Surplus value is of two kinds, relative and absolute. Relative surplus value is that kind which proceeds from increasing the productiveness of labor through the improvements in machinery while absolute surplus value is that kind which is produced through prolongation of the working day. Today we often find what might be called compound surplus value, namely, the use by the capitalist class of both absolute surplus value and relative surplus value. To illustrate, machinery coming into vogue which may so increase production that what before had been produced in one hour could be produced in 1-2 the time. Thus, a man under certain conditions produces \$2 worth of labor product in 4 hours. Increased facilities of production cause increased worth in the production of commodities and the man produces \$4 worth of labor product in 4 hours, an increase of 100 per cent, in the productiveness of the labor power of the man. This would be relative surplus value as given to a certain industry. At 10 hours a day the relative surplus value would be \$7 a day. But, if the labor time is increased to 15 hours a day the absolute surplus value would be \$2 a day. The compound surplus value would be \$9 a day. The account would stand thus:

Total productiveness of labor in 12 hours	\$12
Wages for day of 12 hours	\$3
Relative surplus value in some time	\$7
Absolute surplus value in some time	2
Compound surplus value would be	\$9

Another point it is well to take into consideration in this matter and that is that the greater the productiveness of labor the less in proportion to his product does the laborer receive.

According to the following table taken from the International Woodworker we find that in the United States the wealth producer obtains less of his product than in any other civilized nation in the world. While he gets more in wages as far as dollars and cents are concerned he gets less in relative values. If, in Japan, for instance the laborer receives only the miserable pittance of 50 cents a day yet only produces \$1 a day he still gets more in proportion to productiveness than his American brother getting \$3 in wages out of \$12 worth of labor product per day. Why? Because the Japanese laborer receives one-half of what he produces while the American receives only one-fourth.

Country	Share of Capital	Share of Labor
Italy	51	49
Austria	63.4	36.6
Switzerland	65.4	34.6
Spain	67.4	32.6
Russia	68.8	31.2
France	67.9	32.1
Germany	73.2	26.8
Great Britain	73.2	26.8
Belgium	72.5	27.5
United States	82.2	17.8

So you see that while the United States is the most productive nation upon the face of the globe so far as labor production or wealth is concerned the laborer, by virtue of that very fertility of production, gets less of his labor product.

There are today in this country six American capitalists, private citizens of fortune, whose aggregate salary per year is almost double that of the rulers of the six leading nations of Europe, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Italy, Great Britain and Spain. The following is a table for comparison:

Salaries of Rulers of six Countries	Salaries of six American Citizens
Per Year	Per Year
Czar of Russia	\$42,563,600 Rockefeller
Sultan of Turkey	10,000,000 Carnegie
German Emperor	3,140,000 R. Sage
King of Italy	2,858,000 W. A. Clark
King Edward	2,350,000 Geo. J. Gould
King of Spain	1,430,000 J. P. Morgan
Total—\$62,351,600	Total—\$105,560,000

These fortunes are capitalist accumulations of compound surplus values.

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**LOCAL LABOR NOTES.**  
The Retail Clerks' Union held a largely attended meeting Sunday afternoon to talk over plans for the future. Many applicants for membership are being made and the union is prospering greatly. The question of closing hours was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

The Electricians' and Blacksmiths' unions held regular meetings at the Central Labor Union Hall Tuesday night. Nothing but routine business was transacted.

The Iron Molders' union met Sunday afternoon to discuss the question of affiliation with the state association. Business Agent George Gurney of Indianapolis was present and spoke to the men.

Typographical Union No. 76 held a special meeting Sunday afternoon and admitted one new member. The next regular meeting of the union will be held on Sunday afternoon A. P.

Harry McFarland has instituted suit in the circuit court against the stamping works for \$1,000 damages. While working in the stamping department one of the trip stamping machines dropped and cut off two of McFarland's forefingers.

**Car Builders Strike.**  
The Car Builders' union has issued the following bill regarding the strike now on:

**NOTICE!**  
We the members of Car Workers' union No. 28, wish to inform the public that we are out on a strike. On February 8, 1904 we took a reduction of 45 cents a day (upon the company's promise of steady work at these prices); two weeks later the company demanded us to work at the piece-work system, which would mean another reduction, even more than the first. The public will readily see that we are in the right. Yours truly,  
CAR WORKERS UNION.  
Hoosier Lodge No. 28.

**Woodworkers Elect Officers.**  
Terre Haute Union No. 257, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America perfected its organization Sunday afternoon at C. L. U. hall. Several applications for membership were laid over until the next regular meeting. Meeting nights will be the second and fourth Fridays of each month. Louis Anighner, Charles Flater and Charles Schommer were elected delegates to the C. L. U. The officers are: President, Charles Schommer; vice-president, Nelson Baumer; recording secretary, P. J. Deardorf; financial secretary, G. Anighner; treasurer, J. Murphy; conductor, Jacob Bryant; warden, Charles Hampton; trustee, eighteen months, Charles Schommer; trustee, twelve months, P. Deardorf; trustee, six months, R. Braun.

**Musicians New Scale.**  
Musicians' Union, No. 25, has adopted a new scale, which increases the price for funerals and dances, and makes but little change in the price for other work. Formerly \$2 per man was charged for a band to funerals at any of the cemeteries, both going and returning. Under the new scale the price will be \$2.50 to the Highland Lawn cemetery and back and the same to Woodlawn and return. Hereafter funerals to the cemetery without escort back will be charged \$2.25, and to Fifteenth street en route to Highland Lawn, \$3. For lodges with contract with the Musicians, escort to the cemetery and return will be but \$2.25, without escort back, \$2. Formerly but \$1.75 was charged.

Another important action was taken regarding the hours for dances. Hereafter the hours will be from 8:15 to 11:15; for all overtime extra pay will be required. The prices for street fairs and carnivals have also been rearranged. Little change was made in the price for theater work.

# 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.

### STATE CONVENTION.

Quarterly Meeting of the Indiana Electrical Workers Held Here

Twenty-three cities and towns of Indiana were represented at the regular quarterly convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Indiana, which was held in C. L. U. hall Sunday afternoon and evening. About 150 delegates were in attendance from outside towns and cities. The next convention is held in September, when officers are elected and the seals for the next year talked over.

The meeting was for the purpose of talking over conditions in the state. Several new underwriters' rulings were talked over and taken under advisement, and it is probable that changes may be asked for in one or two instances.

### MINES AND MINERS.

It is likely that many of the miners in this district will be idle most of the coming month as large orders were placed last month in anticipation of a strike.

Charles Handall, 16 years old a trapper in the Black Creek mine at Linton, fell from a car in the Black Creek mine Saturday evening and sustained a fracture of the collar bone.

The Latta Creek mine at Linton Saturday hoisted 1,340 tons of coal, loading 41 cars. The work was done in eight hours. This is a record for the mine, which is new in the Linton field.

A convention of members of district No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America assembled Thursday in Trinidad, Colo. A vote is to be taken on continuing the strike or returning to work.

Crown Hill mine at Clinton, recently hoisted, in one day, 1295 tons of coal. This day's record is second to the Clinton district's record, which is 1345 tons held by Oak Hill mine. The Crown Hill mine is hoisting an average of 1,000 tons of coal daily.

Alfred Cox, a miner at the Sunflower mine, seven miles east of Sullivan, fell from the mouth of the shaft to the bottom, a distance of 107 feet, Saturday afternoon and was not injured in the least. In the shaft, below the level of the entries, there was eight feet of water. Cox struck the water feet first and did not even suffer a bruise.

Secretary Kennedy has issued the call for the special convention of the Mine Workers to be held here March 28 to prepare for the joint meeting of the operators and miners March 30. The business before the joint session will be the arrangement of the conditions for the operation of the mines, as only prices were dealt with at the national convention.

Since the settlement of the wage question there is nothing to prevent President John Mitchell and Secretary William Dodds, secretary of the Pittsburg district, attending the international mining congress at Paris on May 23. If no disturbances arise in the labor world between now and the first of May Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dodds will start for Paris on May 6.

The block coal miners district convention reconvened at Brazil Tuesday morning to formulate the demands which the miners ask to be included in the district settlement. President Wilson, Secretary Treasurer, Vice-President Houston, James Cantwell, A. R. Powers and a representative of the fremen's union were chosen as a scale committee. The joint conference with the operators began Tuesday evening. No agreement was reached, and adjournment was taken until next Tuesday.

A proclamation was issued by Governor Peabody of Colorado, Tuesday declaring the county of Las Animas in a state of insurrection and rebellion. Subsequently an order was issued for 300 troops, under command of Major Hill, to proceed to Trinidad, the county seat. The civil authorities of the county [are] quoted as authority for the statement that no less than 1,500 unemployed men are armed in apparent anticipation of an open conflict. Las Animas county forms the larger portion of the southern Colorado coal fields where the members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike for several months.

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### NEW YORK'S CHILD LABOR.

Marked Improvement in the Situation Under the New Law.

Decrease in the number of children given permission to work, an elimination of the perjury by parents resorted to under the old law to get children into factories and stores, the establishment of systematic co-operation between the authorities which enforce the law and those that investigate—these are some of the improvements noted in a report recently issued by the child labor committee of New York.

The new law has been in operation since Oct. 1. In the months of October, November and December certificates were issued to 2,922 children in New York city, or 67 per cent of all who applied, whereas during the same months of the preceding year certificates were issued to 4,353 children, or 80 per cent of all who applied. The stricter requirements which have caused this change are as follows: A minimum age, a minimum amount of schooling and proof that the child has been observing the school law.

For eighteen years the minimum age in New York state has been fourteen years, but not until the present time has any real evidence of age been required. There is good reason to believe that under the old law more than half of the affidavits filed by parents regarding their children's ages were false. Under the new law the parent's word is not recognized as proving age. For every certificate issued there is filed some official or religious paper as evidence of age.

In requiring a minimum amount of schooling in addition to a minimum age New York is in advance of all other states in the Union. The provision is practically that fourteen-year-old children who wish to work must have reached at least the grade of the average twelve-year-old child. The enforcement of these conditions has revealed the fact that more than 7,000 fourteen-year-old children in the public schools alone were in or below the twelve-year-old grade.

### Socialist City Convention.

At a meeting of the Socialist party Sunday afternoon arrangements were completed for the city convention which will be held at the court house Saturday evening when a full city ticket will be nominated.

The committee in charge of the Herron lecture reported that the Coliseum had been secured for Sunday afternoon.

The committee also reported that the Coliseum had been secured for a lecture by Robert Hunter, a former Terre Haute boy. Mr. Hunter will speak here Sunday afternoon, April 10, and will undoubtedly draw a large audience. He is engaged in the social settlement work in the east at present.

James F. Carey, ex-member of the Massachusetts legislature, who was defeated last fall by the combination of all the capitalistic parties, will speak here about April 24th.

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

## VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

AFFILIATED BODIES.

- A. F. of L. No. 718.
- Carpenters No. 512.
- Clerks No. 531.
- Electricians No. 178.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 182.
- Barbers No. 178.
- Brewery Workers No. 52.
- Barbers No. 30.
- Electrical Workers No. 243.
- Iron Molders No. 400.
- Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 373.
- Steno Clerks No. 30.
- St. Railway Employes No. 251.
- Typographical No. 556.
- Team Drivers No. 118.
- Team Owners.

## CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL

OF CLAY COUNTY  
INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS  
United Mine Workers—Local 244  
Federal Labor Union 716  
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators  
Carpenters' Union  
Team Drivers' Union  
Building Laborers' Union  
Barbers' Union  
Machinists' Union  
Steam Engineers  
Electrical Workers  
U. M. W. of A., Local 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS  
President—J. F. Cole.  
Vice President—M. Cummins.  
Secretary—H. L. Graves.  
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

MEETINGS  
Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners' Hall.

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, 330 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 \$14 and all traveling expenses paid each bill advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 221 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$30.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 205 Mason 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 \$20.  
Waists from 50c to \$15.

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618 Main Street. Terre Haute, Ind.

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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00  
March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale.  
ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST TICKETS VERY AT LOW RATES  
On sale same date, and to same points named above.  
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  
Cigar-makers' Union—Terre Haute  
Carpenters' Union  
Retail Clerks' Union  
Musicians' Union  
Womans' Union Label League  
United Mine Workers—  
Local 42 Local 130  
Local 74 Local 136  
Local 1355 Local 1071  
Local 1001 Local 1062

OFFICERS  
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Vice President—J. H. Staats.  
Secretary—George H. Pascoe.  
Treasurer—Harry Moore.  
Trustees—Wm Coonce, Gus Dow and Frank Reeder.

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

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Saturday Matinee and Night, March 26,  
Uncle Josh Spruceby

Tuesday Night, March 29,  
Mr. Nat C. Goodwin

—IN—  
"A GILDED FOOL."

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## SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

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 for its tonic and strengthening properties are unexcelled 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, Passaic, 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.

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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.

For full information and particulars as to schedules, rates, tickets, etc., call on Agents "Big Four Route," or address the undersigned.  
E. E. SOUTH,  
Gen'l Ag't Terre Haute.

# PROF. GEO. D. HERRON

## To Lecture on "The Solution of the Labor Problem" at the Coliseum Sunday Afternoon.

Arrangements have been completed for the appearance of Prof. George D. Herron, the able scholar and lecturer, at the Coliseum Sunday afternoon. The subject will be "The Solution of the Labor Problem." Admission will be free and the lecture will begin at 2:30.

George D. Herron first attracted public attention in 1891, when he read a paper called "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth." He was then pastor of the Congregational church at Burlington, Iowa and his sermons aroused the deepest interest in social problems among men and women of all classes.

In 1892 he was chosen to the chair of Applied Christianity established at Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa. From that time until 1900 he preached and lectured on Social Christianity to audiences, classes and summer gatherings from Maine to California, everywhere creating a profound impression. During this period he also wrote books which had an influence greatly out of proportion to their size. Among these were:

"The Larger Christ" (1894); "The Call of the Cross" (1892); "A Plea for the Gospel" (1892); "The New Redemption" (1893); "The Christian Society" (1894); "The Christian

State" (1895); "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences" (1896).

The book, however, which has had the widest circulation is Mr. Herron's "Between Caesar and Jesus," which marked an advance over his previous works.

In 1900 Mr. Herron declared himself a Socialist, and for the first time became identified with the Socialist Party, supporting Eugene V. Debs for president. Since that time he has been active for the Socialist cause, speaking and writing constantly. His two most recent pamphlets, "Why I am a Socialist" and "From Revolution to Revolution," have a wide circulation at the hands of the Socialists.

The present tour of Mr. Herron is a special one arranged by the national headquarters of the Socialist party so that he could address a large meeting for the Socialists in the municipal campaign at Milwaukee and he will fill only a few dates in the West altogether.

### BOWLEN AT PLAINFIELD.

Will Barrett Writes of the Socialist Agitator's Experiences.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 22, 1904.

Four of the Indianapolis comrades, McClure, Wyatt, Hofman and Barrett accompanied State Secretary Bowlen to Plainfield for the purpose of holding a meeting at the opera house Monday night. The arrangements had already been made by a comrade of that place and the opera house was lighted and heated ready for the multitude to come and listen to the gospel of emancipation. Plainfield is a country town with the same population that it had twenty-five years ago, and the probability is that in twenty-five years hence the population will be just as small if not smaller unless the Social Revolution will have come along and swept its people into the new conditions.

In distributing our dodgers we found the usual crowd sitting on dry goods boxes around the stoves of the stores, whittling and swapping idle yarns. When told to come to the meeting which would begin at eight o'clock, some of them said, "Why that's about the time we turn in out here." We waited till 8:30 and as only about 80 of the curious had come in and taken seats in the rear of the hall near the stove, Bowlen took a seat among them and invited questions. A very warm discussion ensued being brought about by questions asked by a doctor, a preacher and a local merchant. These had heard Frank Dixon lecture on "The Threat of Socialism" several weeks ago. The trio of questioners, having heard one anti-Socialist speech, imagined that they were in full possession of all the facts pertaining to Socialism, but Comrade Bowlen easily proved to the satisfaction of the small crowd that these "respectables" were muddle headed in regard to economics but class conscious withal to their own parasitic interests. The discussion was very warmly kept up until time to take our car home and most of the crowd followed us to the car still arguing as long as we were in sight. No collection was taken but all the literature we had was eagerly taken by the crowd.

Although we were somewhat disappointed in the size of the crowd, several valuable lessons were learned. The Socialist propaganda is peculiarly adapted to industrial centers, and as long as there is a rich field of material close at hand it is better to work that than to go out of our way and work in barren soil that would more than likely prove unproductive. The same amount of energy in time and money as we expended in Plainfield, had it been judiciously placed here in Indianapolis or in some factory town, would undoubtedly have brought in good results in an awakened proletariat.

Plainfield is the center of a Quaker settlement, an ultra pious community. A Salvation Army or evangelist's meeting would draw the people like the 89 cent bargain counter advertisements draw the women. The law of economic determinism must prevail and until these people have felt the pressure, the Socialist agitator will be to them a "hair-brained crank who is talking to hear his head roar."

Here in Indianapolis in labor circles the class lines are being drawn sharper every day. Upon every hand associations of workmen are confronted with associations of employers; organization is fighting organization, the workers using strike, boycott and label; the employer the lockout, blacklist, courts and every power of the state. The hardwood finishers and wood carvers of six firms, members of the employers association, have been locked out for the past two months. The men are holding out well against the ultimatum of the employers to return to piece work and longer hours. Organized labor of Indianapolis and vicinity is responding loyally in donations to the locked out men, but after all it appears to be an effort of the unions to starve out the employers. As Debs put it some time ago, it is a struggle of endurance between a human stomach and the steel lined bank vaults of the owning class. The most potent weapon in the hands of the workers, the ballot, is being constantly neglected by them. It is among the certainties, however, that they will not always continue to fight with one hand tied. It is necessary for them to learn by bitter experience, and after continually bumping their heads against the stone walls of capitalism, the grey matter that is supposed to lodge in the heads of all living things will begin to work and then capitalism will be doomed.

### TO STUDY THE FAIR.

Excellent Opportunities For Public Schools to Attend the Exposition In Bodies—Special Rates to Be Arranged.

The school children living within a reasonable radius of St. Louis will have opportunities in connection with the World's Fair which never before have been offered by any exposition. As this Exposition is to be distinctively educational in all its departments, special attention has been paid by the management to the development of the study idea in connection with the Fair.

The correspondence of the officials shows that the teachers or directors of many public schools in Missouri and other states not greatly distant from the Exposition are desirous of making arrangements to bring their pupils in bodies to the Fair in order that the children may pass a few days in studying the features of the great spectacle for their own intellectual benefit.

Already a number of such trips have been planned, those in charge of each school making arrangements with the railroads for special transportation rates and securing hotel or boarding house accommodations in St. Louis, not too far from the fair grounds, at reduced prices. There is every probability that during the summer vacation, and also in the spring and fall, there will be numerous excursions to St. Louis of school children who will attend the Exposition in charge of their teachers and give particular attention to the features which are best calculated to aid them in mental development.

Teachers as well as pupils cannot fail to derive great benefit from a study of the Exposition. In the Palace of Education will be arranged an enormous mass of material collected from the schools of every state and nation, scientifically classified and showing an invaluable comparative exhibit of the work of school children the world over; also there will be a vast amount of material serving to show the best methods of teaching, sanitation of school-rooms and other things of interest in this connection.

Special facilities are to be provided at the Exposition for the comfort and convenience of such visiting bodies of teachers and pupils. Jefferson Guards or other competent guides will be detailed to pilot the parties through the grounds and buildings, pointing out the objects of greatest interest to the children. From time to time there will be lectures along educational lines.

But the entire Exposition is to be a vast picture of universal industry, and with its many marvelous machines in motion, its factories and mines in operation, and its thorough exposition of the processes of producing finished articles from the raw material, it will furnish object lessons to both teacher and pupil which will be entertaining as well as highly instructive. The child's natural interest in seeing how things work will be one of the greatest aids toward the acquisition of knowledge. It is safe to assert that there will be thousands of children at the World's Fair who will learn more in one day's observation of the great moving panorama than they could imbibe from a whole season's teaching through the medium of text books.

Suppose, for instance, that a teacher desires to give his pupils information as to the products of the various states of the Union. A walk along the Plateau of States, where the state buildings are located, suggests itself. In each of these handsome buildings the children will be able to gain information which might require months to obtain in any other way. Further information may be acquired by visiting the exhibit palaces and studying the displays of the products of the states that will be found therein.

If it is desired that the children learn something about the actual workings of mines, a trip through the great mining gulch on the Exposition Grounds will furnish the information. Here the pupils may see gold, silver, copper, lead and coal mines in operation, all the processes of taking out and reducing the ores being shown.

A considerable knowledge of history and a taste for historical reading may be imparted to the school children by

slight effort upon the part of their teachers in visiting the Government building and examining the precious documents to be shown there. Here also the science of civil government may be taught to much better advantage than from text books, for each department of the National Government will have its separate exhibit, showing the workings of the departments, its methods and aims.

To afford the pupils a general idea of the nations of the world it will be necessary merely to make a tour of the foreign government buildings, the teachers taking the pains to describe the habits, industries and arts of the respective peoples represented.

Suggestions as to how to study the Exposition to best advantage will be prepared by competent persons and furnished to those in charge of school children.

### WORLD'S FAIR NEWS NOTES

The Department of Justice will show at St. Louis photographs of the large prisons, penitentiaries and workhouses in the United States, with specimens of work done by prisoners.

During his exile on St. Helena Napoleon told his physician, Dr. O'Meara, that the sale of the Louisiana territory to the United States was one act of his life to which he looked back with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. James F. Early has produced a superb model of the Library of Congress which will be the principal feature in the exhibit to be made under Dr. Putnam's direction at St. Louis for the government. Several of the beautiful Corinthian columns in miniature have already been completed. This work when finished promises to sustain Mr. Early's fine reputation as a sculptor and architect.

The exhibit of Alaskan trade and enterprises will be one of the most interesting at the Exposition. The resources of the Klondike—the seal, salmon, cod and halibut fisheries—will be extensively exploited. A family of Alaskan seals will be brought to St. Louis. A unique anthropological exhibit of desirable specimens will be seen. The Alaskan building is a typical Alaskan structure with four giant totem poles on each corner.

The original treaty for the purchase of the Louisiana territory, now in the vaults of the Department of State, is written on six pages of Irish linen paper bound together with a piece of green silk ribbon. The original document will be taken to St. Louis, and the first page, securely protected, will be exhibited.

A model creamery is a leading feature of the dairy section. It is 180 by 20 feet, with walls of glass. Visitors may see every process of buttermaking from the cans of fresh milk to the yellow rolls or other packages.

#### Progressive Russia.

Russian factory laws were revised in 1886, when the working hours for women and children were limited. Now all wages have to be paid in cash, and there are no such things as store orders and factory stores. An employer cannot dismiss his workmen contrary to his contract with them, and he can inflict fines only according to the rules of the labor department. All large factories outside the towns have to provide free hospitals, baths, schools and libraries for their people, and any employer who mistreats his men can be fined. On the other hand, the men can be punished for striking without cause. If an employer abuses his employees the government may close his factory and put him in jail.

#### 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.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY

#### Long Winter Nights.

In winter, when the nights are long,  
I sit and dream before the fire;  
My heart is light, my love is strong,  
For books, dear friends that never tire.

In winter, when the nights are long,  
I read from eve till midnight comes;  
I stir my soul with history;  
My spirit throb with heroes' roam;

My quaff of poets' mystery,  
From out the well beloved comes.

In winter, when the nights are long,  
When lamp burns bright and fire burns low,  
I hear again full many a song,  
And voices out of the long ago.

In winter, when the nights are long,  
I revel, some the summer praise,  
Its gentle breeze, its sunlight strong;  
But let me dedicate my lays

To winter, when the nights are long.  
—The Book-Lover.

#### NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The steel foundry and repair shop of the Pencoed (Pa.) iron works has closed.

The law prohibiting the employment of boys under 16 years of age in or about the mines of Pennsylvania was declared unconstitutional.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, in an address at Chicago, declared unions should train their members in sobriety and avoid those who preach dissension.

Kelr Hardie, for the last seventeen years the owner and editor of the Labor Leader, an English labor and reform paper, sold the paper to the socialist labor party of England.

Three of the leading business men in Germany are in America on a tour of investigation through the principal cities of this country. They will study our factories, banks, mills, foundries, railroads, etc.

The Tug and Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes has declared off all negotiations with the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association, because the latter would not concede the owners the right to hire and discharge men as they saw fit.

Last year's wages have been offered the painters' district council by the Chicago contractors. The employers decided that no increase in pay could be made this season. Painters now are receiving forty cents an hour and demand forty-five for 1904 and fifty cents for 1905.

For the purpose of making employment on scaffolding more secure New York painters have sent to Albany with the "O. K." of the Manhattan Central Union an amendment to the labor law imposing penalties on contractors who send men to work on unsafe scaffolds.

The question of whether the Great Lakes Towing company has the right to discharge tugmen without a trial will cause a clash when the Licensed Tugmen's Protective association makes its contract with the company. Both sides to the controversy declare a strike may result.

In connection with the compositors' strike the United Typothetae of America has asked the Supreme Court to compel the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union and the International Typographical Union to arbitrate their differences, under an agreement made in 1902.

The plants owned by the National Glass Company at Pittsburg, eight in number, are idle. Fully 4,000 flint glass workers, 800 of whom are skilled workmen and members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, are on a strike as a result of the operation of the plants by nonunion men and the proposed reduction in wages.

Resolutions condemning the legislature of Colorado for defeating the eight hour day proposition and the militia for "hiring itself to the corporate interests" were adopted at a mass meeting at Chicago called by the American Labor union. Nearly \$50 was subscribed to aid the striking miners at Telluride and Cripple Creek.

The new Illinois law, which prohibits bakers from working more than sixty hours a week, has been carried from court to court, and has now been finally sustained by the State Court of Appeals. This is a great victory for the labor unions of the state. The principle is now laid down that the hours of labor in unhealthy trades can be reduced by political action.

Last year in Austria thirteen factories were closed by the inspectors because the factory laws were not obeyed. Altogether 16,773 factories were visited, 559 manufacturers were found to be negligent and 142 were fined to the amount of \$1,350. As there are nearly 100,000 factories in Austria it will be seen that the system of inspection is not very complete.

Ninety-eight Chicago carriage and wagon manufacturers have signed their names to the agreement that they will not reopen their shops until ordered to do so by a majority of the association. The lockout has been made more effective every day since it was declared. In the week past twenty small shops have been shut and there is not now one factory of importance running in Chicago.

For three years the state quarrymen of Penryn, England, have been on strike for better wages. The strike has now been declared lost and the wages will remain as they were. The effect of losing this strike has been to stir up the trade union bodies of England in the line of political action. At the present time sixty labor candidates have been chosen already to contest seats at the next election.

A Massachusetts committee investigating the relations between employer and employe is divided on the ques-

tion of the use of injunctions in labor disputes. Carroll D. Wright, Royal Robbins and D. R. Dewey, a majority of the committee, favor the present law, while Henry Sterling wants jury trials in contempt cases, and William N. Osgood wants peaceable labor demonstrations protected from injunctions.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Judge Hosea, of the Superior court, made perpetual a temporary injunction granted against the journeymen plumbers' association and the building trades council, forbidding them to interfere by patrolling, intimidation or persuasion with the employes of the master plumbers. This is a case where a strike was ordered by way of discipline to compel the payment of dues to a union.

New York painters are seeking legislation, to be framed on lines of a German law, prohibiting the use of white lead in paint for public buildings. At the hearing the journeymen painters' representatives will show how many of their fellow craftsmen are annually crippled with partial paralysis from white lead poisoning, and urge this relief as a public health measure. The bill proposes "zinc white" as a substitute.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) carpenters have presented a scale of wages for the season beginning April 1, which calls for an advance from a sliding scale of from 22½ to 30 cents an hour to a minimum of 35 cents. It is also stipulated that no carpenter is to work on a job where laborers are permitted to handle carpenters' tools. The building contractors have taken no concerted action, but in talking of the demand individual contractors say they cannot pay it.

The federal court of appeals at New Orleans rendered a decision reversing the judgment of the lower court and ordering the release of President Ben Commons and other members of the street car men's union who were found guilty of a conspiracy to obstruct the passage of the mails. The case grew out of the New Orleans street car strike. A jury tried and convicted them. The federal court holds that the railway should have charged that the conspiracy was to do some act made a crime by the laws of the United States.

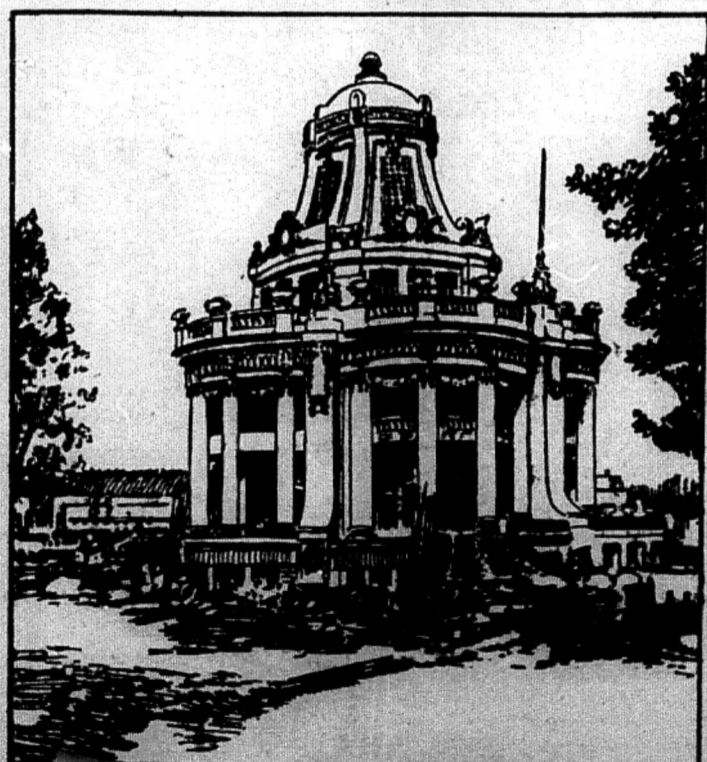
At a recent meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor in New York City the audience was startled by the facts and figures given by Jacob Panken, one of the organizers of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Mr. Panken said: "There are 5,703 places in the lower East Side where ladies' garments are made, and a large proportion of the work is done at home. There are 303 tenement house sweatshops in Chrystie street; in Elizabeth street, in the Italian quarter, 708; in Mott street, 512; in Mulberry street, 305."

If John Turner, the Englishman detained on Ellis island, New York, charged with being an anarchist, is not released, it will not be the fault of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The organization voted to take up Turner's cause, and laid down two lines of action. A petition to both houses of congress asking that the law under which the Englishman is held be repealed was indorsed and will be circulated among trades union members. Each union also was called on to give at least \$2 to a fund to assist in carrying Turner's case to the United States Supreme court.

"Is not organized labor a trust, and where will you find a trust with such power and such dividends?" This question was recently put to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. "You may call it a trust," replied Mr. Gompers, "but it is a trust for the good of the many and not for the individual few. The combinations of capital try to eliminate every one but themselves. They try to freeze out as many of their own members as they can, and the big fish eat the little ones. Our trust, if you call it so, is open to all. We welcome every one, and our only aim is the good of the country and of all the members of our organization."

The seventeenth annual convention of the Building Laborers' International Association of America was in session at St. Louis for almost two weeks. The next annual convention will be held in Kansas City, Mo. The unusual length of the convention was due to the fact that the principal work before it was the revision of the constitution and bylaws. One of the changes consolidates the officers of secretary and treasurer, and another provides for the appointment of fifteen district organizers, each of whom is to have supervision over a district embracing three or more states. Edward Trunk, Peoria, Ill., was elected president.

The special committee appointed by Governor Bates of Massachusetts last July under a resolution of the legislature of 1903 to investigate the relations between employer and employe has made its report. The committee presents a workingmen's compensation act, a substitute for the employers' liability law, although that is allowed to stand on the statutes. This is the most radical feature of the report, and no legislation of the kind has been attempted in this country. The report recommends that the law be changed so that any workman injured while at work can recover from his employer. In case of death the workman's family, the committee recommends, should receive under this law a sum equal to what the man would have earned for three years, provided it does not go over \$2,000. If he is maimed the man is to claim not more than half wages for not more than four years. The only exception is that the claim will not hold if the employe was injured through his own "willful or fraudulent misconduct."



RESTAURANT PAVILION, WORLD'S FAIR.

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STRIKERS

BANISHED

Citizens' Alliance at Telluride, Col., Drives 75 Miners From the Town at Night.

Telluride, Col., March 15—Shortly after midnight one hundred members of the Citizens' Alliance, heavily armed, hunted up seventy-five strikers, breaking in the doors of many houses, and escorted them from town.

The strikers were piled in two coaches and the train was started for Montrose.

Before doing this, however, the mob fired a volley into the air and warned the men not to return.

What do the citizens of this country think of such actions? What is the object of the "Citizens' Alliance"? Is it an organized and armed mob to regulate the affairs of the community regardless of law and order? Are they banded together to practice "white cap" methods? Are they to be allowed to violate law and disregard the rights of citizens under a pretext of righting a wrong?

Civil law in this country guarantees every citizen protection against unreasonable search or seizure, and protection of life and home against armed invasion, and the right of trial by jury.

This organized mob was not acting under any authority of law; they were not even under the authority of military law. According to the report they were an organized band heavily armed for their work, and at the hour of midnight, breaking into the homes of citizens, and by violence compelling them to leave their homes and families and become exiles, with a warning not to return.

What a spectacle for free (?) America! It is not a question as to what the strikers may have done. The point is, shall mob rule supercede law in this country?

We hear a great deal said about violators of law and anarchists of late; but has there anything occurred anywhere, in recent years, more flagrant than the conduct of the mob at Telluride?

If the citizens of Telluride have a right to banish a citizen or a hundred citizens from their homes, by violence and without law, for any cause, either just or unjust, real or imaginary, then the citizens of any other state or place have the same right, and when such a policy is permitted to prevail we cease to be ruled by law, and we have anarchy pure and simple.

The writer is not an alarmist nor a pessimist, but only wishes to direct the attention of honest, thoughtful people to the tendency of the times, that they may see where this country is drifting and consider the remedy necessary to be applied when the critical hour comes.

T. H. S.

MAKING THINGS LIVELY

Socialists May Carry Milwaukee in Spring Elections

The Socialists of Milwaukee are driving the capitalist politicians into hysteria. With Victor L. Berger, editor of the Social-Democratic Herald, as candidate for mayor, they are making things so lively that there is a possibility of carrying the city. The old parties are correspondingly desperate.

Situation in Colorado

The Mine Owners' Association and the Citizen's Alliance of Telluride, have grown desperate, and in their frenzy and madness have recently brought about the arrest of thirty-seven men who have appropriated to themselves the legal right to strike for a shorter work day. The sheriff, with all his deputies and with all the gun men that were imported from the "bad lands" of the West, have been unable to awe or intimidate the strikers, and when this combination of armed civil authority was reinforced by the hired state military and failed to force the strikers to succumb to the mandates of mine operators backed by commercial exploiters, the situation became desperate and demanded a heroic remedy. It mattered not that the constitution was ignored and law trampled under foot, provided, that the strikers, could be driven back to the bowels of the earth. The state militia in San Miguel county, are now under the command of Captain Bulkeley Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union property, and this corporation-magnate has become the military czar of Telluride. He has been made the commander of the

troops at Telluride with the sanction of the governor of the state, notwithstanding the fact that he is the manager of the largest property in the district, and is peculiarly interested in the subjugation of the men who are waging a peaceable conflict to obtain an eight-hour day in the mines, mills and smelters. If the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, during the great anthracite strike had placed Baer in command of the military power of that state, every citizen who had the slightest respect for justice, would have branded the act as the most brazen breach of precedent that ever defiled the executive career of a state administration. Yet, here in Colorado, Governor Peabody has made the "Baer" of San Miguel county the military Caesar, whose will must be obeyed, regardless of the trespass that is made upon the individual liberty of citizenship. Thirty-seven men are arrested as vagrants, and a court which is in league with the military despot, fines twenty-five of them, and gives them the choice of returning to work at the terms dictated by the Mine Owners' Association, working out the fines upon the street or leaving their homes and families. When a court is prostituted to subserve the interests of a mine manager who has been made a military commander by order of a governor, then our dream of liberty has become a nightmare and the time is drawing nigh when men with perceptive faculties can discern a conflict that will crimson the pages of history with human blood. If to strike and refuse to work, except upon the terms dictated by employers, is to constitute vagrancy and the parties so charged, are to suffer the sentence of a court that does the bidding of a corporation then the great laboring mass of this country must prepare to meet the emergency. The capitalist is sowing the wind and the whirlwind will come, when corporate anarchy will be overthrown.—Miners' Magazine.

LABOR'S PROGRESS In Other Lands

ITALY

The revolutionary socialists of Milan, as soon as a sufficient fund is collected, will publish their "Avanguardia Socialista" daily; it is now a weekly.

It has been announced that "Giustizia" of Reggio Emilia, which was founded as a weekly paper in 1883, would be made a daily at the beginning of this year, with comrade Prampolini, M. P., as chief editor. The "Ragione" of Bari Apulia, will soon be published daily with comrade Dr. Barbato, M. P., as editor.

These new daily papers will add great strength to the socialist press of Italy; it was planned to start the three at the beginning of this year.

The socialists of Italy have gained a new daily journal without the usual task of collecting funds for several years. The editor of "The Province of Mantua", Singor Bocci, formerly a democrat, has become a Socialist and now issues his paper as a socialist daily journal, in the city of Mantua.

FINLAND

The governor general of Finland recently ordered an investigation of the libraries of that country, as it was said they were circulating revolutionary literature. There are about 1,500 libraries in Finland. It was reported that many contained revolutionary publications, which were confiscated, and a large number of the libraries were closed by imperial decree. Some School Boards were severely censured because so many school libraries were circulating revolutionary literature.

BELGIUM

The Belgium Minister of Commerce and Industry has appointed a permanent committee of 11 members, including several physicians, lawyers, members of Parliament, employers, and workers, who are to treat the questions arising from the enforcement of the workers' accident insurance law which was passed Dec. 21, 1903. It is the duty of the committee to investigate the extension of the law to other industries, to decide the amount of benefits, to oversee the accident insurance societies, founded by employers, etc.

SWITZERLAND

The carpenters of Geneva by peaceful methods, have obtained a five years' contract that their lowest wages shall be 12 cents an hour.

The book-printers of Canton Tessin, after a strike of about two weeks, have obtained a working day of 9 hours. The strikers all went back to work with demands for higher wages still pending.

AUSTRIA

The Austrian government has issued a warning to people wishing to emigrate, saying that the conditions of labor in the United States are at present very unfavorable and will remain so for the entire year. On account of the closing of many American industrial works, newly arrived emigrants have the greatest difficulty in finding employment. Many workers have been unemployed for months, and thousands of emigrants are compelled to return home. On all steamers for Europe the steerage room has been engaged for months in advance. From Oct. 1 to Nov. 10, 1903 the number of steerage passengers from New York to Europe was 27,000; for the same time in 1902 it was 13,000.

SWEDEN

In the past year 29,944 persons emi-

grated from Sweden. This is the largest number in the last ten years. In 1894 there were only 8,246 emigrants from Sweden.

THE COMPETITIVE PLAN.

BY J. L. M'CREERY.

An employer inserted a note in the Post that he needed some workmen—a couple at most—And found himself soon in the midst of a host.

"My friends," he said, "in hiring a man Of course I must get him as cheap as I can. For that's the approved, competitive plan."

Said one: "I've a wife and children three. My aged mother is living with me. I need twelve dollars a week," said he.

"I've a wife and a child," the next one said.

"My mother, thank God, is long ago dead. Ten dollars a week will buy our bread."

"I've only a wife," said the third, "and hence Our living involves a smaller expense. I'll take nine dollars as my recompense."

"My wife each week earns a dollar or two,"

Said the next. "If I were to work for you, About eight dollars a week would do."

"I have no wife," said the next. "I stay With my parents, who board me without any pay. So I will work for a dollar a day."

Said the next in a tone most meek and subdued:

"For twenty-four hours I've tasted no food. I'll take four dollars, with gratitude."

The next one said: "I'm a heathen Chinese. I learned to live cheaply far over the sea. Three dollars a week is sufficient for me."

Thereupon to the crowd the employer spake:

"The lower the wages you're willing to take The larger, of course, are the profits I make."

"Two workmen are all I at present require."

The two that spoke last are the men I will hire. So the rest of the crowd may as well retire."

The unhired men began to entreat:

"We've nothing to do and nothing to eat. Must we and our families die in the street?"

"Aye, some of you must, if the rest would thrive. Too many of you are at present alive, And only the fittest can survive."

"And he is the fittest, beyond dispute. The present competitive system to suit Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute."

"You ought to remember you only exist For the purpose of grinding some other man's grist And swelling the gains of the capitalist."

"The coarsest of food to nourish his pile, While your master is daily increasing his pile, That he may revel in royal style;

"Some wretched hovel in which to dwell— If you get these you are doing well For a worker in this competitive hell."

Grafting Foremen.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America has begun proceedings to put a stop to a system of extortion which, it is claimed, is practiced by foremen of foundries in several sections of the country, of making men pay for their positions. It is asserted that the foremen, not satisfied with receiving money for giving a man a place, demand further payments from employees who wish more profitable piecework.

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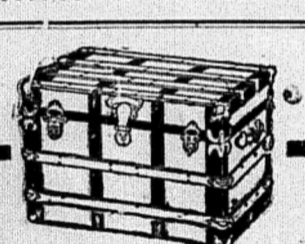
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