

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

# THE TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 6, NO. 10

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MAY 20, '04

SIXTH YEAR

## A REAL HERO

### Carnegie Should Not Pass Him By

(From the New York Times)

The Tenderloin police station was all agog last night over the case of "Jakey" Weisman, the newsboy. Policeman Hefferman was on post at Fourteenth street when he noticed a ragged boy sitting on a bench in Union Square, apparently lost in thought. Every now and then the boy looked at something he held in his hand, then got up and started to walk away, only to return to his "brown study" on the bench in the rain.

Hefferman soon forgot about the newsboy, but presently he was reminded when some one tapped him on the arm.

"Here Mister 'Cop," said a husky voice, "this thing don't belong to me."

Hefferman recognized the speaker as the newsboy on the bench. The boy gave the policeman a chatelaine bag containing a number of greenbacks and trudged up Broadway with the big policeman in silence. The little fellow's hands were stuck in his pockets and he made only one remark on the way to the station house.

"Wish I hadn't found dat money," he said in a doubtful tone.

He repeated the remark at the police station when Sergeant Boettler asked him where he found the bag, and he burst out crying.

"What's the matter?" asked the Sergeant, kindly.

"Wish I hadn't ever seen dat green stuff," sobbed the boy. "I lives wid me mother down on the east side, an' we're poor an' can't pay the rent an' dey're goin' to turn mudder out."

The Sergeant scratched his head with his pen and said thoughtfully:

"I shouldn't like to think what I'd have done if I'd been in this kid's shoes."

They finally got it out of Jakey that he lived at 193 Stanton street with his mother, of whom he was the sole support. The chatelaine bag he found in the park, he said, and was delighted, for \$23 was enough to help his mother out of her difficulties. But he realized afterward that the money was not his, and that, as he said, "was ruck would come to me mudder if I kep' it."

"Say kid," said the Sergeant, "you go home and tell your mother what you found and what you did with it, and why you did it. She'll be a great deal prouder than of \$23."

### Strike at Lyon & Healy's

The employes of the Lyon & Healy Instrument and Church Organ factory walked out recently owing to the refusal of the firm to renew last year's contract. No changes were asked for by the employes either in wages, hours or general condition.

The firm, it is reported, threatened by the Manufacturers' Association with a boycott, refuses to accept the clause in last year's contract providing for the employment of none but union men. The fight promises to become a hard and stubborn contest, unless the firm shakes off the fetters of the Manufacturers' Association.

The eight-hour bill. Let us mourn its sad demise. And erect a monument to our once fond hopes.

Let us drape our charter in mourning for thirty days in token of the ignorance that still exists even among the organized wage workers and their leaders.

The eight-hour bill, the anti-injunction bill, both are dead, killed by the same murderers who kill yearly thousands of innocent children in factory, mine and workshop. It is not the oratory-wind-of-the-labor-man that will enact an eight-hour and anti-injunction law, it is the VOTE, the silent vote, of the working man, collectively cast, that will bring relief to the suffering masses.—Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

### MAILLY'S REPORT

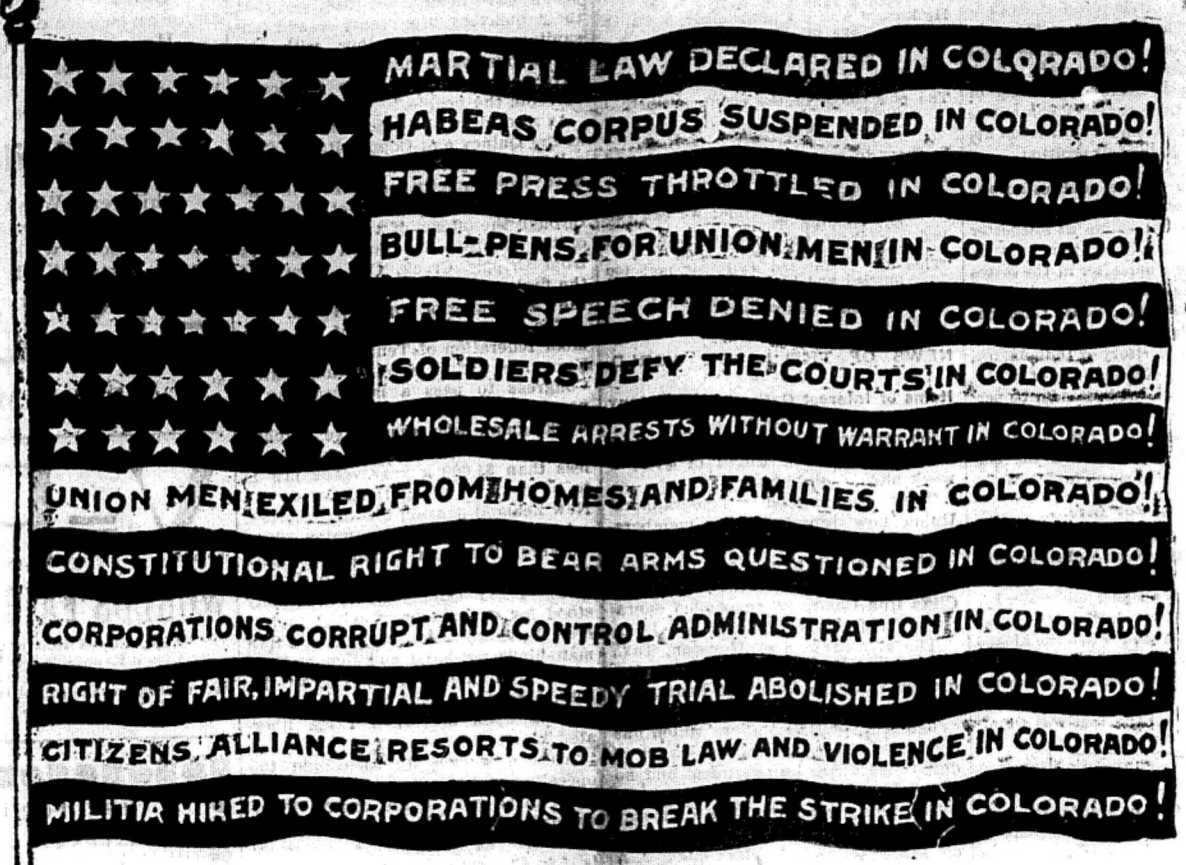
National Secretary Sends News of the Socialist Movement

The National Secretary is arranging for the publication in book form of the complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the recent national convention. It is expected that the book will be sold at a nominal figure so as to place it within reach of all party members and it will be a valuable memento of an historic gathering.

### Interesting Convention Statistics

36 states and territories were represented in the national convention by 183 delegates, among them being seven wo-

# IS COLORADO IN AMERICA?



THESE are absolute facts and are not the only outrages that have been perpetrated in Colorado in the name of law and order. It has been charged and never successfully denied that the corporations contributed \$15,000,000 towards the election of the present Republican administration, but Governor Peabody has been unable to DELIVER THE GOODS.

THE unions have not been nor can they be abolished, and before the strikers in Colorado are settled, we will have demonstrated the right to organize for mutual benefit. The eight-hour day, as decreed by over forty thousand majority of the voters will be established.

If you desire to assist the striking Miners, Mill and Smelters of the Western Federation of Miners of Colorado, in this battle for industrial and political freedom, send donations to Wm. D. Haywood, Sec'y-Treas., 625 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colorado.

Charles Meyer  
PRESIDENT

Wm. D. Haywood  
SECY-TREAS.

# HAYWOOD ACQUITTED OF DESECRATING THE FLAG

Denver, May 11.—Justice William F. Hynes today discharged William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who was charged with desecration of the flag. The charge was based on the issuance of a circular bearing a picture of the flag and headed "Is Colorado in America?"

Justice Hynes announced his decision without comment, simply saying "this court finds the defendant not guilty of the attempt as charged in the complaint and the defendant is discharged."

After the decision had been announced the justice said: "I did not have to take the question of the constitutionality of the law into account as from the evidence there was nothing on which Mr. Haywood could be held. The provisions of the act are explicit, and nothing

in the act could be construed to embrace this case. The Colorado act is not so broad as that of some of the other states where similar acts have been passed and it was evidently intended to protect the flag from persons who wish to use it FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES. As to the constitutionality of the act there would be more than a possibility that he would be discharged on that ground. The supreme courts of the states of New York and Illinois have decided that these acts are unconstitutional. In these cases where the matter was taken to the supreme court, it was held that the flag was originated and controlled by the government and as the government was taking measures to protect it, it could not come in the province of the states to make such laws, and they have no power to pass such acts."

men (from 6 different states). A number of alternates were present who for a time took the place of absent delegates.

All delegates in attendance did not fill out blanks on back part of duplicate credentials. From those filled out the following facts are shown:

The oldest delegate was 70 years of age, and the youngest 20 years—there were two of the later age. The average age was between 39 and 40.

130 were natives of the United States. Foreign countries were represented as follows: Austria, 4; Canada, 9; Denmark, 1; England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 19; Ireland, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Russia, 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2. Total 54.

The occupations were: Architect, 1; Bookkeeper, 4; Brewery Workers, 1; Butcher, 1; Cabinet Maker, 1; Carpenters, 5; Organmakers, 6; Clerks, 3; Confectioner, 1; Cooper, 1; Clergyman, 7; Contractors, 3; Dentist, 1; Editors, 20; Engineer, 1; Electrical Engineer, 1; Farmer, 5; Foundryman, 1; Grocer, 1; Hatter, 1; Hotel Keeper, 1; Iron and Steel Worker, 1; Jeweler, 1; Journalist and Writer, 4; Janitor, 1; Knitter, 1; Lecturers, 7; Lawyers, 15; Merchants, 4; Molders, 3; Machinists, 4; Mail Carrier, 1; Music Teacher, 1; Miner, 1; Manufacturer, 1; Merchant Tailor, 1; News Agent,

Organizers and Agitators, 5; Physicians, and Surgeons, 5; Porter, 1; Printers, 16; Paper Hanger, 1; Painters and Decorators, 2; Pharmacist, 1; Proof Reader, 1; Plumber, 1; Patternmaker, 1; Real Estate Agent, 1; Store Manager, 1; Salesmen, 4; Students, 3; Sawmill Operator, 1; Stove workers, 3; Stone Mason, 1; Silk Weaver, 1; Stenographer, 1; Sheet Iron Worker, 1; Teachers, 7; Telegrapher, 1; Tinner, 1; Waiters, 3; Woodworkers, 2; Watch Maker, 1; Watch Repairer, 1.

78 delegates were members of trade unions.

### Special to the Socialist Press

The Russian Social Democratic Party has established a central library at its headquarters 3 Rue de la hollive, Geneva, Switzerland, and desires to receive all socialist publications, periodicals, newspapers, party organs, etc., appearing in the United States. Publishers and Editors of socialist papers are therefore urged to accede to the request of the Russian socialists who are in exile in Switzerland, so that the library can be made as complete as possible.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

### National Campaign Fund

A fund for the socialist party presidential campaign must be raised at once. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the National Convention, party members and sympathizers everywhere are called upon to contribute one half day's pay sometime during the month of June, 1904.

It is proposed that one-third of the amount thus realized shall be retained by the local organization, one-third shall be remitted to the state organization, and one-third sent to the national organization. Where no local organizations exist, contributions shall be divided equally between the state and national organizations. In unorganized states amounts shall be divided equally between the national and local organization. In organized states all remittances should be made through the state secretaries and portion due the national organization can be sent in the form of a money order or draft payable to the national secretary, William Mailly.

Lists will soon be sent out by the national secretary through the state and territorial secretaries. The state secretaries will countersign these lists, keep a record of them before forwarding

them to the various locals, and be responsible for their return to the national secretary, with the amounts reported as collected on them. This will ensure the local, state and national organizations the receipt of the respective amounts due them.

Comrades should prepare for these lists and be ready to contribute at least one-half day's pay during the month of June. If this is done generally, we can be assured of a good campaign fund with which to begin the great battle against the capitalist parties.

Lists will be forwarded to comrades where no locals exist upon application direct to the national secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904.

Another country heard from! The socialists of Argentina, South America, have elected one of the eleven deputies and cast a heavy vote in the other districts of the Confederation.

The Toiler gives you the labor news.

## THE COLORADO CASE

### Resolution Passed By National Socialist Convention

Your committee in completing its report desires to move the following resolution upon the outrages in Colorado and other phases of the class struggle.

Whereas, The Socialist party is the political organization of the working class, pledged to all its struggles and working ceaselessly for its emancipation, it declares that this convention is against the brutality of capitalist rule and the suppression of popular rights and liberties which attends it; and calls upon all the workers of the country to unite with it in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist domination and the establishment of economic equality and freedom.

Time after time workers have been imprisoned, beaten and murdered for no other reason than that they were struggling for some measure of that comfort and decency of existence to which as the producers of wealth they are entitled. The master class has in various states and cities, organized Citizens' Alliances, Manufacturers' Associations, Anti-Boycott Associations and the like, which, in order to disrupt and crush out the economic organizations of the workers, have instituted a reign of lawlessness and tyranny, and assailed all the fundamental principles and most cherished institutions of personal and collective freedom. By suborning the executive and judicial powers in various states they have infringed upon the liberties of the American people.

Under their baleful influences, in direct contravention of the letter and the spirit of the constitution, civil authority has been made subordinate to the military in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Freedom of the press and the right of public assembly have been denied in many states; and by the Dick Militia bill liability to compulsory military service has been imposed upon every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and that merely at the caprice of the President.

At the present time there exists in Colorado a state of violent capitalist anarchy and lawlessness with the consent and under the armed protection of the state government. Peaceable citizens have been forcibly deported by armed bodies of lawbreakers, aided and abetted by military usurpers of the civil powers. Involuntary servitude has been imposed by injunctions compelling citizens to work under conditions distasteful to them. Innocent and law-abiding citizens have been arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial and when acquitted by decision of the civil courts, have been held by the military in defiance of every principle of civil authority and government; and the right of habeas corpus, for centuries cherished as a safeguard for personal liberty, has been unlawfully suspended with the result that in a so-called "Free State" of our so-called "Free Republic" there exists a despotism greater and more infamous than that which has ever characterized Russian autocracy.

Now, we declare these conditions in Colorado are the natural and logical results of the prevailing economic system which permits the private ownership of the means of the common life and renders the wage working class dependent for life itself upon the owners of the means of production and distribution. Between these two classes, the workers and the masters of their bread, there exists a state of constant warfare, a bitter and irrepressible class conflict. Labor, organized for self protection and to secure better conditions of life, is met by powerful opposing organizations of the master class, whose supreme power lies in the fact that all the functions of government, legislative, judicial and executive, have been unwittingly placed in their hands by their victims. Controlling all the forces of government, they are entrenched in a position from which they can only be dislodged by political methods.

Therefore this convention of the socialist party re-affirms this principle of the International Socialist movement, that the supreme issue is the conquest by the working class of all the powers of government and the use of these powers for the overthrow of class rule, and the establishment of that common ownership of the means of the common life, which alone can free individual and collective man.

"The Governor was a free agent to act as he pleased without consulting anyone but God and his own conscience," said Peabody's attorney before the Colorado Supreme Court. Exactly. A capitalist governor is an anarchist and not subject to law in free America. He can shoot, imprison, banish and otherwise outrage American citizens without having to render an account. How long will the people stand such things—

# THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

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

THE TOILER COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year \$1.00 Six Months .50 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE: 422 OHIO STREET

Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.



LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

O. P. Smith, state organizer for the A. F. of L. will be in town next week.

The Boilermaker, Electricians and Iron Moulders met Tuesday night and transacted routine business.

The stamping works laid off about 300 of its employes lately.

Work on the new addition to the brewery has begun and a big force of men is being employed.

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen closed at Cincinnati Saturday.

The Machinists strike at the Standard Wheel works is still on.

The agents of the Western Federation of Miners have been meeting with great success the past week in Terre Haute.

The plumbers are the 'law and order' people in town just now.

Besides the election of delegates to attend the national convention of the Glassblowers, held at the local's hall in the Swope block Saturday night.

The following were elected delegates to represent the three Terre Haute glass plants at the national convention at Buffalo.

I. W. Dwyer, 144 votes; Ed Phillips, 159; Joe Henry, 116; L. D. Bush, 104; F. Ewald, 79; George Huppel, 112; F. Kemester, 109.

## MINING MATTERS.

John Boyle addresses a mass meeting of the miners at Hymers today on the mine run basis question.

Vice President Walters of the Miners went to Jasooville on Monday to adjust some difficulties in one of the mines there.

President Boyle went to Linton Monday evening to aid in arranging some trouble in one of the Linton mines.

Vice President Walters was at Cloverland Monday to adjust a dispute as to the working of Keller No. 2 mine.

McIntosh mine number 6 at Brazil is on strike on account of the discharge of one of the miners.

The convention of hotel and restaurant employees' international alliance and bartenders' international league at Rochester last week adopted a resolution that no charter be granted hereafter in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, North Dakota, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma territory or Indiana.

Crippled For Life. Brazil, Ind., May 17.—William Kespohl, a top employe at the New McIntosh mine northwest of the city, will be crippled for life as the result of an accident yesterday afternoon.

Railroads Discharging Men. Chicago, May 17.—Alarmed over the remarkable falling off in traffic the railroads centering in Chicago are discharging thousands of employes.

Injunction Suit Against Plumbers. Freitag & Weinhardt, Prox & Burgett, Watson & Sons and Herman Tolle yesterday filed a suit in the circuit court for a temporary restraining order against Chas. Wissel.

Another Educator Speaks Out. Prof. A. E. Ross, of the University of Nebraska, is likely to feel the iron heel if he is not careful.

The Carpenters have won all their demands which were presented to the bosses some time ago.

The Carpenters have won the best fight that has been made in the interest of organized labor in this city in many years.

The average coasting seaman gets about \$30 a month. He is not able to get work more than eight months in a year.

His four months' idleness on shore costs him at least a dollar a day, which would amount to \$120.

Business Agent Saltzman of the Building Trades Council, who has directed the movement from the start.

The average coasting seaman gets about \$30 a month.

This rate of wages, says the editor of the Seaman's Journal, is not high enough to reward the seamen for the hard and dangerous work which they are required to do.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY

### The Backward Look.

When grandpa reads about the way the business men combine and raise the price of this or that along their special line.

When father picks his paper up and reads about some swell who gave a banquet to three friends that cost a thousand—well.

In years to come, when we are old, and airships fill the sky.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Job printers of Louisville have asked for an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week and an eight-hour day.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union now reports 10,000 members.

The Leather Belt Makers' union has demanded the union shop and that in dull times hours be shortened and no men laid off.

The Granite Cutters' union has in its organization 99 per cent of all the cutters in the United States.

The labor papers of the State of New York are advocating the formation of an organization of a "union" of the publishers of that class of papers.

Free employment bureaus are in successful operation in thirteen states in this country.

There will be a general suspension of building operations in Terre Haute because several trades, particularly carpenters, want an eight hour day.

The American Federation of Musicians will hold its next annual convention in New York City the second week in May.

The advisability of inaugurating a general movement for the purpose of abolishing night work in all bakeries throughout the country is being discussed by the members of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is to start an extensive campaign of newspaper and other advertising for the union stamp at once.

The breach between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company and its machinists became wider when J. W. Kendrick, third vice president of the company, gave his ultimatum to a union committee.

The financial statement of the American Federation of Labor shows that receipts during February amounted to \$16,521.69.

damages in the sum of \$12,000 for violation of contract.

"If I were a mechanic I would certainly be a member of a union of my craft," said President David R. Francis of the St. Louis world's fair.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, reporting his observations while in Porto Rico.

The recent convention of the state labor federation of Tennessee, held at Knoxville, passed a resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting a pension of \$12 a month to every workman who shall have reached the age of 60 years.

After a week's stubborn fight the operators and miners agreed upon the scale to be paid in the central Pennsylvania field for one year.

The Clerks' union of Melbourne, Australia, has asked the Secretary of State to have legislation introduced fixing the hours of employment and establishing a minimum wage for clerks.

The two organizations of window glass workers, numbering 7,500 men, have been replaced by the Window Glass Workers of America.

Belgium has made an interesting discovery. It has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity.

Belgium has three large farms to which men are sent if they are out of work.

The new headquarters of the Central Labor Union of Lafayette, Ind., have been thrown open to the members and the new temple is considered one of the finest in the state.

The legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania reported in the recent meeting of the federation that out of the 147 labor bills before the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature.

The new headquarters of the Central Labor Union of Lafayette, Ind., have been thrown open to the members and the new temple is considered one of the finest in the state.

The child labor law passed in Mississippi provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed in any factory.

A Home For the A. F. of L. Rumors are current in labor circles that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will recommend to the next convention that body that a permanent home and building for the parent body of labor be erected in Washington.

In delicate condition use and derive great benefit from Spear's P. Wines. Also excellent for the aged and infirm and convalescents.

Patrons our advertisers, and be sure to tell them you saw their advertisement in The Toiler.

## It's Warm Enough NOW!!!

You can't use the cold weather for an excuse any longer, and we are ready with hot weather stuff if you want it.

### Young Men's Styles

Don't forget our young Men's Styles. There is nothing like them anywhere else.

### Children's Wash Suits

Children's Wash Suits. A more exclusive line than was ever shown in the city.

## PIXLEY & CO.

S. C. BUDD, Mgr. 512 and 514 Wabash Ave.

## V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

WORLDS FAIR RATES Terre Haute to St. Louis and Retrn

Table listing rates for various publications including THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, and THE TOILER.

Fighting Labor Legislation. Lately the labor leaders, it is claimed, have come into possession of many confidential documents of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Within the past few days the officials of the federation have, it is said, come into possession of confidential documents of the employers' association.

A Land Without a Workhouse. Belgium has made an interesting discovery. It has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity.

Belgium has three large farms to which men are sent if they are out of work.

The new headquarters of the Central Labor Union of Lafayette, Ind., have been thrown open to the members and the new temple is considered one of the finest in the state.

The child labor law passed in Mississippi provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed in any factory.

A Home For the A. F. of L. Rumors are current in labor circles that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will recommend to the next convention that body that a permanent home and building for the parent body of labor be erected in Washington.

Patrons our advertisers, and be sure to tell them you saw their advertisement in The Toiler.

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY. Phone 829. 17th and Main. JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D. 826 NORTH NINTH. RHEUMATISM CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS.

John Pomeroy, HEADQUARTERS FOR THE Best Wines and Liquors. 226 MAIN ST.

Big Four logo with '4' in a circle and 'CHICAGO' text.

Indianapolis \$1 and Return \$1. Sunday May 22d. Special train leaves the Big Four station at 7:50 a. m., returning leaves Indianapolis 7:30 p. m. E. E. SOUTH, Gen. Agt.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing.



**SOUTH AMERICA**

SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL

BY FRANK C. CARPENTER

A splendid octavo volume of more than 600 pages, with scores of illustrations and maps.

Rich Paper! Strong Binding!

Styles and Prices— Cloth Binding \$3.00 Half Morocco Binding \$4.00 Full Morocco Binding \$5.00

All About Panama and the Canal All About Venezuela

The author's name is a guarantee of interesting and reliable statements.

AGENTS WANTED

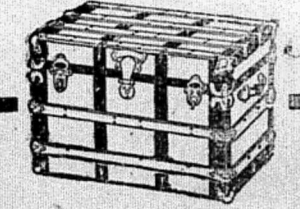
THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO. AKRON, OHIO.

**Who Are You Going to Vote?**

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?

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

**SEE OUR \$10, \$12 AND \$15 BUGGY HARNESS**



You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

with the assurance that you are getting the best that man can make or your money can buy.

**OUR \$3 TRUNK**

exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25.

PETER MILLER, No. 22 South Sixth Street.

CITIZEN'S PHONE 218

**FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE**

has been removed to 1226 WABASH AV. Phone 616 Give us a call for UNION LABEL PRINTING

**50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS** TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

**THE TOILER**

Exclusively A Labor Paper

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

THE TOILER COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$5.00 Six Months \$2.50

Publication Office—422 Ohio Street

Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.

**The First Lie Nailed**

The laboring man is not ground under the heel of monopoly as much as he was. Powderly has a good government job; Debs now gets \$10,000 a year as a railroad official; Sargent is Commissioner of Immigration; and Coxie, who marched his rag tag army to Washington ten years ago is president of a steel company which has borrowed \$500,000 on mortgage—Exchange.

Debs and all of his acquaintances will be quite surprised to learn of this \$10,000 job. As he puts in all his time speaking, writing and travelling in the interests of socialism it is hardly likely the railroads will give him anything.

Gompers objects very much to the unions going into politics. He is afraid they might elect enough congressmen to pass the 8 hour law, then he would lose the fat, easy job of lobbying for that bill at which he has worked (the workers) for the last ten years.

**Hope Versus Despair**

The following from the reports of the National Socialist convention will certainly appeal to the reader:

"Ben Hanford, nominee for vice-president, escorted to the platform by a committee appointed by the chair, made a speech of acceptance. He said that whenever the socialist party wanted him to do anything, he did it whether he liked that thing or not. He did this more readily because the socialist party had done more for him than he had ever done for the Socialist party. It has been stated that he had sacrificed for the movement. So far from having made sacrifices, the speaker believed that but for the socialist movement he should not be living today.

He then saw men whom he had known for years, men better and abler than he, men who represented the best ideal of manhood, driven out into the street, into enforced idleness for the lack of work. He saw these men enter the gin shop and go down to a drunkard's grave. These men, as he previously said, were better men than he, and the reason that he did not go down with them was that about that time the truths of socialism dawned upon him, and while they became despondent and went to the saloon, he was always busy with some socialist book, or some socialist meeting, or went out on the streets to speak for the socialist principles, and what was despair for the others was the dawn of hope for him."

The widow of Senator Hanna has been voted \$5,000 out of the public treasury by the senate of rich men. The senator had accumulated several millions out of the hide and tallow of the working class—hence the donation, I suppose. It seems that only those who have plenty are ever thought of by the gang that infest the capitol. The wives of the poor may rot, but the wives of the rich must be pensioned off the taxes wrung from the poor. Of such is the Great Republic in the hands of the plutocrats. Working mules, how do you like it?—Appeal to Reason.

**CHEAP LABOR IN MEXICO.**

Importation of Coolies Has Been Detrimental to the Country.

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

Labor importation has been of two sorts. Skilled workmen have been sent to Mexico for work in various industrial concerns, and in many cases the more has proved unprofitable, largely on account of the fact that the employers were unwilling to pay an adequate price for their services. With this class of contract labor it is improbable that the congress will interfere. The other class is that of the importation of Chinese, Japanese and other cheap laborers for work on the haciendas, railroads and other large works requiring many ordinary workmen. In many cases the orientals have given satisfaction so far as their work and their wages are concerned, though in many cases they proved to be detri-

mental to their employers. For the most part that sort of imported labor is considered successful and necessary by a large portion of the American capitalists, but if the importation of orientals is forbidden or restricted it will be because of the opposition of the Mexican people, whose reasons for their exclusion are not materially different from those of the people in the United States when the Chinese exclusion act was passed.

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

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

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

**Trade Union Movement in Austria.**

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

**Demand For Labor in the South.**

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

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

**Cost of 22,000 Strikes.**

In the last twenty years, according to the figures of the labor bureau at Washington, there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employees and employers of over \$100,000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers.

**LABOR NOTES.**

The commercial telegraphers have called their international convention for July 10, the anniversary of the great telegraphers' strike of 1888.

Since its organization the Civic Federation is said to have averted 125 strikes.

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

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

**STRIKE BENEFITS.**

A SMALL ITEM OF EXPENSE IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

What the Annual Report of the Cigar-makers' Union Shows—High Dues Needed to Make a Successful Trades Society.

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

The report of the cigar-makers tells the other side of the story in a manner that cannot be refuted. During the year 1903 the Cigar-makers' International union expended \$20,538.15 for strike benefits. This is less than 50 cents per capita, while the amount

spent in providing relief for the sick and distressed amounts to the sum of \$147,054.56. Comment is hardly necessary. The figures stand out and speak for themselves.

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

The out of work benefits for the year amounted to \$15,558, which is the smallest amount ever paid for this benefit since it was inaugurated in 1890. This is a good indication that the state of trade with the cigar-makers in 1903 was better than ever before in the history of the organization, because the membership is larger at the present time than it ever was.

During the years following the panic in 1893 the amount the union had to pay out in out of work benefits increased until in 1896 it reached the sum of \$175,707. Since that time it has steadily decreased until last year it reached the lowest point ever recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Workmen's Bank in Norway.**

Norway has established a state workmen's bank, which is to loan money at low interest for the purchase of workmen's homesteads of one and a quarter to five acres and the erection of houses thereon at a cost not to exceed \$804. The interest charge is 3 1/2 or 4 per cent, and the refunding is to occupy forty-two years.

**HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.**

LARGEST IN INDIANA. EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE. OPERATES MORE WAGONS. DISBURSES MORE MONEY.

This plant has attained its standing and popularity through Perfect Work, Prompt Attention to its Patrons, Decent Treatment of its Employees. The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

**RUSKIN College** Literary Department of Ruskun University. Chicago, Ill. and Building \$2,500. Industrial Studies course for work to this year. Tuition \$10 per term of 10 weeks. College building, Art, Musical and Industrial courses. Resident and corresponding courses. Ruskun College, Chicago, Ill.

**HULMAN & CO'S**

**DAUNTLESS COFFEE**

A GENUINE JAVA AND ROCHA

DELICIOUS FLAVOR

PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

**DRINK the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen . . . . .**

**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 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 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. MOFFITT, Pres., Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWLOR, Sec'y, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

**LOOK HERE!** If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see **A. FROMME, General Contractor** 1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

**SUITS, \$15 up. UNION LABEL** **HUGH A. MARTIN** MERCHANT TAILOR 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET TERRE HAUTE

**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. **CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor GERMANIA HOTEL** Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.