

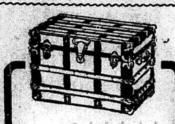
VUL. 5-NO. 39

TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

PETER MILLER,

No. 22 South Sixth Street. Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

See our Buggy Harness at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

This plant has attained its standing an popularity through Perfect Work,

Prompt Attention to its Patrons. Decent Treatment of its Employe The building is the best lighted, best ve tilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

Fresh Oysters

CHAS. T. BAKER



ACAINST SWEATSHOP ENCRAVING

FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE

has been removed to

1226 WABASH AV.

Phone 616 Give us a call for

UNION LABEL PRINTING ******

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

MILLIONAIRE TO BEGGAR.

"I've stocks and bonds in millions and I've large estates and mansions, too. Which thisving socialists would divide Among such tramps as you.

Begons! you good-for-nothing bum-How sweet to you such change would be, When, in the 'divvy,' you might get A mansion that belongs to me." THE BEGGAR'S ANSWER.

"Your charges are wrong, sir, The things that belong, sir, To men who produce should be theirs, it is true But you're uo preducer. And where is the use, sir,

In storing all wealth in the hands of the few? And things which are ours, sir, Your wealth-sucking pow'rs, sir, Should own not nor have us divide them with you. -Youngstown Labor Advocate.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HUS far we have refrained from any comment on the much agitated E. & T. H. railroad compromise, by which the latter proposes to open Ohio street for certain considerations, among which is granting the privilege of occupying First street with one track, which would be almost equivalent to a belt line.

The opposition to a "compromise" has become so strong that the attorneys in that must be their lot. President Gomwhose care it has been entrusted, have delayed its presentation to the city council. We agree with practically all that of industrial activity which we have enhas been said in opposition to the deal, joyed during the past few years has but there is one phase of the question developed out of the opposition which shows the hypocrisy of the paper that we see some contraction of industry by has been foremost in conducting the fight which we desire to comment on. It and urges them to prepare as best they also serves to show, what we have insist- can for the inevitable. ed on in the past, that "law and ord r" in its defense.

and that is it waits upon and is willing will be a factor in retarding it somewhat, to abide by the decision of the city council when action is taken. Its promoters might as well resign themselves to it, propose to have the official and and at the same time take the opportunilegal sanction of the city authorities before anything has been done towards

Within a few hundred feet of the office of the newspaper that is waging the strongest fight against the "compromise" is the United States Trust building that er age, and, as a consequence, wealth is is being erected on the public highway and in defiance of law. That paper has no protest to offer against the steal, but, on the contrary, can look entirely over ing to use them to minister to our wants, this monument of anarchy (in its worst sense) and see in the prospective occupa- of our abundance! tion of First street by a corporation an object of its "withering" assaults and denounciations. It intimates that the rail road company will, and probably is, expending money to secure the passage of the franchise, and, in all probability, it is correct. Why does it oppose one and not the other? Why does it fight the and force the confession that we are a one that at least keeps within the "law" and ignores the other that defies it?

proprietors of the trust building are "in- crises may be abolished, but, as the "wifluential citizens" of the city and have ser" ones believe that this would destroy financial resources at their command, and "civilization," we will have to consent to the power this gives makes the paper in another period of privation. question "think twice" before condemning. The owners of the E. & T. H. have no such power locally, and one can

We are not going to waste our breath Economic considerations determine the such group's interests necessitate an op- old policy. posite course, it will as readily take it re-

ing of the city council. The machine the only possible method of meeting the that controls both parties, and who repre- employing class with any possible chance sents the railway corporations, was on of success. hand; and the smooth sailing the franchise had impressed one with the similarity between the council and a marionette show. Each "dummy" responded to the pull of his string, with the exception of one who had to be coached by the boss. Thus endeth the first chapter in that stirring drama entitled "law and order."

ALL the signs of the times indicate that the high tide of "prosperity" has been reached, and we are now in the first stage of the crisis which always follows. In the iron and steel industries, long since known as the "barometer of industry," thousands of men are being discharged. The same is true of the rail roads and large manufacturers, who make discarded when its futility becomes apthe announcement by "adjusting wages,"

"curtailing expenses," atc.
United States Senater McCumber, of North Dakota, sees the signals of the approaching storm, and warns his party to 'hedge" on the claims of prosperity and prepare the workingmen for the suffering pers, in his annual report, gives warning that "there are indications that the era which workmen have been rendered idle,"

That we are approaching another inare repudiated by those who are loudest dustrial depression, none can deny, but, just how long it will take to reach its After all that has been said against the crucial stage, cannot be predicted with notorious E. & T. H. 'compromise," it accuracy. The stimulous that a national at least has one redeeming feature, campaign generally gives to industry but cannot prevent it. Workingmen ty to do a little serious thinking. It is certainly a peculiar commentary on an age, which we are accustomed to call "civilized," that suffering must prevail at the very moment when the productive power of society exceeds that of any othmost abundant. Wealth resources, machinery, industrial organization and willing hands in abundance, ready and willand all standing idle! We suffer because

> . If, like the savage, we had none of of these things to increase our wealth producing power, there might be some excuse for suffering to exist, but we have n't even the excuse of a savage.

Such contradictions as this might well question the sanity of the human race, race of jibbering idiots. When the puradopted, to defeat the men: chasing power of society is equal to its The answer is not hard to find. The preductive power, it is possible that these

THE most serious bone of contention at the convention of the American make a brave stand against them with no Federation of Labor, now in session at fear of retaliation. That is the simple Boston, is the jurisdiction disputes which story of dear old "law and order" in this have arisen the last few years. Almost forty grievances of this kind have been presented to the convention in the form in "denuncing" this attitude, for it is the of resolutions demanding the revocation only possible one under the circumstances. of charters of tresspassing unions or insisting on a careful demarkation of craft application of the "law" at all times and and trade lines. That these question all places, and this city can be no excep- cannot be settled permanently and satistion to the rule. When it is to the ma- factorily to the organizations involved, terial interests of a powerful group in so- under the present form of organization, ciety to ignore or defy the laws of its is a fact that will be impressed more forown creation, it will do so; and should cibly each year on those who cling to the

The issue between trade autonomy and gardless of how contradictory it may the industrial form of organization is not look or seem to others. They have the one of theory that can be adopted and as power so to act, and need not care what readily cast aside at the whim of a dele-"others" may think. These "others" gate convention or even of a majority are the indifferent mass on whose forget- vote of the rank and file. It is a question fulness of such things they rely for su- of economic necessity imposed upon the labor movement by the changes that are Law-and-order is certainly assuming a peculiar visage in this locality, and the try. Craft lines are being obliterated old gent will require an introduction each and merged into each other by every new old gent will require an introduction each and merged into each other by every new time if he wants our recognition.

I machine and every change in industrial Since the above was written, the fran-lorganisation, and is paving the way for

chise has been granted at a special meet- the industrial form of organization as

To be sure the failure to recognize this and adapt the labor organization to these changes may be retarded, but it will only be so at the risk of rending the existing form of organization to pieces by the jurisdiction struggles which must become more fierce each year. It is useless tor trade autonomists to insist on the Federation defining craft lines that are being wiped out. We cannot define a division of crafts that have been either in part or wholly obliterated. All that can be done is to recognize that industrial changes have abolished old conditions, and adapt our organization to harmonize with them. An outgrown form of organization can not survive its usefulness, and it will be

The Federation of Labor itself is proof of this principle of adaptation to changes which take place in the industrial structure of society. It succeeded the Knights of Labor because it was more in accord with the industrial development of the time, and hence was better fitted to cope with conditions.

While there is no possibility of the adocates of industrialism winning at the present convention, the impossibility of future.

GOVERNOR PEABODY, of Colora-Jo, has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, says the American Labor Union Journal. Ye Gods and little fishes! The height of absurdity has at last been attained. The comic opera which first adopts this splendid bit of "humor" will find its fortune made. Picture to yourself a Peabody militiaman chasing an unarmed workingman, hot-foot, across are dead. the snow-clad, boulder-covered hills, prodding him in the nearest end with a bayonet on which flutters the governor's command "to give thanks for manifold blessings," and you will have a dim idea of the "humor" of the situation. Ade and Dooley are down and out. Make way for Peabody, whose cutting wit conceived the idea of writing a military order against the people of a state with one hand, and a Thanksgiving proclamation with the other.

THE strike of the street railway employes of Chicago promises to be one of the most fiercely contested strikes of the year. Already the company has succeeded in employing methods which are becoming more popular each year with the employing class. The old chestnut that, "capital is timid" receives a severe jolt when contrasted with the following means, which the company has

Men from other cities are wh can be reached, and James Farrell, known as "Boss Farrell" and the "king of the king of the strike breakers," was to be seen parading State street near the company's offices breathing warfare. With 400 men, all old in the business of fighting strikers in all parts of the country, he is said to have come to Chicago for the purpose of manning the South and Southwest Side lines of the Chicago City Railway company with determined crews if the employes of the company carry out their threat to quit.

This man is credited in one of the papers with a desire to have a union street and be thankful. car man served up for lanch every few hours during troublous times. He declared he was ready for business.

"If these fellows-pointing to the crew of a passing car-start anything, we will put them out of business so quick it will make their heads swim. I am ready for business right now, if any one wants to start anything," he continued.

The press is now reporting assaults and riots in connection with the strike, and the cars are protected by thousands of police. Brother Capital may be timid, but he seldom gives an exhibition of it while engaged in a struggle with his wayward relation.

If strikes are evidence of prosperity, then, in the interest of universal health, we should all be innuculated with small-

THANKSGIVING NOTES.

THE "worthy poor" can render thanks that rummage sales provide them with an oppo tunity to secure the castoff garments of their betters.

If you cannot be thankful, Rockefeller will make up for your neglect. Be rev erent, if possible.

Call us man master, but don't get too strenuous if you want to hold a "free-

The socialist "dreamer," however "imoractical" he may be, has never been accused of having his vote transformed inte an injunction. That's no dream eith-

The strenuos life is assuming a peculiar aspect of late. Government by graft threatens to be all the rage.

Miracles are laughed at by two nations each of which appeal to the same God for success in war.

The exploiting class can be thankful that Sam Parks failed in his attempt to usurp their exclusive privilege of skinning the workers.

Labor and Capital may be brothers, but the latter generally proves to be a very mean relation when the former is on a strike. God may have given Baer the coal

you were not given brains. If socialism could be charged with the crimes of capitalism, the politicians would render thanks for a convincing ar-

gument against it.

mines, but only on the assumption that

If the murdered Homestead strikers could rise from their graves and see workers accept Carnegie libraries, they no doubt would be thankful—that they

The law is determined by the guess of of the last judge who passed upon it. Are you up to date?

The fool dinner pail can at least be used to carry snow water. He is a POOR MAN who cannot find something to be thankful for.

Do not unite at the ballot-box. Parry and "conservative" labor leaders agree that it would destroy civilization-and

If we survive the impending panic we can be thankful that we had the endurance, at least.

The increase of population in the tenderloin districts seems to carry no terror to those who charge that socialism would destroy the home.

Now that the politicians are taking their seats they will allow you plenty of time to figure out just what you won.

If you don't like the open shop policy of the Strenuous One, remember that you have the power to change it. Be thankful that some "labor leaders"

see no evidence of rainbow chasing in having a strike defeated by an injunction.

Parry can stand "withering" replies to his attacks so long as it does not crystalize into power to dethrone his class.

Motto of the politicians: "Millions for booze while in quest of votes from the mob, but not a cent for them when on a strike." To which we add: Stand pat,

The Cripple Creek miners pave much to be thankful for, although the militia has not contributed much to their joy.

As Dooley said, "I care not who makes the laws iv th' nation if Oi can git out an injunction." Be thankful for taht.

The turkey some working men will enjoy will be the retreat they made at the command of a judge armed with an in-

Now that the elections are approachng, you will be surprised to learn how many friends you have in the crowd of whom you begged in vain for labor legis-

nor but too much socialism iser Bill. It's a bitter pill that af

THE HOME OF ALICE.

More Organizations Being Formed and All Active.

The Bricklayers and Stone Masons have had their share of work this year. The carpenters have been kept busy, though a scarcity of mechanics retarded work a great deal, but the demand was filled up nicely. The building boom was certainly a stunner, and next year will witness greater activity. The labor unions will surely advance and bring their workings and methods plain to the public as well as the non-union workman. Great stride are looked for next year in all branches.

A new organization, sprung up recently is the plumbers and gas fitters. The mem bers are all hustlers and mean to do busi ness on the level.

The blacksmiths have come to their senses, secured a charter and perfected stable organization. Wages in their line has been something awful, and they mean to establish an equal wage scale, both for piece and day work.

Some bakers here seem to have the idea imbedded in their minds that they can get along without the union workmen, but they will fall short of their expectations before long. They may have "something of their mind," but the union men receive all the patronage, and breadssales are reported very good, considering the National Biscuit Company (trust) are shipping their scab product here.

Hartford City (Ind.) papers have very few kind words for the National Rolling Mill people who are preparing to move here from the above named town as soon as buildings are constructed and machinery is placed in position.

The Clerks' Union is somewhat derelict in pushing their cause to the front. A move should be made whereby every clerk in this city should become members, and, once in, remain in.

The Butchers' Union has achieved some one point, that of keeping closed on Sun-If you wish "some chewing" you have to "meet" them on Saturday.

The next thing in line is the organiza tion of hardwood and sawmill hands. Some efforts are being made to have a meeting of the laborers in the near future. Let the good work proceed.

Every cigar factory in this city floats the blue label, emblem of purity and wholesomeness, and a sure sign that the cigars made by these men are not the pro ducts of cheap cooley labor.

There is only one print shop (an old junk in this old town outside the union fold, and that is the concern of Harvey Hitt, manufacturer of rubber stamps and a jug-gler of types and forms. It is utterly too insignificant for notice, hence the people and the "prints" let it alone.

One of the strongest and best mayor Vincennes ever had is George E. Greene member of local Typographical Union His record is clear and untarnished, and he stands ready at all times to premete the welfare of all unions and the interest of union men at large. Only search the records of the city council and you will find his vote there. He was a staunch mover for a \$2 a day wage for common wage-earners. Wish we had a thousand such men. J. C. MAYES. such men.

Shooter Burned.

A slight explosion occured at the No. 3 mine at Clinton, Monday evening. Les-ter Stafford, the shot firer, was badly burned about the arms and slightly about the face. His injuries, however, are not serious. The explosion was caused by heavy firing. The other shot firer was un

VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

AFFILIATED BODIES

Barbers No. 179.
Browery Workers No. 52.
Bartenders No. 530.
Electrical Workers No. 243,
Iron Molders No. 490.
Painters, Paper Hangers & Decorators 373.
Stone Cutters.
St. Railway Employes No. 251.
Typographical No. 393.
Team Drivers No. 113,
Team Owners.

Try the Kirchner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vandalia railroad. Citizens phone 183; Bell 1527.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentle-man to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid finan-cial standing. \$2.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced : position permanent. Address Manager, 605 Monon Building. Chicago.

WANTED-A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTILE.

man or lady in each county to manage busiless for an old established house of solid inunding. A straight, bons fide weekj of \$18.00, paid by check each Monhall expenses, direct from headquarsoney advanced for expenses. Enddressed envelope. Manager, 360 Caxilding, Chicago.



One Word!

Buy your Carpets and Furniture

If you are honest and want credit, you can get it there and not pay the fearful prices asked at the install-

***************** BOOK REVIEW:

****** "Political Presidents and Socialists," by Celia B. Whitehead, Paper; 10 cents. Alliance, Denver, Colo.

This is an argument against the nomination of a candidate for president by the Socialist Party. The writer's chief objection to a candidate for that office is that it draws attention from principles to the man and thus injures the educational features of the socialist movement. We agree in the main with her objection to leaders, but deny that a candidate for president of the Socialist Party can in any sense be looked upon as leadership, or that the evil results she predicts will follow. If there be any in the party who have an ambition to be "leaders" in the old sense, it received a severe rebuke a year ago last January at St. Louis

The political power and its functions are determined by the capitalist class, and, so long as they rule, we must adapt ourselves to the situation and nominate candidates for president. Those who want to read the best that can be said in favor of an opposite view can secure it in reading "Political Presidents and Socialists."

Organized Labor," ly John Mitchell. Cloth, \$1.75 net. American Book and Bible House, Philadelphia.

When one comes to survey the literature on trades unionism, the striking fact will occur to him that no extensive work has come from the ranks of the working class in its defense. So far as we know this work of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, is the first of its kind.

The student of economics, after finish ing the work, will lay it down with conflicting emotions. The elaborate argument and defense of the trades union movement is all that one could wish, and, if the author had confined himself to this alone, we believe the work would be materially improved. The entire work is a continual lecture on the necessity of organisation, combination and co operation among the workers if their desire for im-proved conditions are to be realized.

But when he leaves this field and takes up the related questions of government, politics, etc., all the former arguments for united action are thrown to the winds and division, instead of the unification of labor, is supported. Especially is this true of the political power of labor, which the author believes should be divided between the two dominant parties. The fatility of his own advice is demenstrated when he diseasses the injunction, child labor and the terrible exploitation of the antracite mine worker, which certainly exists and has grown under this policy of division.

Again, the work is a peculiar combina tion of contradictions in this field not within the direct sphere of trades unionsm. Labor is a merchandise which the author admits and proves (p 98); labor has ost its independence in the development of the tool to the machine (p 250); trusts are inevitable (p 198); workingmen have distinct class interests as opposed to the capitalist class (pp 93-94), etc., yet in each A. F. of L. No. 7118.
Carpenters No. 812.
Clerks No. 251.
Cigarmakers No. 178.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No 188

Clusions to be drawn from them. Many the author either immediately it not that it would exceed the limits of this notice. They cannot fail to be impressed on any reader who secures the work.

John Mitchell, as a defender of the trades union movement, has done good work; but John Mitchell, as an economist, is far from being a success. Nothwithstanding this, it is well worthy of a careful reading and will equip many union men with the arguments to defend trades unionism, and there are certainly many who need that instruction.

"The Woman Question," an address de-livered before the Bosson Social Science Club by Adeline Champney. Paper, is cents. Comrade Co-operative Company 11 Cooper Square, New York.

It is not an exaggeration to say that this is the best pamphlet ever published on the nuch debated "woman question." In its thirty pages will be found a frank and open discussion of the birth supply, parental responsibility, development of the individual and the marriage system and the general econnomic injustice under which women suffer. The author dissects with merciless logic the relation of the sexes growing out of our system of property and the evils that it bestows on the race. Every line and statement is written to a purpose, and not a single word is asperfixous in convering its meaning. The remarkable thing about the pamphlet is that the author has included so much of value in so small a compass and has stated it is a pamphlet form.

it is a popular form.

The pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every student of social problems and especially those who may think that the bread and butter problem is the only immediate problem before us. If it receives a circulation commensurate with its worth, it will be at least as large as other work of a similar character.

The Toner, 50c a /car.

Be Sweethearts Still . Alasi that yows should broken be.
And hearts disdainful grow.
That love should from the cottage fleo,
Or bitted winds should blow;
Her once kind words should sting like
whips.

whips.

And he should pover see
The winning smile on tiny lips
Of children on his knee.

Dut years of youth are all too ficet.
The fires of love grow cold.
And winter with its snow and sleet
Bedims the summer's gold.
The raven locks the streaked with gray.
And brows are seamed with care—
O thou whose heart is changing! pray,
Think once of springtime fair.

What though the years have left their trace, rrace,
And sorrows thick and fast
Have clouded thy once beaming face?
Life's storms will soon be past.
What though thy load seems hard to
bear.

bear.
And griefs thy pathway strew?
lemember—she—the weman's share
Of burden bears with you.

Recall the half-forgotten tunes

'That once she used to sing:
Remember now the dear, dead Junes
When life was blossoming
Let no day's sun set on thy wrath—
Each hour with kindness fill:
'Twill smooth the end of life's rough path
When those dear hands are still.

Remember now the wicket gate,
Where purple illncs grew;
The robin chose his russet mate—
He won thy love from you.
And thou, in all thy manly pride,
Thy youth renew again,
Recall the days of life's spring-tide—
Be sweethearts now as then.
—Bookman.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The bakers of New York are making a strong fight to maintain wages and to establish sanitary conditions in their trade.

Five hundred beef boners in the Chicago Stock Yards have been granted an increase of 15 per cent in wages by the packing firms. The Colorado Court of Appeals has

decided that if an employer hires men to take the place of strikers he is liable for damages if any of the men are injured. The news comes from Texas that the manager of the Thurber mines

at Fort Worth has just granted an in-

crease in wages to the miners that will amount to \$200,000 a year. The mill and mine owners and operators of the Galena-Joplin district have completed plans for a total shutdown of the mines and mills to force the price of ore above the prices now

offered by the smelting combine.

Adjutant General Scott of Illinois has approved of the recommendation that the First and Eighth Infantry bands be dismissed for refusing to take part in the Centennial parade at The bands have been disbanded.

A report made by the American consul at Havana, Cuba, shows that car-penters who work there get as much as \$3.50 a day, mechanics \$3, mas \$2.50, printers \$2.50 and laborers \$1.25 The wages are paid in Spanish gold

for a ten-hour day.
Suit for \$50,000 damages was filed in the Federal court against the Brick layers' union of Louisville by the Hydraulic Brick company, which is said to have been boycotted last August by the union. Each member of the union, 113 in all, is made party to the suit.

The Journeyman Stonecutters' Association of America, which recently voted against affiliation with the A. F. of L., has decided to take another vote on the subject. This time a rec ommendation in favor of affiliation will be sent out by the national executive board of the association.

The editor of the Mine Workers Journal says that the miners have gained nearly 27 per cent increase in wages since their great strike. every dollar that they used to draw in the pay envelope they now receive \$1.27-an increase that will-make a great deal of difference in the miner;s

The executive board of the United Association of Plumbers, Ga Steamfitters has elected the following full capacity. men to represent the association at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor: John S Kelley, Chicago; W. J. Spenceh, Sloux City, Iowa, and Russell Hunt, Schen-

labor unions in that little country. Since the unions were organized they have almost entirely abolished child labor; they have cut down the hours of work and improved the sanitary conditions in the factories.

The Denmark government spent \$500,000 last year in making farmers. It appears that any farm laborer who can save one-tenth of the price of a plot of land can borrow the remainder of the money from the government. He is charged 3 per cent. In addition to this, the government sends an expert professor of agriculture to give each farmer free lessons in farming.

Two hundred and fifty trunk and bag workers who have been on strike against Lanz. Owen & Co. of Chicago for seven weeks, have returned to work. The men demanded when they struck a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay and 10 per cent increase in wages for piece workers. The settlement was made for a nine and a half hour day and a 5 per cent increase in wages for piece workers.

According to advices from dities along the line of the New York Cantral railroad and allied lines. The order piecesty promulgated to dismins its per cent of the employer of the strong repair gions and promise the disminstration of the authors. Two hundred and fifty trunk and

1,500 men, with a view to a saving of \$1,000,000 a year in wages.

The United Garment Workers of

America and the journeymen tallors of America have reached an agree ment for defining the jurisdiction of the two bodies and for the creation of a committee looking to the amalgamation of these bodies, to comprise all clothing workers in the United States. This consolidation which it is expected to effect within a year will

bring in approximately 100,000 men. The constitutionality of the antiboycott law recently enacted by the Alabama legislature, and which received the approval of the governor, will be tested in the courts. The Federation of Labor of Birmingnam de cided upon this action, and counsel has been engaged for that purpose The union labor men of Birmingham say they will carry the case to the highest courts in the land, if neces

All labor unions and central bodies throughout the country are receiving circulars issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor requesting them to urge Senaters and Congressmen from their lo calities to pass the eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill at the coming session of Congress. The different associations of employers are equally active in their efforts to defeat the measures.

The Texas Farmers' Improvement Society has just held its seventh convention. This remarkable society is composed of 3,000 negro farmers, owning 50,000 acres of land, 8,000 cattle and 7,000 mules. By co-operation and hard work these farmers have become prosperous. They take care of their sick and bury their dead. They introduce the latest methods of farming and they are trying to abolish the money lenders.

For violating an injunction restrain-ing United Mine Workers from trespassing on the property of the Tennessee Coal company at Briceville, Tenn., Chancellor Kyle, at Clinton, Tenn., fined and sentenced the following officials: F. L. Rice, national or ganizer, who came from Iowa, \$400 and eighty days in jail; Robert Vaughn, \$350 and seventy days; J. H. Sayler, \$100 and twenty days; G. L. Rice, \$50 and ten days; R. A. Andrews, \$50 and ten days. The defendants have appealed to the Supreme court.

At the convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths. held recently in St. Louis, it was decided to change the headquarters from Moline to Chicago. The next convention will be held in St. Paul. General President John Slocum of Moline, Ill., was re-elected. The other officers chosen are as follows: Vice president, P. H. Cumminis, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. W. Cline, Kansas City, Kan.; James J. McDade, San Francisco; Charles N. Glover, Chicago; John Stanley, St. Louis; secretary-treasurer, Robert B.

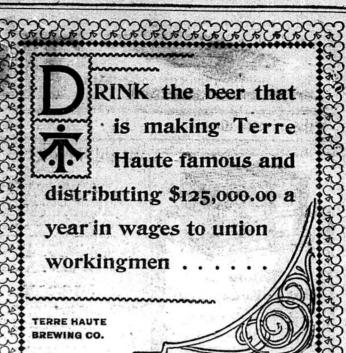
Kerr, Moline, Ill. The officials and managing directors of the United States Steel corporation returned to New York from their annual trip of inspection of the company's vast system of plants and properties thoroughly imbued with the idea that the present was the proper time for effecting economies. This will include not only the closing of plants where the cost of reduction is higher than in others but also the establishment of lower wages to the thousands of employes of the trust. How the problem of making reductions in wages will be worked

out has not been decided. The Illinois Steel Company has laid off 1,000 laborers at its South Chicago plant. No notice of the contemplated action was given the men, and when they were paid off they were told that there would be no more work for them for the present. Lack of orders is given by the officers of the company as the reason for laying off the em-ployes. The men who are thus thrown into compulsory idleness were employed in the slab and plate mills and the open hearth mill. There are about 7,000 men employed by the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago. when all the plants are running at

At the recent meeting of the general executive, board mated Association of Street and Electric Street Railway Employes, President W. D. Mahon reported an in-crease of thirty-eight divisions, organ much attention it is worth knowing May. The report shows the actual that there are 300,000 members of number of active divisions in that little ganization to have been 225 on Oct. 1. On the question of wage agreements the report says: "There have been twenty-eight written agreements made between as many different division associations and the employing companies, without contentions, as well as, ter verbal settlements of wage scales. Four agreements have resulted from strikes, making a total of forty-two adjustments during the

of forty-two adjustments during the six months.

Those who believe in a class war between workers and capitalists will find their theories upset by the latest news from Portland, Ore. All the organized workingmen of that city have put their money together and bought 1,800 acres of timber land, and a first-class sawmill. The company is capitalized for \$50,000 and no shareholder is allowed to own more than \$200 worth of stock. The new company will engage in the logging and lumbering business, take contracts and do all sorts of mill work. It will, of course, pay its employes the highest rate of wages. The unions hope that by means of this company they may be able to build knowes for their members, and disc have a way of providing work for any union may be able to build knowes for their members, and disc have a way of providing work for any union may were consistent and other members.



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the Toller. It's interesting.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Mishawaka has been organized through correspondence with a membership of 12.
They are all hustlers, and premise to
double the number in a short time.

James Coultas of Valparaiso has joine the party as a member at large which will result in a local there before the next elec-

Three prominent locals in the southern part of the state have dropped from the winter circuit, which may make it impossible to send speakers nuless special terms

The Catholic priests of Aurora have written and are circulating at their own expense a pamphlet against socialism. They seem determined to relieve us of the burden of advertising.

Clinton Simonton's work has been de layed till the first of December. He will speak at Elkhart on November 30.

DeKalb county reports that they have convicted five members of trying to deliv er the organization to politicians, and have expelled them. The local is now free of these "socialists."

Mrs. Halligan, wife of Wm. Halligan, has won the woman's prize for the largest number of subscriptions for the Appeal to Reason. A piano was the trophy.

Locals wanting a date for W. R. Gaylord should write the state secretary at ones. Only a few dates can be given to

Locals Jeffersonville and New Albany have called for an amendment to the con stitution, which will be submitted to a vote of the membership.

The Marion Chronicle prints the speech of Comrade John Kelley, delivered before the Trades Council of that city, and the following issue contained three columns of editorial comment on the same. This indicates that "something is doing" in that city. The Trades Council holds free discussions every month.

I went down to Owensville on the 12th. Comrade McElroy of Evansville was there too. We had the opera house, and I be lieve our meeting was a "Jim Dandy," as all the boys present seemed very much taken up with our talk. I am sorry to report the death of Comrade Jada Wright, who was killed by a Southern passenger train, Sunday night, and one of our best

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

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SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

How about the trusts? Are they going to own the whole of the United States as they now own most of it? If not, what is to stop them? If they are, what becomes of the ladividual?

How long before the next panic? When the mills that down to wait until consumption catches up with production, how about the right of every man to earn a

How are you going to use your vote to make co

To questions like these there is just one straightforward, reasonable, logical answer, and that answer is given by the socialists.

Possibly you think you have no use for the socialists. But are you sure you know what their ideas really are? It isn't fair to them or to yourself to take your idea of them from the daily papers published in the interests of one of the old parties in general and the capitalists in particular.

There is one periodical that will teach you more abo There is one periodical that will teach you more about the socialist movement and the socialist philosophy than all the nowpapers in America. It is called The International Socialist Review. It isn't very bulky, 64 pages monthly. It isn't as easy reading as the Police Gazette or the Ladies' Home Journal,—it treats of more important topics. It does not abuse the capitalists. It shows how necessary they have been in the past, and how tinnecessary they have been in the past, and how tinnecessary they have now become. It is the best exponent in the English language of the greatest political and social movement the world has ever known.

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Yours for socialism.

W. H. RANEY. Columbus Advice.

The election returns shows what orga ization can do, so I urge and plead that all locals in the state buckle down to business and keep the locals going. Don't miss a week. As winter is here and out-of-door speakings will be few, have local speakers o give talks in your halls. Make meetings as interesting as possible. Hustle for new members. Explain the secessity for paying dues. Take subscriptions for socialist papers, especially for The Teiler and also for the Coming Nation, for when Indiana sends 10,000 suscribers to the Comindiana sends 10,000 suscribers to the Com-ing Nation, it promises to build and equip the movement. A man has only one a Van, the same to be turned over to Indi-

So it is very important that Indiana ready for business next year in the national campaign. It will be a money-saver to repeat: Hustle for your local, hustle for subscribers, hustle for the uninitiated. Hustle, hustle, hustle.

WM. T. NOE, Secretary Columbus Local.

Evansville Resolution.

I send the following for publication in The Toiler. Local No. 15 S. P. of Indiana passed a resolution endorsing the action State Committee Hallenbarger took in regard to the Nebraska affair. Although the comrade it has reference to may have made a mistake, the man has never lived that has never made a mistake.

Yours fraternally,
HARRY BENNETT,

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mailly's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has eached a total of \$3.178.82.

The National Quorum consisting of Comrades, Work, Berger, Berlyn, Reynolds and Dobbs is in session at national headquarters at the time this bulletin is issued. A full report of the meeting will be sent out as soon as possible.

State Secretary Helfenstein, of California, reports that the state referendum upon the removal of state headquarters from Los Angeles to Oakland has resulted in the retention of headquarters at the former city by a vote of 721 to 423, the largest vote ever cast in a state referen-

M. W. Wilkins is now in Montana, working under the direction of State Secretary Coopey, with dates already arranged until December 5th. Wilkins work in Washington has been most suc cessful, and the National Secretary has received enthusiastic letters about him from many places.

Geo. E. Bigelow will fill dates during November in the Indian Territory after closing in Arkansas on the 15th. At Spring field. Bigelow says there were five men present at one meeting who had come thirty-five miles with team to attend. At Gillett, the meeting was advertised for at the M. E. church but at the last momen word was received that the church lead ers had changed their minds, and the school house was secured instead, and a good meeting held. At the afternoon meeting at Benton, Bigelow says, "The crowd was all farmers, one of whom teld me he walked fifteen miles to hear me speak." New members were secured for New members were secured for locals already organized, while ground was broken in other places where organization was unknown. Many inquiries for return visits for Bigelow are being re

John W. Bennett began work in North Dakota, November 14th, at Rutland. A new local was established at Salem and at other places dormant locals were rejuvenated. Strong letters of approval of Bennett's work were received. A lette says of the Aberdeen meetings: "While the attendance was not large as we had hoped for, the enthusiasm was intense Comrade Bennett acquitted himself man fully. His addresses were truly a revela-tion to the unbelievers and a gratifying exposition of Socialism to the comrade His efforts cannot fail in accomplishing good results. Aberdeen local has been materially benefited by his visit here and many have been given a clearer conception of Socialism than they ever had before." Comrade Lovett is auxious that Bennett continues in South Dakota, after the dates are filled in North Dakota.

George H. Goebel reports having ad dressed meetings in Texas since October 12th. New locals were organized at Weathersford and Highesy. The latter place is ten miles from railroad, but the schoolhouse was full for meeting and new members are all farmers. Goebel spent week in the Indian Territory. New locals were organized at Atoka and Durant Big meetings were the rule in the terri tory. At Ardmore, 1,200 attended night meetings; at Coalgate miners gave enthu siastic welcome. At the Durant nigh meeting Goebel was challenged to debate by a local grain merchant; the same to take place in open air next morning. Goebel, of course, accepted. Next morning a big crowd was assembled, the farmers having spread the word over night so that they came in from twenty miles around. But the challenger did not aparound. But the challenger did not appear. The people sent a committee after him but he refused to come, so Geehel had all the time to himself and had a fine meeting Geehel writes: "I have by abown courtesy everywhere, almost more than I want. The comrades realise an organizer is not out for a good time, but to build up the party, and that whatever

Figure 1 and 1 socialists to pay up his dues and carry his strength of body, or threat he has is DISCHARGING RAILWAY MEN useded for the real work. When an or ganizer is speaking an average of two hours twice and often three times daily, as has been the case with me, and I sup pose most of the organizers, he had tax enough to plake him need all the rest he can get, saying nothing of the letters to be written, connections to be figured out, etc. Many of the comrades insist on entertain ing the organizers instead of showing them to a room where they can close the door and work or rest. Many times an organizer, when he goes on the bex, instead of being fresh and in shape to do most effective work, is already tired out because the comrade in charge has either talked or worked him almost to death throat and one body. Let him use to the most effect, and don't tire him out before he begins unless you are more comrades should have a Van in this state anxious he shall entertain you than reach the heathens." These words are timely and comrades should take note accord the organization. So, in conclusion, I will ingly. Goebel will conclude work in Texas at Galveston, November 24th, beginning next day in Louisiana.

> Chas. G. Towner began work on Octo-ber 12th. New locals were organized at Adamston, West Virginia, and Barton Maryland, and the ground broken for others. Local comrades at places visited speak highly of Towner's work. He accnowledges valuable aid rendered by Comrades Zimmerman and Leeds, of Mc Mechen, while in the Wheeling district, and by Comrades Diffinbaugh, Mills and Young at other points. At Maryland points Comrades De Mont, Wood and Adams of Washington, reinforced Towner for the concluding days of election. He is now in northern Virginia working en tirely new territory.

> P. J. Hyland has spoken in Wyoming since October. New locals were organ ized at Green River and Rambler, both composed of good material of lasting quality. Hyland reports cordial welcome from comrades and great interest at meetings. Cold weather will soon close his ork in Wyoming. He may go into the Black Hills before closing work under direction of national headquarters. Comrade H. V. S. Groesbeck, of Laramie misgivings that some of us learned of the appointment of Comrade Hyland as or spizer for this state, but upon meeting him hearing him talk and seeing his work. we think he is just the right one for or ganizer in this state. He is far above any worker we have yet seen; his appearance is in his favor, and I think I voice the feeling of our little local, when I say he will be a necess."

> John M. Ray is now in Georgia and will be in Atlanta until November Sist, after which time he will visit the Southern part of the state.

> John W. Brown opened his Western tour at Omaha, November 8th and after filling dates in Nebraska, Celorado and New Mexico, he will speak in the fellowing places in Arizona: November 25th, Safford; 27 28, Globe; 29-80, Tueson; December 1-2, Pyœnix; 3-4, Prescott; 5-6, Jerome; 9, Yuma. Brown will then enter California under the direction of State Secretary Helfenstein.

LABOR NOTES.

Two thousand sheep butchers em-loyed by the big packers of the country have been granted an advance in wages of 25 cents a day each. The concession was secured by a committhe representing the sheep butchers in all slaughtering centers, and will be ratified by the unions before going

The strike of the 300 freight hand lers at Kansas City, which has been on since June, has been officially declared off by President Dobson of the local union, who says: "It is useless to prolong a hopeless struggle. We are beaten, but not defeated." Men were imported to fill most of the places of the strikers

No industrial organization requires less capital than a trades union. A few dollars apiece and a little common ense are all that the workers need. The trouble is that most of the unorganized trades can raise the money much easier than the sense, and the latter cannot be bought; it must be developed.—Easton Journal.

Members of the Bricklayers' Inter-

national union will have another opportunity to vote on the proposition to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. President George P. Gubbins states that the proposition was lost by only thirty-two votes, and that in order to avoid a contest the mem-bers will be asked to vote again.

Union cracker bakers have returned to work for the National Escuit company at Chicago, their strike, which was declared shortly after the company's plants were shut down, having been declared off. The strike was called in order to prevent any member from returning to work until the union gave them permission. The girl cracker packers and shippers and re-ceivers' unions will continue their

Glenn Brothers, contractors, have filed suit at Indianapolis against the International Plasterers' union, claim-International Plasterers' union, claiming \$20,000 damages for injury from a boycott by the union because they refused to pay a "fine" of \$600 imposed by the union. It is also charged that the plaintiffs lost a number of contracts because the union threatened to boycott architects, material menand contractors bidding on other parts of the work.

Have your Umbrella covered a 60c guaranteed cover by J. Hardisty, 1204 Main. Old phon Brown 742. New phone 601.

As a step toward retrenchment and in a measure to recoup losses from the flood. Erie railroad officials have decided to cut down the force of employees. Many men are to be discharged from the repair shops and from the maintenance of way corps. The orders have not yet been issued, but one offi-cial said the other day:

"Every man that is not absolutely essential will have to seek work elsewhere. Our road is in very good shape, and we can afford to lay off a great many men.

In reducing their force of machinists it was explained by a railroad traffic official that the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Southern Pacific were merely returning to the normal demand for skilled labor. Owing to the unprecedented improvements made by the great railroads throughout the country this class of iabor had been increased during the last three years from 10 to 20 per cent, and reductions could now be made without injury to the railroads.

Asked if the coincident reduction of shop forces by the great railroads indicated concerted action against organized labor, this reply was made: "It will simplify the labor situation

and make it more easily handled." A director of the Southern Pacific said the other day: "Now that there are signs of a slackening in business. I ee no reason why we should not take advantage of the situation we have created. And this means that we can get along with fewer men."

It was the general opinion that reductions so far made indicated no actual falling off in business, but rather a step on the part of the railroads to prepare for a possible dull day in the future. If the proportion of men discharged by the Erie is similar to that of the Vanderbilt lines about 500 men will be thrown out of employment. -New York Times.

HAS MONEY TO LOAN.

A Laber Organization From Which Capitalists Borrow.

The Window Glass Workers' associa tion, the old organization, offered the Federation Window Glass company \$75,000, without interest, to enable that company to carry its stock of glass, says a Pittsburg paper. By this action higher prices will be established, and the Federation company will start its plants Nov. 11 and pay an advance of 10 per cent over the wage scale of last

Only members of the old association will be employed. The Federation company accepted the offer and named \$75,000, and it was promptly paid. Immediately preparations were begun to make room in the different warehouses for new glass. The Federation compa-ny leased from the National Glass mpany the big warehouse at Uniontown, Pa, Here the surplus stocks from Point Marion, Morgantown and adjacent factories will be stored.

The Independent Glass company, it is understood, is considering the offer of a loan, and President Burns declared that his organization will supply whatever money is needed in order to pro tect the wages of the members of the association of which he is the head

President Burns is pleased over the situation and said that employment is now assured for all the members and that he will retire from office as soon

as there is a general resumption.

This is not the first time the Window Glass Workers' association has assisted the manufacturers. Several years ago a loan of \$50,000 was given to James A. Chambers to build the factory at New Kensington. Pa. workers were greatly benefited, how-ever, by this transaction, and the money was promptly paid when the loan

The workers have loaned about \$50.started in a co-operative way.

In an address before the Civic fed-eration Samuel Gompers took excep-tion to the coupling of the terms boy-cott and bludgeon as weapons of inbor, which were mentioned by a previous speaker.

"It may sound." he said. "very nice as an alliteration, but as a matter of fact it does not exist. I won't pretend to say that there has not ever been a union man who has raised his hand against another or against a nonus man, but the bludgeon, attacks and violence are not the weapons of trades unionism. We find that often the agent of some employers' association is at work among striking workmen, creating discord and trouble and violence, for which the organizations of in-bor must bear the brunt.

"Boycott? Yes; why, of course we boycott, certainly. I take it that there are some ladies and gentlemen in this hall today who would disavow that they ever boycotted. But they did, all the same, and they do, socially, financially and in a business way and in every other way that is right, proper and moral. We propose to stand by our friends, to help our friends, in preference to those who have always their hands raised against us."

Carpenters' Growing Union.

The last report of the officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, just issued, gives very fiattering reports of the progress made by the international body during the last year, a gain of 505 local unions and 43.061 members having been made in that time. Nearly \$4.000.000 has been paid out to members in the past twenty years in the way of sick and out of work benefits and to the betts of members on account of death.

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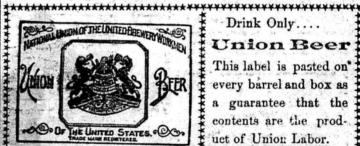


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LOCAL NEWS NOTES:

The Iron Molders took in one member at the meeting, Tuesday night, and several applications were received. The Horse Shoers also met the same night and rein-

An officer of the Brewers Union has stated that Fred Friedrich, of St. Louis, who had written to Chief Lyons, asking for a certificate of character, was not in good standing in the union at present, not having met the obligations of the organiza-

Superintendent Wiley of the public schools, in commenting on the rumor that the teachers of the city might organize, states that it is a mystery why they should organize, but possibly it would be for the purpose of "regulating the salary ques-tion." The mystery was solved at the

M. J. Lynch, president of the Glassblow ers' Union, No. 57, Evansville, came to the city, Monday, to take charge of the re-mains of Daniel Chrisholm who was killed

RILEY ON DEBS.

Poet Pays a Tribute to One of His Warmest Friends.

"God was feeling mighty good when he created 'Gene Debs, and he didn't have anything else to do all day," was an expressive tribute paid to one of his warm-ent friends by James Whitcomb Riley after the lecture here last week.

Mr. Debs was one of the first men to recognize true genius in Riley's work, and when the new great poet's fame was still confined to Indiana. Debs predicted a brilliant future and a place for Riley as one of the truly gifted writers whose work would live after him. Mr. Debs heard Riley deliver one of his first lectures. This caused him to invite the Hoosier poet to give a reading before a Terre Haute andience, but the appearance here in 1879, while in an artistic sense was a success failed from a box office standpoint and there was a deficit to be made up.

Two of Mr. Riley's most pleasant experiences in Terre Haute last week were an opportunity tospend a part of the evening with E. V. Debs and a call received from W. R. McKeen at the Terre Haute house Friday morning.

Butchers and Meat Cutters Installed.

Oliver P. Smith, of Logansport, Ind., national organizer of the American Federation of Labor, assisted by W. H. Terrill, local organizer, at a meeting in C. L. U. hall, Monday night, installed the following officers of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union:

President-James T. Reynolds. Vice-President-C. M. Mooney Recording Secretary-Charles Stoody Corresponding Secretary-Wm. Blakely. Treasurer-Chauncey Hubble. Guard-William Raeber.

Guide-Joe Lang. Trustees-Ike Dornell, Adam Lambert

The following delegates to the Central Labor Union were appoint ney, Clarence Witty and Adam Lambert. The membership was increased to eighty The meeting was enthusiastic throughou and success for the new body is assured. The next regular meeting of the union will

be held in C. L. U. hall Monday night. The Car Works Strike.

The situation in the car workers' trouble is practically unchanged. A committee of car workers, together with Mr. Hogan, the national organizer, and State Labor Commissioner L. P. McCormack, met in a leng conference with General Manager Cox and Superintendent Reading of the car works Tuesday morning. The men asked for the reinstatement of the thirteen discharged men, but the management refused to change its position.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The Toller:
DEAR SIR:—I notice in a late issue of your valuable paper that there is but one jeweler in the city who carries a union card. I wish, to correct this statement, which does me an injustice, as I have carried a union card for eighteen years.

Yours fraternally, W. J. STRANG.

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A Widower's Tenant

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After being in business in the city nearly a score of years, the last five of which he had been a widower and in failing health, John Dayton finally heeded the advice of the doctor and bought a farm and prepared to retire to the country and rejuvenate himself. The farm was purchased through an agency and without his having ever stepped foot upon the land. But there was one thing the agent failed to represent. The previous owner of the farm had died and left a widow and a mortgage. While the mortgage had been foreclosed and the farm sold according to law, a village lawyer had discovered a flaw in the proand advised the widow to stick. Hav ing paid for legal advice she was de termined to get the benefit of it. She remained on the farm as much of a fixture as the big red barn, and she proposed to fight it out on that line.

It therefore came about that when the widower came to take possession of his farm he met with a surprise party. He understood that he would find the Widow Parsons in the bouse, but he didn't understand what sort of a widow she was. He found a middle aged, pleasant faced woman ready to welcome him, and her soft ways diced him in favor of country life at

Nothing of the business in hand was broached until dinner was over and until he had sized the widow up as a meek and humble woman. It was when he carelessly inquired whether she had taken another farm or pro posed to move to the nearest village that the first brickbat hit him. Sh didn't propose to vacate at all. She preferred to go on living amid the peaceful songs of birds and the lazy drone of bumblebees, but if it was to be lurid war he would find her way ing her banners at the front. John



DOG STARTED FOR HIM.

Dayton was an aggressive man, an ob stinate man and a man with a tem per, and the widow didn't blame him a bit when he pounded his leg with his fist and replied to her:

"I don't want to be mean about this thing, but I want and will have possession of my own. I will give you one week to clear out. If you are not gone by that time I'll have you thrown out."
"You are invited to dinner a week from today," the widow quietly replied.

Mr. Dayton went to town to consult a lawyer and the sheriff. The lawyer told him that all the rights in the ca were his, and the sheriff said he would put him in possession as soon as the writ of execution was placed in his hands. Meanwhile if he could bluff the widow it would be so much gained for him. He returned to the farm after a day or two to bluff. He was as kindly received as if he had cove to buy paper rags and sell tinware, and, though he was vexed and annoyed, he couldn't help but admit that the widow had

beautiful blue eyes. "I have ascertained that I have the law on my side," he began, "but, as I said to you before, I don't want to be

mean about it."

"No; I don't think you are a mean man," she kindly replied.
"I want possession, but I don't want any row, and if you would consent to

any row, and if you would consent to take \$50 and vacate next week I think I would pay it."

"You are a generous man, and I won't rob you. Three or four years hence, after the case has gone to the supreme court and been decided against me, I may look around for another farm."

"The widow is simply a trespenser.
She ought to be put off at once."
"Yes; I see," mused the sheriff when
he was appealed to. "That writ ought to be placed in my hands."

Both lawyer and sheriff hinted at a

ertain line of conduct, though protesting that they were not legal hints, and three days later John Dayton drove out to his farm prepared to take all the bulls and cows by the horns. He began at the barnyard. He opened wide the gates and turned a one eyed rain and a one horned cow into the road. A couple of hogs with curls in their talls would have been next on the programme had not the Widow Parson appeared on the seene. She was ac companied by a buildeg, who seemed anxious to complicate things, and her voice was not at all high pitched as she warned the widower off the premises He pounded on the barn door and re-

"This is my property. I am here to tke possession. The widow and the builded who interfere with me must

The consequences were taken. As he started for the curly tailed hogs the buildog started for him, and when the idower got through with the circus he had half a dezen bites to carry back to

"Stars above, but it is nothing less than a case of murderous assault!" exclaimed the lawyer when the story had been told. "You have only to apply for a warrant to have the Widow Parsons sleep in jail tonight, and she must surely be convicted when she comes to

"Never in all my life did I hear of such an outrage," added the sheriff, "and I will take the greatest pleasure

But when the bites had got over aching more hints-not legal hints-were thrown out, and as a result John Day-ton made a fourth visit to his farm. This time he knocked at the front door of the house instead of stopping at the arnyard, and when admitted he said: "Widow Parsons, I'm a determined

man. I'm bound to have my farm if I have to take you with it." The widow looked at him for a long minute, and there was a smile around

her mouth as she quietly replied: "It might be your best way. Coma-courting, and we'll see about it." And six weeks later there was neither widow nor widower. John Dayten and his wife were running the farm, and the bulldog was quiescent.

True Love Is Not Jealous. The greatest thing in the world is

It is the most beautiful thing too. Strangely enough, however, it is apt to go hand in hand with the ugliest thing, which is jeniousy. The green eyed monster's favorite victims are lov-

No sight is more terrible than the jeaious rage of a lover. The man who suspects his sweetheart of firting with ne one else is enduring such pain that he is hardly responsible for his ac-

Similarly, the girl who sees that her flance is faithless experiences a heartache which is little short of maddening. It is sad when such suffering is without any real cause. The man or girl who is a victim of unreasoning jealousy is to be pitled. The intensity of their feelings cannot be realized by an

True love is trustful, above all things. Sweethearts who trust each are never worried with jealousy, nor have they any need to be. A true lover never flirts. He would not be true lover if he did. A girl who really loves her sweetheart can bear to see him walking or talking with another girl without the slightest pang. She knows well that there is only one girl in the world for him, and that is her self. In his heart she reigns supr just as he does in hers. Polite and at tentive though he may be to many another maid, he reserves one thing for her alone. This one thing is love.

Making Amends.

A poor Turkish slater of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man. The pedestrian was killed by the concuson, while the slater escaped without material injury.

A son of the decensed caused the slater to be arrested. The cadi listened attentively and in the end asked the sinter what he had to say in his de-

"Dispenser of justice," answered the accused, "it is even as this man says, but heaven forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man and know not how to make amends."

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflicted on

The cadi meditated a few moments and finally said, "It shall be so." Then to the slater he said, "Thou shalt stand in the street where the father of this young man stood when thou didst fall

And to the accuser he added: "Thou shalt, if it please thee, go up on the roof and fall upon the culprit even as he fell upon thy father. Allah be

The Bee's Stinging Apparatus. A bee's sting, unlike that of a wasp s always left in the wound; so the first

thing to do is to remove it. Do not take it between finger and thumb, for that will cause it to open and release more of its poison. The right method is to push it out by rubbing up against, it with the back of the thumb nail. To

t Trouble.

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a weaterful stomach remedy."

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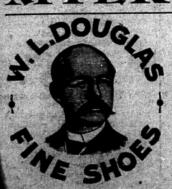
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