



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 46

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1904.

FIFTH YEAR

THE JOHN CRE...
JAN 11 1904
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NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE investigation of the cause of the terrible Iroquois theatre fire at Chicago has developed the usual farce that accompanies investigations of that kind. Stage employes and actors have been arrested and large sums demanded as bail. At the same time, the non-enforcement of the city ordinance requiring fire-proof curtains is confessed by orders issued by the mayor to close all but one of the play houses that have neglected this provision. So far as we know, the city authorities whose duty it was to enforce the law and failed to do it, are walking the streets free and are very diligent in arresting every workman connected with the burned structure.

The investigation has also developed the fact that the profit system is fundamentally to blame as the cause of the disaster. The contract for making the asbestos curtain was let to the lowest bidder, a Boston firm, and the proprietors admit that it was of the lowest grade. A chemist who made a microscopic examination of the curtain states that there was some asbestos in it, but it was largely made up of wood pulp, and would have been of little avail in checking the flames had it been lowered. It being cheaper to buy wood pulp than asbestos, the former was selected in preference to guarding against the wholesale destruction of human life.

The curtain was made for the same reason that poison was put in Chicago milk, last summer, which resulted, according to the press, in the death of one hundred babies every week. It is more profitable to adulterate baby's milk and life-saving (?) theater curtains and kill people than it is to increase expenses by providing the best in both cases. Chicago bore the first massacre of its infants with a feeble protest and a farcial "investigation," and now it is repeating it in the case of six hundred people roasted to death.

The blame does not attach to any individual, but to a social system which places the accumulation of capitalist income above the guardianship of human life. To the extent that a voter defends the system that gives rise to such a gruesome motive in industry he must share the blame. It is safe to say that the committee in search of a cause for the holocaust will not, in submitting the report of their "investigation," disclose this motive, for the very good reason that they also are ardent defenders of it.

WE HAVE received from the publication department of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, located at Indianapolis, a press circular for publication and comment regarding the alleged "socialistic policies of government of New Zealand," which we are informed organized labor wishes to duplicate in this country.

We presume that the benevolent gentlemen of the above-named association compose an auxiliary of Dave Parry's organization, and, like all good capitalists, desire the dear workman to avoid anything that will bring disaster to him. They are in business solely for his benefit.

We cheerfully comply with the request to give some attention to the circular. We are told that New South Wales is in the clutch of a socialist party, and the citizens are leaving it like rats from a sinking ship. This is certainly unfortunate, if true, as it provides for no surplus of unemployed from which the "good" capitalist can draw when his "brother" is on strike. In fact, the capitalist would be missing, if a socialist party controlled in the colony, for that party provides no place for them unless they are willing to work in the ranks, but the circular tells us that "the workman, as well as his employer, finds he cannot make a living in it."

Then capitalist ownership of industry still prevails in the colony, and what the Citizens' Association is complaining of is its own blessed institutions. What it complains of is a Labor Party that is dominated by middle class interests and reactionary motives, the same class that finds in the Citizens' Association a representative.

This press circular is issued to "educate" the dear worker, and, in all proba-

bility, is being sent to all the labor journals in the country. However, the love the Citizens' Association bears the working class is manifested in the circular. They cannot resist the temptation to bear testimony to their affection, as witness the following: "Fancy the rag-tag and bob-tail of London aiding in the return of members for the various metropolitan constituencies." Also, "the system has assisted in the creation of a low-class type of professional politician—men of the Hyde Park demagogue species—who are rushed into the federal and state parliaments by the votes of the mob."

The working class is the "rag-tag and bob-tail," the "mob" that must be rescued from a "low-class type of politician." Possibly our own politicians, whose chief educational facilities consist of a liberal distribution of "boose," are qualified to rescue the "mob" from the colonial politicians. If the Citizens' Association can select some part of the world where the class it represents does not control, its publication department will be of much more service in "educating" workmen than it is now. It should also use some discretion in the use of endearing terms when referring to the workers, if it desires to retain their "affection."

THE American economist, of New York, "devoted to the protection of American labor and industries," has a heart-rending account in its issue of January 1, of how a young woman escaped from "free trade" England to "protected" America and—secured a job.

The editor, with a pride that is pardonable, states that "no American can read the story told by Miss Milns without a feeling of pride at the tribute which she pays to the superior conditions which prevail here."

We trust that the girl will not be so unfortunate as to sink into the "protected" slums of New York and thus become a living commentary on that "sound economic principle" which the Economist is published to defend. Her illusions may also be shattered if she happens to wend her way westward. For example, she may proceed as far as Colorado and find all the nice things that the administration of that state has devised to "protect" the miners in the Cripple Creek district. There she will find the courts, the militia and federal troops, together with a governor who is eloquent in defense of "protection to American labor," all in battle array to crush the miners' organization. There she will witness events that would elicit the admiration and envy of a Russian Czar, who is now preparing for another Kischineff massacre.

Protection to American labor! Home-stead, Hazleton, Pullman, Wardner, etc., injunctions, militia, rifle diet! It is to laugh!

A DISCUSSION is now going the rounds of the press as to whether churches and schools should accept any part of the accumulated millions of Rockefeller. President W. T. Scott of Frank College is frank in his avowal that it is none of the business of churches and educational institutions how the money was obtained so long as Rockefeller was willing to part with a portion of the swag. Rockefeller has the millions, the church and schools need some of it in their business, and John should cough up.

We cannot say that this view is inconsistent with Rockefeller's well known religious piety, for he has already gone Baer one better by stating that he always consults God before raising the price of oil. Baer claimed the gift of the coal deposits of Pennsylvania direct from God, while John consults his celestial stock ticker when he wants a little extra change.

This "divine" arrangement requires the co-operation and support of the church to sanctify it, and the universities to train intellectual defenders of it. One can readily see the force of President Scott's view that so long as Baer and Rockefeller are willing to donate to the schools and the churches, and they receive no message of rebuke from their divine partner, the money can be accepted.

Graft has invaded more departments of social life than in government, and, what is more, it finds more open defenders there than in the latter.

OPEN LETTER TO GOMPERS.

THE following open letter is from the pen of G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis, editor of the English and German organs of organized labor in that city and a delegate of the Central body to the A. F. of L. convention. It voices a pretest and a sentiment that is growing among the rank and file, which we think is sufficient warrant for its publication:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—The time has come when your unauthorized participation in Mark Hanna's Civic Federation Champagne banquets must stop. It must stop, because the interests of organized labor demand that it be stopped. Remember, Brother Gompers, you can no longer make your Civic Federation banquet speeches without injuring the trades union movement throughout the country. As president of the A. F. of L., you are not authorized to represent organized labor in Mark Hanna's fake harmony federation. During the two weeks' session of the Boston convention, I have not heard any report made on the Civic Federation, nor do I remember that you were entrusted with one iota of authority to represent the A. F. of L. in said organization.

As chief executive officer of the A. F. of L., you have no longer the least moral right to sit in the Civic Federation, and to wine and dine with the general manipulator of said C. F., Mark Hanna, who was openly declared as one of the worst enemies of organized labor at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. You were present, Brother Gompers—you were in the chair and were listening carefully when Brother Furuseth, of the legislative committee, reported as follows:

"There is in the senate of the United States a party without a name that is taking, step by step, from the working man any right that he now has, and is making his legislation of no use. It is creating conditions which will make all your legislation in other directions of no use. There are certain men that you want to watch. You want to watch Platt of Connecticut, Lodge of Massachusetts, HANNA OF OHIO, Morgan of Alabama and others."

The correctness of Brother Furuseth's statement was not questioned by you nor by any other delegate. And yet you are defying the opinions and sentiments of the rank and file by continuing to drink out of the cup of Mark Hanna's brotherly love at the Civic Federation champagne banquets. This must be stopped, and it will be stopped by the rank and file of the Trades Unionists.

Our Trade Union movement is seriously injured by your unauthorized affiliation with Mark Hanna's Benevolent Assimilation society, known as Civic Federation. Your love feast and banquet phrases are being used by the capitalists against our trade union movement. Here is an example: In St. Louis we now have a "Citizens' Industrial Alliance," a branch of Parry's National Manufacturers' association. Frank N. Johnson, former traffic manager of the boycotted Simmons Hardware Co., is secretary. This local "Citizens' Alliance" secretary, published the following statement in the St. Louis daily press of Dec. 28:

MR. GOMPERS' VIEWS.
"At a banquet given to the executive committee of National Civic Federation in New York city a week ago," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was a speaker, and said:

"We want to discourage wrong where we find it and encourage right, and bring it about with the least possible discord. No man can be engaged in a better effort than to avoid conflict."

"On the same night E. T. Behrens, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, made a speech in Topeka, Kan., and is reported as saying: 'Boys, this is no midsummer night's dream, this struggle between the laboring man and the capitalist; but it is war, war. I believe in sympathetic strikes, not only in industrial fields, but in political fields as well.'"

"So the supreme head of the American Federation of Labor counsels against

conflict in the solution of labor troubles, while the head of the Missouri branch declares that union labor is for war.

"As between these two views of labor leaders, the Citizens' Industrial Association of St. Louis joins hands heartily with Mr. Gompers in a policy of peace. In fact, the Christmas motto of 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' is the doctrine of the Citizens' Industrial Association the whole year round."

Your banquet speeches may please Mark Hanna, but they cannot please the union men of St. Louis and Missouri. Your phrases are being used to cause dissension in our ranks. The prestige of your name and your colorless remarks are being used by the "Civic Industrial Alliance" to create opposition to our leading trade union officials, like our brave and honest president, Behrens, of the Missouri Federation of Labor.

Secretary Johnson says that his Citizens' Industrial alliance of St. Louis "JOINS HANDS HEARTILY WITH MR. GOMPERS IN A POLICY OF PEACE."

What is your policy of peace, Brother Gompers? Let me inform you what "policy of peace this local Citizens' Alliance is attempting to inaugurate—certainly not a midsummer night's dream, but a policy of war, war, as Brother Behrens correctly says. As a branch of Parry's national association, the alliance members are pledged to the following rules:

- FIRST—Open shop.
- SECOND—No restriction in number of apprentices.
- THIRD—No restriction in output.
- FOURTH—Walking delegates not to be recognized.
- FIFTH—Appeal to congress to kill the eight-hour bill.
- SIXTH—Not to place union label on any of their output.
- SEVENTH—Favoring the law against the boycott.
- EIGHTH—Establish bureau with list of lawbreaking and undesirable workmen, i. e., blacklist system.

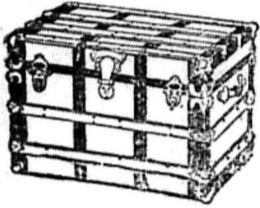
How is this for a policy of peace, Bro. Gompers? Don't you believe it is time to change your policy? Instead of winning and dining and phrase-making at Mark Hanna's banquets, pay a little more attention to the rank and file of organized labor. If you will not listen to such advice, you will have to take the consequences. Do not be deceived by your "votes of confidence" at conventions, and remember that in the public life of statesmen the "vote of confidence" usually precedes their downfall. Personally, I do not wish that you should leave our great union movement, like Terrence V. Powderly and others. Powderly's fate should teach men of such responsible position a lesson.

We congratulate you for the sympathy which your latest C. F. banquet speech has planted in the heart of our St. Louis Parryite, Mr. Frank N. Johnson. It is your duty to come out plainly and openly, and state to the trade unionists of Missouri whether you wish to enjoy the Citizens' Alliance's praise and endorse their attacks on President Behrens, or whether you endorse the fearless and unequivocal words of the president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor. We are on the eve of serious labor troubles in St. Louis, and we cannot permit the president of the American Federation of Labor to make Mark Hanna banquet speeches in New York that can be used advantageously against our movement by the Citizens' Alliance.

This struggle between labor and capital is no midsummer night's dream, Bro. Gompers, but it is war, war! It is a class war, a war for the emancipation of labor. It means war on the economic and on the political field. If you cannot see this, it is not our fault. If you see it and are not man enough to recognize it and act accordingly, you will share the fate of the reactionist that tries to check the progressive labor movement.

This question is up for discussion, Bro. Gompers, and we shall see to it that you will not shut us off by your bugaboo of Socialism. It is a question of labor's rights and labor's duties, which cannot be solved at capitalist banquet tables, with Mark Hanna's benevolence and grace.

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To inform workmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobbing foundry is still **UNFAIR**
Don't forget to call for the union label on stove repairs and castings.



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LARGEST IN INDIANA. EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE. OPERATES MORE WAGONS. DISBURSES MORE MONEY.
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SIXTH AND CHERRY

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

To-day, O thou, close-wrapped, a goddess in disguise! It needs but one determined, fearless stroke...

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Thirty-nine new divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have been chartered since April 1.

Since they received their first raise in wages two years ago the coal miners of Pennsylvania have been building halls in which to hold their meetings.

After eleven years' service as general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Frank Arnold has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1.

The San Francisco court of appeals has decided that the eight-hour law of the United States does not apply to the Territory of Alaska, which has its own code of laws.

Orders were received at Decatur, Ill., at the car department of the Wabash system to make a reduction of 10 per cent in expenditures for wages. It is stated that 150 men may be laid off.

The Marine Engineers' Union of the Great Lakes has decided to resist the efforts to be made this winter by the masters of the lake vessels to get control of the employment and discharge of the engineers.

Harry Thompson and John Riley, nonunion molders at the Ohio Cultivator Works, Bellevue, have been attacked by a crowd of striking molders and terribly beaten. The company has applied for an injunction restraining strikers.

The International Paper Company has issued orders from the New York office to shut down. It is said that manufacturing will be resumed in a week. This affects twenty-eight mills in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine and about 10,000 men.

The strike of Chicago street railway men, that tied up transportation on the South Side for two weeks, is a thing of the past, and probably the most remarkable thing about the settlement is that it is so satisfactory to both sides.

The movement to consolidate the Iron Molders' Union and the Pattern-Makers' league is being bitterly opposed by L. R. Thomas, former president of the league. He has addressed a lengthy communication on the subject to the members.

A Pottsville, Pa., employment agent believes he has solved the labor problem. He has entered into negotiations with several immigration societies in the South to bring 25,000 negro girls to the North. The girls, it is said, will be used not only as domestics, but also as operatives in factories.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers claims to be second to none in the wonderful growth it has made during the last few years. It has a membership of 64,093. Yet it began only sixteen years ago with 600 members. In that time it has paid out over \$130,000 in death benefits and disability claims.

The miners of the northern Colorado field decided by their votes to declare the strike off and return to work. A telegram from the union officials settled the matter. It advised the men to return to work on the conditions offered by the operators. This proposition gives the men an eight-hour day with the ten-day wages and an advance all along the line.

A bill providing for a fixed load line to prevent overloading of vessels will be introduced in the regular session of Congress by the American Association of Masters and Pilots. In this measure the masters and pilots will have the co-operation of the seamen. The object is to have Congress enact a law providing for the "Pillsbury-mark" on every American vessel.

Chief Roderick of the Bureau of Mines has issued a report recommending that a trade school be established in Pennsylvania, so that men and boys who have been disabled in the coal mines may have a chance to learn another trade. He proposes that a tax of half a cent a ton on coal be collected for this purpose. This tax would amount to \$750,000 a year.

D. Callahan, Charles Fry, Ralph Fry, Reuben Wright, Charles Greenslade, A. Schwenn and Edward Brandt, employees of the Ohio Cultivator Works at Bellevue, were indicted. Three indictments each, two on a charge of rioting and one on a charge of assault during a recent strike against non-union employees. All are members of the Molders' Union. They were arrested and gave bond.

A general order issued by the Cambria Steel Company will place the single-turn employees on a nine-hour basis. The order affects 13,000 men. The idea of curtailing the working hours of the mechanics, as well as all floating day labor, rather than effecting economies by a shutdown is to preserve the organizations so that when the busy season arrives the Cambria shops will be effectively manned.

Terms of settlement of the strike of the trainmen of the Chicago City Railway practically were agreed on, according to a report circulated at a secret meeting between representatives of the company and the union at the Lexington hotel. The rumor, which was given some credence, was that the peace terms, which many of the men consider unsatisfactory, were acceded to after a large sum of money had been paid. The story is denied by the attorneys for each side.

The journeymen stonecutters' union, the mainstay of New York No. 2 of the ironworkers in the present final struggle for existence, gave the local a blow by calling off its strikes against the members of the new union of housemiths. This is the worst setback the Parks union has yet received, as the stonecutters practically were the only strong body of mechanics in the old board of building trades. Their decision is tantamount to an admission that the fight is useless.

No single union in America—or, so far as reported, in the world—has equaled the strides made by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers since the beginning of the year. During 1902 the order's roll of membership was enlarged by 10,028 initiations, and since Jan. 1 of this year 13,839 new members have joined, making an increase of 25,867 in less than two years. General Secretary Quick says the present membership is more than 35,000.

James Hogan, one of the younger pioneers of the labor movement, and under whose direction the only successful railroad strike in the history of American railroads was won, rose from an obscure brakeman in his early youth to one of the greatest labor leaders in this country. At the present time, by scientific study, tireless energy and extraordinary ability, he has become one of the business men of the world, and is well on the way to becoming a millionaire.

J. H. Hall, Canadian legislative agent for the railroad brotherhoods, reports the passage at Ottawa of the "Railway Labor Dispute Settlement bill," which he calls "a compulsory investigation law," being a compromise accepted by the brotherhoods for the proposed compulsory arbitration bill. The new statute provides for full investigation and publicity of both sides of a railroad labor controversy, but does not attempt to enforce judgments on the right or wrong of the case.

W. S. Carter, the new grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is well and favorably known in the labor world. For fifteen years prior to 1894 he had been fireman and engineer on several railway lines, and since that time has edited and managed the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. The importance of Mr. Carter's new position may be gauged from the fact that in the last year the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood paid out in life and disability insurance about \$800,000.

Labor unions of the Pacific Coast are again sending circular letters to the different unions east of the Rocky Mountains warning them against the circular which is being mailed by the thousands, inviting working people to come to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country. The circular of California labor unions says the surplus of mechanics in southern California is greater this winter than ever before.

The Train Dispatchers' Association recently formed, has this clause in its constitution, according to the editor of the Railroad Telegrapher: "No question of hours worked, salaries received by or conditions of service required of its members will be considered in any form by this association." Editor Quick says this organization of train dispatchers is coached by the General Managers' Association. "In order, as far as possible, to keep the dispatchers from pooling their interests with fellow telegraphers in the O. K. T."

Notices have been posted in all the mines of the Empire Steel and Iron Company at Mount Hope and Hibernia and the other large mines in Morris county, New York, that a 10 per cent reduction would be made in the wages of all miners, and that only one shift of men would be used where two formerly worked. The order affects 3,000 men. This, with the cut of 15 per cent made Oct. 1, the closing of the Wharton mine and the blowing out of the Port Ram furnace, has caused unrest in labor circles in the northern part of New Jersey.

Secretary Cortelyou directed the deportation of the two aliens, Adolph Dequency and John Dumelow, who came here from England on the strength of a promise of an agent of the American Textile Company of Pawtucket, R. I., that they would be given work to break a strike in the company's mills. The two Englishmen, with a companion, Samuel H. Roberts, have been held under arrest pending the settlement of their case. Roberts is ordered released. Secretary Cortelyou says that it is a violation of the immigration law for an immigrant to come into this country on the solicitation of an employer.

The Victor Fuel Company of Colorado has appealed to the courts for relief in the strike of the United Mine Workers of America, and has secured an injunction restraining the union, among other things, from paying or offering to pay transportation expenses of any person in employ of said plaintiff, or of any persons seeking to be employed by the plaintiff, in order to prevent such persons from remaining in or entering into service of the Victor Fuel Company. The injunction was temporarily stopped the shipment of the strikers to other mines in the southwest, which was the plan laid out by officials of the union.

There is No Place Like Home When FOSTER'S Have Furnished It! Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.--One Price.

FROM OLD VINCENNES

The printers' ball is the talk of the town and the committee having the affair in charge will leave no stone unturned to make it the most elaborate in the history of the "Old Post." Every feature will be unique, and will display new and modern dances, music programs and invitations pertaining to the craft.

All unions report trade fair for this time of the year. All manufacturing are working full time, except the Central Foundry, which closed its doors a few weeks ago. The foundry is a "shade" of the Central Foundry Co. in the east, which has been closing down all plants and reducing the wages of its men.

There is every indication of the building boom increasing as the weeks roll by. All contractors have their hands full, and houses are going up all over the city. The Carpenters' Unions are in pretty good shape, and mean to further boost things in the local field of labor by the mass meeting of December 28.

In the death of John P. Spalding, whose death occurred Sunday, Typographical Union, No. 394, loses a staunch friend and a good worker. Brother Spalding was 54 years old, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his demise. This is the first member of the union to die, and the only printer here belonging to the union at the time of his death.

The Electrical Workers' Union dance, New Year's Eve, was the grandest success of the kind ever pulled off in this city. All the dance numbers were announced by electrical arrangements on the wall. There were one thousand incandescent lights in the hall. The union netted a very snug sum.

The Hod Carriers' and Mortar Mixers' Union had a rousing meeting, and a new strata of working things has been inaugurated for the spring work, which will begin as soon as the ground thaws out. This union is one of the strongest in the city, and the membership is pretty large for this time of year.

Typographical Union, No. 395, will be two years old, Jan. 23, and has done itself proud, considering the obstacles it had to encounter. A few years ago printers here were getting the pitiful and measly compensation of \$6 to \$8 per week, and now they are receiving from \$10.50 to \$13.50 per week. Quite a change, but the types deserve every bit of it. There are more printers employed, these days, than ever there was before, and all are receiving better treatment from the bosses. The boys and girls are going to celebrate this fortunate luck of prosperity, Easter Monday, by a grand ball, and it is needless to say that "one continuous round of pleasure" will be had by the manipulators of silent thought. The glad hand is extended to all neighboring prints to come down to the home of Alice and shake their feet.

A certain proprietor here refused to allow his men to attend the funeral of their brother member, but the balance of the bosses acceded to the request of their men and allowed them the afternoon cheerfully. A hard-hearted boss, who receives the bulk of his support from the union men, failed to realize that it will brood him no good in the end. The union will take the matter up in the near future and there promises to be something doing. J. C. MAYES.

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R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets doctors find a good prescription for mankind.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

E. E. Clark Says the Standard of Our Wage Earners is Threatened. Edgar E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors and the labor member of the coal commission, says on the immigration question: "We have reached a time in the development of this country when there is danger to our economic and social institutions through our inability to assimilate the hordes of immigrants that are coming in here every year. This nation has dissipated a continent in a century, and the time has come when the influx of the serfs and criminals of Europe cannot be distributed over this vast land. They will not go out in the wilds and hew a new path for themselves. They become competitors with American workmen and drag down the rate of wages."

"These immigrants knock the prop from under the whole social and economic structure of this country, and if they are not checked the American workmen will be reduced to the level of the semislavery existence of the poorly paid workmen of Europe. There are just two classes of workmen in this country today. They are the men who work hard at the real manual labor and who cannot do more. They are contented with their lot, which is vastly superior to what is the existence of the foreign laborers. The other class is the artisan. He is a highly paid mechanic, the finest specimen of manhood this great country has produced. These two classes get along well together. The lower class does not interfere with the other. But here comes your immigrant with his low scale of wages. He lines up with the laboring men of the country and begins to cut the price of the lower class. Now, there is one of two things for these men to do. They must accept the low wages established by the paper immigrant or they must begin to cut the price of those higher up. The consequence is a drop in wages all around."

"The American father wants to educate his children better than he was himself, and in order to do it the wages of the workingman must be kept up. If they are reduced the children must be taken from the schools before they get a proper training and be sent out to help support the house. In that way the social standard of the American workman is lowered by the immigrants. "I do not favor utter exclusion nor do I think it should be unlimited. The educational test is good as far as it goes, but I would go further than that if I had anything to say about the restriction of immigration. The trouble lies with our naturalization laws. They are entirely too loose. The immigrant can come over here, and in some states he can become an American citizen, with all that pertains to that grand privilege. He is a voter in a few years, and his voice in the government is as powerful as yours or mine. Although he may not know the basic principles of the laws of the country or even speak its language. These immigrants are made citizens while you wait. Your son and mine are compelled to wait until they have been in the country twenty-one years before they can become citizens."

"What should be done is to build up a better citizenship, beginning at the very foundation of the country, the schools. More of them should be provided. The higher ones should be brought within reach of the workingman's children. We shall never be able to do this until the flood of immigrants is checked."

Work Harder and Think More. An English wageworker who has been working in an American factory writes to an English magazine and gives a description of American workers as compared with those in his own country. He says: "The men were on a higher level than the English workmen, but they worked harder and longer. Sixty hours a week, after the English fifty-four, seemed very hard, although I was getting nearly double English wages. It seemed remarkable, too, that, although the day was so long and made worse still by dividing it into two long spells, with only a more or less brief interval for dinner, the work should be pursued diligently from the moment of starting until stopping time. "In methods of working also each man is allowed to follow his own devices to a great extent, anything unusual being noted with interest and without the least prejudice. There is always more readiness to adopt any thing new than to stand by an old method. One noticeable thing in American shops is the importance attached to ideas, even of the most trivial nature."

Sovereign a Millionaire. James R. Sovereign, who succeeded Terence V. Powderly as head of the Knights of Labor and who was also labor commissioner for Iowa for several terms, has struck it rich in Idaho and is now a mine owner and a millionaire, according to a dispatch from Eldora, Ill., where he formerly resided. Sovereign was for years a marble cutter. Later, upon going to Arkansas, he achieved a national reputation. He then went to Idaho, where he started a labor paper. He made some mining investments which have proved successful. He employs none but union men in his mines.

Now a Union Stood by an Employer. While labor unions are frequently compelled to oppose employers, there are often instances where the employer receives great assistance from a union. A short time ago, for example, a glass making corporation in Columbus, O., was in urgent need of money. The local union of glass workers took \$75,000 out of its treasury and loaned it to the company without interest or time limit.

Wab-Natson DRY GOODS CO. 404 MAIN STREET

Come to the new store and see what wonderful bargains you can find in every department.

CALICOES--10,000 yards of all the best calicoes, in blues, grays, reds, blacks and fancies; other stores' price 6c a yard; our price.....5c

OUTING FLANNEL--Good dark Outing Flannel, per yard.....5c

Light and dark Outing Flannel, extra heavy, worth 10 cents for.....8 1/2c

CLOAKS Children's Fancy Cloaks in blue and red, good weight, sold at \$1.75; to close them out.....\$1.19 Ladies' Jackets, made of good kersey cloth, all silk lined, worth \$6.50, for.....\$3.88

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS 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.

When you want COAL You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaranteed by DAN DAVIS Tenth and Chestnut Sts. Both Phones No. 18

This is the Union Label of The United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT--either soft or stiff--see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has an label. The genuine "union label" is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scam-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 111 Waverly Place, New York.

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

HULMAN & CO'S DAUNTLESS COFFEE A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA DELICIOUS FLAVOR PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

Now comes the Underwear Sale

Our fine grades of Underwear to be closed out at less than jobbers' prices. Nothing carried over. Each season must take care of itself. Many lots filled up lately and sizes complete. Other lots broken so as to cause a heavy cut.

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Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... 50 cents
Six Months..... 25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Henry Smith, a coal miner of Jasonville, had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle, Saturday, by falling from a cage. He was brought to this city and removed to St. Anthony's hospital.

O. P. Smith, district organizer of the A. F. of L., is in the city, and will make an effort to organize the clerks and teamsters.

Ten applications for plumbers' licenses were made, Monday, to the plumbing inspector, and they will be given an examination by the examining board.

The "hello" girls of the Citizens' telephone exchange, was threatened this week, because of the poor heating facilities provided for the building. The exchange is heated by a furnace run by the Thompson Club.

District President Hargrove of the Mine Workers was called to Jackson Hill, Monday, to settle a grievance there.

S. M. Reynolds' paper, read before the Literary Club at the Normal, Monday night, brought out a vigorous discussion. The reports of the paper and discussion appearing in the local papers were as clear as mud.

E. P. Fairbanks, general manager of the Terre Haute Brewing company, states that the concern will soon begin the free distribution of coal to families in need of fuel.

John Matson, a miner living at Clinton, was injured there by a fall while at work in the mines, Monday morning, and bro't to Terre Haute for treatment. He fell from the cage in one of the mines and suffered a broken arm and collar bone.

Stage Employes' Banquet.

A fine spread was enjoyed, last Saturday night, on the stage at the Grand, when the annual banquet of local No. 49, International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes was given. Toasts were responded to by Messrs. Weinbrecht, Doty, Hidden, Rhoades, Schaal, Martin and Grimes. Those present were L. C. Martin, William Jenny, Ike Doty, J. A. Cusick, Dr. Arthur Grimes, Guy Wilson, Geo. A. Schaal, Jr., Ernest Parks, Wm. Christian, John DeFoe, J. E. Smith, Ed Clark, Connie Valentine, Carl Brentlinger, M. F. Hidden, Otis Singhurst, Frank McChesney, Cecil Rhodes, Frank Breinig, Clarence Bisby, George Weinbrecht, Benjamin Baradlow, James Nicholson, L. Murray, Luther Dickout, Frank Haggard, Charles Crookes, Max Naylor and Ora Arnold.

Typos Nominated.

Typographical Union No. 76 held a regular meeting, Sunday afternoon, and nominated the following officers:

President—L. S. Coombes, A. T. Murphy.

Vice-President—A. N. Lett, G. C. Fisher. Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Slemmons, Alwert Balsley.

W. H. Terrill, John Edmonds and G. C. Fisher were nominated as delegates to the Central Labor Union.

The auditing committee nominated is composed of Samuel Bramble, Chas. Goodwin and Henry Housman.

A committee was appointed to revise the scale, constitution and by-laws.

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

CHILD LABOR IN JERSEY.

An Official Investigation Shows How the Law is Violated.

The following is taken from an official statement made to the legislature of New Jersey by John L. Swayze, acting chief factory inspector:

Last May the governor instructed me to take hold of the work of the department of factories and workshops and investigate the conditions that prevail in New Jersey as to child labor. The department has found that the conditions that prevail in the textile district, which includes Paterson and Passaic, are true to a greater or less degree as to the entire state.

In the beginning, the department was confronted with assertions and published statements that child labor existed in some of the mills of Paterson. Representatives of charitable organizations and labor unions complained that the child labor law was not enforced. The schoolteachers in the mill districts described conditions which, if they existed, show that the child labor law is not observed.

As complaints were made that the local deputies did not attempt to enforce the law deputies were transferred. Twice outside deputies were sent into the textile districts, but no results were obtained. The number of violations reported by the deputy was so small as to force the conclusion that either there was no child labor in the textile district or, if there was, the local deputy could not find it.

To test the situation further it was decided to detail a special investigator, who was sent to Paterson and Passaic. He continued his work in the district for six weeks. He was very much crippled in obtaining information, as it was impossible to give him legal authority to enter the mills, and he was compelled to obtain information from outside investigation. In the short time he was in the district he reported seventy-three cases of child labor violation in the mills. These children ranged in age from eight to fourteen years and comprised some of both sexes.

Needing him in another part of the state, we were compelled to remove the special investigator before he had been able to run down all the cases he had on hand, and at the time he was removed from the district he reported that he had a list of 209 children who he had good reason to believe were under the legal age.

In one mill he found and investigated twenty-six cases; in another mill twenty-two cases. Of one mill in Passaic the investigator reported:

"As I watched the employees leaving at the noon hour it seemed more like the letting out of a kindergarten than a mill."

Of a mill in Paterson he made the following statement: "I visited a mill in this city at the noon hour. The number of children of illegal age employed there would seem to be limited only by the number procurable. I counted eighty-eight children enter one gate at the sound of the 1 o'clock whistle."

Early Trades Unionism.

The English tailors, according to the Weekly Bulletin, have the credit for being the first to offer organized resistance to industrial oppression and hence were the pioneers of modern trades unionism. As early as 1721, in the days of the handicrafts, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000, and they went on strike for better conditions of employment notwithstanding the acts of parliament that outlawed such combinations, made striking a criminal act and limited wages by law. This is the earliest recorded strike of any consequence and, although unsuccessful, inspired the tailors and other wageworkers with a spirit of revolt that gave the impetus to the present labor movement and secured for the workers a better standing in society, the removal of the ban under which unions were placed and the repealing of the laws by which wages were regulated by the local magistrates. This historic strike so incensed the masters that they sent a committee to parliament with an appeal reciting their grievances, charging the journeymen with conspiring to increase their wages beyond the legal rate, with having formed unlawful combinations, threatening the peace of the community, discouraging industry, encouraging idleness and setting a bad example to other workmen.

Growth of Unions in New York.

At the end of September, according to a bulletin just issued, the bureau of labor statistics of New York registered 2,587 trades unions in the state, this being an increase of 225 over the number six months previous. The total membership was 395,736, an increase of 38,634, or 11 per cent, in six months. New York city gained 24,361, or 11.3 per cent, in membership; Buffalo, 4,395, or 15.5 per cent; Rochester, 828, or 8.7 per cent; Syracuse, 697, or 9.7 per cent; Albany, 201, or 2.4 per cent; Troy, 233, or 4.9 per cent; Schenectady, 187, or 1.9 per cent.

The principal increases were in the building and transport trades, while the clothing trades lost 4,065 members. The decline in the unions of garment workers explains also the decreased number of women in trades unions, as a majority of the organized workingwomen are garment makers.

Surprising if True.

"The wageworkers in the United States have in the last twenty years lost less time in strikes than they have in celebrating the Fourth of July or any other national holiday," says John Mitchell. "If the total loss by strikes were divided among the wageworkers it would amount to about 1 cent a month."

LABOR'S POWER.

As It Increases So Do the Dangers Multiply, Says Henry White.

Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, says: "In many trades the unions have become so strong that the regulation of their present power is at least as important as the acquisition of more power. As the power of the unions increases so do the dangers multiply."

Prosperity is a greater test than adversity. We have seen union after union destroyed after reaching the zenith of its strength and all the struggle and sacrifice made to gain that point lost through lack of self restraint.

The responsibility must lie with the leaders, who are in a position to know the limitations of the union and the obstacles that beset it better than the rank and file.

Often the mass pushes blindly ahead, demanding and demanding without a clear conception of the ability of the employers to grant the demands at the time. The workers, finding themselves freed from the subject condition of the past and relieved of the burdens that they had to bear, strive for ideal conditions at a leap. After habitually submitting to the tyranny of the foreman they seek, when able to enforce their mandates in the shop, to usurp his function and even challenge the employer's authority in the legitimate conduct of his business.

In addition there is the human tendency to take advantage of power for immediate gain and disregard not only the rights of others, but the larger interests of self. Organized groups of workmen when once secure in their position even legislate against their fellow union men by restricting the number allotted to each shop and by forbidding other workmen to enter the trade in order to create an artificial scarcity of labor. Some essay to pass upon the quality of their own work and decide the competency of themselves.

It is an old story that the oppressed who cry out for justice and appeal to the highest moral sense play the despot in turn when they obtain power. How to regulate power has been the problem of the ages, and we have that problem before us in a new form.

There never was a time when the working class was able to dominate. What will it do with its power? Is the question now in everybody's mind, and all hinges upon that. Will the unions develop the capacity to restrain themselves and place themselves in harmony with society?

What is needed at this supreme moment is a demonstration of this needed restraint. Warnings sounded from men in the ranks will do more to allay apprehension than all the retorts made to criticism.

Radicals who prefer an upheaval, who believe in progress through revolution, are delighted at the tendency of things, but those who believe in betterment through peaceful evolution tremble for the future.

The International Socialist Review is a periodical well worth the attention of any one who cares to make a serious study of modern social problems. The Socialist movement is an actual fact that will have to be reckoned with in this country as in Europe, and this magazine gives probably a clearer idea of it than can readily be obtained from reading any other periodical. Send six cents for a sample copy to Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Home Seekers' Low Rates

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



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The Friday Remnant and Bargain Sale will be an extraordinary day of reduced prices.

The Newmarket

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN

A \$4,500 stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's OVERCOATS must be closed out within the next twenty days.

Too Many Overcoats

on hand at this time of year. We don't want to carry them over. Rather than do that, we sacrifice profits.

Men's Overcoats

- \$5.50 Overcoats reduced to \$4.00
7.50 Overcoats reduced to 4.98
10.00 Overcoats reduced to 7.50
12.00 Overcoats reduced to 8.50
13.50 Overcoats reduced to 10.00

Young Men's Overcoats

- \$6.50 Overcoats reduced to \$4.00
7.50 Overcoats reduced to 5.00
9.00 Overcoats reduced to 6.98
10.00 Overcoats reduced to 7.50

Boys' and Children's Overcoats

- \$2.00 Reefer Coats reduced to \$1.00
4.00 Overcoats reduced to 2.50
5.00 Overcoats, ages 4 to 8. 3.00
5.00 Overcoats, ages 9 to 14. 3.50
6.50 Overcoats reduced to 3.98

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