V M. B. NO. 2

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

SIXTH YEAR

LOOKS VERY MUCH LIKE A STRIKE

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

"I have been one of the men that

will get it in another way. If you stand

"I interceded for you before the an-

thracite operators and asked that your

feeling of fairness, when fairness is im-

perative, is not in you, I am done with

In a speech that was filled with re-

gard for Mr. Robbins' long relations with the miners, but was also charac-

terized by firm utterances, Mr. Mitchell

laid down what can be taken as the

stand of the miners. He first gave Mr.

Robbins credit for his friendship in

He said, "I deny to Mr. Robbins the right to speak for the people of this great country." He said that the rep-

resentatives of the railroads were pres-

ent and the railroads, the United States

Steel company and the large manufac-

tures were demanding lower-priced

"When the times come that warrant

it the miners are willing to share with

you any adversity that may come, but

they won't come at a time when you

show increased earnings amounting to

86 per cent. I don't know what we are

going to do, but I know what I shall

advise the delegates to do. Whether

that means the parting of the way, I

I am going to advise it." This was de-

livered with emphasis that left no doubt

as to the attitude that Mitchell has de-

Referring to Mr. Robbins' objection

to the anthracite miners being present,

he said that a strike in the soft coal

fields Would mean a difference of about

15 per cent in their wages which would

go for the support of the strikers.

Closing he said: "Neither side can af-

ford to take a false position. The

side that unjustly shuts down the

coal-not the people.

cided to adopt.

mining coal.

you."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1 .- The which he expressed the opinion that the bituminous coal miners and operators of company had always acted fairly and Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and western for the benrfit of its workmen. Mr. Pennsylvania took long strides at the Robbins sounded the first real gun of joint wage conference this morning to the conference in this, "As far as I am wards one of the greatest strikes the in- concerned I will never sign a scale exdustrial world has ever known. It cept on a reduced basis. It has come seems now that only a miracle can pre- to parting of the ways as far as I am vent it. The situation, after a morning concerned if you do not recognize the session in which both sides presented justice of our demands. In justice to their demands and took firm stands the people that have put their money against making any concessions, was into the interests I represent, I will summarized at noon by the leaders of take a firm stand. both sides of the house, in the below quoted expressions. A strike-the have given you advances in wages year strike that would follow a failure to after year, fully expecting that when reach an agreement for the mining year the time came when a reduction was beginning April 1, at the conference, it is warranted you would accept a reduction. now fully understood by both the opera- Is their no fairness and justice in you tors and the miners, would mean not people? You will give it to us or we the 117,000 in the four states of the central competitive field would go out, but for all increases and no justice, God that it would also close the union mines help you! This has been a long and in the states of West Virginia, Michigan, good partnership, but if it is not to be a Maryland, Kentucky, Iowa and in the fair partnership, I am done. I have Central Pennsylvania district, raising stood np for this cause and for you peothe total number of men involved to ple. I have gode through it all, even to The morning session of the joint con-

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

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

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

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The operators, who were expecting that the miners would only demand the re-adoption of the present mining scale, as they had done in the previous final scale and sub-scale committee sessions, mines of the country will not be suswere taken off their feet. F. L. Rob- tained by the public, and I don't bebins, of Pittsburg, floor leader of the op-erators, took the floor and presented a place the blame on us in the face of resolution setting forth that the condi- Mr. Robbins' report, showing an intions of the times, industriously con- crease of 86 per cent in earnings." sidered, and the competition of non-un ion and low-priced coal that had to be met in the open markets, warranted a 15 per cent. reduction in wages. He formally made that the demand of the Eight-Hour Bill to Be operators in the four states

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

He then presented the annual report made by Mr. Robbins for the Pittsburg anti-injunction bill is before the com-Coal Co., showing that the net earning mittee on the judiciary. The commitof the company for 1903 had increased 86.79 per cent.

F. L. Robbins then took the floor and tion, the in part said: "It is true that the mills In all thave opened up. But how? By the may be asseduction of the wages of every one that ceiving "falorks in the plants. We have reduced the claims are cost of our coal that they might wages is cor rk and more wages if you accept a lilustration, will protest against the will receive the state of the state

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

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

Where Craveling Is Kardly A Pleasure

(BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes, But--

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

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

It implys that any boy and every boy bright and industrious enough may CEASE TO BE A PRODUCER and become a mere manager or exploiter of the productive work of others. A certain number of merchants, lawyers doctors, ministers, teachers, statesmen employers, etc., will always be required, but beyond a certain number the members of these classes become mere dead weights on society, useless superfluities wasteful, injurious parasites upon the body politic. Below (?) these more in dependent classes there must always be no matter how well educated the peo-

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

And any solution which does not reach the masses and rescue all people

There is only one theory that does universal freedom from

In Beigium there are "labor courts" in all the large cities for the settling rect producers of wealth, those who plow, sow and reap, dig ditchs, make lumber, houses, clothes, shoes, manufacture foods, books, keep books, clerk, keep house, and a thousand other in all the large cities for the settling of disputes between labor unions and employers. Last year these courts settled nearly 8,500 cases, and in 67 out of every 100 cases both parties conture foods, books, keep books, clerk, keep house, and a thousand other with the decisions.

RATIONAL USE OF **OUR WEAPONS**

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

Our weapons! Why this sounds like ! through our weekly press. war, and so it is; war between a class of There is no reason why organized labmen who are striving to get possession of what they are producing, and a class own its own daily press everywhere in who by virtue of the ownership of the this country. very tools of production are enabled to confiscate the major part of the product of the unfortunate class which has nothing but their labor power.

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

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

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

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

of sacrifice.

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

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

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

He still believes that he must have a oss, and while he is angry at the boss or, because it is brought into play of for not giving him a better share of his for insufficient reasons and at o product he seems perfectly willing to times is used to extremes. yield the major share to the boss.

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

It is therefore the sacred duty of those trades unionists who have made a 127,000 acres upon which millions study of the economic problem to unfalteringly point out the real weapons available to the toiler to gain posse of the supreme weapons with which to end the war between man and man

What a grand weapon in the hands of independent labor press!

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

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

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

There is one weapon which would do There is one weapon which would do wonders in educating the masses and a his innermost heart feels that the small realization of this influence can vocacy of violence to assist in the la be had by the result of the agitation struggle can only be detrimental."

or, class-conscious labor, should not

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study, and above all, be a on election day and act as ereign citizen for your own intere the interest of your class, by votir the only party which stands for l rights, a party which is the expri of a principle based upon science perience and justice.

Use all your weapons and watch ffect.

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

KOBERT SALTIF

Sympathetic Strike.

Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, letter to the building trades of York City and vicinity recomme that the unions agree to the plan arbitration offered by the Emplo Association, as it would do away the purely sympathetic strike, whic considers a detriment to organized

On the other hand it does not look if many strikes could succeed with the help of other sympathetic strike Why not try a strike at the polls. Gompers?

Mr. Vanderbilt has closed his bear ful North Carolina palace, nailed up windows, discharged the servants has announced that it will not be o ed for a year. The estate consist dollars have been spent. More th four millions have been spent on t house alone. That's the spectad which capitalism presents to view Magnificent palaces closed while the men who built them and furnished he workers could be our class conscious, them are sweltering and freezing on th streets of the cities. Funny arrang ment, isn't it?-Coming Nation.

> Editor D. Douglas Wilson of the chinists' Journal has this to say ar violence in labor disputes:

> "Lawless acts have never yet assis the cause of labor. tried to the best of its poor ability it will continue to do so, for it hon and sincerely believes that violence acts of lawlessness do harm to cause and that any cause whose cess is based and dependent upon a repression and a disregard of the ri-of others cannot stand. The polic the bludgeon may succeed for a but it will sooner or later fail bring down with it the cause for it was evoked 'unwept and un

光本病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病病 OF COURSE

Killed Again

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24-Final hearing on the eight-hour bill and the ago had undergone a change for the acti-injunction bill began before the house committee today. The eighthour bill hearing is before the committee on labor, and the hearing on the tees expect to bring the hearings to a close by the end of the week.

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

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

The senate computes on labor, has

eport to the Pittsburg Coal company, hat President Mitchell had read, he aid that all of the statements therein were true.

In concluding his lengthy speech, in law of the committee on the judiciary in that body has not fixed a time for taking up the anti-injunction bill.

from the evils of poverty and oppression is no solution at all.

drudgery and want, that dares declare the kingdom of heaven possible on earth—and that is socialism.

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

Belgium's "Labor Courts."

New Spring Suits, Skirts and Waists

NOW IN. New spring styles arriving daily. We are showing the best line of \$5 garments in town. We would like to have you see the new goods. There is no buying obligation.

HAYS & GREELY

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Exclusively a Labor Paper.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

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

The building laborers held a special It is last night to discuss the wage ver. The men are at present getting maint, day for eight hours' work, and binaticvill ask an increase, beginning

The Carpenters' and Joiners' union p The Carpenters' and Joiners' union trave submitted a scale of 25 cents an our for an eight-hour day, with 37½ cents an hour for foremen. Bricklayers like a bound of the sent and the sen task increases.

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

Doctor

Pronounced My Case Incurable,

Said I Would Die Of Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Brought Good Health.

to RED W. BEAL

Attorney at Law. ufactizens Phone 1166. 4194 Wabash Ave.

day S. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D. 826 NORTH NINTH

RHEUMATISM CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS

day night about 10:30 o'clock while at work. The man was working at the great steel shears, and it is supposed that he was caught in the belting and whirled along under the big pulley, a distance of twenty-five feet from where he was at work. The entire right side

brain exposed. Indianapolis bricklayers have secure scale of 60 cents an hour for the

of his head was crushed off and the

John M. Ray, national organizer of the Socialist party, was a caller at this office Wednesday. He has just closed a two-months' tour of Michigan, and is returning to his home in

Typographical Union No. 76 meets Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

The Bakers, Brewers and Steam Engineers meet Saturday evening.

PARRY'S MEN ON STRIKE

Scarcely had Parry's five shows under one tent adjourned until seventy-five of his employes in the Parry Manufacturing company went on strike against reductions in wages imposed upon them without as much as notify-

ing them of the intention.

These men should not expect to be notified. Their master is the principal in a new "code of ethics" which pro-vides that the employer shall receive spiritual advice as to the wants of his flock, and pay the laborers according as the spirit moves him.

Mr. Parry naturally expected that the servants in his industrial vineyard knew this much after reading the Indianapolis daily papers for three days about the doings of the "great gather-ing" of employers who had come here to save the country from the fate of walking delegates and hungry stom

These men who struck at Mr. Parry's factory should have known better What, though they receive an en-velop with less than the one a week ago, why they should be thankful that they got even an empty envelop as a start in the "scrap paper" business. There strikers should understand that the new method by which the Employ ers' association is to fix wages with out consulting employes collectively, means starvation at home, poverty abroad, the hovel on earth and potter's abroad, the novel on earth and potter's field in the next world. Fortunately, Mr. Parry does not yet control the destiny of the spirit.—Indianapolis Union.

BUSINES MEN LABEL FORGERS.

Detectives Seize Counterfeit Union Stamps and Arrest Three Red Lion Merchants.

In the arrest at Red Lion, Pa., of N. Charles White of Haines, York and Chicago detectives believe they have the ringleaders of a gang which has flooded the country with bogus labels of the Cigarmakers' union. The three men are prominently identi-fied with the business life of Red Lion, and their arrest on the charge of coun-terfeiting union labels caused a sensation here. A large quantity of the bogus labels were seized, and also box-es of cigars bearing the labels. The detectives expect to seize the place from which the labels were struck, and nore arrests are likely to follow.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Two men employed in the mines of the Crawford Coal company at Center Point were seriously injured last Thursday evening. Griff Howell, pit boss in No. 5 mine, was caught be-tween a loaded bank car and some bank timber, and his hand was seri-ously mangled. William Moore, a miner at the No. 6 mine, sustained severe injuries about his head and shoulders from a shot, which exploded just as he was passing a "break-off." He was almost buried under a ton or

MINER SERIOUSLY HURT.

George Bedwell, 55, a miner in the Victoria mine, was seriously hurt last Friday morning by falling slate. After four men had removed the slate which covered Bedwell's body an examination showed that two ribs had been broken and the left arm broken at the elbow.

WANTED.

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

Credit to the Worthy

One Price to All

You will not have to pay the awful prices asked by installment stores if you

Carpet and Furniture House.

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

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

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

The following business men solicited

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

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

TYPO'S NEW SCALE.

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

are given the same wages as the operators, being an increase of \$3.00 per

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

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

> Let There Be Light. Day Work and Eight Hours.

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

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

Mr. Mitchell said to a reporter:

Mitchell's Tribute to Hanna

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

IRON MOULDERS' BENEFITS.

pect of all of them."

The Iron Molders' union of North merica paid to members for sick

LABOR SHOULD ORGANIZE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service, but as the place of an individual can easily be filled, that threat is perfectly futile. What shall he do? To establish him-

self in business is out-of the question. He has not as an individual the capital. More and more, large capital is required. He cannot do that.

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

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

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

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

Trade Follows High Wages. An English writer who has been studying business conditions in this

country says that the foundation of American prosperity is high wages. Every time a trade union succeeds in raising wages, he says, it is drumming

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

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

Cleakmakers to Strike.

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

The strike will tie up shops in New York city, Chicago, Baltimore, Cleve land, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, San

The Newmarket

Money-Saving Opportunity

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

Men's Suits

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

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

Overcoats

Hundreds of these garments still to choose from at prices that will pay you to buy for next winter-beavers, kerseys, meltons, friezes,-all-colors-that sold for \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50. Save money and buy one of these at \$4, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50

SHOES

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

New Location, Better Facilities.

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

Our best brands of Shirts, all our own label, and that's a guarantee for fit and style, 1.50 and \$2 quality......98 Fine Stiff Bosom Shirts, good colors, regular \$1.50 values 75 Men's Flannelette Night Robes-not a bad thing for frosty night \$1.25 values ...

Fine Heavy Wool Fleeced Underwear, sanitary and absolutely tl

Good Heavy Fleeced and Ribbed Underwear, all regular n goods and good 75c values..... Boys' Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, cuffs to match, 75c and 50cash ues day

A Great Pants Sale

Fine Worsted Trousers, regular \$4 and \$4.50 values \$2.5 Big values in custom pants—all wool, well made, good fitters,/at

A Clean-up Sale of Hats

JOINT AGREEMENTS.

HOW WILL THEY OPERATE ON A DE-CLINING LABOR MARKET!

An Interesting Industrial Problem Which May Require an Early Solution-Luke Grant Says Unions Do Not Look Ahead.

One of the most important questions In the industrial world at this time is the question of how the joint trade agreement is to operate on a declining market. Men prominent among employers who have given the question thought, like the late Senator Hanna and leaders of labor like John Mitchell, have given it as their opinion that the joint trade agreement comes nearer being a solution of the problem than any other method yet tried.

There has been much in the past five or six years to warrant this assump-Wherever the joint trade agree ment has been tried strikes have been reduced to the minimum if not entirely avoided, and the harmonious relations between employers and employees have been strengthened. In Illinois there has been no strike in the mining industry since the joint agreement was made between the Illinois Coal Operators' association and the United Mine Workers in 1898. Wages have steadily advanced, and improved working conditions have been secured.

In the packing industry at the large packing centers in the country the same conditions can be seen, secured within the past three years through joint agreements. The packers have abandoned the policy long-pursued by them of refusing to countenance an organization of their employees, and the result has been beneficial to both sides. In that industry also wages have in-creased, and general conditions have improved under the plan.

The relations between the National Founders' association and the Iron Molders' union also furnish a good example of what may be accomplished through the trade agreement in a national way. In local matters the building trades, the metal trades and others prove that the joint agreement tends to prevent strikes and promote friendly relations

It must be remembered, however, that it is largely within the past few years that the joint trade agreement has come to be recognized and that in those few years there has been a rising market through a steadily increasing demand for manufactured prod-Labor and capital have organized rapidly, and both have benefited from the general prosperous condition of the country. The good de-mand for labor has tended largely to keep up wages, while the demand for products has assured the manufacturers of large profits. Combinations on both sides have aided the law of supply and demand and have kept up

It is only for a certain time, how ever, that these conditions can be maintained even through strong combinations. The question then that is of interest at this time is, Can the price of labor be kept up when the price of the finished product is fall-If the joint trade agreement can operate successfully on a falling market it may be accepted as the best solution of the problem, but from pres ent indications it is doubtful if it will prove successful. It may be taken for granted without indulging in dreams that there is no such thing as a final and ultimate solution. The interests of labor and capital are in the very nature of things opposite, but the trade agreement has furnished a sort of common ground on which they can meet and at least reduce the friction

if they cannot remove it. While there is nothing approaching a panic visible in the present conditions, it is a fact that the tendency is toward retrenchment in all lines of business. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, continues his advice to unions that they must fight against wage reductions. It remains to be seen whether the advice is good or not, but at this stage it is at least open to some doubt. "If we are to go down, we might as well go down fighting," is a common expression heard just now among labor leaders. That of course is all right and is human nature if it is a choice between going down and accepting a slight reduction in wages. But it has not been shown that it is such a choice.

A better and more sensible way to put the question is, "If it is a question of choice between preserving the wage scale or preserving the union, then preserve the union." No labor leader will dispute that the preservation of a union is of more importance than the temporary preservation of a wage scale. If he does, then he does not understand that with the union intact wages will again rise when the temporary depression is passed. If it is disrupted and there is nothing in the way of free and unrestricted competition, then wages will go still further

In all the joint trade agreements it may be assumed that workmen are re-ceiving "fair" wages. That is one of the claims always made by labor leaders themselves. The union scale of wages is considered "fair." Now, for Mustration, without giving correct figures, but merely to show the point of the following argument: If, for instance, the market price of steel rails is \$28 a ton and the wage scale agreed to by the union is, say, \$4 a day, that is considered by the union a "fair' wage. Would it continue to be "fair' if the price of rails fell to \$24 a ton? Manifestly it would not. If the manufacturer could afford to meet the reduction in the market price entirely from his profits, then the scale of \$4 a day was too low in the first place. But the union said it was a "fair" scale. Then it follows that a reduction in

wages of 14 per cent would still be as as it was in the first place.

It is beside the point in a general way to say that the stocks of the Steel corporation are watered, and so on, The same thing would apply in any other industry, and it must be remem bered that all employers are not capi-The profits of some employers at the end of the year may be about as small as or smaller than the savings of the workman.

If the unions in the past few years have been able to convince employers that wages should be increased because of the general condition of the market, then it is but fair to assume that the employers should be able to convince the unions that wages must reduced when prices are falling. If the joint trade agreement establishes fair relations between employer and employee, then wages must go up and down along with profits. If the unions as a whole accept the advice of their leader and resist reductions, then the joint trade agreement will in all probability be shown as a failure.

This question is likely to be put to a test in this city shortly when the agreements between the Metal Trades association and the several unions in that industry expire. The market price of machinery has fallen-at least a littleand it remains to be seen whether

There is no general rule that can be applied in such cases. One union may be in a position where it can resist a wage reduction successfully, and it may be perfectly fair for it to do so. The market price for the commodity it produces may hot have fallen or it may not have been receiving fair wages when conditions warranted it. Another union may find that in resisting wage reduction it may meet its Waterloo, and in such cases the reduction goes into effect, and the union goes out of business at the same time. It will not be long after that until another reduction takes place, larger than the first one, and there is no organization left to resist it. In such cases no one can say that it would not have been wiser to accept a slight reduction and maintain the union.

There is of course another question involved that must be considered. Labor unions are organized primarily to keep up wages, and if wages are reduced it becomes a question how long the members of the union will hold together. It is education along that line that the unions need now. They should look a little into the future, and in deciding questions of this character they should think not alone on present wants, but on what may be best for them a few years hence.

The older unions, and especially those with a beneficial system, have little to fear from that source, but they are in the minority. They can hold their members together in prosperity or adversity, because they are better educated and have a financial interest in their unions. But for the union with no beneficial system, the membership of which rises and falls with the times, it would appear wise to give this question of wage reduction serious consideration, and if it becomes a choice between the union and the wage scale let the scale go temporarily and preserve the union.—Luke Grant in Chicago In-

Labor Union and Trust.

"Is not organized labor a trust, and where will you find a trust with such power and such dividends?" This question was recently put to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Feder ation of Labor.

"You may call it a trust," replied Mr. Gompers, "but it is a trust for the good of the many and not for the individual few. The combinations of capital try to eliminate every one but themselves. They try to freeze out as many of their own members as they can, and the big fish eat the little ones. Our trust, if you call it so, is open to all We welcome every one, and our only aim is the good of the country and of all the members of our organization.'

Union Growth In New York.

The New York state labor department's latest bulletin shows a gain in or 11 per cent, in the last six months and mentions the increase by cities as follows: In New York, 24,361; Buffalo, 4.395: Rochester, 828: Syracuse, 697: Albany, 201; Troy, 238; Schenectady, 187, added to the rolls of labor organizations. The principal gains were in the building and transport industries. The total number of trade unionists in New York state has doubled since 1898. the present figure being 395,736, of whom 14,753 are women wage earners. There are 2,587 unions in the state.

Prosperous New Zealand.

In a letter written to the editor of the Bricklayer and Mason a New Zea-land labor official says:

"Labor legislation has been tried and so far has proved a huge success. Our population is increasing fast; our ex port trade has risen by leaps and bounds. Prosperity reigns supreme. Our people are happy and contented, and, that being so, what more can we ask? I trust that we shall see before long an arbitration court sitting in your great country, settling the indus-trial disputes in a legal and peaceful

Woman's Auxiliary

The work of Chicago Typographical union, No. 16, is to be supplemented by the formation of a woman's auxiliary. The purpose of the auxiliary is to co-operate with the efforts of the union in promoting union conditions, encouraging the union label, cultivating better social relationship and in many ways lending the influence of the new organi zation to the advancement of the cause of unionism. The auxiliary will be composed of the wives, daughters, waters and female friends of the members of the union.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Brother whate er the world hath taught-Howe'er diverse our feet may roam-Our love can center in one thought Which leads us to our youthful home.

An humble roof with honest hearts—Contentment, graced with willing hands, More heavily to a home imparts
Than heritage of house or lands.

What though no art our windows stain Nor costly carpets spread the floor? The illacs peeped in through the pane— The grass grew green about the door.

No paintings graced our narrow hall With mimic mountain, wood, or rill-The greatest Master of them all ' Had hung his work on ev'ry hill,

From boughs, where robins build and sing, Like snow the apple blossoms fell; The wild grape twined above the spring. The poplars shock above the well.

The sparrow built his modest nest, And sang no song prescribed by rule; The swallow smoothered his slaty crest, Or dipped it in the crystal pool. The little plot our mem'ries till, Bright poppy-bloom and saffron yields; The wild rose gems the craggy hill And yarrow clothes the scanty fields.

Some sunny gleams our hearts recall That vandal time cannot decay; Some shadows o'er our mera'ries fall-That sunlight ne'er can chase away.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Premier Maura announces that the strike of the persons employed by the shipping interests at various Spanish ports is at an end

The coal operators of Wise county, Virginia, have made a 12 per cent reduction in the wages of miners. Five thousand men are affected.

Chicago members of the Upholster-ers' International Union have been notified to stay away from Pittsburg, where a strike of union carpet workers is on. The members at Pittsburg are striking against wage reductions.

The steel mills at Inuiana Harbor have been running steadily since the settlement was made. The cut accepted by the men was 1214 per cent, making their new scale the same as that which was in vogue in 1897 and 1898

The development of manufacturing in the Western States is shown by the fact that the center of manufacturing in the whole country is now in Central Ohio, near Mansfield. This is shown by a new chart issued by the Department of Labor.

The gap between the workingman and the professional man is being bridged over by trade shoots, both in America and Europe. The seventeenth annual report of the Department of Labor shows a wonderful amount of progress in this line.

Two thousand men and women, members of the Boxmakers' Union, employed in sixteen factories of Chicago, have made demands on the Chicago Paper Box Manufacturers' association for wage increases ranging from 10 to 40 per cent.

Telegraphers are discussing the question of a minimum wage of \$75 a month. One telegrapher writes to the official journal: "Every telegrapher is worth twenty-five cents an hour. He will get it when he has the good sense to work for a strong union."
Unions now involved in the strug-

gle against disruption that the manufacturers in the Fox River Valley are waging are the blacksmiths, woodworkers, painters, machinists, allied metal mechanics, federal labor unions, molders and lady garment workers.

A queer strike lately occurred in Liberia, where the Kroo-boys, who do the work of longshoremen, struck for thirty cents a day. They were getting twenty-four cents. The strike failed, but it has taught the Kroo-boys the principles of unionism for the first

Patternmakers' League of The North America has adopted the sub-district idea, such as prevails in the International Association of Machinists, the United Mine Workers, and some other organizations. The affairs vice president.

Of the 1,437 labor unions, with membership of 135,626, making returns to the American Federation of Labor for December there were 1.1 per cent out of employment. In the preceding month 1,119 unions, with a membership of 65,922, reported 4.2 per cent out of employment.

Striking Colorado miners of district 15 are considering the expediency of withdrawing from the United Mine Workers and joining the Western Federation because of an order from In-dianapolis that no more relief orders will be recognized unless they come through Chris Evans, the national rep-

About fifty employes of the various traction lines that center in Indianapolis have organized a union. The organization is not complete, but the organizers think it will grow rapidly. It is contemplated to organize the employes of the Indianapolis street railway system and probably those of

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the strongest of all railroad labor organizations, paid out the sum of \$116,900 in death and disability claims for the month of December, 1903. The total paid out since the formation of the organization is \$8,-987,284.54. The brotherhood now has membership of 70,000.

An agreement has been signed by the seventy-five building contractors and master plumbers of Sioux City to observe the "open shop" policy after March 1. It was stated by John M. Shark president of the Trades' as-sembly, that this will surely precipi-tate a strike by all the building trades, including about 2,000 men. Employers throughout the entire

country are preparing to invade Washington to fight against the antiinjunction bill of the American Federation of Labor now before the judiciary committee. Organized labor is also marshaling its forces for the legislative battle royal, and the outcome will be watched with interest.

Capt. C. A. Cook of Detroit, master of one of the big lake freighters, said: "There is a feeling among lake sea men that there may be trouble in the spring. The vessel owners seem to be preparing to make a cut of 10 or 20 cent in the wages of the men and the men are not willing to stand it. No agreement has been signed yet."

The latest reports from Great Brit ain indicate that trade is not good for many classes of wage-workers. In Lancashire 50,000 textile workers are either idle or employed on half time. In Glasgow 4,000 unskilled workers are idle, and Scotch steel workers have had their wages reduced 5 per cent. Belfast reports that 7,500 ship builders and linen workers are out of work.

The trainmen of the Santa Fe have sent a grievance committee to Topeka to confer with General Manager Mudge regarding an increase in the wage schedule, better hours and the like. The success of the firemen at their recent conference with Mr. Mudge has encouraged the trainmen in the hope that they may get something as a result of the complaint they are now making.

The internal fight which has been going on for some months within the ranks of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders has been settled through the friculty intervention of Samuel Gampers. Forty two local unions which seceded from the parent organization and formed a dual body have been reinstated. The settlement was brought about at a conference in Baltimore.

As a result of the new wage scale at the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel Company, put into effect in all de-partments, a number of the union bricklayers have quit. The reduction was from 55 cents an hour to 471/2 cents an hour. It was also reported by the men that the company had asked them to work ten hours instead of eight. This is denied by the mill officials, who say the eight-hour day is still in force.

A great exodus of whites from South Africa is inevitable, according to Lord Milner, unless the present labor situation changes. This is conveyed in a blue book on South Africa, which contains a pessimistic dispatch from Lord Milner, who is British high commissioner in South Africa, to the colonial office, dated Jan. 22, in which he refers to the Transvaal legislature's approval of the introduction of Chinese labor.

The conference between the Baltimore and Ohio telegraphers and Assistant General Manager Haas in regard to an agreement which would increase the wages and lessen the hours of the telegraphers has ended without a settlement having been reached. The telegraphers have made a report to the chief or the Brotherhood of Telegraphers and the matter is now in the hands of the grand officers of the brotherhood

The 1,500 nonunion coal miners employed at the four mines of the Ellsworth Coal Company at Ellsworth, Pa., who were notified of a cut in wages, have refused to work, and all are now out. A branch of the United Mineworkers of America was formed and the officials of the organization claim a majority of the men have join-The Ellsworth Coal Company is the second largest independent con-cern in the district. It has always been operated with nonunion men.

By an agreement entered into general managers of the St. Paul (Minn.) lines bind themselves to refuse the pending requests for increases in the wage scale. During the last year machinists and shop boiler makers have received two substantial increases in the scale. The managers assert that the lines cannot afford to grant further advances. The agree ment is binding upon all the lines hav-ing railway shops in the northwest and affects several thousand employes.

A paper car wheel will run 300,000 miles before it wears out, and ever then a new tire will make it as good as good as ever. This distance is equal to going twelve times around the world. These car wheels are made by pasting about 160 sheets of straw paper together and pressing them in a hydraulic press. When they are finished they are over five inches thick and tougher than seasoned hickory. The hub and the tire are made of iron, forced on by hydraulic press

J. G. Butler, chairman of the Bes semer Pig Iron association, states that Feb. 1, 1904, there were ninety-nine furnaces running, with a daily capacity of 40,500 tons, and sixty-seven furnaces out of blast. These furnaces are tributary to the Lake Superior ore region and include Johnstown, Pittsburg and vicinity, Wheeling and vicin ity, the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, southern Ohio and the Columbus and Cleveland districts. The idle capacity is 38 per cent. The idle capaccity Jan. 1 was 69 per cent.

Through President A. C. Wharton of the International Machinists' union the demand of 2,500 machinists em-ployed by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain failroads has been presented for an increase in the wage scale. The scale now in force is a minimum of thirty cents per hour, time and one-third for overtime for those emply yed on the after midnight watch. The demand is that they re-ceive the maximum of thirty-five cents an hour and time and a half for over-time after midnight. Also foremen at small division points, shall be paid \$114 monthly and at large division points \$140, instead of \$80 and \$118, as now paid.

Vandalia-Pennsylvania

EXCURSIONS

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

March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 to return within twenty-one days from date of sale.

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ism and treachery, reckless ambition and greed better than Cyrus Townsend Brady, and his articles on The Dramatic History of South America, now running in the Cosmopolitan, each a complete story in tself, will prove one of the most attractive magazine features of the year.

In the February number of the National Magazine, Socialism and the Labor Unions, by Senator Marcus A. Hanna, is a contribution of great significance to the nation. It is American, wholesome, comprehensive, readable. It contains the foliowing statement of the senator's plans for his future: "I took some time to consider the work of the Civic Federation, and am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life." The senator says socialism is a menace, but falls to state that it is a menace to the capital class. Of course he pleads for "harmony" between exploiting and exploited classes.

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United Mine Workers—Local 244
Federal Labor Union 7145
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Machinist' Union
Stam Engineers
Electrical Workers
U. M. W. of A. Local 1544. Williamstown

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CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor. Indiana Federation of Labor

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Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers
Barbers' Union
Orgarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Oarpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musicians Union
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Local 42 Local 180
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Local 1061 Local 1871
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SULLIVAN, INDIANA

Affiliated with— American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE. NO. 7507.

NO. 7507.

State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term. 1901.

Abraham Goldstine vs. Julia A. Goldstine. Be it know that on the 5th day of January, 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, Julia A. Goldstine. Is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein; and the object of said action is Divorce said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against her and that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to add complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1961.
(Seal.) DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk.

WANTED-Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced.

Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 330 Dearborn St., Chicago

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WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman
to manage business in this County and
adjoining territory for house of solid
financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash
salary and expenses paid each Monday
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advanced; position permanent. Address
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We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put 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?

But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Party. Then send four cents in stamps, and re-We elect a president next No-

send four cents in stamps, and re-ceive by return mail three books, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

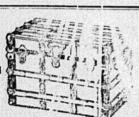
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THE TOILER A LITTLE OF SUGAR



Time and Place of Annual Meetings

Exclusively A Labor Paper

The annual conventions of labor organizations of the United States during the present year will be held as

follows:

April 11, Ishpeming, Mich.—United Mineral Mine Workers.

May, Columbus, O.—Tin Plate Workers' International Protective association.

May 1, New York city—United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of the United States.

May 2, Trenton, N. J.—National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

First week in May, St. Louis—Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.

May 8, Cincinnati—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y .- Order of Railroad May 9, Burialo, N. Y.—Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
May 9, Rochester, N. Y.—Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International alli-ance and Bartenders' International League of America.

ance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 10, Cleveland, O.—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, May 12, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

May 16, New York city—American Federation of Musicians,
June, St. Louis—International Association of Railway Clerks.

June 1, St. Marks, O.—Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.
June 6, Boston—International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.
June 13, Danbury, Conn.—International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
June 13, St. Louis—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union.
June 14, St. Louis—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.
June 18, St. Paul, Minn.—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
June 18, Rutland, Vt.—International Association of Marble Workers.
June 28, Belleville, Ill.—International Association of Giass House Employees.
July 4 (about), Chattanoega, Tenn.—Brotherhood of Singermakers and Iron Bhip Builders of America.

July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America. July 11, Marietta, O.—American Flint

Glass Workers' union.

July 11, Buffalo—Glass Bottle Blowers' July 12, St. Louis-Stove Mounters' In-

July 12, St. Louis—Stove Mounters' International union.
July 14, Milwaukee, Wis.—International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.
July 16, Springfield, Mass.—American Wire Workers' Protective association.
July 19, St. Paul, Minn.—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
Aug. 1, Cincinnati—International Brotherhood of Tearnsters.
Aug. 2, Chicago—International Glove Workers' Union of America.
Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Typographical union.
Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union.
Aug. 8, Washington — International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
Aug. 11, San Francisco—Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International union.
September, St. Louis—International Union of Elevator Constructors.
Sept. 12, Baltimore, Md.—Cigarmakers' International Union of Steam Engineers.
Sept. 12, Omaha, Neb.—International Union of Steam Engineers.
Sept. 12, Indianapolis, Ind.—International Union of United Brewery Workers.
Sept. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters.
Oct. 3, East St. Louis, Ill.—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
Oct. 3, Paducah, Ky.—International Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.
Oct. 4, Louisville, Ky.—Journeymen Bar-Oct. 4, Louisville, Ky.—Journeymen Bar-

oct. 4. Louisville, Ky.—Journeymen Barbers' International union.
Oct. 10. Trenton, N. J.—Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America.
Oct. 10. Sandusky, O.—Coopers' international union.
Oct. 11. St. Louis—International Association of Car Workers.
Oct. 18. Lowell, Mass.—United Textile Workers of America.
November, New Brunswick, N. J.—National Print Cutters' Association of America.
Nov. 14. San Francisco—American Fed-

eration of Labor. Dec. 5, San Francisco—International Sea

men's union Dec. 5, Pittsburg-National Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America.

Violated Agreements.

We hear a good deal from time to time about labor unions violating agreements with employers. Much of this talk emanates from associations of employers, but we do not often hear the other side of the question. A dispute now on in the city shows that employers do not always live up to agreements quite as strictly as they would have the public believe. Last year when the strike of picture frame makers was settled an agreement was signed which does not expire until May 1, 1904. It is signed by all the employers, although F. W. Job carried on the negotiations and drew up the agreement. After it was signed Job said to the president of the union Show me an employer who will violate that agreement and I will show you a yellow dog that is not fit to be a member of this association." the exact language as quoted by the president of the union.

The agreement provided for a nine bour day and some other conditions. but was an "open shop" agreement. A short time ago the firm of A. H. Vilas and the firm of B. T. Cass locked out their men and will only take them back as individuals on a ten hour basis. We have not so far heard much about the duplicity of employers. Job should not forget that incident in the next speech he makes about unions violating agreements. — Chicago Inter





Did it ever occur to you, brother laborer, how much we are, as a class, being treated by the capitalists as a hive of bees is treated by its owner?

By the thrifty and provident owner the bees are given every inducement to fill the hive with honey in the most speedy manner possiblesand when filled no time is lost in emptying it and robbing the bees of the fruits of their labors, just enough being left in the hive to keep the bees from starving and give them strength to refill the hive. A lump of sugar is occasionally given them to stimulate activity and to make their labors appear lighter and more productive. Now, if the bees could reason and could have knowledge of the fact—that as—soon as they succeeded in filling their hive they would be robbed of all products, we would scarcely expect them to work with the energy and constancy for which the bee is noted. But bees cannot reason, therefore, in all probability, they will continue to fill their hives and be robbed in the future, just as they have in the past.

The laborer has the power to reason and is beginning to exercise He is beginning to realize the fact that no wealth can be created except by and through the hand of labor. Realizing this he wonders why the laborers as a class have but a very small percentage of the wealth, and that the class that does no labor at all owns the greater portion of it.

The light is slowly but surely dawning upon him that so long as he must work for a non-producer for wages and must give those wages to a non-producer for food and raiment to give him strength to continue work, he will remain in his present bondage, and that he is being just as effectually robbed of his earnings as the hive is robbed of the honey.

Now and then a Carnegie donates a library, a Rockefeller endows a college, a Gould a hospital, etc., all little lumps of sugar to stimulate greater activity on the tread-mill that grinds out wealth for its

The laborer is slowly beginning to realize that the tread-mill should belong to him, for he not only created the mill itself, but must also operate it while it is grinding out the necessaries of life, and he is beginning to feel the foolishness of allowing an idle on-looker to appropriate, in the end, all of his (the laborer's) product, which can only be prevented by revolutionizing the present system of private ownership of the tools of production, and substituting for it a system under which they will be owned by the public, and operated in the interest of all the people.

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

Trade Follows High Wages.

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

Every time a federation of employers succeeds in reducing wages they pend on finding foreign markets, buton keeping up the home market by a fairer distribution of wealth.

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

Clonkmakers to Strike.

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

The strike will the up shops in New York city, Chicago, Baltimore, Cleve-land, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Toledo, San Francisco and Montreal and many oth-

Martyrs of Trade Unionism. Ludwig Schroeder, one of the eighty-two Socialist members of the German reichstag, delivered a speech recently in which he spoke of the hardships en-dured by the men who started unionism

in Germany.

As recently as fourteen years ago un-

As recently as fourteen years ago unlon meetings were held secretly. A
delegate to a labor convention was regarded as a criminal and given a year
in jail if he was caught.
Some delegates to labor conventions
traveled hundreds of miles ou foot in
order to be present. They slept in hay
lofts in the daytime and did their traveling at night, so that they hight escape the clutches of the policy.

The men who began the labor movement received the same permention in

all countries. No poet nor nistoriar has made them famous. No playwright has put their victories on the stage. Their only monument as yet is the vast army of trade unionists, growing larger and more powerful every week.

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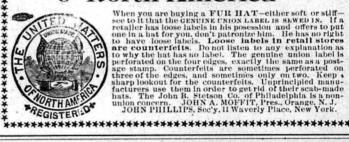
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When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes 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 scab-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, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

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