



WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE?

Old Party Workingman (who has been letting his party bosses do his thinking for him): Well, that looks pretty good, but I don't see where I come in!

His Socialist Brother (who has been doing his own thinking and studying, and has found out a few things): You are getting just what you voted for, you Blamed Chump! You voted for the Private Ownership system when you voted the republican and democratic tickets! Are you going to vote the old tickets some more and get some more of the same kind of Prosperity? Better help elect Debs and Hanford, the SOCIALIST candidates, who stand for Public Ownership of the Trusts, and then You and your Wife and Little Ones will be the ones who will be enjoying the Prosperity, instead of the Idle Parasites who Own the Trusts! Take a tumble to yourself, and don't be a Chump and a Sucker ANY MORE!

idea there was no work. A week later he works opened up again and the employes were told that they could return to work, but that the company would only accept those who were willing to work on the open shop plan. Every man known to have been guilty of having ever defended the rights of the workman against the encroachments of capital was classed as a "labor agitator" and refused employment. Having resumed work on the "open shop" plan the Pullman company immediately did what every opponent of unionism intends doing just as soon as the "open shop" system is enforced—the hours were made longer and the rate of wages was reduced.

Union men and women should ponder on this fact—and ponder hard. The plan of the Parryites is very simple. Here it is in a nutshell:

First—The "open shop" plan is to be enforced under the specious plea that the employers insist on "managing their own business" without the interference of the labor unions.

Second—Just as soon as the "open shop" plan destroys the unions, and the sweatshop methods of the Parryites have nothing to oppose them, the working day will be lengthened, the rate of wages reduced, and every attempt to ameliorate the conditions under which the laborer must toil will be easily thwarted.

Third—With no organized opposition to their greedy methods the employers will be able to prevent further legislation in the interest of the wage-earning classes, and will also be able to secure the repeal of those laws which protect life and limb by compelling good sanitation, safety appliances and due regard for the individual rights of the employes in mills, mines, factories, offices and upon railroads and steamships.

The Parryites claim that they are not opposing labor unions, but only opposing labor union methods. When they make such a claim they know they are lying in their throats. Their object is to destroy forever the labor organizations—the only bulwark that today stands between the wage-earners and industrial slavery worse than chattel slavery. They know full well that the "open shop" will destroy the labor organizations. They know that with the labor organizations out of the way, and with courts and lawmaking bodies under their control, they will be able to grind down wages, ignore human rights and degrade labor worse than it was in feudal times.

And yet these are the methods of this country who have not sense enough to realize the danger confronting the working classes. Because they happen to have jobs that permit them to earn enough money to keep body and soul together they are well content with existing conditions and take no thought of tomorrow. The black slave in the old day received his food and clothing and medical attendance. His stomach was always well filled. He was in no danger of losing his job. But the workman of today is not so fortunate. His job too often does not pay him enough to keep his family well housed, well fed, and cared for in case of sickness. And his job depends upon the whim and caprice of great industrial combines that traffic in the necessities of the human race and give no thought to anything but dividends. The man with a job today may be the tramp of tomorrow. The black slave of the old days had no such danger confronting him.

When will workmen arouse to the danger confronting them? How long will they be content with the crumbs that fall from the tables of the trusts and combines? When will they get together, vote together and stay together?

The cost of the coronation of King Edward VII, details of which were recently published, establishes a record for modern times. It was considered, until yesterday, a lordly and magnificent thing for the subjects of George IV. to spend £238,000 in putting a crown on his head, but we have eclipsed their lavishness by £121,000. William IV. and Queen Adelaide were content with a modest £50,000. It is not easy to understand in what King Edward's £359,000 was sunk, not so easy, at least, as in the case of George IV.—a sumptuous record of whose coronation proved too costly to finish. The part which did appear contained seventy-three colored drawings, "finished like enamels, on velvet and white satin." Each portrait cost fifty guineas. A different spirit animated Earl Gray, when defending the ministry from a charge of unseemingly mutilations in regard to King Edward's coronation. "It was the hope of the king and the ministers," he said, "to prevent a heavy burden from falling on the people."—London Chronicle.

The Delaware and Hudson railroad has made its age limit for new employes thirty-five years. This announcement is contained in a new set of rules just issued and distributed to employes. In future no one will be employed who is under twenty-one or over thirty-five. Consternation was caused by this clause at first, employes over thirty-five expecting to lose their positions, but it has been explained it relates only to new employes. They will also be compelled to undergo a rigid physical examination.

Applicants as well as the present employes must be conversant with the rules and the examinations will be severe. Each class of employee will be allowed a certain time to acquire knowledge of the new rules before submitting to the examination.—Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Telegram to the New York Herald.

IN A NUTSHELL.
The union is the only instrument that the laborer has for enforcing a division of the fund given to the employer in trust and now the employes have organized to destroy the union.—William J. Bryan.

"Look here," exclaimed the Parryites, walking into the butcher shop and glaring at the butcher. "Look here, I want a calf's head. But I do not want any union calf's head. See? I'm against all unions."

"All right," said the butcher, seizing a cleaver and going to work on the calf's head. "There you are," said the meat cutter, wrapping up the bundle and snapping the string.

"Sure this is a non-union calf's head?" queried the customer.

"Sure," replied the butcher. "How do you know?"

"Great Scott!" shouted the butcher. "Didn't you just see me takin' th' brains out o' the durned thing!"

"Is this an 'open shop'?" queried the man who entered.

"Yes, sir," said the boss. "Any man can work here whether he's union or not?"

"Yes, sir."

"All right, put me to work."

"But I have nothing for you to do," said the boss.

"Thought you said anybody could work here."

"Well, I meant that —"

"O, yes," sneered the applicant. "Your 'open shop' is closed just like the rest of 'em."

The office boy's union had adjourned from labor to luncheon, when the walking delegate, after examining the union label on a doughnut, asked: "Has youse kids seen de new calendars?"

"Ah, w'at yer givin' us now? Wese een a hundred of 'em."

"Dat's all right; but has yer read 'em?"

A prolonged yell went up at the idea of reading a calendar.

"I tell yer dis year ninteen-t'ree is the bulliest year yet. Yese see dem red figgers wot shows de Sundays and der hollidays—dis time dey comes in pairs. Dere's Washington's birthday—dat comes on Sunday, and we got two easy ones a runnin'. Den deys put five Sundays in March dis year. See? Decarashun day is a Saturday, and we gits two a-runnin'; der Four' er July is put down for a Saturday, and we skips de ranch for two days. Labor day is a Monday, makin' two again. Next Christmas comes on Friday, and sure dere's nuthin' doing for t'ree days, and de same wid New Year."

"Who makes de calendar?"

"Why, de printer, yet mutt. Don't yer see de union label? Dat's what organized labor is doin' for us poor workin' men."—Dry Goods Guide.

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"Souiggs could't get along with his wife."

"What was the matter?"

"Her temper was too bad."

"What's he doing now?"

"Training wildcats."

Philanthropic Gentleman to Angler—Now, my good fellow, don't you think that angling is a very cruel sport?

Angler—I should think it is. Here I've been fishing for three hours in the rain, got wet through, never had a bite, and shall probably have an attack of rheumatism. You're quite right, sir, it's a very cruel sport."

A girl hates to take a swimming lesson for fear the man who teaches her will speak of the way she handles her legs.

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That man who marries a woman for her money usually has to work overtime for what little he gets.

TO BE SURE.
How the Parryites Are Working Their Little Game.
The Pullman company has just declared another dividend. There is food for thought in this fact for every workman in the country.
It will be remembered that a few short weeks ago the Pullman company closed down its plant on the

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