

VOL. 5-NO. 50

THE TOILER.

LIBRARY JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904.

FIFTH YEAR

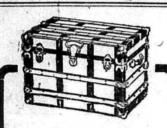
FEB 2 9 1904

WANTED

To inform workingmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobing foundry is still

UNFAIR ---

Don't forget to call for the union label on stove repairs and castings.



You Can **Put Your Clothes** in Our Trunks

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

OUR\$3TRUNK

exceptionally good value 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. ign of Dapple Gray Horse.

Fresh Oysters

Twelfth and Main Streets

DEMAND THIS LABEL BUYING A

WATCH



IT'S THE ONLY CUARANTEE

SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

HUNI R Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

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

SIXTH AND CHESRY,

The happiness known to others
Had never come to Jim;
No sisters had he, nor brothers.
No parents to care for him.

In the burrying years, departed, A cotter had given a roof To a mother, broken-hearted, And mark ye the mournful proof:

In the earliest gray of the morning They found but the infant there For the mother had left 'e're the With only a whisper'd pray'r.

Then so angrily spoke the cotter To his patient, toiling wife. Forbidding to add this burden To her now o'er-shadow'd life

But the mother-heart never could And argued from day to day, "When soon it's a little older, We then will turn it away."

And the summer-times pass'd till seven When the mother sicken'd and died, And there on the foot-worn doorstep The walf sat down and cried,

When so cruelly spoke the cotter And bade him remain behind, As forth their foot-steps wander'd Another home to find.

And so sorrowful there he linger'd Till the shades of the coming night Had driven him out to the had ways That never shall miss the light.

Where the pitying ears of a beggar, Of all that hurrying throng, Were the only ones to listen To the tale of Jimmie's wrong.

While he readily gave the urchin Of his mouldy crust to eat, And there began their journey On the pitiless, crowded street.

Till the withering hand of winter, Laid hold on the old man's frame And they took him up from an alle? 'E're the gray of the morning came

But the cowering lad, in the darkness "Slipp'd off" from the coats of blue, e had learned to fear as an evil As he trudged the drear streets thro

And he fearfully waited the morning, When he crept to a spot in the sun And ate of his last crust, mouldy, His short race almost run.

en he pitifully closed his eye-lids, Outstretched was his puny hand warm it there in the sunshine, and he saw not the "blue cost" stand.

Who so tenderly bent above him, Uplifting the frail, young form, to bear it away to the snowy cot In the hospital, bright and warm.

E're the little-ones of the churches
Had met their Christmas guest,
Poor Jim had left his sorrows,
And found the long'd-for rest,
M. Waite Lauternische

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Ye editor has been associated with The Toiler since last March, during which time the paper has met with many "ups and downs," but at all times we have succeeded in holding aloft the colors of the working class.

We have here, as elsewhere, had to contend with the chronic "knocker," a type in the labor movement that is more conspicuous for their ignorance than for anything else. Their l'howledge of the labor movement and of economics in general is equivalent to that of a chipmunk regarding Saturn's rings. Because the editorial policy of the paper is not consistent with the vacuity of their brains, they knock and even attempt to destroy the influence of the paper. If a paper was published to meet the approval of all, it would be necessary to have an edition for each. The so-called "pure and simpler" would be content with an occasional "denunciation" of some outrage; the scientific socialist would want nothing but rigid dissertions on the production of surplus value or unpaid labor; the indifferent would be satisfied with nothing, which corresponds to his mental capacity.

The result of all these conflicting views, if such they can be called, is that the publisher most use his own judgment, and trust to luck—and the subscriptions.

subscriptions

We have tried to interpret current events and new tendencies in society and the labor movement from the standpoint of the working class and with a view to promote the interests of that class.

with a view to promote the interests of that class.

We have neither invited the opposition of the "knockers" 'nor have we attempted to avoid it, but have simply accepted it as evidence that their axes are of more importance to them than their interest in the workers, and we are satisfied.

Though our columns have always been open to those who may disagree we have never yet had the opportunity to discuss differences. The "knocker" prefers the dark rather than the light of publicity. The cavern is his home as well as the bat. Their habits and habitations are similar.

The writer has no regrets or apologies to offer for the policy of the paper. Significant events are taking place in the world of industry, all of which confirm the correctness of our policy better than anything the writer may say.

The opposing class is gathering to

say.

The opposing class is gathering to itself the means of rendering impotent many of the industrial weapons possessed by the workers, but we are confident that this will only make necessary the seizure of another by the workers, who will smite Parryized capitalism in its most vital spot—the ballot box.

The opportunity and necessity will arrive at the same time regardless of "knockers" and time-servers.

With faith in the uitimate triumph of the workers, ye editor takes his leave for another field.

for another field.

The Labor Compendium of St. Louis, an alleged labor paper, takes us to task for quoting from the Wall Street Journal with approval, and states that this paper is the personal organof Eugene V. Debs.

The Compendium is one of those journels which professes to be an organ of organized labor, yet every issue is filled with laudations of the multimillionaire Hearst, most of them being written by himself or by writers paid for doing so. If there is a sheet in this country that is the personal organ of an individual it is the Compendium, and that is the interest of a vingar office seeker who seeks to ride on the backs of labor into the presidential

chair. The Compendium is sure that

chair. The Compendium is sure that the working class is heipless unless they allow Hearst to place a bit in their mouth to ride. Its charge of this paper being a personal organ falls as rlat as will its millionaire "champion" should be secure a nomination.

The Compendium had no reply to make to the contention of the Wall Street Journal that Hearst or any other candidate representing the interests he does, would have to be all things to all men and be for every "issue" from "tariff reform" to long whiskered money. The devil will state the truth as readily as he will pervert it in order to ey. The devil will state the truth as readily as he will pervert it in order to advance his interests, and we will quote it even though it comes from such a source. We have quoted Parry for the same reasons a number of times although this journal has always stood for the overthrow of the Parry class.

The Compendium made no objections to our exeract from the Wall Street Journal from a working class point of view, but solely because it reflected on its millionaire patron whose "personal organ" it is.

organ" it is.

This paper no more stands for Debs than it does for any other individual in This paper no more stands for Deos than it does for any other individual in the labor movement. Every honest man in that movement is of equal importance to us and we know that Debs shares in that view. He would be the last to countenance the view that he or any other individual should be looked upon as a saviour, while the Compendium would have the workers look upon Hearst as such. We stand for the working class, and should any member of that class seek recognition as a "superior," whether it be Debs or any other, we would be the first to fight him.

Self-appointed "leaders" have been a curse and always will be a curse to this or any other country. It destroys the relinnee of the rank and file in their own power and delivers them into the

the reliance of the rank and file in their own power and delivers them into the hands of a "leader" who more often leads them astray than otherwise.

Any issue of the Compendium contains enough evidence to convict it of the charge which it makes against this paper. It is a personal organ of Hearst and one will search its columns in vain for an appeal to the workers to rely on their own in nelligence and power rather than an individual if they are ever to achieve anything. Tramp on Hearst's toes and it shricks with rage, but a defent of the workers only draws forth an impotent whine.

JAMES ONEAL.

JAMES ONEAL.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

on the lookout to block any and all legislation tending toward socialism. Many of the men are hero worshipers and would blindly follow the "great men." A simple minded delegate from Leavenworth, Kan., was induced by some enemy of socialism to introduce a resolution which was intended to ridicule the aims of the socialists. The newspapers also mentioned the resoluridicule the aims of the socialists. The newspapers also mentioned the resolution as one introduced by a socialist. However, they published a denial from the socialist delegates the next day.

On Thursda evening the Indianapolis Central Labor union will give an entertainment for the miners at the Empire theater. The funds for carrying on this entertainment were collective on this entertainment were collective.

ing on this entertainment were collected from the business men and manifacturers, many of whom are enrolled in the Citizens' Industrial alliance. It appears to be the desire of many members of the C. L. U. to stand in and be well thought of by these "beezness" men. Their highest ambition seems to be to get the reputation of being conservative, safe and loyal,

WILL BARRETT.

SOCIALIST SPEAKING.

Fred G. Strickland Will Appear at Germania Hall Soon.

A Socialist meeting will be held in Germania hall, Sunday after-noon, February 7, at 2 o'clock. The principle address will be delivered by Frederick G. Strickland, who will take principle address will be delivered by Frederick G. Strickland, who will take for his subject, "Socialism and Labor." Mr. Strickland is one of the most pop-ular and interesting speakers on the platform today, and is known from Maine to California.

FATAL FIGHT.

Ogg Isbell received injuries from which he will die at the hands of Claude Land, Monday night, in the engine room of the Little Giant mine, four miles north of Pleasantville, Sullivan county. Land attacked Isbell with a spade, struck him on the head and knocked him down. While Isbell lay on the isoor unconscious. Land, with all his strength, dealt his victim many blows on the face with the spade, crushing isbell's head and face in a frightful manner.

CLERKS ISSUE STORE CARDS.

VOR WHY IT BE?

Peoplis von his State did want.
Eight heurs a day mit work vor one.
Alresty yet, de judge sald: "No."
Because, de capitalists chumped on his
Of course dem beoples all blame him,
Den, vor why? de vote to git skiend?
Yes, "De soldiers vill stay" as a token,
So fong, "Until de strike is broken."

Cap't de wage slaves of dis State
Open der eyes und be wide awake
Like de "Parrysites" on election day.
Order der slaves to vote vor more pay?
Rememper de yoke mit 16 to 1.
"A foll dinner pail?" alretty gone.
Den vor why you don't dink of your might?
On de Socialist ticket stamp vor your right.

Mit dis verse de slaves und der picks, In Colorado's Crippled Creek. Now, de eight-hour law you got? Either work longer order you stop. "Rejsterfeit" vill nit inderfere mit det, Soldiers, guns and buil pens are "it."

Let's see vor why we don't have dis?
I set; our job belongs to de capitalist.
But when de judge du have his fun,
Evorcise: "To hell mit de constitution,"
Rebellious as dis du read,
The bress and pulpit du not heed.
Yet it's true vat Herwey says;
(The greatest enemy of our class
Is the ignorance of the mags.)
—Gus F. Hofmann.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.

DEBS ON ARBITRATION.

In the present advanced state of our industrial development, arbitration, be it voluntary or compulsory, must inevitably condemn itself. For twenty-eight years I have been an organizer of the working class, and my observation from their point of view competitus conclusion. I do not deny that in some instances arbitration has been the means of avoiding or ending disputes some instances arbitration has been the means of avoiding or ending disputes between capital and labor, but I do deny that anything has ever been settled thereby, or that any permanent good has ever come therefrom. Where voluntary arbitration is possible it is unnecessary, and where compulsory arbitration is necessary it is impossible. The capitalist is a buyer of labor power, of commodity in the present industrial The capitalist is a buyer of labor power, a commodity in-the present industrial system, while the worker is a seller of that commodity. Between them there is an "irrepressible conflict," a class struggle, each day adding to its intensity, and bringing it into clearer view and bolder prominence. The antagonism between these two economic classes is a fixed and irrevocable fact in capitalist society, and is as certain to find expression in strikes, boycotta and violence as that the explosion ensus when fire and powder are brought into contact.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The Indianapolis branch of the Citizens' Incustrial Alliance of America has been launched upon 'the troubled waters of capitalism. According to Frederick W. Job, one of the chief high moguls of the Chicago end of the alliance, one of the planks of the constitution of the association has been changed from arbitration of labor troubles to enforcement of the law. In his capital is a farce of the rankest kind.' So he prefers "law enforcement," especially as the laws are made by, interpreted and executed by men in his class or their lackeys.

With the national headquarters of this association at Indianapolis, with D. M. Parry and his establishment here, with the new army post soon to be built in this city and with the executive offices of several of the largest labor organizations in the country located in Indianapolis; this city bids fair to be the storm center of industrial strife in the near future.

The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America was held during the past week at Tomlinson hall, Several hundred of the delegates are socialists. It appears, lowever, that the pure and simple (who, by the way, are more simple than pure), are on the lookout to block any and all legislation tending toward socialism. Many of the men are hero worshipers and would blindly follow the "great treen" A simple pared to the lower to copy with his conpetitor. Up the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to contact.

The modulation of the cluster to the above him to cope with his coppetion to contact.

The modulation of the clais in the constitution of his development, demands in ever increasing share of what his labor produces, and here we have the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to cope with his coppetion on the other hand the worker, obedient to the law of his development, demands in ever increasing share of what his labor produces, and here we have the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to cope with his coppetion on the other hand the worker, obedient to the law of h

COLORADO MINER HERE.

F. Shea, Representing Striking Metal Miners of Colorado, in the City.

F. Shea, who represents the West-Federation of Minera, is in the city in the interests of the smelting men, mill men and metal miners, who are now on a strike, and waging one of the most bitter struggles for recogni-tion in the history of organized labor. Nearly 10,000 men are idle, and the

the most bitter struggles for recognition in the history of organized labor. Nearly 10,000 men are idle, and the strike has been in progress for ten months. The smelters and mill men first struck for an eight-hour day, and falling to secure any concessions, the miners were called out. Back of the strike is a story of the Colorado legislature, which first enacted a law favorable to a workingday of eight hours among the different trades. The Supreme court declared the law unconstitutional. At the same time the laboring men of Utah, a neighboring state, were enjoying the eight-hour day, due to a similar law which had been passed in Colorado. The Supreme court of Utah held that the law was constitutional, and the principles involved found in organic law.

Finally the laboring men of Colorado had a constitutional amendment favoring the eight-hour law voted upon. By forty thousand majority the amendment was passed, and the legislature promised to enact the law at the last session, but for the usual reason the law was not passed.

"Now the fight of the miners is for recognition as union men." said Mr. Shea. "We will win by standing firmly together. We have received substantial encouragement from all over the country. Our aim is to secure enough financial help to enable the miners to keep hunger from their homes. The Western Federation of Miners is not allied with any other mine workers' organization, and stands today as the founder practically of unionism in the west. The Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance League declare that no man seeking employment has a right to carry a union card. We are grateful for the help extended. I have received substantial encouragement here, and have met with the greatest of success in the mining districts of Illinois."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has accepted an invitation to deliver an pration in the

PROGRESSIVE UNINIONISM

PROURESSIVE UNINONSM

To the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes:

You are aving, and will continue You are made time, and will continue You are made time, and will continue this is the kind strong men understee and the kind that develops their best qualities and gives their names to history. The opposition you have will serve a beneficiar burpose if your members meet it with an unconquerable determination to overcome. The railway corporations are all against you for the same reason that they were opposed to the A. R. U., and they are not to be blamed for looking out for their own interests. They are against any organization that attempts to unite their employed in the several special class "brotherhoods" travel on annual passes. The officers of your organization pay their fare. It—is such an advantage to belong to the former in the way of securing corporation men keep up theirs so that an army of men keep up theirs so that a may office their hostility toward your Brotherhood because of what they call its "mixed" membership, every one of them, from a preacher to a polleeman.

For many years I have seen and felt the necessity of a united organization of railway employes. The reason for this noductor to a wiper, and beyond that, from a preacher to a polleeman.

For many years I have seen and felt the necessity of a united organization of railway employes. The reason for this so obvious as to be self-ever represented in their own membership and the railway employes will not their own membership or the standing their organizations fail every time they are subjected to the supremination is so obvious as to be self-every one of the next twelvemonth, more or less.

During the "boom" times of the last three or four years the railroads have been "making" an army of new railroad labor leaders are also against it, notwith standing their organizations fail every time they are subjected to the supremination is a subject of the supremination of the sense of the last three or four years the railroads have been "making" an

MAILLY'S LETTER.

Weekly Socialist Bulletin of National Secretary

The organized fund has reached : total of \$2,600,24.

Comrade James Oncal, State Secre-tary of Indiana, has accepted the posi-tion as assistant in the national office, and will assume his duties within the

The Minnesota state convention of the Socialist party will be held at Socialist Headquarters, 45 South Fourth street, Minneapolis, February 21-22. The first session will open at 10 a.m., February 21. Only locals in good standing up to the end of January will have representation in the convention.

Printed reports of the national quorum meeting, held January 16, 17 and 18, are being mailed either direct from the national office, or through the State secretaries, to all local secretaries in the party.

W. R. Healey and R. C. Massey have been re-elected National Committee-men from Florida and North Dakota, respectively.

National Organizer John M. Ray is dated for the first seven days of February in Houghton county. Michigan. He will work in that state during March.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins has concluded his three months' work in Montana, and has entered Idaho, with the special mission of getting the state organization into better running order.

John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa., will begin aritating in Colorado, at the expense of the National Committee of the Socialist party, on February 5. Comrade Slayton will act under the direction of the Colorado State Committee, and will give special attention to the strike districts.

George D. Herron will fill a number of dates in the West during March, while making a special trip from New York to Milwaukee, to take part in the municipal campaign in the latter city. Comrade Herron will travel under the direction of the National Secretary.

New Hampshire has been closed be-cause of unfavorable conditions. Com-rade Chase will probably work next in Rhode Island, where a state organiza-tion should be formed.

National Committeeman Floaten, of, Colorado, writes from Telluride, under, date of January 25; "Last night a traveling salesman. H. S. Kent, expressed disapproval of the methods used towards the strikers, and at 12 o'clock at night he was taken from his bed and escorted to military headquarters and requested to leave this morning. He did not leave, so he was again arrested and taken before the captain this afternoon and told that he must take the and taken before the captain this afternoon and told that he must take the next train out of town or go out through the Bull Pen. Last week, soldiers went out fifteen miles, and brought in a farmer who had told some one that he thought the milltary was goine too far."

The Denver comrades have engaged Comrade James F. Carey for two meetings, on February 15th and 21st. It is intended that the meeting on February 21st will be an immense demonstration. Carey will not get through in Colorado until the beginning of March.

WM. MAILLY.

MAGAZINES.

The story of the conquest of the highly Pizarro and his little band of cutthroats

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John C. Chase's organizing tour of the capital class. Of course he pleads for "harmony" between exploiting and exploited classes.

FREDERICK G.

SRICKLAND

OF IOWA WILL SPEAK ON

Socialism and Labor."

AT GERMANIA HALL, SUNDAY, FEB. 7, at 2 pm.

Mr. Strickland is one of the most popular and interesting speakers on the platform today, and is known from Maine to California. : Admission free, Everybody welcome,

BRYAN ON UNIONISM.

HE REPELS AN ATTACK MADE BY A TRUST ATTORNEY.

"A Man Who is Fit to Die For His Country Ought to Be Permitted to Live For It"—Mr. Beck Mistakes Impudence For Competency.

The Holland society hold a bamquet recently at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, William J. Bryan was the guest of bonor. The tonst to which Mr. Bryan responded was "Pence," in that case signifying amicable international relations. Another speaker at the banquet was James M. Beck, a Wall street lawyer. Mr. Beck is speech came before Mr. Bryan's. In concluding his remarks Mr. Beck turned toward Mr. Bryan, his attitude and manner carrying the idea of a challenge.

Total a fruit—a lifted standard of wasges?

Unlons have both a moral and a legal right to draw a broad line between their own members and traitors to the cause of labor, the wage cutting obtasiely put at the wange cutting obtasiely put at the wage cutting obtasiely put it, "work for whom they please."

To deny to the unlon the right to discriminate between its members and non-members is to declare that when a union proves useful to those who compose it it forfeits the right to exist.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, now of the United States supreme court, when on the Mansachusetts benned disposed of that imbeelle contention in these words:

"It must be true that when combined they (the workingmen) have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by a reguments, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control."

Why do business men combine?

In order to reduce competition and raise profits,

And that precisely is the reason why westlemmen contains. ward Mr. Bryan, his attitude and manner carrying the idea of a challenge,

The distinguished speaker of the evening is to speak to you on "Peace." I assume that that refers to peace between the nations. We are so sure of immunity from interference from outside nations that we are apt to be unjust.

That peace which we all desire, internal peace, must be fought out at home unless all our institutions are to fall—peace between employer and employee, the basis of which must be that the workman shall work for whom he pleases, on what con-

work for whom he pleases, on what con-dition he pleases.

Man was brought into the world to work. It is not only his burden; it is his right, and any form of social tyranny which contravenes this right is infinitely mischlevous.

In vain are written constitutions, with their paper guarantee of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, if the right of the humblest citizen to earn his bread by the

sweat of his brow is thus denied.

The tyranny of the boycott in its attempt to club the free labor of our land into slavish submission to a labor oligarchy has been strongly illustrated within a few months in the city of Chicago. Mr. Bryan listened attentively to Mr. Beck. When he arose to speak he took

up the subject assigned to him and for twenty minutes talked of peace between the nations of the world. Then he turned calmly to Mr. Beck and said:

When the gentleman here speaks of dangers we are to meet I feel like suggesting another danger which we are to meet which is greater than the danger from workingmen who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, and that danger is the corporations that plunder the stockholders and the public and defy the law.

stockholders and the public and defy the law.

A greater danger than any labor organization is the debauchery of elections with money, the buying of franchiess and the corruption of government. These are dangers far greater than any labor organizations present to this country.

I found in Russia a peasant philosopher who preached the gospel of love. He lives in a land that has nearly a million soldiers. They don't allow his doctrines to be published in that country, and any one entering that country is not allowed to bring his doctrines. Yet while they punish those who circulate his pamphlets they dare nor lay their hands upon the man himself. It is the power of thought, of a righteous idea.

If you ask me if there is any principle that shall bring peace in this country I

That shall bring peace in this country I answer it is "love thy neighbor as thyself." You can't bring peace by attacking the labor organizations. Look at the

results they have wrought.

They helped us get the Australian ballet law, that safeguard for the sacred heritage of every citizen which enables every workingman to cest his vote as his conscience dictates and not as his emiployers direct.

The workingman is entitled to a man's The workingman is entitled to a man's charce; to the right to develop his mind and the spiritual side of his being. If you drive him from his bed in the morning to his bench and from his bench in the evening to his bed he has no chance.

The audience was cheering at every sentence. Turning again to Mr. Beck, the speaker cried:

the speaker cried:

These men are American citizens, and a man who is fit to die for his country ought to be permitted to live for it. These are the people who produce the wealth of the country. These are the people who make this country great. These are the people who do the toil for the nation.

Why not give them something? Why not permit them to live? Go into the factories and look at the feeble, underfed children working there. We guard our children and care for them and see that they are educated and cared for. These children are made in the image of our children and have rights the same as they.

Referring to the above incident, the New York American contained the following editorial under the caption "The Impudence of a Trust Attorney:"

Whoever else may consider himself en-titled to assume a critical attitude toward union labor it surely does not become the trusts or a trust attorney to dispute the right of men to organize for mutual ad-

trusts or a trust attorney to dispute the right of men to organize for mutual advantage.

Mr. James M. Beck is a trust attorney. He used to find it profitable to belong to the Democratic party and was appointed United States district attorney in Pennsylvania by President Cleveland. When his term expired he went over to that extremely strong political union, the Quay machine, and was rewarded with a place as assistant attorney general by a Republican president. Now he is in private practice and has taken service with unionized capital.

This disinterested publicist and patriot had the taste to seize upon the Holland society dinner as an occasion for making an equally shallow and bitter attack upon trade unions and was properly castigated by Mr. Beck pretends to feel that the republic will go to ruin should there be any sinterference with "a man's right to work for whom he pleases, at whatever rate he pleases and on whatever conditions he pleases."

pleases."
Coming from a trust attorney, that means simply the right of a workingman to deprive himself of the support of his sellows in keeping up wages and to be entirely at the mercy of the employer—just that and nothing more.
Why does a man work?
To get money.

To get money.

Therafore whatever helps him to get more money for his labor than he would be able to command standing alone is a blessing to him. A trade union is the most effective agency for raising wages that has yet

been devised.

That is why such "lovers of liberty" as Mr. Beck, speaking for their masters, declaim against trade unions.

Of what rights does the trade union deprive a man who joins lif.

The right to work for low wages. The right to be a slave, utterly subject to the sill of the employer. The right to starve. There is not only strength, but liberty, a union.

In order to reduce competition and raise profits,
And that precisely is the reason why workingmen combine.

When union men resort to violence to accomplish their end they break the law in order to accomplish their purposes?

The lawlessness of the trusts is, of course, no excuse for any lawlessness of which trade unions may have been guilty, but it does estop the trusts from virtuously lecturing organized labor on the duty of respecting the law at all cost.

Mr. James M. Beck, former officeholding Democrat, former officeholding Republican and present trust attorney, is, we should say, hardly better qualified than his one time superior, Attorney General Knox himself, to hold forth to labor on its duties, legal and moral.

Mr. Beck mistakes impudence for competency.

A Labor Clearing House

In these days, when we are compelied to hear so much about the organization of workmen and the counter or ganization of employers to resist what each side thinks are the aggressions and exactions of the other, it is pleasant, says the New York Times, to learn of the planning of a "clearing house for agricultural labor," the sole object of which is to bring work and workers together where they are respectively needed.

This plan is being seriously studied out for the great grain states of the west and northwest. In this region it has been found during the last few years that there might be a great lack of farm workmen in one portion and an excess in another, while there has been on the whole a good deal of trouble in getting enough workmen at the proper season throughout the region. By an association which will have agents in every part of the region as well as in the east it is expected that detailed information can be obtained of the supply and demand at every important point and arrangements be made for the best distribution of such labor as can be secured. As the season varies considerably for the same crops in different parts of the region and for different crops in the same ed to make farm labor a steadler occupation and to advance agriculture still farther toward the level of a highly orannized and efficiently administered industry. It has made immense strides in this direction within the last generation, but much remains to be done.

Part of the War on Unions. In a few months three labor bureaus

will be established in Chleago by associations of employers, says a dispatch. Complete records of all men working for members of the organizations will be kept in these offices, and most of the hiring will be done through them. It is expected that the system will aid in restoring industrial peace there.

This announcement was made by Robert Wuest of Cincinnati, secretary of the Metal Trades association. Most of the organizations, he said, would cooperate in the movement. Mr. Wuest says similar bureaus are successful in Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Worcester, Mass. They have been of great value to employer and workman, and both look favorably upon them. He said they are supplanting the unions in the matter of supplying men with work.

It Is All Right, But-

The improvement in all workshop conditions should be and must be the result of demands made by the laborers themselves. That is the only way that the demand can be made effective. It is the function of the trade unionsthat is what they are organized for. It is their duty to use every legitimate economic and social means to accom pilsh those results. They may properly callst the sympathy and aid of the consumers to support their demands, but it is uneconomic and wholly unreason able to ask or expect the consumers individually to become economic inquisitors regarding every purchase.-Guntor's Magazine.

The People's Million Dollar Pals A number of improvements have been added to the People's palace in London. This mammoth institution of recreation and instruction, which was started seventeen years ago, has alto-gether cost much more than \$1,000,000. The People's paince comprises rooms for games, a \$50,000 swimming bath, a large library, a \$75,000 winter garden. concert hall and outdoor recreation grounds. But in addition to furnishing amusement to thousands of London's wageworkers the palace contains tech-nical schools of all sorts, which give free information to a great number of

The first monument to trades union-ism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight Hour Australia. It is called the "Bight Hour monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong block holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe, and three large figure 5's are engraved in the block.

LABOR AND

Be Friendly on the Way.

I have journeyed on life's highway till the dial points to noon. And I've learned some useful lessons on the way: I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I prize them more and more. And I think you can depend on what I say.

I say.
You may hold yourself aloof, and may
think it is a proof
That you're made of some superior sort

think it is a proof
That you're made of some superior sort
of clay;
But you'll always find it pays in many
different ways.
To be friendly to the people on the way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the way is rough and steep.

And some weary brother falters on the road.

You will never feel the weight, be the burden small or great,

If you turn about and ease him of his load.

And you'll often see the time when a dollar or a dime.

Will be a friendly offering most meet—When to give a little sum some mishap to overcome.

keep some needy fellow on his

I have learned that shabby garments often clothe a noble soul.

And misfortune lies in walt for great and small;
Better help a friend to-day who is stranded by the way—
For who knows but that to-morrow we may fall?

Then speak out before the crowd, let your voice ring clear and loud.

And put your heart in every word you say—

For a friendly word, you know, or a handshake and "hello,"
Will help the other fellow on the way.

-Lizzie C. Hardy in Pittsburg Methodist Recorder.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The number of women employed in Massachusetts factories is 133,000.

The Boston hack drivers won their strike for \$14 a week after being out for eleven days.

The United States supreme court has declared the Kansas eight-hour law constitutional.

The new plant of the Sligo Iron and Steel company at Connellsville, Pa., has been put into operation.

The boot and shoe workers' union has increased its membership by 12,-600 members during the past year.

A reduction in wages averaging 17 per cent, and affecting 30,000 men in the Connellsville coke regions was an-Instead of closing entirely the W.

Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport, Pa., will keep open at least three of its mills. The national association of Master

Plumbers has been organized. Edward Hornbrooke of Kansas City, is the president. The Brotherhood of Railway Train-

men has added about 10,000 members parts, a system of this sort is calculat- in eight months, making an aggregate of 65,000 on its rolls. The strength of the American Labor

Union is about 130,000, taking the figures of its own officers, which are not likely to be an under-estimate. The Philadelphia book and job print-

ers have secured an increase of \$1 a week beginning Jan 1 and on Oct. 1 another \$1 is to be given them. The journeyman tailors' strike at Cleveland, Ohio, was declared off by the men and all those remaining un-

employed will go to work as individuals. Barney Cohen, president of the Illi-

nois State Federation of Labor, has been named general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the state of Illinois. The Bricklayers and Masons' Inter-

national Union has decided to estab lish a general office at Indianapolis. The printers, carpenters, miners and team drivers have headquarters in that

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Council of Chicago, has adopted resolutions calling upon the 5,000 members of affiliated unions to refuse to purchase in drug stores where nonunion clerks are

employed. Orders have been issued to run the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona full ten hours a day, with overtime when necessary. Between 1,000 and 3,000 additional men will be g

employment. Politics has split the city centra labor body of Butte, Mont., and the trade unions have seceded. A new central body under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is con-

sidered probable. Wiskesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company has increase ed the wages of its employes five cents a day, and the men will not strike. The employes demanded an increase of

twenty-five cents a day. About 1,600 miners employed in the

About 1,500 miners employed in the Meyersdale. Pa., coal region, quit work owing to the proposed reduction of ten cents a ton for mining soft coal. There are about 2,500 miners employed in the region.

District President Flynn of the United Mine Workers says the strikes in Alabama are costing the union \$1,700 a month, and that during the last six months the national body has been called on for \$10,900.

The furnaces of the Struthers Furnace company and the Youngstown Steel company went out of blast, throwing about 400 men out of employment. Twenty furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are

Commercial telegraph operators are organizing rapidly and the Commer-cial Telegraphers' Union is now said to embrace 150,000 members. It is

Cigarmakers' unions, which send all members to boarding houses when they are in a strange town, and guar antees the bills, have decided to henceforth levy a fine on any member who leaves any board bills unpaid

under these circumstances. The charter of the Illinois Hoisting Engineers has been revoked by the American Federation of Labor. is a victory for the United Minework ers of America, who have been seek ing for several years to compel the

engineers to affiliate with them.

The Mineworkers' Journal, official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, says there is a prearranged scheme of certain operators to reduce wages, the Myersdale, Pa., reduction of ten cents a ton being the third reduction within a short time.

A new international union is to be formed by the carpet workers' union in large cities, to be composed of carpet layers, cutters, measuremen and sewers. At present locals are established in many large cities and smaller towns, with a combined membership of 1,500.

The Chicago Employers' Association, according to the secretary, is fighting labor unions in the Fox River Valley district and at the stock yards. Union organizers from Batavia report that the entire city is with the unions, and that an attempt to form a Citizens and Employers' Alliance was a flasco.

Five thousand three hundred men comprising more than one-third of the laboring complement of South Chicago, Ill., of 75,000 souls, and 21,200 women and children are directly affected by the latest order of the Illinois Steel Company to lay off its men on the excuse or explanation given that the plant is in need of "repairs."

The silk and velvet mill of Sydney Blumenthal & Co. of Shelton, Conn. has been shut down for an indefinite period. On account of the dulmess of trade the employers appounced that in order to run the mill the operatives would have to submit to a reduction in wages of 5 to 121/2 per cent. operatives declined to accept the cut and the shutdown followed.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, the Hatters and some locals of the Inter-national Typographical Union have adopted the income tax. The Bottle Blowers pay 2 per cent on all earnings. half of which is to go into the reserve fund until that amounts to \$100,000, when the dues will be reduced to 1 per cent. Members of the printers' locals pay 1 per cent on wages received.

Few new international unions have grown more rapidly than the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, which was organized less than a year ago. A report by H. A. Stemburgh, the general secretary-treasurer, says: "We have lessened the working hours of our members, increased their wages and secured them their just rights by the arbitration of disputes between employer and employe."

By winning the strike just ended union coopers in the Chicago stock yards won the greatest victory they have secured in twenty-one years. The agreement reached provides that all men involved in the strike are to be reinstated, an increase of 15 cents a day for coopers receiving less than \$3 a day and no reduction for men re ceiving over that amount; no indiscrimination against strikers or those who quit in sympathy; no boys to be

According to James O'Grady of London, England, fraternal delegates to the Boston convention of the Ameri can Federation of Labor, the curse of American trades unions is the jurisdictional fights. Mr. O'Grady said he believes this is the most serious phase of the labor movement in this country, as the whole basis of society is that there shall be no fights within the ranks. The jurisdictional fights, Mr. O'Grady said, are just what D. M. Parry and all alleged enemies of qrganized labor watch with greatest in-

The four manufacturing concerns of Batavia, Ill., that locked out 1,000 men, will now endeavor to break up the different trade unions in that city. Circulars will be sent to each of the locked out men in which there is a locked out men in which there is list of questions to be answer Among them is one asking if workman is a member of any chur society, or fraternal organization, who answer that they are members a union will be placed on a black. The union men are collecting evide and will proceed against the conce

The union men are collecting and will proceed against the in the courts.

The English wage-workers their own wages by \$48.0 year, without getting a from their employers. This impossible feat was account

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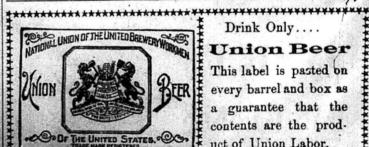
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teed by Tenth and Chestnut Sts.

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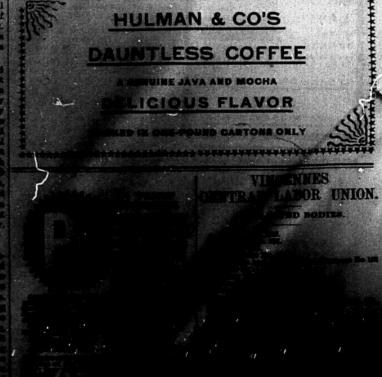
When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his posession and offers to put one in a bat for you don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as a post-rated on the four edges, exactly the same as a post-generated on the four edges, exactly the same as a post-buying the same seemed on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to getrid of their scab-made hats. The John R. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT. Press, Orange. N. JOHN PHILLIPS, See'y, Il Waverly Place, New York.



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LABOR AND

"Boy, Take Off Yer Collar." "Boy, Take Off Yer Collar."

Father raised up us boys kinder mild-like an' easy;
"All wuk an' no play" wan't no part of his creed.
We tended the huskin's an' raisin's an' trainin's,
An' he'd as much fun em a youn; ster c'd need.
As fer me. I wuz lazzy-like, wrapped up in dressin'
An' orinkin' an' posin' an' 'llin' my head,

An' brinkin' an' posin' an' illn my head.
An' father most allus w'd smile an' say nothin'.
But I reckon I knew that he meant what he sed When he'd come in an' holler: "Son, take off yer collar.
Get on yer old clothes an' come down in the shed!"

It might mean the woodpile wuz needin' attention.
Er grindin' the scythes, gettin' ready ter hay. ter hay;
Br it might be most anything else you
c'd mention,
But it alius meant work for the rest

But it alius meant work for the rest of the day.

An' I alius felt, somehow, thet workin' an' grubbin'

Come more natch'rul an' wusn't worth grumblin' about,

When I hed on my overalls, cowhides, an' jumper,

And the duds I'd put on when I heard father shout.

From the medder an' holler;

"Son, take off yer collar,

Get on yer old clothes right away an' come out!"

2'm older consider'ble, now, an' don't

worry
'Bout sparkin' an' prinkin' an' dressin'
ter kill,
've worked purty hard op these rocky

Old acres—
Old acres—
Hed fun too, a plenty, an' suppose allus will.
Eut which I drive up ter the village ter barter, Eut

barter,
An' see youngsters a-loafin' around in
my view,
A-crackin' cheap jokes an' a-boastin' an'
blowin.
I keeps my mouth shet, but, I own up
ter you.
Fm jest litchin' ter holler;
"Boy, take off yer collar.
Gei in yer old clothes—show us what yer
can do!" can do!"

-W. C. Duncan in American Agriculturist.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Secretary Bramwood of the International Typographical Union anpounces that the Cummings memorial fund now amounts to \$3,112.

By accepting a reduction from 27 to 221/2 cents an hour 100 skilled men at the Terre Haute, Ind., car works and 400 other men get work.

Striking cattle feeders employed at the Peoria plant of Nelson Morris & Co. are trying to enforce a boycott against the firm's product in Chicago. During 1903 announced additions to southern cotton mills amounted to 817,826 spindles and 16,313 looms, repesenting an investment of about \$16;

000,000. A. W. Garrison, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners is at Cleveland endeavoring to raise money to assist his brethren to maintain their strike.

Gov. Peabody issued orders for a reduction of the military forces at Cripple Creek and Telluride, Col., to 300 men each during this week, unless tresh trouble arises.

The Nevada Supreme Court has de clared the eight-hour law constitutional, reversing a decision of a lower The case will now go to the United States Supreme Court.

Of the 5,000,000 day laborers in this country 1,250,000 are in the national trade unions and 1,000,000 belong to local organizations not yet affiliated with national or international unions.

Six brewery workmen at San Artonio, Tex., have been indicted for refusing to ride on street cars during the late strike. The American Federation of Labor will furnish funds for their defense.

Four more strikers were deported from Telluridge, Colo., under orders from Major Zeph T. Hill, military ommander, making a total of fiftyeve evicted since martial law in that district was established by Gov. Pea-

The strike of glaziers inaugurated October at the Surpass Glazed Kid factory of J. P. Matschue & Co., Philadelphia, has been broken and the full force. The glaziers were taken tack at their old wages.

Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and W. J. Stirling, a member of the executive board, who are in New York, are meeting with great success in building up the

organizations of that city. Benjamin Schlessinger, tional organizer and president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which was recently chartered by the American Federation of Labor, has left Chicago for a six months' campaign of organization in New York.

The truce between the rival window glass workers' organizations is no more and hostilities are likely to be renewed. It is said the workmen will accept a reduction of 25 per cent if the concession is necessary to enable some manufacturers to start their fac-

The executive council of the Federation of Labor has protested against the passage of Congress of the arbitration bill prepared by Volney W. Foster of Chicago. The objections are that such a law would tend toward compulsory arbitration and nullify the powers and decisions of state boards of arbitration.

The strike of 300 miners at the Springfield Coal Company's mine at Tayforsville, Ill., was settled, the company giving Andrew Flesher, the engineer to whom the miners objected because of his alleged carelessness, another place and substituting Wilham Sprevey in his place. The men

Another reduction in the wages of puddlers and finishers of the Amelga-mated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Worker; has been made. Pud-

dlers who are now receiving \$5.75 a ton for their work were cut to \$5.25. which is the heaviest cut since last July. The wages of finishers were reduced in proportion to the puddlers'

The United Mineworkers of District No. 6 unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the study of economical and political questions in order to prepare to take possession of the judiciary, legislative and executive powers of government, in order to take away the power of the employers to use governmental powers to advance their own ends.

Striking members of the Picture Frame Workers' Union and their of ficers were made the defendants in an injunction issued at Chicago by Judge Brentano on complaint of the A. H. Vilas Company. The defendents are restrained from congregating about the company's plant, picketing or patrolling the premises, hindering the employes or by threats or intimidations causing any of the employes to leave their positions.

The labor troubles in the coal fields of Carbon county, Utah, have been practically settled as a result of the conference between G. W. Kramer, vice president of the Utah Fuel Company, and Attorney S. A. King, representing the strikers. By the terms of an agreement satisfactory to both sides the camp agrees to lease for a period of six months all of the 225 houses erected by the miners on the company's property, paying therefor the lump sum of \$75,000.

Employes of the Austin Manufacturing Company, Harvey, Ill., who wish to retain their positions, must sign individual contracts. These provide for a ten-hour day and a pledge that the workmen will suggest to the company ways of cheapening the output and increasing the profit. Every employe must deposit a certain sum (not less than \$30) as security that he will ful-fill the agreement. If the company decides he has not he will be discharged and the deposit confiscated.

works of the Illinois-Pacific Glass Company in San Francisco were closed Jan. 14 and 1,000 employes, men, women, boys and girls, made idle by a strike of the glassblowers of The trouble originated the works. over the right of the men to leave the factory at their will during working The glassblowers are allowed a rest of fifteen minutes, called 'tempo," at stated times during working hours. During the "tempos" it became the custom of the men to leave the factory.

"Thirty days before the employers at Harvey, Ill., locked out their employes they flooded the town with workmen from other cities," declared J. J. Kepler of the Machinists' Union. "They placed advertisements in every city, and in them were the information that there was no trouble. This was true at the time. The object was to avoid the state law providing that workmen cannot he brought into the state to take the places of strikers unless informed a strike is in progress."

A strike which will soon include

2,000 workers began last week at the Lassig plant of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, when 200 machinists left their posts after hearing the announcement that a cut in wages had been ordered. The cut, which was ordered from the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls the American Bridge Company, ranges from 10 to 15 per cent. The machinists' union called on all its members employed by the company to strike at once as soon as news of the wage decrease reached the organization's officers.

Bricklayers' hall at West Monroe and Peoria streets, Chicago, the official meeting hall of the Chicago Federation of Labor and many auxiliary unions, is to be enlarged by a fivestory annex. The present building is three stories in height. The Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union. which owns the property, decided to spend \$80,000 on the project and to build the annex on the adjoining lot to the north on Peorla street. buildings will be connected and their second floors will be built together form one massive auditorium. Bonds to raise the fund will be issued

to the union members only.

Several of the most thoughtful labor leaders are discussing the question of preventing local unions from rushing into strikes recklessly because of some small personal reasons. Frequently the cause of the strike is the discharge of one of the union workmen. Sometimes the cause is a griev-ance against the foreman. But in all these reckless strikes the whole future of the organization is put in danger by a few hot-headed members. "No matter how small a strike may be, it cannot be considered a purely local affair," says Henry White, secre-tary of the United Garment Workers' Union. "We will tolerate no strike until every means has been exhausted to avoid it."

The growing dissatisfaction among the ranks of the members of the local unions of the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers threatens to pre cipitate a strike that will evolve the 1,000 employes of this class working in the various mills and factories of Indianapolis. The dissatisfaction has been the outgrowth of a proposed plan upon the part of operators of woodworking factories and mills to change the conditions of employm from day work to piece work. In large concerns throughout the country gen-erally this change is being tried and the agitation here is in line with the suggestion of employers' associations. The men claim that the change, should it become effective, will bring about a reduction in their earning possibilities of 40 per cent. This, they say, is an injustice and a move they will not counterage. the agitation here is in line with the

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Ions Should Not Undertake. In answer to a question from the

editor of the New York Journal the following communications were receiv ed and published, with others:

The primary object of a trade union is to secure freedom of contract. regaining of this power of control over the sale of the time, skill and endur ance of the wageworker will be one of the greatest achievements of history Free government must be founded or the industrial and social freedom of all. Political sovereignty and industrial and social servitude are then impossi

Political sovereignty was inaugurated in this country at a time when the great body of people were industrially and socially free. As the wage serving class increased democracy diminished.

The first and most important work for the wageworkers is the building up of the trade unions to the level of power necessary to secure for the wageworkers the full part of all of the ad-

vantages of a higher civilization. The introduction of partisan politics into the trade union means division of the union on party lines-division means destruction.

Capitalists are not partisans. The great body of bankers, brokers, speculators, railroad kings and coal barons, etc., who voted and bought votes for the Republican president would gladly vote and buy votes for the Democratic candidate or any other man of his kind. Capitalists are Republicans in one state and Democrats in another.

Those members of the trade unions who are citizens are in duty bound to carry the principles of unionism into the exercise of their sovereign rights as citizens

Keep politics, whether Republican, Democratic or Socialistic, out of the trade union, and the trade unions will compel such political action as they desire when they have the power of organization, just as the capitalists compel legislation in their interest where they have the power so to do.-George E. McNeill.

If by "going into politics" is meant committing the entire membership of the organizations to the support of certain political principles and candidates, then I answer "No" to the query, "Should labor unions go into polities?"

If the question were, Should union men carry their industrial grievances into politics and vote for the party and candidates whose records and piedges showed the greatest friendship for labor? then I would answer "Yes."

In other words, I do not believe the unions should go into politics, but I do believe that unionists should do se. Unions are not organized as branches of a political party, and the majority has no more right to insist upon every member subscribing to certain political doctrines than it has to compel them to adopt a special religious creed. Besides, such a course would make recruiting new members for the union that much more difficult.

On the other hand, intelligent union men should recognize that through the use of the ballot lies the safest and surest road to improvement of industrial conditions, and every such man should strive to bring his fellow unionists to that rational view.

If in that way a union can be temporarily pledged by unanimous consent to certain candidates, well and good, but for a union to declare itself in polities while there was one dissenting member would be contrary to the policy which has made unions successful.

I may think that the union man who votes with the party of plutocracy is doing the cause of labor more harm than if he turned scab or strike breaker, but so long as he is loyal to his union obligation-which I have no right to alter over his protest-I must try to be charitable and charge his inconsistency to ignorance. One thing is certain-I cannot drive him into the right way, and I may smash the union if I try that course with him.-Joseph R. Buchanan.

Union Principle Justified.

For years the labor unions have been demanding that the contract system on all public works shall be abolished. They ask that a city or a state shall employ its workingmen directly and not allow a speculative contractor to make a fortune out of the workers and the taxpavers.

The latest report given out by the city of London, England, shows that the labor unions are right. During the last half year London has had a million dollars' worth of work done in several parts of the city. It has employed the men directly, without any contractor coming in between the taxpayer and the workingman.

As a result, the work cost \$129,000 less than the estimates. Instead of be ing called on for more money after the work was done the city found that it had saved nearly 13 per cent of the money it had appropriated for the

Will Fight Labor Bills. The National Building Trades Em ployers' association at its recent meet ing in Chicago adopted measures for a vigorous opposition to the passage of labor bills now pending in congress. A

specially hard fight will be made against the "anti-injunction" or "anti-conspiracy" and the eight hour bills. The anti-injunction bill exempts la The anti-injunction bin taken bor unions from prosecution under the antitrust bill and is intended to prevent the issuing of injunctions against the unions. It is backed by the Ameri can Federation of Labor and all labor unions and has passed the house of representatives three times, in each case being killed in the senate. The eight hour labor bill is designed to pro-hibit work of more than eight hours a day on any government contract ever in the shops of subcontractors. The

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Weak, nervous, fretful, puny children require a treatment such as only Dr. Miles' Nervine affords. When neglected these symptoms lead to epileptic fits or spasms. Every mother should strengthen her own and babies' nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a true specific in all nervous disorders. Read the following:

specific in all nervous disorders. Read the following:

"When my little boy wat 18 months old he had cramps in his feet and hands. They would be drawn out of shape for two or three days. At first liniment seemed to help but in about two weeks nothing did any good the doctor gave him. We called another doctor but his medicine did no good so we changed to another who called it spinal disease. By this time the child's body was drawn out of shape; his backbone was curved to one side and his hands and feet out of shape. His sufferings were terrible, and he was having from two to six fits a day. I was taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for nervous trouble and saw it was recommended for fits, so I thought I would see if it would help him. All three doctors had given him up. One-half bottle stopped the fits and his limbs straightened, and another bottle cured him. He is now a strong, healthy boy going to school. I have waited to see if the old trouble returned, before writing you, but it never has. I cannot praise Dr. Miles' Nervine enough, as I know it saved my boy's life."—MRS. URIAH NELSON, Lansing, Iowa. All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book the Dr. Miles' Remedies.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bot-tle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put things back where they used to be? Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are?

Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change

work will own what they produce?

But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Pexty. Then about the Socialist Brays. And re-send four cents in stamps, and re-ceive by return mail three books, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

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General Contractor 1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Pinstering, Car-pentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

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Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in per-ticular by

THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION BATES:

PUBLICATION OFFICE 422 OHIO STREET

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

Carpenters' Dance.

The fifth anniversary celebration of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 205, of Terre Haute, given Wednesday night, in Germania hall, was a grand success, so zially and otherwise, and a large crowd wes present.

The first part of the program consisted of speeches by prominent labor men. The first speaker of the evening was Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who spoke for twenty minutes and was listened to with marked attention throughout, and given a good encore at the close of his address. O. P. Smith also spoke

After the speech making, supper was served and dancing was enjoyed by the large crowd.

STATE SECRETARY ONEAL

Leaves for Omalia to Be Assistant National Secretary.

James Oneal, who has served as State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Indiana for three years, leaves this week for Oma ha, Neb., to accept a position in the Na tional office as assistant to the Nationa Secretary.

It is understood that he will take the management of the organizing work. which is confined in the main to unorgan ized states. It is not probable that he will be in Omaha very long, as the National Committee is now voting for the selection of either Chicago or Indianapolis for national headquarters, and headquarters wilbe removed in two months.

Mr. Oneal took the State Secretaryship when but twenty-four cities were organized and but twelve paying dues. The last quarterly report to the National Secretary shows forty four locals paying dues fo the quarter ending December, 1903, whilabout eighty cities have been issued char ters since he assumed the office. The num her of locals paying dues during the winter months is always smaller than in sum

Mr. Oneal has also been editor of The Toiler since last March when he returned from a short trip to Colorado.

He is succeeded as State Secretary by Wm. Bowlen of Indianapolis, to which city State Hendquarters has been trans The address of the new secretary is 1523 Sheldon street, Indianapolis, wher all official correspondence should be ad

TREASURER ARRESTED.

Hon. T. P. Lewis Charged With Embezzling Funds of Brazil Union.

T. P. Lewis, republican joint representative from Clay and Owen counties, was Monday bound over to the Circuit court on a charge of embezzling funds of Bruzil Local No. 244, United Mine Workers of America, of which he was treasurer The alleged shortage is said to be \$670.43.

Lewis admitted that he had spent the money, and it is believed that most of it was lost at gambling tables and in politics. P Lewis republican joint repre

tics.

The case against John O. Mann, who was recently arrested charged with defalcation by Fontanet local, has been dismissed. It is said the shortage was made good by his bondsmen.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Nominations of international officers for the typographical union will be made at the regular February meeting on Sunday afternoon. The election will be held on the third Wednesday in May. The officers to be nominate are: president, vice-president, first vice-president, secretary-treasurer four delegates to the American Federation of Labor, three trustees to the printers' home and an agent for the home. The election of local officers will he held at this meeting, and a large attendance is expected.

James Adams, an employe of the Root glass factory met with a painful accident Monday afternoon. He was working about a buzz saw at the glass plant, when in some manner his hand was caught and frightfully lacerated.

J. Gilbert Devol, a non-union plumber, was fined five dollars and costs by Judge Plety as special judge in the Superior court for violating the plumbers ordinance.



Credit to the Worthy LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Voice o' Love.

It was Love who called me, a morning in the meadow,
"Come out, sweetheart! come out, sweetheart, the spring is in the land! All the world is wonderful with dappled sun and shadow.
Here I wait with happiness held close in either hand."

Oh, I brake my pinning off, Eager to be f he. Duty frowned side the whee, "Do thy worl !" quoth she.

It was Love who called me, at noontide in the greenwood.
"Come out, sweetheart! come out, sweetheart, and in the silence rest.
Take thy ease beneath the leaves, as softly as a queen should, Both thy arms about thee, and thy head upon my breast."

Oh. I raised my weary hand, Longing, wistfully. Duty set the wheel astir, "Do thy work," quoth she.

Through the gloom of twilight, the nesting birds were calling—
O sick at heart, I turned the wheel, whom none might summon more.
When, like touch of rain in May, came sound of swift feet falling.
And love stood beside me there where Duty was before.

"Since thou cam'st not at my call, Sweet, I came to thee, I am here to turn thy wheel, And aid thy task," quoth he, Theodore Garrison in the Smart Set.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pc 11d.

The United 1 to West for The United 1 to West and cutive board has 1 to see 2 2 1 of Pennsylvania mt are and to see

for their support. Four hundred additional coke ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke Company will be lighted this week as a result of improved conditions in the industry.

Chicago chandelier manufacturers, having failed to secure non-union men to take the places of their striking employes, will close down their plants indefinitely.

The works of the American Car and Foundry Company at Terre Haute. Ind., are being closed down, probably permanently, throwing 1,000 men out of employment The latest state report shows that

the average wages for union men in New York state last year was \$2.43 a day, while the average wages for union women was \$1.44 a day.

The quarterly report of J. F. Morris secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, for the quarter ending 31, 1903, shows a balance of \$663.98 in the treasury on that date.

The union lathers of Cleveland have reduced the length of the working day to seven hours because work is slack, and they believe through this method more men can secure employment. The Black Diamond mills of the

Crucible Steel Company resumed work in nearly all departments after shut down is shut down in the shut to be sumption will street work to 1 150 mer.

A permanent labor temple and

home for the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union, to cost \$30,000, will be built at once on large square, 120x12s feet, on Van Buren and Aberdeen streets, Chicago. An amalgamation of the Interna-

tional Association of Allied Mechanics with the International Association of Machinists has been agreed upon as a result of the recent conference between the executive officers of both organizations.

The Deering Division of the International Harvester Company at Chicago has placed the workshops on the nine-hour basis. This was in the requirements of an agreement signed with the metal trades' union after the

big strike last spring.

The next session of the American Federation's Executive council will be at Denver in April, immediately after President Gompers' return from Porto investigate the condition of wage- fected at Boston during the recent workers on that island.

plants of the National Steel Company have had their wages cut 10 per cent for the laborers and about 50 per sent for the tonnage men. of the latter who heretofore received \$5.50 a day now make \$2.50.

The 450 employes of the Silver of Labor. Literature setting forth the Brook colliery of J. S. Wentz & Co., benefits of organization will be dis-Hazleton, Pa., who struck because of alleged non-compliance by the company with the decisions of the strike have returned to work pending a settlement of their grievances.

Vestmakers' local, No. 16, United Garment Workers of America, announces that the strike of seventy-five members for recognition by a large firm of New York contractors has been won after eight weeks' battling and the expenditure of \$1,900.

W. H. Mullen and Sidney Cates, labor union leaders, have been sent to jail for three months in default of payment of a fine of \$250 each, for printing an alleged libel on Supt. Buchanan during the strike on Frank J. Gould's street car line at Richmond

Chicago typefounders refused to call off their strike as ordered by the international officials. The union appointed a committee to wait upon the Chicago concerns affected and inform them work would not be resumed under the conditions existing before

"The Y. W. C. A. is going to organize a league of 5,000 Seattle women whose purposes shall be to 1 if business firms is if the to not cease to enque is of each age the members of I league will it the draw their patronage," says, the Eastie Union Record.

The Paterson, N. J., Association of Master Builders locked out 1,500 mm and the whole building trade is at a

standstill The master painters and master plumbers have agreed to sup-port the builders. The trouble is due to a strike of masons because non union men were employed on a big office building.

The Lawrence and Shenango glass factories of the American Window Glass Company and the Greer and Shenango tin plants of the American Glass Company and Greer and Shenango tin plants of the American Tin Plate Company have resumed operations, giving employment to nearly 6,000 men.

D. W. Richmond, president of the Railway Clerks' International Union has issued a circular to all railway clerks in relation to the discharge of 18,000 men by the railway compan-He states that the reduction in the forces has given an impetus to the union, as those remaining must work overtime without extra pay.

officials of the Carpenters' Four union in Rochester, N. Y., have been indicted by the grand jury for coaspiring to raise their wages. The charge is made that they were not satisfied with the wages paid them, and that they "did conspire, confederate, agree and connive among themselves, intending then and there to unjustly and oppressively increase and advance the rate of wages usually paid them for their work." What next?
It is reported that nearly 200 labor

organizers are soon to enter Philadelphia and try to make it a stronghold of unionism. Calls have been sent from the Washington headquarters to the affiliated labor bodies. The unfair conditions under which many Philadelphia employes work, and the unjust way in which wageworkers have recently been treated by some employers make it necessary to carry on a campaign of education and organization.

The official journal of the Cigar Makers' International Union says: This has been an unusually prosperous year for the International union. We have gained 2,507 members since January 1 and have increased the general fund about \$15,000. One hundred and fifty locals with 10,000 members have received increase in wages. and thirty-three new local unions have been formed, bringing the total number up to 475 in various parts of the United States and Canada. We have nearly \$500,000 in our funds."

A number of local unions of the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in New York have demanded that the question of withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor be submitted to a referendum vote. The district council of New York has sanctioned the move, and it is said the vote will carry in that city. It is ualikely, however, that it will carry in the country as a whole. The carpenters in their claim for jurisdiction over the woodworkers have received a number of hard jolts from the A. F. of L. but withdrawing is not likely to help them any. It is like a man cutting off his nose to spite his face.—

"Most trade unions are organized like a raft of sawlogs," says a writer in the January Bricklayer and Mason. "Fifty or seventy-five strong logs are chained together in a circle, and in this way they hold together about a thousand other logs, that float along in the middle. The ideal of unionism should not be a raft, but a steamship, in which every part does its work. Every member should not only pay dues and obey orders and mark ballots. A union should be more than a dues-paying mob. The strongest union of the future will be the one that has the greatest proportion of active members, who co-operate with the officers of the union."

Organization of the women workers of the country into trade unions will be given an impetus by a move-ment recently started by a number of prominent women philanthropists and settlement workers. An organization known as the Woman's Trade Rico, where he will go in March to Union League of America was perconvention of the American Federa-The 1,500 employes of the Bellaire tion of Labor, and already branches have been established in Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Its constitution provides for annual conferences, to be held, if possible at the same time and place as the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Literature setting forth the tributed among women workers by the league and a complete list of all the unions of women in the country, together with their officers, will be kept. No initiation fee is required to join the league, and the dues are \$1

a year. Justice Childs of the Erie county Supreme court of New York, has issued an injunction against the United Garment Workers of America that shows the possibilities of the injunction in a new direction. A manufac-turer by the name of Francis violated a part of his agreement with the garment workers, and a strike was ordered and the union label taken away from the establishment. He went into court and pleaded that the taking away of the label had reduced his profits and the court issued an order to the local union to restore the label and also to desist in suspending any of the garment workers employed by Damages of six cents were awarded the manufacturer, and the union, in addition, was ordered to pay the costs, amounting to \$121.72 The union had supposed that the label was its own property, to be sup-only to such employers as it ered fair, but the learned judge metadian of the union label.

BUSINESS VS. HUMAN LIFE. Man Is Looked Upon as of Less Im-

I have lately been thinking of the relative importance of a man and a machine in the factories and industries of today, and it has occurred to me that society is yet looking crosseved at this subject.

portance Than a Machine

Whenever a crank shaft, a gear, a rack, a pinion or any part of a machine is broken it must be replaced. When a machine is worn out and a new one must take its place the expense of these repairs and replace? ments of course is charged to the business. That is figured as a part of the cost of carrying on business.

To a very great extent a man has been looked upon as of less importance than a machine. Men by the thousands are annually maimed, crippled, disfigare annually maimed, crippled, disfig-ured and killed in the service of the union were tied, and Logan threw his factories, shops, mills and railroads of the United States, with scarcely a thought being given to the subject of credentials and were seated. The making good the injury, and the rule were: Ed Phillips, glass blowers is that the poor man who has lost a Charles Slusser, Highland iron worker finger, a hand, an eye, an arm or a Charles Brunken and D. J. Bailey, releg, when by reason of these defects tail clerks; C. R. Powers, steam engihe is no longer useful, is turned out to neers; A. B. Ellyson, steam engineers; shift for himself, and very often both F. S. Hamilton, Jarvis iron workers; he and his family are made dependent upon the public charities for a livelihood, or if their self respect does not admit of their accepting public charity under the degrading conditions with which we surround it, they eke out a miserable existence in a way that makes decent citizenship practically impossible.

Now, here is a simple question: If a business must provide margin enough to repair broken machines and renew wornout ones, why should it not provide for a broken leg, a crushed foot or hand by paying to such an injured person his regular wages during the time of his enforced suffering and idleness? And when the breadwinner of a fam-

ily is killed why should not the business that killed him take the place of the breadwinner as far as possible by at least providing for the naterial wants of the family that was depend ent upon him?

I believe that business should pro vide for such emergencies, and, further more, that as we become bumanized is will be considered a legitimate part of the necessary expense of carrying on any business.

Poor people will not be driven to submit to the extortions of lawyers and to the whimsical "decisions" of courts and judges who talk about the "con-tributory negligence" of the injured or killed man and similar evasive nonsense through which society seeks to relieve the individual profit getter of responsibility and saddle it upon the state.

In discussing this matter recently ; man said to me, "But what if the business would not stand this sort of expense?" "Then," I replied, "let the business go to destruction, where every business ought to go that depends for its existence upon the destruction of human life."

The only legitimate and proper ject for which any business should live is that it might add to human life and happiness rather than take away from it.-Mayor Jones of Toledo.

The Movement and Its Leaders.

Lucile Enves, chief worker of the San Francisco Social Settlement association, in her annual report of the institution's work writes: "We have had many opportunities to meet some of the prominent labor leaders in the city and have been deeply impressed by their ability, sincerity and unselfish devotion to their cause. In preparing one of our labor lectures we were allowed access to the complete records of one of the oldest unions in the city. As we studied these records of meetings month by month for nearly fifty years we came to a fuller realization of the profound educational and economic sig nificance of this great popular move

Poverty a Disease.

In a recent speech made in one of the largest halls in London John Burns, M. P., declared that poverty is a social dis ease and ought to be scientifically studied and cured just as if it were a mat-

ter of drainage or water supply.
"You cannot cure poverty by dealing with individuals," he said. "Poverty is a social thing, just as much as con-sumption is a social thing, and cannot be cured by giving treatment to individuals.

"The duty of the city government is to do for the individual what he cannot do for himself, nothing more than this and nothing less. In every large and wealthy city poverty is a disgrace."

Children Deprived of Childhood. "The laws against child labor ar shamelessly and heartlessly violated," said Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis in a recent address on social problems.
"The white faced, puny children in stifling factories are feeding machines all the livelong day. For them nothing but work, work, work, with poverty

and squalor at home.

"Child labor, do you call it? It is the blasting of the future of these children. What progeny will they bring forth? What manner of harvest are we prepuring for ourselves, O men and women or America?"

Ever Prosperous Cigarmakers, The official journal of the Cigarmak-ers' International union says: "This has ers' International union says: "This has been an unusually prosperous year for the International union. We have gained 2,507 members since Jan. 1 and have increased the general fund about \$115,000. One hundred and fifty locals, with 10,000 members, have received increase in wages, and thirty-three new local unions have been formed, bringing the total number up to 475 in various parts of the United States and Castalla and Castalla

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Elected Officers for the Ensuing Year Last Night. The Central Labor union held

argely attended meeting last night and elected officers for the coming year Fifty-one delegates were present.

The election resulted as follows: President-Fred Wilder, iron worker Hampe

Vice President - Corge igarmaker. Secretary-Lou S. Combes, typo

graphical. Treasurer-James E. Hagerty, cigarmaker.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Frank Hoffman plasterer. Trustees-Byron Martin, cigarmak

ers; John S. Edmunds, typographical M. J. O'Connell, iron moulders. In the election of trustees Edmunds

votes to Edmunds. Eleven new delegates presented their Edward Boland, Jarvis iron workers Thomas P. Conaulty, bartenders; Adam Bensinger, stationary firemen: Jacob

Carver, stationary firemer. D. F. O'Shea, representing the Western Federation of Miners, Cripple Creek, Colo., addressed delegates on the condition of affairs in Colorado. He spoke feelingly of the suffering brought about by the great strike now on there and of the treatment accorded the miners. The C. L. U. donated \$10 to help the cause of the strikers.

Atlanta Unions in Foities.

The Atlanta trade unions have found a way to go into politics without running any risk of disrupting their or ganization. Every local union is to make its nominations for city and state offices, and the candidates will then be voted on by all the union men in the

The winners will then be presented to the Democratic party. If it refuses to accept these labor candidates, they the Atlanta Federation of Trades will take further action in the matter. The labor men are confident that they will poll such a large vote in selecting their condidates that it will be suicidal for any party managers to refuse them.

Subscribe for The Toiler; only 50c a year.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position perinanent. Address Manager, 605 Monon Building, Chicago.

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BRAZIL. INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
United Mine Workers—Local 244
Nederal Labor Union 7145
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Machinists' Union
Machinists' Union
Machinists' Union
Stam Engineers
Electrical Workers
U. M. W. of A. Local 1544, Williamstown
OFFIGERS

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President—J. F. Cole.
Vice President—M. Cummins.
Secretary—H. L. Graves.
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners Hall. MEETINGS

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIAN

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers
Barbers' Union
Ogarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Oarpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musiclans Union
Womans' Union Label League
United Mine Workers—
Local 42
Local 134
Local 134
Local 135
Local 1465
Local 1962
ODFICERS

OFFICERS

President—Clarance Lowden. Vice President—J. B. Staats. Secretary—George H. Pascoe. Treasurer—Harry Moore. Trustees—Wm Coonce, Gus Dow and Frank MEETING Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

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SHILTIVAN, INDIANA

lated with— American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION

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Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 868

WANTED-Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few countie calling on retail merchants and agents Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 330 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED-Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$55 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE "NA-TIONAL. 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT,

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SEATS NOW ON CAME

For each performance of the engagement. Prices-50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8. BLACK PATTI TROUBADORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. The Silver Slipper

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

NO. 7307.

State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term. 1903.

Abraham Goldstine vs., Julia A. Goldstine Be it knows that: n the 5th day of January 1904, said plaintiff used an affidavit in the form, showing that the defendant, Julia & Goldstine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a nocessary party defendant to the complaint herein; and the object of said action is Divorce, said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against her and that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or derfur to said complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1904.

[SEAL] DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk. NO. 7507.

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o many points in the following territory : Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado. Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa. Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan Minnesota, Mississippi, Missonri, Nebras ka, New Mexico, North Carolina, North-Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, over the



SELLING DATES. February 2 and 16.

April 5 and 19, 1904. For full information and particulars asto schedules, rates, tickets, etc.; call on Agents "Big Four Route," or address the

> E. E. SOUTH. Gen'l Ag't Terre Haute,

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