



THE TOILER.



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OL. 5—NO. 3.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR

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Emil W. Miller will for the next two weeks sell \$35 and \$40 suits for \$28. Mr. Miller is by no means a stranger in Terre Haute. He has for years been connected with some of the biggest tailoring establishments in the city. He invites his many friends and acquaintances to call and inspect his excellent line of woolen goods and fabrics, where for the time stipulated he will sell suits to order for prices that cannot be duplicated anywhere.

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- Saturday—THE MANXMAN
- Sunday—YORK STATE FOLKS
- Monday—THE RESURRECTION
- Tuesday—THE STROLLERS

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325 MAIN STREET
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Anything and Everything.

G. H. HEBB, Terre Haute, Ind.

THE COAL MINER.

BY JOSEPH J. C. DUE.

How little of pleasure
And still less of treasure
Has he of muscle and brawn,
Who works in the coal pits,
Who toils in the darkness,
With never a bright dawn;
Wearv, dusty, face full of sadness,
Of evenings home does he come.

A fond wife and children
With joy do him greet;
To him they are given
To make his life sweet.
Tolling, toiling, ever toiling,
Working for those whom he loves;
But what does it gain him
When capitalists assail him,
Oppress and then nail him
To the cross of poverty grim?
In the morning he departs,
Kisses each of his loved ones,
Then to the battle of work starts.

That night no one greets him—
A corpse home they bring him—
God have pity on those broken hearts!
A strata of slate had crushed out his life,
And ended his torture, pain and strife;
But who will protect them—
His children and wife?

STORY OF FOUR MEN.

There was a politician. He was a surpassing knave and an excellent scoundrel. He was the chosen leader of men. In return for his baseness the people paid him gold. Loathing him they heaped honors upon him. In the course of time his reign drew to a close. The state was grateful for his superior service; the city bowed low. Then the politician laughed gleefully, rubbing his hands. They were very dirty. But his pockets were full.

There was an editor. His service was born of courage. His work was sturdy and true. The public feared him. The public hated him. There were times when the strong man threw himself upon the ground and the earth grew moist with his tears; for there was not one who could understand. His friends cursed him and with threats sought to remove the pen from his hand. But the courageous man said grimly: "The public is a mole, blind from eternal digging in the musty alleys of the earth, deafened in the clamor of self glorification." The editor turned once more to his desk, smiling with strange tenderness, and again took up his soul's travail.

There was a reformer whom the people scoffed and spat upon. Breathing their scorn he died. Multitudes stood about his gaunt frame. Sneeringly they said: "He would have destroyed our property and our wealth; he would have abolished law and religion. He came to rob us of our liberty, perverting our children with shameful doctrines." With shrill jibes the vast crowd turned away. In a later day the multitudes again assembled. They reared a massive monument to the memory of the reformer, treading gently about the desolate grave. With voices heavy with love they called the despised one Messiah.

A poet came to earth. One night he walked with two rich comrades through the city's slums. Slowly, with bowed head, he led them on through grime and filth and squalor. His friends drew their garments carefully about them. Their brows were heavy with disgust and horror. They fled. In the thickest of the misery the poet raised his face, illumined as by a vision. Intense pity and great love swept over him. He wrote strange, grand songs, such as the world had never heard. The powerful refused to listen. They drove him from their midst. But the populace gave him welcome; the street laborer blessed him; the lowly women prayed for him. The poet's heart gladdened.—Polly Dawson in "The Whim."

Why should there be such widespread, bestial poverty, when the productivity of man's labor has increased a hundred, aye, a thousand fold? When the workers of every great industrial nation produce annually a surplus of commodities for which an outlet must be found in the way of a foreign market because labor is unable to buy back what it creates, can you grasp the nameless absurdity of a system that limits the power of consumption of the most numerous element in society—the workers?—Reading Sentinel.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE annual convention of District 11, United Mine Workers, will begin in this city next Tuesday. The officers' reports will show a very successful year for the organization, but the year has been very much more prosperous for the operators than the miners. After the convention finishes its business the regular annual fight with the mine owners will begin, which will last for a week or more and end in the miners gaining some concessions.

It is stated that some locals will demand that the operators employ shot-firers. This demand comes from locals that are displeased with the action of the miners agreeing in the national conference to withdraw their support from the bill before the legislature making it compulsory for the operators to employ shot-firers in order to get the scale signed. Commenting on this action of the miners the Indianapolis Union of last week says:

"The bill would have been passed by a practically unanimous vote of both houses had the miners and operators kept their hands off. The campaign of education which had been carried on for the past two years by the State Federation had borne fruit. For our part, we think the miners showed poor judgment when they consented to the withdrawal of this bill as a means securing the signing of the scale. In the first place we very much question the right of the miners' national union to interfere in the workings of the State Federation; the shot firing bill was purely a Federation measure. True, it was originally brought to the Federation by the delegates from the miners' locals, but once it was handed over to the Federation it ceased to be distinctly a miners' bill, but became one of the several propositions that the Federation, as the representative of all labor in the state, is endeavoring to have enacted into law to the end that the working conditions may be somewhat improved. It became what might be termed a 'labor measure,' rather than the distinctive miners' demand. The State Federation of Labor fills its niche in the organized labor movement just as much as does to national organization of the miners; its jurisdiction is just as fully understood; its rights are just as sacred as are those of any national union, and it is entitled to just as much consideration. If this is not the case, the sooner the Federation is dissolved the better it will be for all concerned. This being so, it follows that the miners had no more right to trade on the shot firing bill in an endeavor to boost their scale than the Federation would have to interfere with the making of a scale. The national organization showed poor judgment in taking the course it did, and time will vindicate this assertion. And it may be said in passing that the shot firing bill is dead. It is doubtful if in the future it would be possible to secure any person to introduce it, and it is an absolute certainty that it would be impossible to get a favorable committee report. The members of the Legislature feel that they have been misled in this matter, and that the bill was introduced merely as a ruse to help secure an increase. The claim is further made that labor does not know what it wants—all of which in the light of recent happenings will appeal to a fair-minded person as about the correct supposition."

AFTER waiting for a week for the city attorney to furnish a written opinion, the school board met Tuesday night and decided to exclude all unvaccinated children from the schools by force if necessary. It seems to me that the vaccination order as applied to the schools is more for the purpose of showing that the doctors are bosses than to prevent the spread of smallpox. There are other places that there is much more danger than in the schools.

Why doesn't the board of health refuse to allow anyone to enter the opera house unless they can show a sore arm? A case of smallpox was taken from the depot last week. Why not close the depot, or permit only vaccinated persons to go there?

Many people go into the Main street stores every day. Why not have a policeman stationed at the doors and force everyone to show the vaccination sore on their arm—on fashionable women it is somewhere else—before being allowed to enter?

Why not station a guard at every street corner and force the patrons of the scabby street car company to show a sore before being allowed to board the cattle cars of the Terre Haute Electric Co? Then, the street cars have killed a great many more people in this city in the past twenty years than has smallpox. Why not stop them from running through the streets? One very peculiar thing about this vaccination order is that a certificate is not sufficient; the sore must be shown the school authorities. This is evidence that there are doctors who do not believe in vaccination and are willing to give a certificate in order that children may be kept in school without running the risk of blood poisoning from vaccination. The Express is a strong supporter of the board of health. Perhaps that is the reason that its office has not been quarantined and its papers were allowed to be circulated the same day that an employe of the press room was taken to the pest house.

CLARENCE DARROW, who has been the leading attorney for the miners in the anthracite investigation, showed good judgment this week in refusing to accept the nomination for mayor of Chicago from the "union labor party." He gave as one of his reasons "that if he were elected mayor he could not, as an honest official under existing laws, fulfill the expectations of many of the men who would vote for him."

There is no use of a "union labor" party to begin with. The Socialist party is purely a party of the working class and has a definite programme. It has been the history of all "union labor" party movements that they were simply used as the means of boosting some would-be politicians into office, and accomplished next to nothing for the working class.

THE trial of the Indiana coal operators charged with conspiracy to raise the price of coal began in Chicago Tuesday. The individual defendants are Walter S. Bogle, J. J. Higgins, J. Smith Talley, Joseph Martin, Edward Shirkie, H. R. McClellan and John Skirkie. The following from a capitalist sheet tells the truth of the farce: "It is said that the state will ask for a penitentiary sentence for each of the Indiana operators indicted, but this is only a formality, and even if the charges of the special grand jury are sustained there is little doubt that the men will escape with a fine."

Penitentiaries are not built for coal operators or other capitalists. They are only for the working class. THE garnishee bill which has been advocated by the retail merchants of the state, was defeated in the senate Tuesday. This bill was clearly in conflict with the present exemption law of the state, but it would likely have been passed had not the fool friends of the bill become too brazen in their support and announced from the housetops that there was a barrel of money to secure its passage. Now the members of the legislature will pose as "friends" of labor because they did not pass an unconstitutional law.

ANOTHER temporary injunction has been granted to prevent the enforcement of the vehicle tax ordinance. The complaint sets forth that street cars and automobiles are exempt from taxation under the ordinance and that there is a double tax upon other vehicles. The mayor had been tearing his hair because the people were not smothering the city clerk to death in their mad rush to take out vehicle tags, but now the enforcement of the law will have to take a back seat along with the electrical inspection law, the gambling law, the saloon laws and the street car fender law.

Of course it would never do for the street car company which is the actual owner of the city government, nor would it be fair for the poor owners of automobiles to be taxed for the privilege of running over people.

BORROWED OPINIONS.

The only way to abolish class hatred is to prevent one class being in a position where the other class will naturally hate it owing to the fact that it is being wronged by that class. You can hardly expect a dog to love its fleas or a man his tapeworm.—Wilshire.

There can be no permanent relief for labor so long as capitalism reigns in politics, in industry or in business. The workingmen—the intelligent, far-seeing kind—now recognize that they have lost that power which Abraham Lincoln warned them about in his second inaugural address. New labor-saving machinery has taken the trade tools from labor. When labor lost control of the tools of production, that moment it lost its independence, so long boasted of by the American wage-earner. It was improved machinery, owned by capital, that first sounded the death knell of competition in business. The progressive, up-to-date wage-earners are trying to get back to first principles. They want to own the tools of production again. While they have become too costly to own individually, they at least hope for a collective ownership of them. This is the goal of labor. Every effort for more wage shorter hours and better conditions is step nearer to labor's emancipation.—Duluth Labor World.

An injunction has at last been granted against a trust. The suit was begun last May against the Chicago meat packers, and while the case has been dragged as slowly as possible through the courts, the packers have been collecting the costs from the consumers in the exorbitant prices of provisions. It is a safe guess that in the last nine months they have gathered in enough shekels from doubling up the price of meat to cover the cost of several injunction suits, and get the Sherman law knocked out as unconstitutional. And who foots the bill? You, dear meat eater, you. Can't you feel the hole in your pocket where they took the money out?—Akron People.

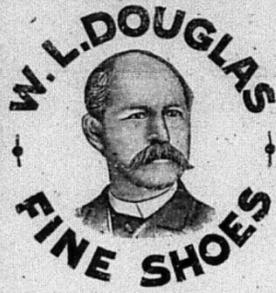
Those people who complain because the miners refused to work on New Year's day are the people who insisted that the mine owners had a perfect right to do as they pleased with their own. In other words, a man's property is sacred; a man's labor is merely a public convenience, according to their logic.—Mine-Workers' Journal.

The Indianapolis News has made a great discovery, indeed. In speaking of the Socialists in the miners' convention the News says: "They do not measure up to the public conception of Socialists. They are temperate men and women, who preach the doctrine of peace and the use of the ballot instead of the use of weapons." Thanks for small favors, Cleveland Citizen.

The government reduces the tariff on coal 75 cents per ton—remember the American congress does this. But take another look, and this time it is not the congress that does this, but an individual that controls a private monopoly, that does it—Jim Hill, in view that the government reduces the tariff 75 cents per ton, increases the freight tariff 50 cents a ton. What sort of a government of, by and for the people is this? An illustration where a monopoly lord is equal to the entire government? Will the people see the point? The only cure for this individual power is the socialization of the means of life and the Socialist party is the only party that has the programme adequate to this.—Butte Labor World.

In arranging the terms of settlement of their trade disputes in a harmonious manner, the printing people once more pave the way for other trades to follow. The printers were the pioneers in the work of organizing the American labor movement and it looks as though they are going to lead the way out of the wilderness of jurisdiction antagonism. With the typographical men, the pressmen, the bookbinders, stereotypers, photo-engravers and other sub-divisions working together in harmony, there is a splendid future ahead for "the art preservative of all arts." It will be a great combination and those who took part in forming it as well as those who are in it have a right to feel proud of the achievement. The printers are all right always.—The Cleveland Citizen.

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Each correspondence course is credited as equal to three months resident work toward any academic degree desired. The academic years of correspondence work, and one year of resident work, which may be taken in three Summer Seminars of eight weeks each, in July and August of the same years, lead to the degree of Bachelor of Social Science. Similar courses will be offered for regular resident work under the ablest teachers in the field of Sociology, this department being made one of the strongest maintained by the University.

Resident courses, preparatory, collegiate and industrial, may be pursued at Glen Ellyn, the Academic Center, at a total cost of \$150 per year, \$100 of which it is possible for the student to earn in the industrial department while pursuing his studies, and without increasing the length of time necessary for a course.

MOLDERS WON FLAG.

Printers Come in Second on the Final Count of Votes.

The flag contest at Roots closed last Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and a half hour later the committee, composed of M. Kelly, president C. L. U.; Ed Whitlock, of the Plasterers' Union; George Hampe, of the Cigar-makers' Union, and O. P. Smith, organizer A. F. of L., appointed to count the vote, announced that the Iron Molders' Union had received the highest number of votes, 1,000. The Typographical Union came second with 1,213, and the Glass Blowers third with 726 votes. Twenty-eight unions received votes, some one in a spirit of fun voting for the Sunday school teachers. The vote follows:

Brewers Union	38
Blacksmiths	14
Bakers	36
Boilermakers	6
Bricklayers	93
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen	2
Coal Miners, local No. 136	477
Carpenters	239
Cigar-makers	97
Central Labor Union	10
Coopers	6
Car Builders	19
Engineers	8
Glass Blowers	726
Hod Carriers	21
Iron Molders	1000
Iron and Steel Workers	10
Machinists	69
Musicians	15
Plumbers	63
Painters and Decorators	28
Switchmen	16
Typographical	1213
Sunday School Teachers	81
Tailors	8
Tinners	2
Plasterers	15
Brewery Workers, local No. 286	89

Brewers' Convention.

The convention of the Brewery Workers has adjourned, after a long session at Cincinnati, with a great amount of important business transacted. The auditing committee's report shows a cash balance of \$75,000, notwithstanding the great drain occasioned by the strikes in Boston and Cincinnati, costing a total of \$165,000.

Three national secretaries, instead of two as formerly, were provided for.

A Chicago delegate caused a storm of indignation by offering a resolution ordering the editor of the union's national organ, the Brauer-Zeitung, to keep Socialist items out of the paper. The chairman of the session declared the motion out of order, on the ground that it was opposed to the fundamental principle of the organization and because the Socialist party was endorsed as the only party which stood for the abolition of wage slavery.

An appeal from this decision was overwhelmly defeated.

A resolution was carried unanimously that engineers and firemen at present members of the Brewers' union should be accepted into the Engineers' and Firemen's union without imposing fines or initiation fees, upon presentation of their membership cards, but only after the executive board or a convention of the American Federation of Labor shall by resolution demand that all engineers and firemen already members of organizations other than the engineers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., become members of the Engineers' and Firemen's organization.

Indianapolis was selected for the next convention, to be held in two years.

Congratulations.

According to our Terre Haute letter Mr. O. P. Smith, of Logansport, who has been in Terre Haute for the past month as special organizer for the A. F. of L., was quietly married in his home city last week. The Union desires to extend its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and we are sure that the hundreds of friends of the genial "Pat" throughout the state of Indiana will join us in wishing himself and bride a long and happy journey through life.—Indianapolis Union.

The Aetator

Is the Socialist publication, which combines attractiveness with plain and convincing argument. A magazine, that will be read and understood by everybody. You need it for yourself and for propaganda work. After having seen a copy you will decide that you MUST have it.

Thirty-two pages, illustrated, with strong cover. Published monthly, 25 cents a year; 5 cents a copy.

Special Introductory Offer: Upon receipt of 25 cents we will send one copy of THE AETATOR for one year, and a bundle of ten copies for distribution; or two copies for one year to one address; or a bundle of 25 copies. In clubs of ten, ten cents a year. This is less than one cent a copy. Order now, if you want any of these offers.

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J. P. Hardesty, 1309 Wabash Avenue, is now the only umbrella maker in the city. Give him a call.

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

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THE TOLLER, 50c a year

SOCIALIST NEWS

There was a fairly well attended meeting of Terre Haute local last Sunday afternoon. It was decided to secure Father McGrady, the eloquent and able Socialist priest, for a lecture on Sunday afternoon, March 22, and to secure the Grand Opera House for the occasion.

A resolution protesting against the action of the national committee in moving headquarters from St. Louis to Omaha before a referendum vote of the party was had was adopted, and a committee appointed to demand a referendum in which the names of all the cities nominated for headquarters at the committee meeting be submitted to a vote of the party membership.

Arrangements are being made for the Strickland meeting on March 15, which will be held at headquarters. Comrade James O'Neal will arrive home from Colorado and speak at this meeting.

Comrade Martha Beigler has organized class to take the Mills lessons, and the first meeting was held last Sunday evening. The class will meet every Wednesday evening at 8 and every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters.

Father McGrady spoke to a big crowd at Jeffersonville, Ind., last week.

Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick, of the Mills School of Economy, and formerly of the Chicago University, will make a tour of Indiana in April. Terre Haute has engaged him for the full series of seven lectures. There are a number of dates still open and Indiana branches desiring a lecture, or a series of them by this talented comrade, should correspond with Ed H. Evinger, Terre Haute. Following are the subjects of his lectures:

- "Wages and Trades Unions."
- "Justice to the Toilers."
- "Five Kinds of Despotism."
- "Evolution and Revolution."
- "Think or—Surrender."
- "Babies with the Harness On."
- "The Survival of the Strongest."

Walter Thomas Mills, principal of the Mills School of Social Economy, says: "Few speakers equal Kirkpatrick in power to catch and hold an audience and say just what the occasion demands. He is brimful of fun, facts and persuasive logic." E. D. Kelley, President Ft. Scott Lodge 377, (Chicago Heights) International Association of Machinists: "Prof. Kirkpatrick

is altogether worthy of labor union men's confidence. He is a thoroughly educated man, an eloquent speaker, and he strikes straight from the shoulder in defense of those who toil. He is an extremely valuable man for union men in our battle for justice."

Comrade J. W. Kelley, of Marion, has an able article, captioned "What is Profit," in the February issue of the Monitor, a monthly magazine, published at Marion.

Mother Jones will help out the Chicago Socialists in their municipal campaign.

The national secretary should be addressed hereafter: William Malley, rooms 10 and 11, Arlington block, Omaha, Neb.

Sumner W. Rose, who ran a Populist paper called the Grandeur Age, at Biloxi, Miss., prior to 1896, the only People's party paper in the South of national circulation, has arranged to reissue his paper as a Socialist sheet.

Fred Strickland has been speaking in Illinois. He comes into Indiana last week. He will be joined in Terre Haute by Comrade James O'Neal. Following are his dates:

- February 27—Kokomo, Ind.
- February 28—Frankfort, Ind.
- March 1—Lafayette, Ind.
- March 2—Indianapolis, Ind.
- March 3—Columbus, Ind.
- March 4—Greensburg, Ind.
- March 5—Westport, Ind.
- March 6—Connersville, Ind.
- March 7—Richmond, Ind.
- March 8—Dayton, Ohio.
- March 9—Cincinnati, Ohio.
- March 10—Newport, Ky.
- March 11—Washington, Ind.
- March 12-13—Vincennes, Ind.
- March 14—Sullivan, Ind.
- March 15—Terre Haute, Ind.
- March 16—Merom, Ind.
- March 17-18—Centralia, Ill.
- March 19—Pana, Ill.
- March 20—Decatur, Ill.
- March 21—Bloomington, Ill.
- March 22—Chicago, Ill.
- March 24—Dubuque, Iowa.
- March 25-26—Omaha, Neb.
- March 27—Lincoln, Neb.
- March 28-30—Denver, Colo.

Home Study of Socialism.

Ruskin College, of Trenton, Missouri, has been merged with ten other institutions of about equal size into Ruskin University, representing all of the professional and technical schools found in first-class universities, and some additional

ones. The University has an annual resident student enrollment of 2,500, correspondence students to the number of 8,000 and a teaching force of 250. It is located at Glen Ellyn, a suburb of Chicago, where it begins work April 3d next, with a \$100,000 central building surrounded by 110 acres of land. This combination of progressive educational interests furnishes a better opportunity than has hitherto existed for those interested in Socialism to acquire a scientific knowledge of its fundamental principles.

A correspondence department in Sociology has been organized, with headquarters in the Schiller Building, 103-109 Randolph street, Chicago, under the direction of A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, and Mrs. May Wood Simons, who is equally well known as a creator of Socialist literature, which will furnish much more thorough instruction in Economics, Industrial History and Socialism, than has been heretofore available, either through the older universities which have been offering both resident and correspondence courses on these lines, or through private schools with more meager facilities.

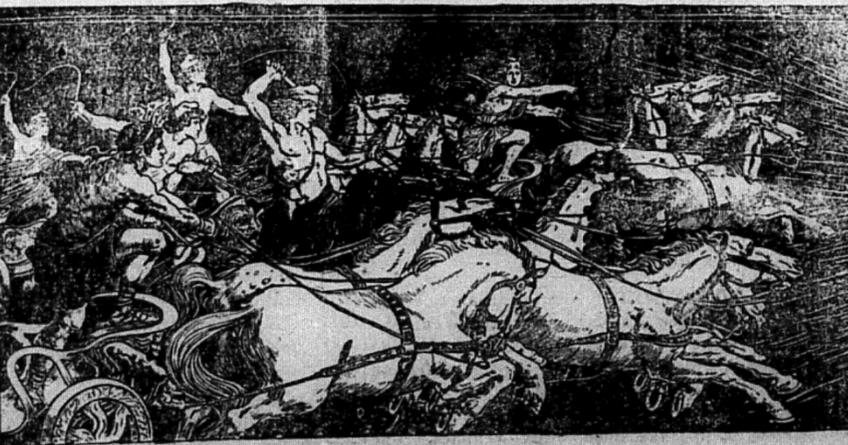
The following courses in this department are now ready, and others will be announced later:

- American Economic History—A. M. Simons: Economic Conditions Leading to the Discovery of America; Colonial Times; Causes of the Revolution; The Hamiltonian Regime; Beginnings of the Frontier Movement; Jeffersonian Democracy; Jackson and the Monetary Triumph of the Frontier; Slavery; Civil War; Reconstruction and Socialism; Growth of Class Consciousness; Concentration of Industry. Political Economy—Mrs. May Wood Simons: The Wealth Concept; Stages of Economic Development; Factors in Production; Labor; Capital; Value; Rent; Wages; Interest and Profit; Distributive Forces; Consumption; The State and Public Industry; State Revenues; State Expenditures; History of Economic Thought.

Socialism—Mrs. May Wood Simons: Socialism, Utopian and Scientific; Economic Interpretation of History; Economics of Socialism; Progress of Industrial Concentration; Growth of the Market; Socialism and Organized Labor, the State Science, Education, Ethics, Art; History of the Socialist Movement.

Each of the above courses includes twenty lessons, part of which are general and part adapted to individual students who, if they wish, may take more lessons on some topics and fewer on others.

THE RACE OF THE NATIONS TOWARD SOCIALISM



ONWARD! ONWARD! DARKNESS WE LEAVE BEHIND US, AND THE LIGHT IS BEFORE US.

FREE—THIS AND ANOTHER LARGE PICTURE, 18x24 INCHES—FREE

How is your home decorated? Don't you think that the pictures in your home should express your sentiment? During the month of March we offer two fine, large pictures, masterpieces of Socialist artists, free. One is "The Race of the Nations" and the other is "The Triumph of Labor," by Walter Crane. These pictures are made from the original, and have a rare, artistic effect. No Socialist can yet get a more appropriate ornament for his house or club rooms. We send them free to you with 15 cents. No Socialist can yet get a more appropriate ornament for his house or club rooms. We send them free to you with 15 cents. No Socialist can yet get a more appropriate ornament for his house or club rooms. We send them free to you with 15 cents.

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Please mention The Toller.

LABOR NOTES.

Carpenters at Calena, Ill., have notified their employers that on May 1st 8-hour day will be commenced...

Many tobacco strippers in Matton, Ky., get such miserable wages that they have applied for charter and will see better times.

Machinists in Anderson, Ind., tell drummers it is no use to buy goods which do not bear the union label. Woman's Label League is responsible.

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Organizing keeps up in Louisiana. Nine crafts sent for charters.

Workers in Fort Scott, Kansas, in 50 cents more daily, and were on 9-hour day for a year's contract.

Union of German Seamen. Seamen's union of Germany has asked a pay office for its members at Hoboken, N. J. This agency American soil, says the Coast Seaman's Journal, "is designed for the acquisition of members of the German's union who are sailing MALDEN steamers out of New York and South America. The ingenuity and businesslike growth and expansion of the Adam Smith & Co. 325 MAIN STREET. Best Goods at Lowest Price.

UNION LABEL PRINTING Anything and Everything. G. H. HEBB, Terre Haute, Ind.

Patronize Your Patrons COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

LABOR TOPICS

Some Things to be Thankful For. I'm thankful that the sun and moon are both hung up so high. That no rich baron's hand can stretch and pull them from the sky.

I'm thankful that the shining stars are far beyond our reach. And that the rolling planets, too, are deaf to human speech.

I'm thankful that the God of all, whose laws we must obey, has changed His plan for making man by making him from clay.

The Rights of Children. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."—St. Luke xviii, 16.

It is trite, it is true, to say that people come into this world without choice or consent on their own part, but there is justification, sometimes, for the reiteration of trite sayings.

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V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

Table with columns for destinations and ticket prices. Includes New Orleans and return, \$20.50; Mobile, Ala., and return, \$19.10; Tickets to Northwest; Colonists' One-Way Second-Class Tickets to California, \$34.

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LABOR NOTES.

Carpenters at Galena, Ill., have notified their employers that on May 1st 8-hour day will be commenced...

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Men in the mills at Pottstown, Pa., advance of from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per week demands.

Iron unions are preparing plans for 1903 temple. The Structural Irons chain to have more than the amount ready, and will advance if needed.

Dry Workers in Bloomington, Ill., a 20 per cent increase in wages and the 9 hour day.

Miners in Independence, Kan., got a 10 per cent increase in wages and demand for 1903 from April 1st. Ors say they will surely get it as soon.

Miners' helpers in Elkhart, Ind., got a 10 per cent increase in wages of 10 day after charter came.

Iron union members in Aurora, Ill., voted raise of 25 cents and gained 10 day with it.

Factories in Carbon Cliff, Ill., failed to introduce the piece system, a decided protest from organized union in that it was called off.

Small of Milwaukee, Wis., has to all contractors hiring municipal work to grant them an hour and employ none but union men. Came near electing all in the city last fall, and the result is thinking.

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LABOR TOPICS

Some Things to be Thankful For. I'm thankful that the sun and moon are both hung up so high. That no rich baron's hand can stretch and pull them from the sky. If they hung low, I'm very sure some corporation ass would legislate to pull them down and light the world with gas.

I'm thankful that the shining stars are far beyond our reach. And that the rolling planets, too, are deaf to human speech. If they were not, I'm very sure rich men would own the skies and manage this whole universe by private enterprise.

I'm thankful that the God of all, whose laws we must obey, has changed His plan for making man. By making him from clay. If He had not, it's very clear 'twould be a doleful case. Some men would form a big clay trust and stop the human race.

The Rights of Children. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."—St. Luke xviii, 16.

It is trite, it is true, to say that people come into this world without choice or consent on their own part, but there is justification, sometimes, for the reiteration of trite sayings. Not a little of the wisdom of the world is embodied in maxims and adages which show evidences of wear and persistent usage, but they have not become valueless for that reason. It is essential to the force and significance of this particular discussion to keep in mind that of all living things young children are the most helpless and dependent, and that the cruel misery and woe which they often suffer is the result of conditions which they have no part in making.

That the world owes everybody in it a living applies with especial emphasis to children, for the reason, once more recalled, that they come into this life without any volition of their own, and because, in their tender years, they are wholly at the mercy of their elders. It is rather a hopeful commentary on the decency of human nature that the actual abuse of children excites among civilized people the greatest abhorrence and resentment. The neglect of children and the sinful iniquities of society of which they are constantly the victims do not seem to have made an appeal to public sentiment sufficiently strong to have corrected them.

In the hearing at Scranton before the arbitration committee appointed to investigate the complaints of the miners, it was testified that little girls no older than 11 and 13 years were employed at night work in mills, for which they received 65 cents for twelve hours' labor. It was stated that this sacrifice of childhood was necessary to enable their fathers to eke out the means necessary for the support of their families. These are only samples of instances which are common all over the land. The head and front of the offending of these little girls is that they were born poor. They are paying the hard penalty of an accident of birth which fixes a great gulf between them and the children whose lines are drawn in generous and luxurious homes. It seems a horrible irony of fate to torture youthful flesh and blood in the embrace of the insatiable Moloch called trade, but that is a spectacle which is contrasted every day with the happy lot of children who were born to happier things. —Kansas City Star.

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The past year has been one of unusual prosperity for the operatives, who are engaged at high wages. But one strike of any consequence was undertaken. At the present time all at work in the mills seem to be well satisfied.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL PERSON TO travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$100 a year and expenses, payable \$10 a week in cash and expenses advanced. No risk permanent. Business successful and realising standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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