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THE TOILER.

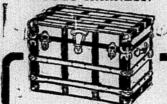
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VOL. 6-NO 15.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

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Speer's (Socialite) Claret in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Wine, specially suited for dinner use. Speer's P. J. Sherry

ine of Superior Character and partakes of the qualities of the grape from which it is eer's ** Climax Brandy

OUR FREEDOM.

J. E. NASH MINNEAPOLIS.

Why longer boast that our country's free, When all around us we plainly see, Two classes here—be it right or not, That one has made what the other's got . The class that toils for its daily bread is poorly clad, and is poorly fed; It mines the coal and collects the oil. Invents machines and tills the soil; Produces all of our grain and meat, The clothes we wear and the food we eat; Yet all its products are made to pass, As legal prey to an idle class. It builds the homes where the drones reside, It builds its own and pays rent beside: hut or hovel for the men who work, A mansion or two for the idle shirk: And a hundred servants with well-trained skill, Bow down to the drone and obey his will. He feasts, carouses, he drinks, he dines, Sives monkey-dinners, cuts monkey shines Robes useless pugs by a fashion plate. Gives wedding feasts when the pupples mate: While a maid or two, very often three, Give their whole attention to dead puppee; And the richest food and the sweetest meat Are saved for the drone and the pug to eat. A block away from this rich nabob

Is a workingman who has lost his job : He's hunted high—he's hunted low, But everywhere he's answered: No! His fuel's gone-and he's hungry, too-No job in sight, and his rent is due. So, with feeble wife and his children sweet. He's hustled out on the muddy street. His lovely daughter were better deadshe sold her honor to purchase bread. The mills are idle, no wages paid; The workmen hungry, too much was made: Strong workmen gather, demanding bread; The soldiers answer with fire and lead: So the workmen fast and the preachers pray, And a few are fed upon Christmas day.

At the ballot box there's a chance to tell Are you satisfied? are you suited well? And the working class have a dozen votes Where the drones have one, which of course de If the workmen think, they may gain control Of labor's product by masters stole— The shipping, factory, shop and mill, The railroad, built by their toil and skill; The food and clothing, the coal and oil, Which schemers corner to rob and spoil. All nature's cifts be it mines or lands, Or forests, claimed by the robber bands, May all be free when the workmen note Their own class interests when they vote: Then nature's bounties we may all share And be God's partners like brother Baer.

The crafty drone understands the gam Proclaims our int'rests are all the same And the eager eyes of his dupes regale With a yellow rag and a dinner pail; Agrees to fill it if they consent To vote his ticket and be content. The press the priest and the preachers say: Be content and take what boss will pay, For crafty drones had endowed a college To warp the mind in its search for knowledge. The working man hasn't time to think, The worthless sot gets an extra drink. So the working man, the drone, the sor The preacher, priest, and the whole job lot March up to the polls, 'tis a burning shame, For saints and sinners all vote the same; Admit, in fact, they are suited well, For they vote to live in the same old hell-And cry aloud, and they all insist

BEWARE! BEWARE! OF THE SOCIALIST

NOTES AND COMMENT-

UNDER the title "Who Will Be Next?" the Vincennes Labor News last week printed the following editorial:

Gazette with The Tribune ends one of the bitterest labor strifes that the Hoosier state has ever known. For years the Gazette was one of the few non-union papers judges on the seat of justice were driven mines, and giant powers of nature wait- of Boss Barbers was present and was in the country, and it has surrendered! One of the principal factors in the fight against the Gazette has been "Facts," a paper bublished and circulated by the ploy of the mine-owners' and citizens' al-Typographical Union. The circulation of the Gazette had gradually dwindled naught and are deliberately set aside, in composed of the very class whose minds down to a small number of local patrons and before the present deal was consumated, solicitors in the advertising field placed the daily run at less than 1500. None of the details of the present deal were made public, and the contracting parties did not state the price paid. Some of the office and mechanical force of the Gazette have procured positions elsewhere through the influence of Spencer F. Ball, who began to look around in the interests of his force some months ago when announcement was made that the never before attempted. paper was for sale. Four members of the mechanical department were placed in a California newspaper office-[presumably only unchecked because there is no labor owners of the machines. inthe notorious "rat" sheet of Gen. Otis, press in the country any where nearly the Los Angeles Times]. The public, especially union men, are well acquainted with the defunct Gazette and its proprietors, Spencer F. and Wm. C. Ball, and a fluential of the labor journals, either ship is a legal institution resting upon lengthy detail in the matter of "good consciously or unconsciously, under the man-made laws which man can unmake riddance to bad rubbish" will not do a influence of capitalist hypnotists and as easily as he made them. While the particle of injury. The Balls fought the "harmonizers," are reduced to vapid and owning class controls the law-making

their union contemporaries the worst end of it. The Balls, loyal to its "rat" printers, made all possible efforts several weeks ahead and landed them in a "rat" printing office. Four were given positions on the Los Angeles Times, one of the rankest sheets in existence. The Balls believe in the old saying that "birds of a feather flock together," but they forget that birds of one feather will freeze.

The Gazette was frozen out. Next comes the Los Angeles Times."

In a personal lelter to the editor Mr. Clem Jarvis, of Anderson, Ind., formerly District-vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers says: "Allow me to congratulate you and Typographical Union No. 76 for the success you have attained in winning the fight against the Gazette, for we have another instance in the Hoosier state where right won out! While I have no official position in labor circles for the past two years, I am still interested in labor's cause. Clem Jarvis.

ONE of the most exasperating situations

is the deliberate assumption on the part

of the editorial writers in the capitalist press that the destruction of non-union men by the recent dynamite explosion at Cripple Creek is the work of the Western Federation of Miners. These hardened liars are not deterred one whit by the fact that not only is there not a shred of evidence to support the assumption, but the probabilities all point the other way. The situation on a small scale resembles an "abhorrence and detestation," passed upon by the Paris commune by the capitalist journals of the world, which themselves manufactured the "horrors" they shrieked against. Practically every capitalist paper in the land—from the dignified New York Journal of Commerce to the hysterically malignant Chicago Chronicle, assumes the guilt of the union men of Colorado and pour forth upon them their editorial vials of wrath as if there was absolutely no question even about culpability," says The Erie People. It matters not that the vicinity of Cripple Creek has been almost entirely free from physical violence of any sort for the past year. There is in them no significance in the fact that every attempt to connect the strikers with complicity in the various "explosions," such as that in the Sunand-Moon mine, have not only failed in courts of law, but that the character of the notorious scoundrels who were subsidized as perjured witnesses by the mineowners' association have been fully exposed there. That upon the testimony of terests of the mine-owners, and that these existence of unionism. "The combination of the Terre Haute miserable creatures were deliberately used But there is a way to abolish this army to protest against the monstrous outrages ing to be used. We have all the means so openly and shamelessly perpetrated by by which to satisfy the wants of a poputhese debased wretches in the direct em- lation many times greater than that of liance. All these circumstances count for chines stalks a gaunt and hungry army order that the murderers may appear to conceived and hands created the mathe world as the victims, and the victims chines, and who alone can use them to as the murderers. If the Western Fed-transform the natural resources into eration of miners appeal for investigation or protection, their plaint is denounced tional opportunity of again asserting

All this is a sample of "public opinion" sufficient to counteract the flood of men-

TRADE DEPRESSION AND

UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

BY A. M. SIMONS.

the coming of a "trade depression." coming regularly about every ten years for nearly half a century, so that we know they are now an established thing in our social organization. We know that the thousands of unemployed today will become the hundreds of thousands and even the millions of a few months later, and that these discharged workers must go up and down the country seeking for opportunities to use their strength and skill in the production of wealth.

While the army of the unemployed is larger than the ordinary, still it always exists to some degree. Every workingman knows what it is to feel the threat of the time when he may be without a mas ter, unlike the chattel slave, he must seek the master instead of being sought by those who would make a profit on his toil

The great army of the unemployed standing ever ready to fight for the chance to sell its strength and skill threatens with failure every attempt of the employed workers to better their conditions, it constitutes the most effective militia with which to keep the workers in servitude. Without this great body of ownerless slaves our present society could not continue. Philanthropists and preachers pour out their condemnation on the idle tramp. But on the shoulders of this miserable begger for handouts rests our whole social system. Were it not for this class, who are driven by the whip of starvation to battle with their fellow workmen for a chance at wage slavery, the employed workers could demand and obtain as a return for their labor all their toil created, and capitalism and exploitation with the whole class of parasites and the social organization resting upon them would fall to the ground.

It is the horror of falling into the ranks of the unemployed that holds the working class to the most poorly paid, dangerous and disagreeble toil. The presence of this class breaks the force of every revolt, weakens the strength of all resistance to exploitation and perpetuates all the horrors of wage slavery.

Against the unemployed problem, the Bell, himself, the state has been filled by pure and simple trade union movement is the same people with "bad men," fellows helpless. The union can only fight for whose criminal records marked them out better terms for those who are at work. as at least temporarily desirable instru- It cannot find work, or give relief to ments of murder and outrage in the in- those whose idleness threatens the very

to provoke or create a situation that of the unemployed. We have a country things to satisfy human wants.

When the "tarving workers would seek as "impudent" and utilized as an addi- to use the means for the production of wealth, they find that they are legally their criminality. Nor is any weight owned by a class of idlers who did not whatever given to the fact that this re- make them and cannot use them. These cent "outrage" furnishes exactly the pre- owners permit the laborers to use the text that was wanted for the "deporta- tools only on condition that when the tions" that have followed it, on a scale worker has produced enough to maintain the physical existence of himself and family, he shall continue on through in the making. And its manufacture is weary hours producing profits for the

It is this ownership by the idle parasitic class that keeps up the army of the dacity that is poured forth daily from unemployed and keeps down the wages the organs of capitalism. The most in- of those who are at work. But ownerunions of Terre Haute, and anywhere it useless complaints, and "deploring" and machinery, however, no change will be had a chance even going so far as to give "denouncing," mostly on the defensive. made save in their interests. While the Park for Labor Day.

The press is telling us every day of workers are divided politically into the thousands more men laid off because of democratic and republican parties now, however much they may pretend to disa-These depressions, or crises, have been gree, always unite in defending private property in the earth and the things by which wealth is produced and distributed, and therewith wage slavery and the army of unemployed that depends upon that ownership, no change will be made. If the workers really wish to abolish the army of the unemployed and with it wage slavery, they must unite with the only party that has as its object the abolution of that ownership.

> The Socialist party is an organization of the working class for the purpose of capturing the machinery of government and using it in the interest of the worker. It has for its fundamental principle the abolution of individual ownership in the things that all must need. It would transfer the citle to the earth and the things whereby the work of the world is done to the laboring class who alone are capable of using them to satisfy human need. When this is done, when no barrier of legal ownership shuts out the workers from the sources of wealth and the things which those workers have created for the production and distribution of wealth, there can be no army of the unemployed.

> That would be Socialism. As soon as the workers shall have become sufficiently intelligent to learn these facts and act upon them, they will vote the Socialist ticket, which alone stands as an expression of these positions. Every laboring man who knows that the threat of unemployment hangs forever above his head and who has brains enough to recognize that while others are unemployed, his wages can raise little above the subsistence point, should work for the success of the Socialist party. Every worker who wishes to voice the interests of him, his family, and his class at the ballot box must vote the Socialist ticket.

CLINTON LABOR NOTES.

The Central Labor Union of this city held quite an interesting meeting Sunday morning.

Frank Harrison and Fred Dow were seated as delegates from the Retail Clerks' Union.

The Clerks reported that their organization was again on its feet and each week would publish the names of all clerks that belonged to the union.

The Barbers will make a demand on the Boss Barbers for their closing hours would give the needed pretext for the ex- filled with untold natural resources, with to be from 7:30 p. m. through the week termination of the unions; that even the boundless acres untilled, with exhaustless and 11 p. m. on Saturday. A committee told that the barbers would be upheld in their demands by the C. L. U.

The speakers' committee on Labor Day reported that they had secured Thomas Hagerty, National Board member of District No. 2, U. M. W. of A., and Rev. Worth M. Tippy, of Indianapolis, for Labor Day.

The Secretary was instructed to send invitations to the different organizations in the surrounding towns to be with us and help us celebrate Labor Day.

A committee composed of George H. Pascoe, Frank Harrison and Ed Simpson was appointed by the chair to advertise Labor Day.

Delegate John Taylor of Local 381 reported that his Local was in favor of a mass meeting to see if it would be possible to get a co-operative store started in

Next Sunday morning is election of officers, which promises to be an interesting meeting.

All the locals are electing officers this week, in some of which there will be lively contests, as the foreign element is taking more interest in the affairs of the organization than they have been hereto-

The city council Monday night granted the C. L. U. the privilege of the City

FRUIT OF MONOPOLY

ALLEGED TYRANNY OF LABOR AN OUTGROWTH OF TRUSTS.

Union Is the Only Shield the Worker Has Against Combinations of Capital-His' Opportunities Restricted

Henry George, Jr., in the Chicago Record-Herald recently had a word to say about the alleged "tyranny of labor." Here are a few extracts:

"The man we call poor finds much toil and trouble in getting a living. He works long and hard to get the mere necessaries, not to say comforts, of life. Indeed, so little independence has he in the matter of earning his livelibood that he comes to regard employment as a boon. He holds the man who will employ him as his benefactor, not as an employer should properly be regarded-an exchanger of something that the laborer wants for something the employer wants done. Under proper conditions the laborers would not be de pendent, or at least so dependent. Employers would be competing for laborers instead of laborers competing for employment. Employment would not then be a boon. To obtain the services of a laborer would be a boon. Employers would be offering premiums of various kinds for such services. There would be no need for trade unions, not would laborers take the trouble to sub ject themselves to the restraints upon their individual liberties by landing themselves into any kind of association peculiar to laborers. They would accept employment or reject it, as they pleased, and each would make the best terms possible for himself.

"There would be a 'market price' for labor, of course, which means that the mass of laborers of the same kind would perform in a given time about the same task—that the generality of the workers would not vary much from the average. But, of course, there would be exceptions to this mar ket price. Some men would accomplish so much less than the general average as not to be able to obtain the average wages, while other laborers would accomplish far in excess of the average, and hence be able to demand and to obtain a far larger remunera tion than that set by the 'market price. t "In such a state of things labor would be free. But that is not the present state of things. Monopoly of natural opportunities compels an intense com-petition among laborers. Such monopolies are not natural. They are purely artificial. They exist because laws have been made to authorize them. It these laws were rescinded these mo nopolies would disappear, and natural opportunities would be thrown open to labor, thus relieving the present incompetition among laborers Wages would rise and laborers would be vastly more independent than they

"But the laws creating or sanctioning monopoly do exist. The opportunities for employment are, as a consequence, restricted, and laborers are forced to compete with one another.

"Is it not to be expected, therefore, that laborers will do something to promote their common interests? And what step should be more in keeping with such a purpose than for them to band together in a union so as to put up and keep up the price of labor, or at least to prevent the price of labor being forced downward? Of course trade unions are only partially success ful in this, but it is certain that they have materially advanced the interests of laborers and that hence, while mo nopolies in natural opportunities exist unions among laborers should and will exist for the protection and benefit of the laborer. It is the only shield he has against monopoly, and it is not yery much of a shield at that.

But while we say all this we must, to be truthful, admit that trade unions have a bad side. They tend to coerce unwilling laborers into their unions and when the unions are strong they too frequently fall a prey to unscrupulous men. This is but a natural accompaniment or conseque banding together of workmen through the monopoly of natural opportunities and it can be cured only by going to the source and abolishing monopoly.

"We may talk and talk and talk, but we are certain to come back to thisthat there is a right way and a wrong way for social affairs. The right way is in accordance with natural order, and the wrong way is opposed to nat ural order. The natural order de mands what? Merely that the ways be cleared and then that individuals be let alone. The order that is opposed to this, and is unnatural, is that which creates or permits all manner of restrictions, taxes, artificial and unequal stimulants. All that has to be done to change from the wrong to the right way is to abolish all law created private monopolies and then to let mer

"Monopoly of natural opportunities then being gone, the needs for offen-sive and defensive organizations of laborers would be gone. Laborers would find no further need to join these passive armies. None of the newspapers would have occasion to defend monopoly or to denounce a real or supposed trade union 'despotism.'

A Condition That Cannot Last. A man with an income of a million a year eats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for a sum of Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly paid individuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this last. No. by the soul of man, it cannot and will not and shall not—Thomas Carlyle.

AUSTRALIA IN THE VAN.

How the Workingman Has Grown In the Antipodes.

There is a lesson, an example, to the workingmen of America in the calling of Watson, the Labor party leader to form a ministry for the government of the Australian federation. It is not so many years ago that the working-men of Australia were in the same position as laboring men elsewhere-di-vided in politics and therefore cajoled by professional politicians before elections and betrayed after elections.

In 1891 the Shearers' union Queenstown, the strongest body in the Australian commonwealth, was defeated in a strike by means of legislative enactments, the legislature being in the hands of the great landowners, much as certain American legislatures are controlled by the railroads and trust magnates.

The labor unions profited by the lesson, and after that labor was in politics in Australia in earnest.

Conditions changed as if by magic. What they had failed to gain by the strike the workingmen won by the ballot. In every state assembly of Australia labor soon held the balance of power.

There was an end to coercion acts, unfair laws and improper privilege.

They have in Australia the same

sort of "conservatives" as we have in America. These were borrified at the prospect of trades union government and prophesied socialism, anarchy and rabid radicalism generally. There was nothing of the sort. The labor party legislators proved themselves conscientious, just and incorruptible and really conservative public servants, and, the people appreciating this, their power grew and grew until when the government appealed to the people on a labor issue the ministry was defeated and the head of the labor party was called on to form a cabinet in accord with the principles that have been indorsed at

What has been done in Australia is qually possible in America. Here, as there, the ballot in the hands of united labor is more potent

than any strike.-New York American. RIGHTS OF THE WORKER.

Views of a United States Senator on Labor Organizations.

In the course of a recent address Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts had the following to say anent the right of the laborer to organize:

"I cannot see why if capital may combine in corporations labor may not combine in labor unions.

"Every corporation and every partnership is an aggregate of individuals. So when a single workingman desires employment he has to make his bargain not with one employer, but with many employers acting as one. He is also at another disadvantage. The thing he has to sell is his day's work. If he goes down in the morning to make his engagement the thing he is to sell perishes with every hour of delay in making his contract. These associations of capital frequently extend through the whole country and control under one head and with one will every establishment in the country in which a skilled workman might hope to find employment.

"So I can see no reason why the workman-should not combine to make his bargain as to the rate of wages, as to the hours of labor and as to the comfort and safety of his occupation."

Mission of Trade Unionism

The American trades union was born with a sympathetic soul. Her ear is turned to catch the whispering walls of oppression. Her tongue has always denounced the wrong and upheld the right. Her hands have always been lifting men to a higher and better life by shortening their hours of toil, increasing their rate of pay and improving their environments in general. If she has erred it has been on the side of mercy and humanity, for, as an organization, she has always marched forward, only demanding the God given and constitutional rights of the American workmen, seeking to arouse them to a sense of their rights as citizens of a great republic and through organiza-tion establish their liberty. She has never thrown down the gauntlet to any one and only stood by demanding the rights of free men under a free flag. If this is un-American I pause for some one to show me where and why. -W. H. Mahon in a Recent Address.

Workmen's Bank In Norway. Norway has established a state workingmen's bank, which is to loan money at low interest for the purchase of workingmen's homesteads of one and a quarter to five acres and the erection of houses thereon at a cost not to exceed \$804. The interest charge is 31/4

LABOR NOTES.

or 4 per cent, and the refunding is to

occupy forty-two years.

Members of organized labor in Duluth, Minn., are talking of building a labor temple.

During the last quarter of last year the British Sailors and Firemen's un ion increased its membership 2,300 men.

Minnesota's manufacturing enter-prises employed during 1903 94,189 men and 11,998 women, 548 boys and 143 girls under sixteen years of age.

The Packing Trades Council of Chicago has notified the members of its affiliated unions to refuse to patronize drug stores in which the union card of the Drug Clerks' association is not exhibited.

There are 35,000 members of organized labor in Chicago who belong to the gentler sex. The hands that rock the cradle have been forced through the oppression of industrial conditions to clasp under the banner of unionism.

STRIKE BENEFITS.

A SMALL ITEM OF EXPENSE IN LABOR ORGANIZ-TIONS.

What the Annual Loport of the Cigarmakers' Union Shows - High Dues Needed to Make a Successful Trades Society.

The annual report of the Cigarmak ers' International Union of America. which has just been issued by President George W. Perkins, is probably the best argument ever produced that trades unions are not "strike societies." In these days, when it is popular to condemn everything in connection with labor unions and to say "they are going too far," we seldom hear anything of their fraternal and beneficial side.

The report of the cigarmakers tells the other side of the story in a manner that cannot be refuted. During the year 1903 the Cigarmakers' International union expended \$20,858.15 for strike benefits. This is less than 50 cents per capita, while the amount spent in providing relief for the sick and distressed amounts to the sum of \$147,054.56. Comment is hardly necessary. The figures stand out and speak for themselves.

That, however, is only one of the items which show the great work be ing done by this organization. The payment of death benefits to assist the widows and orphans of deceased members in the last year was responsible for an expenditure of \$138,625.91, almost seven times as much as was paid for strike benefits. Those who believe that trade unions are "strike societies," with only one excuse for existence-namely, to foment trouble-would do well to study the figures. They are interesting.

The out of work benefits for the year amounted to \$15,558, which is the smallest amount ever paid for this benefit since it was inaugurated in 1800. This is a good indication that the state of trade with the cigarmakers in 1903 was better than ever before in the history of the organization. because the membership is larger at the present time than it ever was.

During the years following the paniin 1893 the amount the union had to pay out in out of work benefits in creased until in 1896 it reached the sum of \$175,767. Since that time it has steadily decreased until last year it reached the lowest point ever recorded

The total amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' union in 1903 amount ed to \$374,968.03, while the total receipts from dues, assessments and ini tiation fees reached the sum of \$751, 942.56. Since the union adopted the beneficial system twenty-four years ago it has paid out in benefits the enor mous sum of \$5,930,051.58.

The foregoing synopsis of the annual report points a valuable lesson to the trade unionists themselves. Besides re futing the claims of the opponents of labor unions, the figures amply bear out what thinking men in the labor movement have been preaching for years-namely, the necessity for high dues and extended benefits to make a successful labor union.

The British labor unions realized this fact years ago and pointed out the way, but the American labor unions have been slow to learn the lesson. In fact, only a few of them have learned it yet, as most of them still believe in conducting a union on wind instead of good hard dollars.

Wages are higher in America than in any other country in the world, and the dues paid into the unions are lower. The average American workman will object to paying a five cent assess ment to his union, but he will leave the hall and think nothing of spending \$5 to entertain his friends. It is on that point that the American labor unions weak when compared with the British organizations. Here we think we can win strikes by bluster and sometimes by violence, while in Great Britain the unions put their money against the money of their employers nd fight it out on financial lines,

No doubt some one will say that the unions here accomplish more than they do in Great Britain, where they all have the beneficial system, but even if we admit that such is the case it is no argument in favor of our cheap financial system. The British unions rely on keeping their membership intact during dull times and when strikes are in progress paying the members something with which to buy That is the only way you can keep them, too, and is more sensible and more civilized than trying to keep them through fear and intimidation.

When the Cigarmakers' union adopted the British plan of finance it was only after years of persistent agita tion on the part of some of the farsee ing leaders. The rank and file were upposed to it, or, rather, they were opposed to paying the high dues which would make it possible. All the union men in this country believe in receiv-ing benefits if they can receive them without having to pay high dues. Nov that the cigarmakers have tried the system not a member can be found who favors reverting to the old cheap plan. They have learned that the dues they pay into their union is the best insurance they can get anywhere. Luke Grant in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Boot and Shoemakers' Unite By reason of the increased mem By reason of the increased member-ship, calling for a larger amount of clerical work, the Boot and Shoemak-ers' union has been called upon to in-crease its office space in the Albany building, Boston, with an addition of 1,400 square feet. The organization has offices equipped in the most mod-ern manner, having every facility to accommodate their many thousand

CHEAP LABOR IN MEXICO.

Importation of Coolies Has Been Detrimental to the Country.

The importation of foreign laborers has not proved to be an enterprise al together successful in Mexico, and it is probable that a law regulating the matter will be enacted at this session of the federal congress. It is not likely that their importation will be entirely prohibited, but that severe restrictions will be imposed.

Labor importation has been of two sorts. Skilled workmen have been sent to Mexico for work in various industrial concerns, and in many cases the move has proved unprofitable, Ergely on account of the fact that the mployers were unwilling to pay an adequate price for their services. With this class of contract labor it is improbable that the congress will interfere. The other class is that of the importation of Chinese, Japanese and other cheap laborers for work on the haclendas, railroads and other large works requiring many ordinary workmen. In many cases the orientals have given satisfaction so far as their work and their wages are concerned, though in many cases they proved to be detri-mental to their employers. For the most part that sort of imported labor is considered successful and necessary by a large portion of the American capitalists, but if the importation of orientals is forbidden or restricted it will be because of the opposition of the Mexican people, whose reasons for their exclusion are not materially different from those of the people in the United States when the Chinese exclusion act was passed.

By means of a symposium conducted recently by an American newspaper at Monterey the fact was developed that the majority of the Mexican people representing the better class are not in favor of the unrestricted importation of cheap labor. Communications were received from railroad officials, lawyers, merchants, planters and men of affairs throughout the republic expressing their opinion on the subject.

A few of the Americans admitted that they believe the unrestricted importation of cheap laborers was inimical to the best interests of the country notwithstanding the fact that it was affording the means for securing a temporary relief for a scarcity of labor that seems to exist. The other Americans laughed at the idea that it could do the country any harm.

Occasionally a communication was received from a Mexican who took that riew of the situation, but practically all of the Mexicans declared that the risk of such a hospitality on the part of their country was altogether too great to be taken. Their reasons were different in no essential point from those given by the American people when the fight against the Chinese was made.

Trade Union Movement In Austria.

The Austrian trade union me enjoyed a steady progress during the The number of new members gained by the various unions was more than 30,000. This seems to be a merely insignificant gain compared with the achievements of trade unionism in the United States in the same period. But it must be considered that in Austria freedom on the part of workmen to form unions for the protection of their mutual interests has always been considered a privilege which is granted by the governmental authorities only under rigid restrictions. At present all modern trade unions, having an aggregate member-ship of about 200,000, are affiliated with the Austrian Federation of Labor (Gewerkschafts commission), with beadquarters at Vienna. During the last year the income of the federation amounted to \$16,112. The expenditures vere \$12,202. Of this sum \$5,962 was paid in assisting unionists involved in strikes and lockouts. There are twenty special organizers of the Austrian Federation of Labor in the different prov-

Demand For Labor In the South. The pressing need of the cotton producing south is labor. If there were more of it a larger area would be planted in cotton. The high price of the staple tempts the farmers, especially the smaller ones, to increase the acreage. If it be asked what has become of the blacks the answer is that the prosperity of the south has drawn them into other fields of labor.

The eastern cities are overcrowded with unemployed or half employed labor. The fields and factories of the south are suffering for labor. The supply and the demand are separated by only a few hundred miles. The problem is to bring them together. Who will solve it?—Chicago Tribune.

Cost of 22,000 Strikes.

In the last twenty years, according to the figures of the labor bureau at Washington, there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employees and employers of over \$400,-000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers.

LABOR NOTES.

The commercial telegraphers have called their international convention for July 19, the anniversary of the great egraphers' strike of 1888

Since its organization the Civic federation is said to have averted 125

During 1903 the railways of the United States paid dividends amounting to \$194,000,000. The total railway milesge at the beginning of this year was nearly 210,000 miles of track.

A new international union is to be formed by the Carpet Workers' union in large cities, to be composed of carpet layers, cuttern, measuremen and

Summer Clothes!

June is here and it's time to think seriously of warm weather apparel. Summer clothes in a way are, in the matter of selecting,, of great importance as the fabrics must necessarily be thin and cool and, if not of the best quality, apt to lose their shape and get string and baggy in this respect.

The clothing made and sold by us enjoys an enviable reputation for always keeping its shape. So that being cut and finished in the most artistic manner can be relied on to always preserve that smart stylish appearance good dressers so highly value.

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among Summer straw there is nothing so worthless as a cheap, flimsey hat. Get one of Pixley's and youll have one of the best you ever wore. The better grade we handle in such makes as the "Youngs," the "Empire" and our own brand and stand back of them all. No hats with paste, they all stand the rain. \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c and 25c

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things back where they used to be?
Or are you going to vote with
the Republicans, the party of the
big capitalists, and help keep
things as they are?
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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erthing. Address. The Columbia, \$30, Monon Bidg., cago. Ill.

Socialism and The Golden Rule. people informed as to Socialism. It is like this: less than a month since a Socialist wanted to speak on the streets of Saulis-

This clipping is from The Plainfield Pro | right. I have in mind a few cases of brain

"Human nature does not change." said President Lincoln, and almost everybody else came to a similar conclusion, and yet we have theories of government and of various other things based upon the assumption that a law or a rule or a saying or a something or other will transform this same human nature between sunset and sunrise. For instance, we are told by certain classes of Socialists that the Socialist scheme of government is based upon the tain classes of Socialists that the Socialist scheme of government is based upon the golden rule. And the incredible thing about it is that many persons seem to think that there must be some virtue in this sort of foundation—that it ought to become the foundation of a successful government and so on. And yet again every-body knows the only reason the golden rule does not hold complete sway in the hearts of men is because there is so much of this same human nature in these hearts.

Yes, human nature is much the same. Human nature is firm, fair and just.

But some men never had or lost human nature, and contract brute nature, which is either courageous and selfish or sneaking and mean, or all four. Well, if law rule, or saying something or another is no good, why are missionaries and preachers in the missionary business? Just to furnish some one a job, is the Epworth league to give some one prominence or notorlety? Why, at a great cost, have a congress, legis ature or the many sayings and doings? The editor of Progress draws on his imagination when he says some people think things can be changed between suns.

You were informed right.

The Socialists hope to have a government by the Golden Rule, but as it has taken 1.500 years to supplant the doctrine tricks for thousands of years and deceived of the author of the Golden Rule with the most all—at the time notable, the trial and superstitions and traditions of Constansuperstitions and traditions of Constantine and his followers, possibly it may take years to get back to the "Thus saith you will notice Christ and his chosen in-the Lord by the mouth of his prophets," structed and exhorted, the low-downers which the author of the Golden Rule said was to be His people's guide. When he said "Search the Scriptures," did he mean 23 c.: 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 27.] Take our civi the writings of the prophets, or did he mean the collection of what suited Constantine's purpose over 300 years after

Christ announced the Golden Rule? No! It is not strange that thinking people are learning that the Golden Rule can and should be applied to government and all transactions of men with others. No, every lady doesn't know that because of human nature the Golden Rule does not hold good. Some who have never studied the scriptures spoken of by Christ and his apostles think they know it, but those who study the scriptures know the reason the rule doesn't hold good is found in the 15-16 v., ix chap. of Isaiah. The common Cople's rules made or took usury-[See nzekiel, v. 12, c. 18]. They don't fool away time fighting effects; they go after the cause. Without usury bonds there would be no war-no war, no armies to burden the people with taxes. No srmy, no canteen-Prohi's take notice. Is it not plain the scriptures spoken of by the author of the Golden Rule are not read or studied? Though they were given by God direct for our reproof, direction and guidance if you will read you will find there is no new gospel. Christmas came to fulfill prophecies—not all prophecies. [See Luke 4:21] Even the Golden Rule was before His day, [See Zachariah 7:9:10.] See Matt. 5:17, 18,

19; 7:12; 15:9; Luke 10:26; Romans, 3:31, 71; 11:8, 15, 4. What writing: Cor. 10:11, Gal. 3:24]. Only by keeping the law do you come to Christ-James 2:8; 2 Peter. 1:21; 2 John 1;5. These words were spoken and written 300 years before Constantine council made its selection and rejections. See 2 Peter 3:2; 1 John 2:7; 2 John 1:5. Now the editor should study the law of God as given through his holy prophets, remembering that Christ and the apostles made no new laws; that their business was to fulfill prophecies and explain the law and extort obedience to the law. Quit reading every one has the right to work when old stale gags and lies written by men of the world; their hirelings, religious and secular. Then study Socialism and you will conclude some of God's laws are practical and would displace brute nature with human nature. Now there has never been a reform that reformed a party, city or nation-ever reformed morally. The word is not Reform, but a Re-building. [That's from the Lord, -hunt it up]. The Declaration of Independence was not a reformbut a re-building. When I was a boy, in | The political demagogue, just before and Sunday school, I was told the Catholic church tried to destroy the Bible, but when I got older I found it was like this: the heads of the church who were having things their way did not want the people to study the scriptures; they wanted to tell them how it was, for, if they studied for themselves, they would become free to to see the trick and those self-appointed masters would lose Peter's pence, hence the inquisition; and I find the same policy being pursued by the so-called reform church as far as they are able. They have a committee to set the Sunday-school lessons eight years ahead so the leaders can sontrol the thoughts of the young. The learner, following the line of least resistance by natural law, will learn only what they want him to know. Study the scriptures for yourself, use your reason, and all those hair splitting doctrines will vanish. Then study Socialism: it will not be as easy as to listen to and accept the wind of Beveridge, the slush of Jim Watson, or the oracles of Joker Frank Hanly-but you will know more. The writer listened to a lecture by a lady not a Socialist in the city two years since. She remarked that the most ignorant, narrow persons were those who read the daily press and took their ideas from what they read therein. Is it not a fact? Now, my laboring friend, God said "by the sweat of your face shall you eat bread." This meant Fairbanks, Bev-

work. [See Isaiah 3:14, 15; 5:20, 23; 10:1, 3; Ezekiel, 22:12; Amos., 8:4, 6; Micah, 2:1, 2: 7:2, 4.] You will find the first example of brain-work in the garden. It worked. Also Matth., 4:3 to 10, where it did not work.] It was a fine piece of brain-work when the railroads ran some old cars out of Buffalo during the strike and burned them; so the subsidized press, both religious and secular, with the preachers with an itching palm, could manufacture capital against the strikers. You remember they were going to collect damages of the state. They did not collect. They were afraid to sue, as they were in possession of the strikers. Positive proof of this vil-lainy. Another brain-worker during the Debs strike in Chicago. You will remember the hirelings of the railroads were finding tons of explosives; you will also remember they always found it just in time to prevent an explosion. You saw it in the papers, but when the tool came to die he confessed he was employed to place and find the stuff. That was some news These great leaders of thought failed to publish. You have doubtless read about the explosion in Colorado? Now, after months of effort to provoke the miners in to lawless acts. They tried the dynamite scheme to get sympathy. The fellow hired to do it blundered and the press, which has suppressed the truth about the villains of the mine-owners are now making sympathy for the scoundrels. You say it is not possible that those patriots would devise such schemes. Real history and you will find the same class have practiced those the upper crust of that day. In reading and denounced the high-uppers of his time 23 c.: 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 27.] Take our civil war, -not one man in twenty owned a negro or had any interest in slavery; in fact, it was a curse to the poor man and small farmer of the South, yet those few leaders forced a war and made the poor fight. How shameful! I have often heard those poor ignorant dupes say "What all youens come down heah fo' to steal our niggers," when, if slaves had been selling

We have some poor men with the same feeling, while they have no hope and but one right. That is to drudge for an exis-Yet they have great fear that ves ted right will be disturbed, but never give vested wrong a thought. But, like the poor whites of the South, they want to be, or imagine they are, in the band wagon, though the nearest they are is to hang on the coupling pole and drag in the

for \$15 a dozen, they could not have owned

Now, Socialism wen't change human nature; it won't bring the kingdom; it won't enable some dead beat to live without work.

Bat it will prevent some from attend ing the World's Fair at the expense of from \$1 to \$500 a day, while the man who has produced the five millions has to deny himself and family of going at all. It will make every one earn what he spends at something useful. Socialism is a deep and complex study on account of brute nature, but if you will lay aside the command-ments of men and the traditions of the dark ages, and study it with an unpreju diced mind, you will find it is not only practicable, but in accordance with wis dom and right. Now, the old parties have a large corps of hired scribes to invent gags for the campaign. If you will use your reason and do a listle brain work you an easily see how foolish they are. Let us take one now going the rounds. That where, and for what price he pleases.

My laboring friend, are you working where you want to, or where some one please, or when can get work? Are you getting the price you want, or are you tak ing what is offered you? Some smart aleck may say he doesn't work where he doesn't want to, or at the other fellow's price; it may be so, but he doesn't work to hurtdoesn't pay his house rent or grocery bills. on the day of the election, makes you feel like you were important (your vote is to him); in fact, you feel like you were among the chief supporters of society and state but a week after the election how do you feel? Then you growl and talk trust again till they need you again. Then a Jim Wat son baits you and you are good again.

Now, my working comrades, you have whooped it up for the shell-workers for years: you have nothing to show but pov Doesn't the laborer get his children schooled free? No. He not only-if he works-has to school his own children, but the children of the man who doesn't work : the only difference is : his children generally stop at the common schools while he pays for a college education for the child of the man who doesn't work

Lincoln also said all wealth is made by labor. Try a Socialist vote just once. You have nothing to lose but your poverty. Now, you little forty and eighty acre farmers, you have had six years of sound

money-dellars worth a hundred cents I don't mean those who have drawn pension or have heired something: you have done lots of work, your wives have drudged-have you made more than a liv ing after putting your place in repair and bought a lot in a grave-yard? If you have not, there must be a leach on your back; you need not expect the leach to get off on eridge and all the spell-binders, grafters, tramps—just the same as it does you.

Yes, but brain-work—great fetich that brain-work—yet it is all right, if applied

said if the people only knew half of social ism they would repudiate it Funny The Hanna gang is making every effort to keep the people ignorant of Socialism; to deceive the elect—while the Socialists are making all kinds of sacrifices to get the bury, N. C. The marshal of the city said No! The man asked if there was a law against it. The marshal said No! but he could not speak on the street. The Soctal ist said you let democrats, republicans and

prohibtionists speak—why can't we?
Great is Diana of Ephesus. A few things ome to my mind on the brain-work proposition:-it did not take much brains to prepare the sulphuric acid to throw on the mules to make them jerk the Socialist out of the wagon, but when the mules were taken away it must have racked the brain to devise the wire plan. In a former letter stated the harlots of Colorado voted the ticket to a man. It was true, but at the last elections in that heavenly state they all voted pure Jeffersonian democracy. | Read Ezekiel, 3:17, 23; 33:3, 7.] You will know the writer's motive: he wanted to have the blood on him. Now, you fellows, who by a life of time work and economy have accumulated several thousand dollars,nothing in this refers to you. You have earned every dollar you have, and I hope you will live long and enjoy it

Socialism is your friend! Had Socialism een working in your day you would have had more comforts than you have had without a harassing struggle of mind and body. You deserve credit for much. Owing to the cut-throat system, you may have been a little shifty at times, but you are entitled to all you have-but you are not ompared with Grover, Fairbanks, Hanly, ora capitalist. You are void as a financier compared with hockefellers, Morgan, and many others. You are a ten-time-worse failure than a tramp-compared to you.

The Socialists will never deprive you of my luxury or comfort you ever had. Have you read about how those devils in

Colorado won't let men hire whom they please. They want to break them up-so they caught the miners for nothing.

Where is this strenuoms President John Brown's body lies mouldering in the tomb, but his soul goes marching on ! Moyer may die in the "bull-pen," but there is a Great God Who says: "Ven-

geance is His and He will repay."

E. H. HORNODAY.

A VERSATILE PRODUCT.

Few Things That Grow Capable of So Many Uses na Corn.

Probably few things that grow are a pable of so many uses or are as completely used as corn. The grain is used for food both for human beings and cattle, while the stalks are used as cattle feed. The pith of the cornstalks is used in the manufacture of smokeess powder, in the manufacture of high grade varnish and in the manufacture of paper. The woody portions are used in the manufacture of a cheap quality of paper.

As a food corn is supplied in many forms. The most familiar are as meal, hominy and grits. Practically all the starch that is used in the United States is made from corn. Immense quantities are also used in the manufacture of glucose, which, among other things, enters largely into the manufacture of beer as a substitute for malt.

A large quantity of corn is used an nually in the manufacture of whisky, and nearly 15,000,000 bushels are used every year in the manufacture of cologne spirits and alcohol. Even in the manufacture of these products nothing is lost. The glutinous and other resi dues in the manufacture of starch, glucose, whisky and alcohol are used

THE GLUTEUS MAXIMUS. It Is the Strongest Muscle In the Hu-

The strongest muscle in the human body is the gluteus maximus. Hardly a movement of the lower extremities can be wade without bringing it into play, but its chief duty is to balance the pelvis on the head of the thigh bone. It assists in carrying the leg forward and outward in walking, and without its aid any movement of the body from the hips would be impossi-

As it is the strongest, so is it also the largest muscle we possess. In the full grown man it can exert a force of 110 pounds to the square inch of its section if the thickest part.

Another strong muscle, which is sit-uated in the calf of the leg, is capable of sustaining seven times the weight of the body. The great tendon which is inserted in the heel bone, call ed tendon achilles, is also of singular strength. When removed from the body, it has sustained a weight of 2,000 pounds, yet sometimes by the sudden action of the muscles of the calf, to which it belongs, it has been

P Vandalia Pennsylvania

EXCURSIONS.

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Fifteen days limit tickets - - - - \$7.00 Sixty days limit tickets - - - Seven days limit tickets, every Tues

day and Thursday -GEO. E. FARRINGTON. General Agent, Terre Haute, Ind. A TRIUMPHAL MARCH

LABOR'S GREAT ADVANCE DESPITE ATTACK AND OPPRESSION.

How the Right to Organize Has Beer Won Through Centuries of Opposition-Men Jailed For Daring to Meet to Consider Wages.

From the statute of laborers, pass ed in 1351, and the statute of apprentices, passed in 1563 and repealed as late as 1813, no fewer than thirty express statutes were passed in England down to 1825 which, among other things, made the association of workingmen criminal.

The very circumstance that so much legislation intended to be suppressive was deemed necessary may well indicate that the processes began early by which England was to become the mother of labor unions. Where the thirty statutes of suppression were written in vain in those years long past, there were at the close of 1902 more than 1,900,000 organized workingmen in 1,183 unions.

It is claimed that the union member ship in the United States largely exceeds that of the United Kingdon In proportion to population however, industry in Britain is much

more thoroughly organized.
Following the English speaking nations in the number, membership and importance of their labor organizations come Germany, 800,000 members; France, nearly 500,000; Austria, more than 157,000; Denmark, nearly 100,000; Hungary, over 64,000; Sweden, about 60,000; Norway, 24,000; Switzerland, about 50,000; Belgium, between 60,000 and 70,000; Spain, more than 41,000.

The figures given are gathered from the book "Methods of Industrial Peace," by Dr. Nicholas Paine Gilman, just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Dr. Gilman has aimed to treat the subject of industrial peace more comprehensively than other writers have done and to make up in part for what he considers "a surprising lack of books" on this vital matter. He traces in brief detail the history of combination among laboring men and gives an interesting reference to the times preceding the unions, when masters were usually their own helpers. In such times in the duchy of Magdeburg, for instance, there were (year 1784) 27,050 masters to 4,285 assistants and appren

At present in this country labor is better organized than capital. It is Dr. Gilman's philosophical view that an adjustment of the balance in organization must be one of the methods of providing for the permanent settling of difficulties-for securing the reasonable and fruitful conduct of 'collective bargaining."

Borrowing a figure of speech, the author says, "As long as one side is as well disciplined as a regular army and the other more like a home guard there will probably be no permanent adjustment of the difficulties between

The antiorganization laws were sup posed to affect employers as well as employed, but "the law had a very poor vision for employers acting to gether, and employers were never fined, much less imprisoned."

As late as 1817 ten delegates of the callco printers of Bolton were jailed for meeting to consider the question

In 1812 the central committee of the Scottish weavers went to prison for directing a strike to secure wages fixed by a justice of the peace and re-

fused by employers. It is well, indeed, that we are far way from such misuses of power and the law.

For our own country Dr. Gilman confronts us with the story of a meeting in Boston in 1832 at which merchants and shipowners subscribed a \$20,000 fund to fight the movement for a ten hour day. Horace Mann, Robert Ran-toul, James G. Carter and Wendell Phillips sided with the workpeople. Mr. Rantoul defended the journeymen bootmakers in an important case which was decided for them in 1842 and finally established the right of workingmen

"Trade unionism may have a great future before it," says Dr. Gilman aft er devoting chapters to the various as pects of industrial peace and war, strikes, lockouts, arbitration, conciliation, etc. "I would fain see that future marked by a deep sense of respon sibility for large power and by a temperate employment of it for the good of all classes."-New York World.

Farm Labor In Demand.

It is estimated that in seven states out west 45,000 men will be needed this summer to harvest the wheat crop. Crops are increasing faster than labor to secure them can be had, and this, too, in the face of the fact that nearly 1.000.000 immigrants a year are coming to America. Last year college stu dents were attracted to the west by the offer of \$2.50 a day and board and lodging, but so many fell by the way side in the hot sun that scarcely enough remained to marry all the daughters of the rich farmers. Harvesters can find employment from May to nearly October, moving up from Texas to Canada. Wages are high, and there is plenty to eat. With a foreign war now in progress and the regular demand for foodstuffs in the countries in Europe which always buy from Americans on the increase, the outlook for a gre business in exporting agricultural prod-

In 1812 the central committee of the Scottish weavers went to prison for directing a strike to secure wages fixed by a justice of the peace and refused by employers. It is well indeed that we are far away from such misuses of lower and the law.—New York World.

PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM.

Statistics Prove That It Is Steadily Losing Ground

It is an admitted fact that the profit sharing system has not proved so cessful in practice as its early advoates predicted. Whatever advantages this plan appears to offer in the way of inciting the workers to greater industry, establishing identity of inter-est between employer and employed and improving the general status the working class, its practical working has been often disappointing.

According to the "Annual Abstract of Labor Statistics," the number of persons employed in profit sharing con-cerns in Great Britain is decreasing. On June 30, 1901, It was 53,254, and or June 30, 1902, it had fallen to 47,271. During four years-1889 to 1892-the profit sharing movement was at its height. Previously to 1889 the largest number of profit sharing schemes started in any single year was seven; in 1889 twenty were put into opera-tion; in 1890, thirty-two; in 1891, fifteen; in 1892, seventeen. It is a signifi-cant fact that of the eighty-four profit sharing enterprises started during this four year period forty-nine have come

The table giving the causes of the abandonment of profit sharing is instructive. Twenty-six were abandoned owing to dissatisfaction of the employees with the results and eighteen owing to losses or want of success Among the other causes are: Apathy of employees, disputes with employers and decrease of profits. Certainly this record of profit sharing experience in Great Britain does not warrant any expectation that the plan will ever become a general substitute for the wage system.-Boston Transcript.

POWER OF ORGANIZATION.

Transforms the Slave Into a Man and Makes the Weak Strong

Organization transforms the slave in to a man. It gives a voice to the dumb and a vote to the disenfranchised. It makes the helpless irresistible. gives authority to those who have been despised. It straightens the bent back of the bireling and the drudge and enables him to look his employer in the face without revenge or fear. It enables a common coal miner like John Mitchell, who was kindergartened in the breakers and educated in the pit, to do more for his fellow workers than could be done by all the presidents of all the universities in America. The military general was the first to

find out the magic of organization. Thousands of years ago he discovered that a hundred well drilled men could defeat a mob of thousands of undisciplined warriors. A century ago the great French thinkers, Fourier and Saint Simon, proclaimed the fact that organization should be applied to industry as' well as to war. Our American capitalists were the first to realize this, and the result has been the piling up of enormous fortunes and the forming of corporations and trusts The working people realized the ben-

efits of organization at about the same time as the capitalists; but, being so much more numerous, they could not organize so quickly as their employ-ers had cone. When they are organized completely their numbers will give them such a political and industrial power that the future of the republic will be in their hands.-Herbert

The San Francisco System.

Frank Buchanan, international president of the bridge and structural iron workers, in a recent speech called at ention to the much criticised control the labor unions have in San Francisco. He says it has the best system in the country. No union is allowed to demand improved conditions without giving three months' notice, and it is positively laid down that no new demands can be made from the time work has commenced on one building until it is concluded. Further, the president says, when reports reached there of depression in the east the central body of all unions at the Golden Gate ordered that no unions ask for improved conditions until all evidences of this depression had disappeared.

Labor Peace For Pittsburg.

Pittsburg stands in a fair way to present an example to other cities by not having a single labor dispute of consequence for the rest of the year. In the recent settlement of the sheet and tin plate scale the last doubt was removed. It is almost positively as-sured that there will be no trouble in the building trades this year. The mis-cellaneous trades, including the machinists, structural ironworkers, bollermakers, etc., have agreements that do not expire until next spring or, at the earliest, the latter part of this year. The miners are agreed, and the glassworkers, while having small disputes are likely not to see any serious trouble.

LABOR NOTES.

Engravers of the country are organizing an international union

Children engaged in labor in the United States reach the enormous figures of 1,850,000.

Congress sidetracked until next ses sion both the eight hour and the antiinjunction bills.

Co-operation is flourishing in Scot-At the quarterly meeting of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale so-clety recently it was stated that the total business done for 1903 amounted to £6,395,487, an increase of £336,368. equal to 5.5 per cent, while the productive efforts were valued at £1.540,-

In New Zealand last year 12,481 per sons drew old age pensions amount ing to \$1.057.970. The total cost of ad ministering the act was only \$19,025.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer subject to the Republican nominating cavention. W. T. SANFORD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. JAMES A. COOPER, Jr.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the Democratic nomi-nating convention. JERRY FITZGERALD.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senstor from Vigo County.

A. G. CAVINS.

The undersigned will be a candidate for nomination for Assessor for Harrison township, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held in Vigo county.

A. E. COLVIN.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo ounty, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. H. H. THOMPSON, M, D.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo County subject to decision of Republican primary election or convention. W. E. NICHOLS, M. D.

I will be a candidate for re-nomination

District of Vigo County, Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican nominating con-vention to be held at the call of the Republican county chairma WILLIAM P. HOLMES. I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo

for County Commissioner from the Seccad

County subject to the decision of the Re-publican county nominating convention WILLIAM E. HORSELY. The undersigned will be a candidate of nomination for commissioner for the Third district, subject to the will of the Re-

ublican nominating convention to be held

in Vigo county.

JERRY BLOCKSOE.

[] am a candidate for the Republican nom nation for Treasurer of Vigo county, Ind. ALVA B. GUNN.

1 will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo county, subject to the decision of the Republican county nominating convention F. H. (Fritz) MEYER,



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A Modern Allegory

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jar the non-socialist reader into doing
ome thinking for himself. It is by all oddne cleverest socialist novel ever published
a America. Read it and laugh-over it, thenend it and see the converts it will make,
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THE TOILER COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET Basered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind.,



LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

A half dozen glass blowers have pitched some tents at the point where Sugar creek flows into the Wabash, and it is expected that in a few days, when all the factories shut down, they will be joined by a great many more. It is their present intention to spend a large part of their two monthvacation out in the open air, fishing, hunt ing and resting.

· G. W. Tipton received a telegram Thursday night announcing the death of his son Edgar Lee Tipton, at Denver, Colo. He was raised in this city, but has made his home in Louisville for some years. He had many friends here. Mr. Tipton went to Denver two weeks ago hoping to restore his health. A widow survives him. Mr. Tipton was a member of Typographical

In arranging for public meetings never fail to have Socialist papers for distribution. A hundred copies of The Toiler cost 50 cents.

Five Thousand Distinct Languages Mr. J. Collier, writing on the subject, says that over 5,000 distinct languages are spoken by mankind. The number of separate dialects is enormous. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua lan-guage has broken up into 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo. In Australia there is no classifying the complexities, and generally the number of dialects is in inverse proportion to the intellectual culture of the population. Assume that only fifty dialects on an average belong to every lan-guage and we have the colossal total of 250,000 linguistic varieties.-Pear son's Weekly.

African Road Breakers.

Engineering feats by big game in Africa are thus described by a recent explorer: "Elephant and rhinoceros tracks were ubiquitous. These mon-sters are certainly the best road breakers in Africa. Among the hilfs some of the rhinoceros paths were extraordinarily well graded. Unfortunately the rhinoceros has a hide three-quarters of an inch thick and so does not see the necessity of clearing the thorn bush from over his road. An elephant is more considerate—he makes a clean sweep of 'everything."

Borem (11 p. m.)—Yes. I'm a perfect martyr to insomnia. I've tried everything I ever heard of, but I simply can't get to sleep at night. Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn)—Did you ever try talking to yourself after going to bed still the second

Cause For Cheerfulness.

Cranky Husband (at a reception)—I wish you were as lively as that woman over there. Wife-Humph! No wonder she's jolly. She's a rich widow.

Served Them Right.

He-They have dropped their anchor She (on her first trip)—Serves them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long.

All men are equal the day they are born and the day they are buried.

Ladies Only.

It Is Women Who Need Most Relief From Little Irritating Pains and Aches.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are for

Woman's delicate nervous organism tingles to the least jarring influer some ache or pain is the result.

The remedy is at hand-Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They act most marvellously on an's nervous organism, and relieve and cure the pains to which she is a martyr. Headaches, neuralgiac pains, monthly pains, and all kinds of pains disappear, as if a gentic hand had lightly soothed

them away. Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the head, Toothache, Backache are all cured by these "Little Comforters."

Cured without danger of disagreeable after-effects; cured quickly; cured without unnatural action on liver, stomach, or other internal organs.

The Miles' Anti-Pain Pills please the

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills please the romen, and the children take them be-sues they are easy to take and soothe ill their sufferings.

se they are easy to take and sooth their sufferings.
For years I had spells of sick head, at times suffering untold agonies would not endure any excitement of to church, and even visiting aght on these terrible spells. I triescrous remedies without relief united Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, any have cured me. When I feel gying of sick headache I take a pill and off the attack. When I am tire nervous a pill soothes me. "MRI and the ATKINGON, Bairstown, I would be a pill and the state of the state

CAUSTIC CARLYLE.

His Contempt For Great Men Was Subject to Modification.

Carlyle's opinion of Herbert Spencer as "the most unending ass in Christendom" must, of course, be read in con-junction with Carlyle's derision for mankind in general. "Mostly fools," he cheerfully thought of us all. Darwin, we know, he would not have at any price-not a word of him. Cardinal Newman, he estimated, had "the brain of a medium sized rabbit." Ruskin was a bottle of soda water. "A bad young man" was his sum up of another eminent writer.

But these hostile phrases were sub-ject to considerable modification if the man against whom they were aimed came near enough to Carlyle to do him light. Finally she adopted new tactics a personal favor, even to pay him a and picked it up, with the remark: personal compilment. Disraeli, whom "Somebody's left a pocketbook." personal compliment. Disraeli, whom he had described as a mountebank dancing upon John Bull's stomach, of-fered Carlyle a baronetcy and elicited from him, together with a refusal of the title, many tributes to his magnanimity. He said very little about Disraeli henceforth in print, and in private he spoke of him only as "a very tragical comical fellow." — London Chronicle.

THE ONION CURE.

A Remedy Which Is Claimed to Be Infallible In Pneumonia.

This remedy, which is claimed to be infallible, was formulated many years ago by a well known physician in New England, who never lost a patient by this scourge: Take six or ten onions according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large spider over a hot fire, adding about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste Stir thoroughly and simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest just as hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue reheating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this or any other hot poultice care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one all ready to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes ex-ceedingly sensitive to a chill.

POSITION DURING SLEEP.

Slightly Raise the Head and Lie on the Right Side.

The main object of sleep is that every organ of the body should have perfect rest. The brain, the lungs and the heart have been, not inappropriately, called the "tripod of life," as upon them hangs the prosperity of the whole frame; hence we slightly raise the head to check the flow of blood to the brain and more or less quickly find out the position of greatest ease for lungs

This will be found by sleeping for the greater part of the time on the right side, for nearly two-thirds of the heart is on the left of the medial line, and the apex points closely to the smaller left lung; bence the fullest and freest pias possible should be given to the left side.

A quiet pulse, diminished respira-tion and refreshing rest are all combined when open windows, moderate warmth and unchafing heart work together. It is often best to court sleep on the left side and turn to the right before going off.

A Philanthropist.

Modern advertising can cope even with the etiquette of courts. A London journal tells us that a young American woman wished to be pre-sented at the court of the king of The high officials, having inquired into her social standing at home, objected. They represented to her that the king could scarcely receive the daughter of a retail bootmaker. The young woman cabled home and told her father the situation. The next morning she received his answer:

"Can't call it selling. Practically giving them away. See advertisement.

That solved the difficulty. She was presented as the daughter of an eminent philanthropist.

A Doctor's Visit.

More patients become dissatisfied be cause they are not visited often enough than because they are required to pay for excess of services. One of the most grateful families that I ever knew wa one that had just paid a young medical grafter for fourteen visits made be tween 5 and 11 p. m. of a single day when two visits would have been am ply sufficient. Small wonder that some of the younger men yield to this temptation and shortly become known to the profession as repeaters. But these soon lose caste.—The World Today.

Lesson In Modern Finance "Pa," said the son of the captain of industry, "what is being recreant to one's trust?"

"Not increasing the capital stock ev ery time the public can be hypnotized into buying a few more shares for the beneat of the people who hold the bonds."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Poresight.

De Garry—As you intend to marry ser, why did you consent to her riding, blcycle when you are so opposed to? Merritt—Well, I knew she would ave her way in the end, and I calcuted that by giving in now her father ould have to pay for the bicycle.

SENT BACK FOR THE PURSE.

Salesman Used an Empty Wallet to Study Humanity.

Picking up a wornout, empty pocket book, a salesman in one of the large dry goods stores the other day thought he would have a little fun with it. He therefore placed it on the counter, half concealed by the goods lying on it. Presently a shopper entered. Her eyes lighted on the wallet as by instinct and while pricing half a score of articles she endeavored to cover it-quite artlessly, of course-now with her handkerchief, then with her satchel and again with her umbrella. The salesman, without appearing to notice her actions, each time removed the pocketbook out of danger and into

"Yes?" replied the clerk interroga-tively. "Thank you." And he took the leather and disappeared with it for a moment. Upon his return the woman

asked, with a slight show of interest: "Was there much in it?"
"Only \$3." replied the salesman care essly, with the ease of one who has

been used to lying all his life. "And who will get it if it isn't called

for?" asked the shopper. "The firm," is the epigrammatical re-

The woman went out. In ten or fifteen minutes a boy came in and asked: "Was a pocketbook with \$3 found

here this morning?" "Yes," replied the salesman, "but it has been called for.'

"Oh," said the boy and retired. And the salesman smiled audibly. Chicago Tribune.

THE SUGAR CANE.

We Have Dorrowed It From India Its Native Home.

The sugar cane and its uses have been known in India, its native home, from time immemorial. It is perhaps the earliest source from which sugar was produced, and all other modes of manufacture have been borrowed from or based on it. The early classical writers knew sugar vaguely as "honey of canes." To the Greco-Roman world the sugar cane was the reed which the swarthy Indians delighted to chew and from which they extracted a mysterious sweetmeat.

It was the Arabs-those great car riers between the east and west-who introduced the cane in the middle ages into Egypt, Sicily and the south of Spain, where it flourished abundantly until West Indian slavery drove it out of the field for a time and sent the trade in sugar to Jamaica and Cuba.

Early in the sixteenth century the cane was taken from Sicily to Madeira and the Canaries. Thence it found its way to Brazil and Mexico, to Jamaica and Haiti. Cane sugar was well known in Italy about the second century and has been common in England since the Tudor period. The strenuous days of great Elizabeth had sugar for their sack, and ginger was hot i' the mouth, too, as we all well remember.-Cornhill Magazine.

Some Chinese Baths,

traveler in Mongolia writes: "There are some hot springs by the road about twenty mike north of Chingpeng. The place is named Tang-The arrangements for those anxious to benefit by their healing properties are very primitive. A row of twenty or thirty wooden boxes the size of an ordinary packing case are ranged beside the road. In these sit bathers of every age and both sexes, with their heads protruding. Attendants with buckets continuously refill the boxes from the springs. For less luxurious bathers there is accommoda tion in a pool which has been dug out close by. In this they squat, scooping up the water and pouring it over their heads with brass basins. It is curious to reflect that establishments like Homburg and Aix-les-Bains have had their origin in such beginnings."

Beetle Soldiers and Sailors.

There are beetles, in England, of the amily known to se idae, that are popularly called soldier and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue spe cies by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other. They are as ready for battle as game cocks, and the victor will both kill and eat his antagonist.-St. Nicholas.

Looking on the Bright Side. The lesson which I have learned in

life, which is impressed on me daily and more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of good will and good hope. believe that today is better than yes terday and that tomorrow will be better than today. I believe that in spite of so many errors and wrongs and even crimes my countrymen of all classes desire what is good and not what is evil.-Senator Hoar's "Autobiography."

Mother - Are you getting on any. Gertrude? Daughter-Oh, yes, mother. We used to be lumped in with "and others," but now we have climbed up into "some of those pre Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

"Miss Callingail complains that she as too much leisure." "Weil, why doesn't she take up some "She does. She takes up other per time."—Judge.

The Man Who Labors With His Hands

Is entitled to the lowest possible prices on his Carpets and Furniture. He should not be compelled to pay the enormous prices charged by the installment stores.

If you are worthy you can get credit at

FOSTER'S and still buy at the cash

SHORT WINDED.

Why Some Persons Become Breathless With Severe Exercise.

Breathing consists of two rhythmical alternating processes-inbreathing, in which the muscles of the chest play their part, and outbreathing, in which the elasticity of the lungs and the weight of the chest force out air. The number of breaths, which varies with the age, is one to every three or four pulse beats. In ordinary breathing only about one-sixth of the air in the lungs is renewed, but in exercise the amount is considerably increased and the number of breaths multiplied.

In disease such as reduction of lung area the blood is in danger of becoming overcharged with carbonic acid and the lungs struggle to get rid of this and to bring in more oxygen. Exercise causes a similar change, and if of the right sort and not too long continued the circulation and breathing are quickened, and the result is good.

In severe exercise, such as long continued speed trials, the quickened breathing can no longer cope with its task, so carbonic acid accumulates faster than the heart and the lungs can deal with it, and breathlessness re-

HABERDASHER.

Word Is Supposed to Menn Things of Little Value.

The word haberdasher first appears in the language as coming from hapertas, the name of a fabric mentioned in the Liber Albus along with wool, canvas and felt, as subject to customs duty, about 1419. A parallel and almost contemporary list has habertassherie.

The word is supposed to mean things of little value-small wares such as buttons and tapes. Skeat derives it from the Icelandic haperbask-trumpery, pedlars' wares. In a register of burials of Ware in 1655 we have one entry: "Michael Watkins, London, haberdasher of hatts," probably this being the first material of which hats were made.

Chambers gives another meaning to the word. He says it is derived from the ancient name for a neck cloth, berdash, which is derived from beard and tache, a covering.

Hapertas was originally a cloth of a particular kind, the width of which was settled by Magna Charta. Hence a haberdasher was the seller of haper-tasserie.—London Answers.

THE LUDDITES.

Authors of the Famous Stocking Frame Riots In England.

Early in 1811 bands of distressed stocking knitters in Nottinghamshire began a long series of riots, marked by most wanton mischief. Assembling in parties of from six to sixty under a leader styled general or Ned Ludd, disguised and armed with swords, pistols, hammers and axes and bound together by illegal oaths, they succeeded in smashing stocking frames in all parts of England, and their daring outrages continued even when a large military force was brought into the neighborhood and two London police magistrates came down to assist the civil power.

To such a pitch had this dangerous disturbance grown that a royal procla mation was issued offering a reward of £50 for the apprehension of any of the offenders. Not until October, 1816, did this wholesale destruction and violence cease, by which time more than thousand frames and many lace machines had been broken up and the mischief had spread into neighboring counties.-London Chronicle.

"Hamlet" at Elsinore.

Shakespearean commentators have wondered why the poet placed the scenes of "Hamlet" at Elsinore, in the island of Zealand, whereas the Danish prince lived and died in Jutland. But the municipal authorities at Elsinore discovered in their archives that an English company was acting in their town in 1587 or 1588, and among the names of the actors are several of those who were acting with Shakespeare in London in 1589. Obviously these actors must have talked about their adventures in Denmark, and so Shake speare became well acquainted with Eisinore and when he wrote "Hamlet" naturally placed the scene in a place which he knew by description rather than in a place of which he knew noth-

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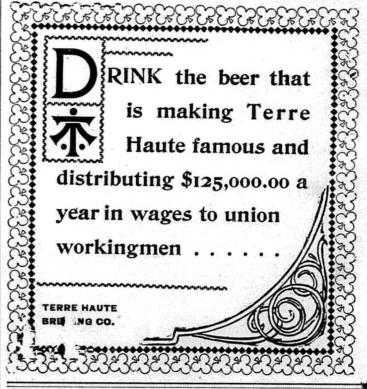
These are strictly all wool walking skirts and worth fully \$6.00. See display in west window.

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Good Accommodations for the Public. Headquarters for Union Men.

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Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

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If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see

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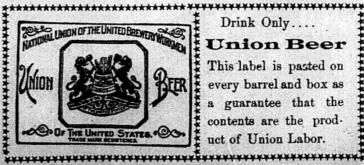
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DELICIOUS FLAVOR PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY



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Union Beer

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

