SIXTH YEAR

## LABOR'S PROGRESS

(Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield, Boston, Mass.)

RUSSIA

Unusually audacious demonstration against the government are occurring airong the Russian Soldiers. In Tsch. akotauri, 80 recruits marched through the city with a red flag and sang the Marseillaise. A similar scene was enacted in Ozurgeti, where the people shouted, "Down with the czar! Down with despotism and militarism!' The authorities were much alarmed at the revolutionary spirit revealed in Batum, where the recruits gather from various Caucasian districts. More than 2,000 recruits marched in a processian following a red flag with the inscription "Down with militarism!, Down with despotism!, Long live the Republic!"

Many students have been arrested in Kiev. It is reported from that city that the so-called "Holy Leagues" which Minister of the Interior Von Plehve and the Minister of Education founded, with the hope of opposing Socialist and revolutionary propaganda among the students are failures. Socialist students entered the "Holy Leagues" and advocated Socialism. In the past year the revolutionary spirit prevailing in the universities, has invaded the technical institutes and the higher classes of colleges, and outside those academic circles Socialist propaganda makes unusual progress in nearly all industrial classes. The fact that every year from 25,000 to 35,000 highly educated young persons filled with strong in ignation at present conditions go from the universities and colleges into all circles of Russian Society gives reason for serious consideration on the port of the aristocracy and legislators of Russia.

A Russian general recently said to an English newspaper correspondent, "God protect us if we become involved in a long and unfortunate war with Japan! We should bave to fight an internal revolt at the same time.'

A Russsan Socialist periodical, "Oswo bozdenie," has recently published a private circular from the Governor General of Irkutsk addressed to the governors. In this edict a complaint is made that political prisoners often escape from Siberia for lack of careful snrveillance. The exiles mingle with the workers and influence them to become revolutionists and Socialists, so that their banishment is of no avail. The police must watch them and report daily. The houses of the exiles must be searched by the police as often as possible. All their correspondence must be inspected. This shows that Socialism is progressing in Siberia.

The tyrannical action of the Russian government in dissolving the technical students' convention in St. Petersburg, has caused much excitement. At the beginning of their third convention, the technical students voted to send Leo Tolstoy and Korolenko telegrams expressive of admiration. The despatches were sent with loud applause, Among the 300 members were two who had tak en part in the Jewish massacre at Kishineff; a section voted not to continue the convention while those two persons were present. This decision, with a criticism of events in Kishineff, angered years ago, who has been 30 years under the authorities, and the convention dissolved by the government.

The Moscow book compositors' strike of last August brought the workers of that trade into closer relations through out Russia, and has resulted in the es tablishment of a special organ. The gains made by the Moscow book compos itors incite those of other cities to emulation. The new paper has the pur poses of uniting the various groups of book compositors and of systematically studying the conditions of that trade, Russian despotism compels the new paper to be published by a secret press. JAPAN

The Japanese Socialists are trying to oppose the evils of inflaming the people to war, The Socialists of Tolio on Oct. 15th, held a meeting of protest against the Nationalists' war agitation, in which Comrade Abe showed the Japanese workers that the Russian workers, who are heroically struggling against czariem, are their brothers.

The Japanese government is taking severe measures to hinder the progress of Socialism. Comrade S. Katayama editor of "The Socialist," was prosecuted in Tokio for some articles in his weekly paper which has been confiscated by the police as contrary to peace and public order. Comrade Katayama sailed for this country last month. After a visit nere he will attend the International Socialist Convention at Amsterdam.

The children of the poor in Japan are ten worked cruelly long hours for There are no factory aws to check the greet of Japanese ememployers,

A successor to the late Franz Hoteland ann, Socialist member of the German

Parliament, was elected Jan. 6th in th 3nd Saxon district. Comrade Adolph Hoffmann with 16,195 votes defeated Count Hoensbroech, a National liberal, who had 10,108 votes. This completes the number of 81 Socialists in the Ger by 23 deputies, all Socialists but one.

In Rietheim near Karlsruhe, Baden. 5 Socialists and one opponet have been elected; the socialists have thereby obtained the majority in the common coun-

In Niefern, Baden, 21 Socialists and 12 National liberals have been elected to the common council.

Sixty two Socialists have been recent ly elected common councilmen in 34 towns of Wurtembery: two years ago 25 Socialists were elected to the common councils of 21 towns. - Berlin "Vor waerts", Jan. 5th.

Berlin "Vorwaerts of Jan. 28th reports that the city council of Berlin in the last session, elected Socialists to 61 positions on 36 of the most important committees and boards. Five of the tax commissioners are socialists. Six socialists are on three boards of the poor department. Wilhelm Liebknecht's son, Dr. Lieb knecht, and comrade Stadthagen are on the election board. Comrade Paul Singer, M. P., has been elected to five of the leading boards and committees, in cluding the hospital department and the art department. - Comrades Heimann and Burns are on the library board; they will probably see that the shelves are well supplied with Socialist literature, The Socialists are represented in nearly all the important departments except the school board; they have asked for a seat in that department and the matter will soon be voted on. The gains in the last municipal elections which resulted in sending 32 Socialists to the Berlin City council, have caused the radical majority to reluctantly give the Socialists more seats in the city offices but not yet in proportion to their strength.

Four Socialists were lately elected to the common council of Sundhausen in Coburg-Gotha. The mayor did not recognize them and on Jan. 11th he called a session of the common counci to which he summoned not the new but the old members whose term of office had expired some time before. In an swer to protest, the mayor said he had authority for it. Only by complaining to the State Legislature could the Socialists obtain the right to their seats after which in a new session the illegal proceedings of Jan. 11th were annulled.

At the trial held in Cracow, resulting in the condemuation of an emigrant to two months of imprisonment for theft in Fischbruecke, Germany, women field-workers testified that they earned 17 cents a day. They said that 20 wo men workers and 20 workmen slept on a great straw heap in a barn and that the overseer shut them in for the night. ENGLAND.

The matter of the Tanner Street Workhouse, Bermondsey, Mr. W. W. Parkinson says that in England, 12, 000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. With an experience of forty years, he says he has never wit nessed such an influx of able-bodied nen into the workhouse.

Mr. W. H. Libby, who is secretary of a Free Meal Fund established twelve headmaster of a Walworth Board School, estimates that "40 per cent, of the children of his district are so poorly fed as to be physical incapable of appropriating the normal benefits of 'education."-London 'Justice" Jan. 15th.

The Duchess of Sutherland, contri buting to one of the magazines an arti-cle on child life in the Potteries, says, "The number of weakly, crippled and starving children is simply staggering. -The gardens at Trenthan on the oc casion of a charity function were full of 'broken lives.' "-London "Justice," Jan. 16th.

The London "Labour Leader" says that the expenditure on the British Navy last year was \$175,000,000. The rest of the world spent \$280,000,000, of this the United States had the largest expenditure with \$81,250,000.

#### WALL STREET AND LABOR UNIONS

The Remarkable Team Mark Hanna Has Hitched Together.

The Chicago Tribune, the Nestor of Western republican papers, laments Hanna's death in big headlines as follows: "Death of Hanna Weakens "Republican Leaders Begin to Realize that Loss of National Chair man Upsets Calculations." "Ohio Senator's Personal Influence Went Far to Keep Wall Street and Labor Element in Line."

"WALL STREET AND THE LAB.
OR ELEMENT"—was ever such a
less nopenly hitched together before?
All Assertes doffs its hat to the politi-

## FALSE

#### man Parliament. Saxony is represented Enlightened Selfishness the Real Cause of All Progress. Benevolence and Justice

(BY OWEN MACALLISTER.)

I am a socialist because I am first of all a true individualist and desire to see the highest possible development of the individual powers, capacities and happiness of every man, woman and child.

There is a true and a false individualism. As every individual man, woman and child is a part of a collective whole, he can only be a true individualist who seeks the highest possible good of every individual member of that collective whole,

They are false individualists who seek the highest possible good of the stronger of the human race at the expense of the weaker. This a classism, not individualism. He who seeks the greatest good of the individual, not of a class of individuals, seeks the greatest good of every individual, as the little word "the" so used necessarily implies.

One must either affirm that the highest good of every individual is to be found in an equal and cooperative community of interests, which is socialism; or in individual competition and the mastery of the weaker by the stronger, which is classism. The subserving and subjecting of one class to another is not individualism at all.

When one divides individuals into masters and servants, as their rightful and necessary evolutionary relation to one another, he has logically resolved individualism into classism, by making, in thought, what we have made in fact, two distinct classes of the collective whole to which all individuals belong.

All related individuals must be classified, in the very nature of things. Only the unrelated individu al can stand unclassified. Society, in the nature of things, can have no unrelated and, therefore, unclassified indviduals. Consequently society must of necessity form one or more classes, in which the individualism of each member must be in some manner appropriated. Society must be one co-operative and harmonious class, or be divided into contendit g and inharmonious classes. So all individualism is simply a neces sary element of competitive and contending classes, or of one united and co-operative class.

Individualism pure and simple is such isolation and separation as never did and never can exist in human society; and the individualism represented by opposing and contending classes, cannot be the best condition for every individual, as true individualism demands, when it is possible to make these conflicting classes one harmonious and cooperative class, as socialism demands. True individualism and true socialism are only different forms of the same thing, matured and per-

fected human government, in which the greatest good of each is the greatest good of all, and the greatest good of all the greatest good of each. That every individual should have the greatest good which his capacities will enable him to attain,

is a proposition which no sane and honest man can deny. Neither can any such man deny that this proposition embodies the only true and just individualism.

But every individual caunot attain his highest possible good without opportunity to do so, with every other individual; and individual opportunities cannot be equal for all, as long as one class owns all the means of production and another class do the producing without ownership of their product, because they do not own the means.

It is evident, therefore, that the smust be a common and universal ownership of the means of producbefore every individual can have upful opportunity with every other one to attain the nighest good of which he is capable; and this ownershamy socialism.

That such ownership is practice lide, in time, even if present owners had to be paid the real money value of their present possessions, no grandeny.

That this common ownership ceried be successfully exercised in the satisfactory running of all lines

of production, through the employment of competent agents by the common owners, cannot be reasonably denied. For the present competent managers could be employed to continue to run all lines of production, and party politics would have nothing to do with the running of the same, because the things produced could only be produced and distributed at the will of the whole people, not of a party majority among

Now as socialism only can supply the means necessary to give every individual the same opportunity with every other individual to attain his highest good, and as this is the undeniable right of every individual, without socialism it is impossible to do justice to all. But when the justice and beauty of socialism are made manifest to the average open mind, its utter impracticability is usually asserted by that mind. good and noble to be practiced by men as long as human selfishness rules the world," is the thought of the average honest mind when it first finds what socialism really is.

This idea that theoretical socialism is too good for human selfishness to suffer it to become true, is a false impression. Nothing but the IGNORANT selfishness of an immeuse majority of the people prevents socialism from now becoming a fact.

If this objector will stop to think, he will see that if all members of the employed classes were taught to see what socialism really is, an overwhelming majority of them would count it desirable FOR THEM-SELVES, just as he has done, and if so, THE VERY SELFISHNESS of that tremendous majority would impel them to establish socialism as speedily as possible, not only because they selfishly desired it, but because they could also establish it in harmony with right and justice.

ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS, spurred on by the JUSTICE OF ITS CAUSE, is the very best by tongue or pen. friend and helper of socialism. Instead, therefore, of saying "Socialism is too good for selfish men to put in practice," see that you give to others the knowledge you have obtained, and that you help spread a desire for what socialism offers the working masses, a longing desire for its justice and benefits, and then their selfishness will just as surely be on the side of socialism as it is now on the side of capitalism.

Right Again, Brother.

cal adroitness of a national chairman who could hitch and work two such opposite elements. Do the working people need a further hint as to the benevolent purposes" of the Civic Federation? Are they fools enough to continue to be duped by a party in the interest of Wall Street? After showing how Hanna convinced

Wall Street that it should continue golden support of the republican party, the Tribune goes on to explain how Hanna induced the working people to furnish the votes. It says:

LABOR VOTES LIKELY TO STRAY FROM THE PARTY"

"Besides this a great deal of anxiety is being manifested as to the probable effect of Senator Hanna's death on the labor vote. He had peculiar affiliations with organized labor. Senator Hanna made friends of labor unions many years before he became prominent politically. They all understood him and they passed the word along to other unions throughout the country, so that the mere presence of M. A. Hanna at the head of the republican national committee meant much in CONTROLLING THE LABOR VOTE. He know men like Powderly, Frank Sargent, Gompers, John Mitchell, and others of the real labor leaders, as no other large employer could possibly know them. He handled the labor end of the campaign himself and few others understood the EXTENT OF HIS WORK or THE MEANS he adopted to achieve his ends." FROM THE PARTY

The workingman who doesn't believe in trade unions ought to read a little and then think a little. Prior to 1830 the work day was 11 to 13 hours, or from sun to sun. In that year the agi tation for a ten-hour day became quite common, and resulted in a number of strikes. The merchants, manufacturers, and employers generally, pledged themselves not to employ laborers unless they would agree to work 12 hours for \$1 per day. From 1830 to 1865 the 10-hour contests resulted in hundreds of strikes and lockouts. The conspiracy laws sent hundreds of our wage-worker fathers and grandfathers to jail, the military was called out on the slightest pretext, and the 10-hour agitators were openly denounced as a lazy, worthles gang of loafers and drunkards. The loss in wages through strikes and lock outs resulting from this agitation amounted to hundreds of thousands of ollars. We are reaping the benefit of their efforts, privations and punishents. Are we grateful to thos staunch old union sires? All you fellows who now work but eight or ten hours are reaping the benefits of unionism. Are you willing to accept these benefits without giving unionism your g od will and support in return? Hlease think this over as you go to and return from your work. Unionism meds your co-operation.—The Christian

How Capitalism Preserves Individuality.

"Nos. 2006 and 1411 who were hurt in the Last Chance Mine last week are mproving."-Idaho State Tribue.

It seems from the above clipping from the Taibune that men who work in the above named mine have lost their iden tity in the same manner as the convictd felon who walks the floor of an iron cell within the forbidding walls of a state's prison. The capitalist press and the rotund preacher, frequently boast of the individuality of American citizenship but we would respectfully ask, where is the individuality of a citizen who must forsake his name to enjoy the proud privilege of being a wage slave in the bowels of the earth? The mine operator who can, without legal bindance, number his serfs as a railroad magnate would number his rolling stock, has absorbed the individuality of the man who is dependent upon him for a job. One by one the boasted liberties that have been vaunted by tongue and pen are becoming transparent deluns.-Miners' Magazine.

As long as union men are satisfied with the same old politics they mus expect the same old conditions

tre you a wage-carner? Join the unio

Local Providence, R. I., has ordered enough of the new coin cards to give each member one so that they can all collect for the National Organizing Fund. Several comrades when sending in cards have requested that each contributor upon their cards be sent a card and turned into a missionary, and this has been done. Nothing could demonstrate the widespread interest in the or ganizing work being conducted by the national headquarters better than the fact that the contributions to the fund are coming in from all sections, showing that the socialist party is a national party in the true sense of the word.

The response to the latest call has been so prompt and genuine that there is every indication that by the time spring opens the organizing work for the year will be will be under full headway for the great campaign. The total th of a now reaches the sum of \$2,788.

ADVENTURES IN THE FAR WEST John W. Brown filled thirty-three dates in California, closing in Del Norte County on Feb.1st. Humbolt and Del erty of Norte Counties are in the extreme northwestern part of California, close to the Washington line. In order to reach these counties Brown had to take the coast steamer from San Francisco. He spoke at Eureka, Fortune, Arcata, New-Unionberg, Crescent City and Smith River. This was the first time a Socialist speaker had visited these places and Brown id with reports that an unusual interest was hands At Crescent City, everybody in town of you

ls, let

resent

to the

not ac

attended the meeting, including bankers, merchants, judges and lawyers. The town closed up and even the saloon make keepers and bartenders turned out to ed and hear the socialist. At Smith River things were a little rough. A crowd of "smarties" tried to spoil the meeting. Brown had to leave the platform and escort outside a poor drunken fellow who had evidently been "filled up" for the purpose. Later, Brown had to request a couple of well dressed loughs to lea intere the hall and they did. When they gy votin outside they began to wake up the towis for I They fired a number of rounds from expr their revolvers into the hall entranc science then they got empty barrels and poun

ed on them, but Brown proceeded will watch After the meeting one of the audience make a lumberman, interviewed the interrugur duty. ers and asked them politely who it w SALTIF that had all the cold lead to spare as had some he would like to exchanrike. with them. But the respectable rowd dent of

were all in then and desired peace. Labor. In order to get from Del Norte Courades of into Oregon, Brown had to take recommendate across the mountains and to the plan story of the ride can be told in Brow to Emplo

own words:-"I am not much on pen descriptionike, whic but may it suffice for me to say tha organized left Crescent City at five p. m. Tuesd ato play on a heavy loaded stage, which ev and at o time it went into a rut, or struck a re

pounded down on the axles. We realoes not loo ed the summit of the coast range icceed with mountains about 3 a. m. The run do thetic strike untains to Walde cannot be

"If you want to get an idea of wh

was like, just stand on your head in middle of the floor, then let three bodied persons take each a base bal and tell them to lay on until they tired, but not to stop on your acce The top of the stage just cleared head by about three inches (Brow six feet, four inches) and every tim went over a boulder, which was a all the time for three hours, I got both ends. My arms were swollen se holding myself up off the seat th could hardly feed myself next mor

"At one place, after rattling over mendous rough place the driver ye at me: "Are you asleep in there?"

"Am I alive you mean?" I called "Jump her if you hear me holler! howled in return.

"However, we got into Waldo nine a. m. after sixteen hours str ride, and left there at seven next ing, arriving at Grants Pass, (Or six p. m. in the "pink of condition GERMAN ORGANIZER.

German Organizer Robert Salt gan his work at Danville, Ill., o 14th. He reports holding one meeting and addressing the ( Trades Council, the brewery w bricklayers and miners unions man branch with nine good m was formed to affiliate with the C Committee. Saltiel will go to St. for two or three weeks after through in Illinois on Feb. 29th.

ed his be e, nailed u servants ill not be ite consis millio More spent or the spe ents to sed whil and furr freezing unny ar Nation. Dispute

is to say ver vet s he Journ poor abl me to tim , for it h aat viole o harm ent upor it and ows this els that ssist in't etrimen

rd of the The p later f cause fo NOW IN. New spring styles arriving daily. We are showing the best line of \$5 garments in town. We would like to have you see the new goods. There is no buying obligation.

## HAYS & GREELY

The Suit and Cloak House.

618 Main Street.

Terre Haute, Ind.

HERE'S A "ROAST."

As a Matter of Course the Letter Is

that sends it. I am not a ghost, myth

citizen of the most prosperous city in

my long life of nearly "the psalmist's

allotted span" it has often been an im-

posed duty upon me "to correct the

erring" and remind the neglectful, and

in this case I have to reprimand you. The new bridge to span the Wabash

is the most costly structure in the

county since the court house was erect-

terests of Union labor. But what has

it done? The bridge engineers "im-ported" a superintendent who is neither

a union man nor a mechanic. He could not dress a stone to requirements

in Vigo county for many years, and

of business. If we have to import non-

union bosses to supervise work in Vigo

of this city would spend one-tenth as

much time assisting the paper to get

hold of such news as they spend

meet their peculiar ideas, we would be able to issue a labor paper that would be a world-beater.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Four new delegates were seated at

moulders: L. C. Grattner and

Zimmerman, sheet metal The committee in charge of the industrial fair that will be given in Ger-

the meeting of the Central Labor union last Thursday. They were J. L. Spork.

Dallas Baker, electrical workers, and

mania hall reported that the unions were taking an active interest in the

fair and that a number had applied for

booth space and would be represented

The trustees were empowered to

pered and new furniture added. The

Ekmark, James Logan, Dennis Caugh-

Stevens, Gabe Young. Union Label—C. Emmons, D. J. Bai-

JOE MULLIKIN DEAD.

Joe Mullikin, 40, one of the leading

trades unionists in western Indiana

lied at his home in Clinton at 2 o'clock

Tuesday morning of consumption. Mul-

likin was a native of Connersville, Ind.

and has been a resident of Clinton five

years. He is survived by a wife and two children. The funeral was con-ducted in the Catholic church Thurs-

lay morning by Rev. Father Cronin.

Joe Mullikin was one of the true-blue

365-days-a-year kind of union men

For some time before going to Clinton he was a resident of Terre Haute, where he was active in the labor move-

ment, being president of the Cigarmak-

ers' union and a delegate and active worker in the Central Labor union

He was always on the firing line and had many friends among the workers.

For more than two years Joe had realized that the end was near, yet he

worked as energetically as ever for the cause of labor.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

BURNETT, Ind., Feb. 22, 1904.

s. It has pleased the Suprem the universe to remove from outling, the wife of Brother Nobi

Organization—Frank

ley, Peter Kuchner.

Joseph Frisz, Charles Mooney.

Education and Legislation

Grievance-George Hampe.

resident appointed the following com-

Springbone.

county, the commissioners and the L. U. ought to hang out a shingle. "For Sale." (Will call on you later.)
OBSERVER.

ed nearly twenty years ago. 'Toiler" is supposed to protect the in-

the great Hoosier commonwealth. So you have nothing to fear. During

Manager Toiler, City:

## THE TOILER.

\*aphished every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in parTherefore be not alarmed at receiving

THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET Datered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind.



LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Wells and C. F. Roderus of Typo I union are on the sick list.

John Nelson, the veteran printer, who has een seriously lill for several weeks at his ome on south Center street, is slowly im-roving. to save his "hide" from perdition. Yet he is "boss" over the biggest contract

Practically all the bartenders in Terre Haute are now members of the Bartenders' union. Six new applications were received at the last meeting. Frank Dodd was initi-ated, and three applications that had been on file were accepted at the meeting. mains silent. "Wake up." or go out

An enthusiastic and well-attended meet-ing of the Clerks' assion was held in C. L. U. hau Sunday afternoon. Several applications were received.

The m sicians are to adopt a new wage

Sunday morning on Sunday observance, talk-ing specially to the barbers, and referring to the fight that they are now making. Many of the barbers were present, as was also their attorney. M. C. Hamill. The subject was "The Observation of the Sabbath," the text being from Exodiss "20:8-9: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord, thy God."

The following new members were taken in Monday night by the Barbers' union: Woodsey Fuqua, Frank Coleman and Ed-waru Vansickle.

Brought On Sciatic Rheumatism.

Nervous Prostration Followed.

Back Health.

"I was laid up during the winter of 94-95 with sciatic rheumatism and nervous prostration brought on by a severe attack of La-Grippe. The rheumatism pains were so severe at times that it was impossible for me to turn in bed. I was unable to sleep. I had two of our best physicians in attendance, took all the advertised remedies for troubles of this kind but got no help whatever until I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Six bottles restored me to health; I am better than for years; in fact am entirely relieved. I can say with a clear conscience that it was Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine that restored me to health. When the pains of sciatica and rheumatism were most severe I secured almost immediate relief by the use of Dr. Miles' Remedies to many people."—Fred Myers, Redfield, S. D.

"I was taken with pain in my heart and under the left shoulder; with such heavy op-

Myers, Redfield, S. D.

"I was taken with pain in my heart and
under the left shoulder; with such heavy oppressed feeling in my chest that I could
hardly breathe. I had palpitation so bad
and my heart would throb so that it would
shake my whole bed. I also had a weak, allgone feeling in the region of my heart. My
doctor treated me for liver and stomach
trouble but I failed to receive any benefit
until a friend recommended Dr. Miles Heart
Cure and Restorative Nervine. I used both
and one box of the Anti-Pain Pills. I
believe I am completely and permanently
cured."—Mrs. J. W. Golding, Noblesville,
Ind.

cured..."—Mrs. J. W. Golding, Noblesville, Ind.
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.

FRED W. BEAL

Attorney at Law.

Citizens Phone 1166. 419% Wabash Ave.

AS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.

826 NORTH NINTH

RHEUMATISM URED BY HOT AIR BATHS

## Credit to the Worthy

One Price to Ali

You will not have to pay the awful prices asked by installment stores if you

Carpet and Furniture House.

HARRY BARNETT KILLED.

Was a Leading Member and Officer of the Barbers' Union.

while crossing the Big Four tracks at Eighth street at 2 o'clock Monday morning a man, whose name is un-known, stumbled across a human foot that had been severed near the ankle. He reported the ghastly find to the Big Four depot men and then went on his way. A few minutes later Her-bert Nicholl, the night operator at the depot, found the mangled remains of a man about ten feet east of the Ninth street crossing. From letters found on the man he was identified as Harry Barnett, a barber.
Barnett, who was 32 years old, came

to Terre Haute about ten or twelve years ago from Canada. For almost seven years he was employed at the ferre Haute house barber shop, and later at the Pfleffer Brothers shop and the John Taylor shop. For the past year he had been employed at the John N. Gresham barber shop at 29 south Fourth street. His wife was Mrs. Clara Gossage, a widow, whom he married about six years ago. Besides an 8-year-old daughter of Mrs. Gossage's, he is survived by two children, Ralph, 4 years old, and Ruth, 2 years old. He was a leading mem-ber and one of the organizers of the Journeymen Barbers' union, of which he was the retiring vice-president. He also was a member of tent No. 43 of the Maccabees. Barnett was one of the leaders in the fight now being waged by the local union against Sunday opening of the shops.

Suitable action on the death of Harry Barnett was taken Monday at he regular meeting of Journeymen Barbers' union No. 499 in Central Labor Union hall. Resolutions were drawn ap and adopted, setting forth the good qualities of the young man and valuable work he had done for the union, especially as one of the leaders in the fight being waged against the Sunday opening of shops. The union attended in a body the funeral of the young man, which was from his late residence, 1502 Secono, In avenue, Wednesday afternoon at 2 vivack.

MINING NOTE T

Henry Payne, 40 years Henry Payne, 40 years a sewas in-tantly killed Monday foren fo by fall-ng rock in Charles Harris 's coal nine near Rockville. Payne leaves a wife and five children.

Oscar Mattox has filed suit in the reene Circuit court for \$2,000 damges against the Jackson Hill Coal tained while working in their mine.

The Welsh of Clinton are making big The Welsh of Clinton are making big preparations for the celebration of St. David's day, which is the first of March. A day of merry-making will be had. In the evening an entertainment will be given. The Davis quartet of Terre Haute will be present.

Edward Phillips, 31 years old, was Edward Philips, 31 years old, was struck by a fall of slate in the W. S. Bogle mine, two miles northwest of Sullivan, Tuesday, and fatally injured. Phillips was terribly crushed about the head and shoulders.

Two hundred miners employed at the Atlas mines Nos. 1 and 2 at Linton are out on a strike. The difficulty between the operators and men is the outcome was off on account of sickness, and when he returned to work, his place had been filled. The miners assert that the company refused to reinstate him. The miners demanded that he be taken back, and when the company refused a strike was declared. A meeting of the executive boards of the miners' and operators' organizations was held here this week, but no agreement was

Arthur Burns, a Brazil saloonke who was formerly a miner, and well known in Indiana coal fields, was found dead in bed at 4 o'clock Monday aft-ernoon. Physicians who examined the body said he had been dead eight or ten hours. Mr. Burns failed to come down to his place of business at the usual hour. After waiting until 4 o'colck an officer was sent to his room to look for him. The door was forced in and the body found lying in a lifelike position, with the bedclothing carefully arranged. A physician was called, who pronounced the case pa-ralysis of the heart. Mr. Burns was a member of the Ancient Order of Hi-bernians and Aerie of Eagles.

Joseph Staton, a miner, who was terribly injured by an explision of gases in the Krumbhar mine several months ago, filed suit in the Euperior court, in which he seeks to recover \$10,000 damages for his injuries. Staten charges the company with negligence in falling to distribute air through the main entries, in falling to employ a mine boss, and in neglecting to have the mine inspected regularly as rethe mine inspected regularly as required by law.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

of Trade and Labor Unions. The annual conventions of labor er ganizations of the United States during the present year will be held as

April 11, Ishpeming, Mich.—United Mineral Mine Workers.
May, Columbus, O.—Tin Plate Workers'
International Protective association.
May 1. New York city.—United Cloth
Hat and Cap Makers of the United States.
May 2, Trenton, N. J.—National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
First week in May, St. Louis.—Brotherhood of Rallway Expressmen of America.
May 8, Cincinnati.—Amalgamated Meat
Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North
America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y.-Order of Railroad

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Rochester, N. Y.—Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 10, Cleveland, O.—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 12, Niagara Fails, N. Y.—International Brotherhood of Papermakers.

May 16, New York city—American Federation of Musicians,

June St. Louis—International Association of Railway Clerks.

June 1, St. Marks, O.—Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 6, Boston—International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

June 13, Danbury, Conn.—International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13, St. Louis—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union.

June 14, St. Louis—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

June 14, St. Paul, Minn.—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 28, Butland, Vt.—International Association of Marble Workers.

June 28, Belleville, Ill.—International Association of Glass House Employees.

July 4 (about), Chattanooga, Tenn.—Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers Union of America. July 11, Marietta, O.—American Flint Workers' Union of America. July 11, Marietta, O.—American Flint Glass Workers' union. July 11, Buffalo—Glass Bottle Blowers'

July 12. St. Louis-Stove Mounters' In-

terna lonal union.
July 14. Milwaukee, Wis.—International
Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.
July 16. Springfield, Mass.—American
Wire Workers' Protective association.
July 19. St. Paul, Minn.—Commercial
Telegraphers' Union of America.

Aug. 1. Cincinnati—International Brotherhood of Terrusters.

Aug. 2. Chicago—International Glove Aug. 8, St. Louis-International Typo-graphical union.

Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Typographical union.

Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union.

Aug. 8, Washington — International
Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Aug. 11, San Francisco—Shirt, Waist and
Laundry Workers' International union.
September, St. Louis—International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Sept. 12, Baltimore, Md.—Cigarmakers'
International Union of America.

Sept. 12, Omaha, Neb. — International
Union of Steam Engineers.

Sept. 12, Indianapolis, Ind.—International Union of United Brewery Workers.

Sept. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Oct. 3, Paducah, Ry.—International Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of
America.

Oct. 4, Louisville, Ky. Mourroumen Par-

America.
Oct. 4. Louisville, Ky.—Journeymon Barbers' International union.
Oct. 10. Trenton, N. J.—Amalgamated
Rubber Workers' Union of America.
Oct. 10. Sandusky, O.—Coopers' Interna-

Oct. 11. St. Louis—International Association of Car Workers.
Oct. 18. Lowell, Mass.—United Textile Workers of America.
November, New Brunswick, N. J.—Na-

November, New Brunswick, N. J.—Na-tional Print Cutters' Association of Amer-

Nov. 14. San Francisco—American Federation of Labor.
Dec. 5. San Francisco—International Seamen's mion.
Dec. 5. Pittsburg—National Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America.

We hear a good deal from time to time about labor unions violating agreements with employers. Much of this talk emanates from associations of employers, but we do not often hear the other side of the question. A dispute now on in the city shows that employers do not always live up to agree ments quite as strictly as they would have the public believe. Last year when the strike of picture frame maksigned which does not expire until May 1, 1904. It is signed by all the employers, although F. W. Job carried on the negotiations and drew up agreement. After it was signed Job said to the president of the union, "Show me an employer who will violate that agreement and I will show you a yellow dog that is not fit to be a member of this association." That is the exact language as quoted by the president of the union

The agreement provided for a nine hour day and some other conditions, but was an "open shop" agreement: A short time ago the firm of A. H. Vilas and the firm of B. T. Cass locked out their men and will only take them back as individuals on a ten hour basis. We have not so far heard much about the duplicity of employers. Job should not forget that incident in the next speech he makes about unions violating agreements. — Chicago Inter

English Employers and Unionism

A London shipbuilder who has 5,000 men on his payroll says: "I am in favor of unionism because it gives the men a feeling of security, without which no workman amounts to much. Union men are generally the best mechanics. They are better disciplined, and it is easier to deal with organized labor than with

to deal with organized labor than with men who are not organized."

A manufacturer said, "It is worth 20 per cent to feel that my men are contented and satisfied with the conditions under which they work."

A mine owner said: "Employers do not object to meeting their men, so that the conditions of labor may be discussed. In fact, they regard that as a part of their business. My opinion is that the union has exercised an influence for good because it has established better relations between capital and labor and because it has put in force colective bargaining, which is best for both

# The Newmarket

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Hundreds of these garments still to choose from at prices that will pay you to buy for next winter-beavers, kerseys, meltons, friezes,-all colors-that sold for \$6 50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50. Save money and buy one of these at ...... \$4, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50 srs; ma

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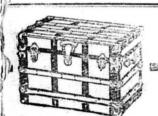
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Publication Office-422 Ohio Street

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

#### JOINT AGREEMENT.

HOW PEACE IS MAINTAINED IN THE SOFT COAL FIELDS.

Annual Joint Conference Between the Operators and the United Mine Workers-Test of a Wage Reduction Yet to Come.

A vast army of more than 485,000 men is directly engaged in coal mining in the United States, producing last year a total of 300,000,000 tons. Of these workers officials of the United Mine Workers of America claim that nearly 300,000, producing annually about 200,000,000 tons, or two-thirds of the total coal output of this country, are organized in that union. More than this, they claim that fully 85 per cent of the total number of coal mine workers are governed by the union's scale of wages and work under its conditions of employment and that fully 90 per cent of all mine employees in the United States would go cut on strike if a national suspension of coal mining is ever found necessary by the United Mine Workers. The strength of this organization of coal mine workers is confined largely to the coal producing area east of the Mississippi river and particularly to the central competitive territory, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania. In these four fields about 100, 000 mine workers are employed, producing annually 60,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal. Through the interstate joint conference plan adopted by the coal miners and operators of these districts the wages and conditions of employment of the mine workers are agreed upon annually in joint conven-

This joint movement, which has grown to such large proportions and which seems destined eventually to include all coal producing area of this country and perhaps of Canada and Nova Scotia, had its origin as far back as 1885. The lack of a strong organization among the miners, the rapid railway development of the central coal producing states destroying old and creating new markets for coal, the competition of the operators for these markets and the operation of other well defined forces prevented the movement from being much of a success, however, down to 1898. In that year, in consequence of a widely extended strike of the bituminous coal mine workers in 1897, the first of the present interstate joint conferences was held and has been continued each year since then.

The seventh annual interstate joint conference was held in Indianapolis in January, 1904.

This interstate joint agreement or contract settles many important questions. It sets the basing point in each state for determining prices to be paid for work about the mines, fixes upon 2,000 pounds as a ton for the entire central competitive field included in the agreement, recognizes two general methods of mining-the screen and run of mine systems, agrees upon regulation screens where the screen method is in use, establishes a differential between machine mining, between thick and thin vein pick mines and makes eight hours a day's work for of mine employees. With these questions agreed upon the mine employees and the operators in the different state and subdistrict conventions are not troubled with these par ticular proplems, but are left free to devote their attention to other vexing questions which concern in particular a less number of mine workers in a smaller area, the settlement of which is none the less of vital importance in the reaching of some kind of agree-

ment. Because the operators and mine workers in the states included in the joint conference enter into agreements it should not be inferred that both sides are perfectly satisfied with all the decisions reached. This would be expecting the millennium in the industrial world. Ever since the joint move-ment was inaugurated, as far back as 1886, there have been differences of opinion between the operators and miners upon many questions of common interest. On not a few of these questions they are still at opposite points of view. As to the advisability of eniform scale provisions for all four states, the miners favor and the operators oppose such propositions. There is friction over questions growing out of machine and pick mining, the mine workers claiming that nearly all the benefits of machine mining go to the operator. There is always a controversy in the conference over the run of mine and screen methods of weighing and paying for the product of the miners' labor, the union insisting that the miner is the sufferer where the coal is

differential between machine and pick mining has also more than once threatened the peace of the joint conference. These and other disputed questions aside, however, certain fundamental principles have been established by the joint movement. The right of the mine workers to organize for their own protection and for the improvement of their condition of employment is recognized by the operators. The right of these men to be represented in settling disputes and in determining the prices for which their labor is to be sold is conceded by the operators treating directly with the officers of the United Mine Workers' of America. principles are now firmly established in the central competitive soft coal fields. Not only do the operators of these states depend largely upon the

United Mine Workers to enforce the agreements, entered into in behalf of the mine employees, upon nonunion mine workers as well as upon its own members, but they look to the union rather than to themselves to see that any operator who might attempt to violate the contract is forced to live up to. its terms. In many cases the operators have gone so far as to rec-ognize all their employees, with but few exceptions, as members of the United Mine Workers. The joint movement has established well defined rights on both sides.

The Iowa and Michigan operators and mine workers have endeavored time and again to secure admittance to the interstate conference, but their efforts have been opposed by the operators of Ohio, Indiana and western Pennsylvania, while the operators of Illinois and the mine workers of all four states in the joint movement have favored admitting the representatives from these two states. For years the United Mine Workers have put forth efforts to bring the operators of West Virginia into the joint conference, the work of the union in this direction being encouraged by the operators of all four states in the joint movement, but the union has so far only partially succeeded in this seem-ingly herculean task. As long as the majority of the West

Virginia operators and miners are outside the joint conference the very foundation of the movement is threatened. This is the more evident when it is remembered that West Virginia coal competes in the lake markets with the coal from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania. Under the joint agreements as to wages and conditions of employment with the United Mine Workers the operators of the four states have to meet a greater cost of production than the operators of West Virginia, the latter having advantages in the cheaper labor, a larger number of hours o. work per day by the miners, larger mining cars, more pounds to the ton and in the general conditions of mining, such as weighing, dead work, dockage, etc. These and other advan-tages enable the West Virginia operators to send their coal a greater distance to the same market and sell it for less price per ton than the Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylva nia operators can afford to sell. The operators of West Virginia, with a few exceptions, have persistently refused to enter the interstate movement for various reasons, prominent among which is their ability under present conditions to secure larger returns up

on their investments. Although the interstate joint confer ence plan is confined to Ohio. Indiana Illinois and western Pennsylvania, its underlying principles for averting conflicts between capital and labor in the soft coal industry have secured a foothold in all parts of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, cen-tral Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. In these last mentioned states the agreements made follow along the general lines of the interstate contract. In brief, it is esti-mated that about 185,000 mine workers producing some 125,000,000 tons of bituminous coal work under agreements with their employers entered into by the United Mine Workers of America The 147,000 anthracite mine employannually 60,000,000 ton of hard coal, have no such agreements, but their wages and conditions of employment are for the present under the direction of the conciliation board. composed of three representatives of the operators and three of the mine

Since the joint movement was restored in the central competitive territory in 1898 no strike or lockout of any serious proportions has visited any of the states or districts which are parties to the joint agreement. In the preceding four or five years, during which the agreements had lapsed for various causes, strikes and lockouts and general industrial unrest were the rule rather than the exception. It does not follow, however, that the joint agreement prevents abso lutely all possibility of industrial dis-turbances. This power is not claimed for the movement by even its most ardent advocates. The principle does tend, however, to establish and preserveindustrial harmony between the two stable market conditions. of the joint movement is also reflected in the imitation of its principles by

other branches of industry.

Despite the fact that a present day survey of the joint conference plan for averting industrial disturbances in the coal industry shows a gratifyin record of work well accomplished, ft cannot be said that the scheme is a thorough success. Since 1898 it has not been put to the real test of its powers for performing the service for which it is designed. When this test unere is contention between the two parties as to the extent of the union's control over "outside" employees, the operators persisting in their on bin."

which it is designed. When this test came to the movement in the period of depression prededing 1807 it went to pieces throughout the entire certain employees are "comp

in direct opposition to the advice of eir leaders, refused to accept voluntarily a reduction in wages and these were forced upon them only after the failure of a strike inaugurated by the mine employees. The period following 1897 has been one of rising prices and in consequence of increases in wages: Three times have such increases b granted in the annual interstate joint conference, and not once since 1897 has there been a reduction in wages If a period of falling prices is now set ting in, as is claimed by some, the joint agreement movement will likely be tested to its fullest extent. If under it wages are reduced and the mine workers continue at their employmen the joint agreement or contract will have withstood the greatest strain that can be put upon it.—Professor Frank J. Ware in Philadelphia Times.

#### ONLY A PALLIATIVE.

A Twentieth Century View of Arbi-

To the general public the present at-titude of the unions toward arbitration as compared with that which they held until recent years may appear contradictory. A few years ago when work ingmen's organizations went on strike the officials were expected to say, "We are willing to submit our case to arbi-tration." That meant that at that time the men had so much confidence in their cause that if they could give it publicity by any means whatever, including arbitration, they would have reason to rejoice, and they usually believed that any arbitration court whatsoever would surely grant them bet ter conditions than those under which they were then usually working. But since organization has become more complete and so much progress has been made in curtailing hours and advancing wages the first stage of the general case of labor before the public has been passed. The unions can now generally stand on their own feet. They are, if not fully capable of independent bargaining, at least able to send efficient representatives from their ranks to confront the representatives of employers. The unions also are tired of the game of "splitting the difference." Strong unions now know that it is better to confer with employers face to face and argue out differences patiently point by point. The probabilities are that the usual result will be an agreement that both sides clearly understand and consequently may keep inviolate.

The National Civic federation, which

has had a broader experience than any other institution in the country in both arbitration and conciliation, refuses itself to become part of that form of interference known as arbitration. It does recommend conciliation, and the active members of the various committees of the federation are constantly engaged as third parties in con

The situation as to arbitration and concilation up to the present time may thus be summed up: Arbitration may be of considerable good to the weaker party; conciliation is an excellent means of bringing men who are at olds into one another's presence prepared to argue out their separate pleas; the trade agreement, if made up by the two parties, employers and employed, is the most satisfactory outcome from all the methods for social peace yet suggested. -J. W. Sullivan in Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

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Plans For Installing' Exhibits Complete, and Work Is Being Rapidly Pushed---Transportation Companies Have Solved the Problem of Caring For Increased Freight Traffic.

ITH the opening days of 1904 work on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition passed into the last stage, that of installation of ex-

hibits and beautifying. Yet progress on these final touches has kept pace with the work of construction for a major portion of the last twelve months, so that the line of demarkation between actual building operations and final endeavor is difficult to indicate. Thus, even while roofers were employed on the Palace of Machinery, the great steel crane, itself an exhibit, was swinging parts of engines that might well be called mammothinto position, so that the dawn of 1904

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, IN FRONT OF THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

shows nearly all of these modern creators of force in position. And so it is on Agriculture hill. Nine months ago thousands of rosebushes were planted in order that they might gain strength from long tenure of the soil, and in like manner other exhibits of nurserymen were in place long before snow commenced to fall.

Tracks are laid in the huge Palace of Transportation, and turntables have been placed on solid concrete founda-These are being burdened with locomotives of the latest construction and with modernly equipped coaches.

In other palaces floor space that has been marked off is being decorated

L. A

with handsome interior homes where

various exhibitors will display their

wares, and in many instances the

wares themselves are being placed in

On Government hill several compa-

nies of soldiers are preparing for the mounting of the great rifled cannon

that will make such a formidable dis-

play, and under supervision of mon from the United States navy the deck

of a modern warship is assuming inter-

esting proportions.

Art hill shows the palace of stone and

the two annexes ready to receive the

paintings and works of bronze and No less forward are conditions on

that interesting adjunct to this Univer-sal Exposition, the Pike. All the large amusement buildings are practically complete, and within the walls now are stage carpenters, creators of illusions

A FACADE OF THE LIBERAL ARTS PALACE. WORLD'S FAIR.

and other wizards, transferring bare walls into places of enchantment.

By an arrangement recently made between a transportation company and the railroads it is believed there will be no delay in delivering the many train loads of exhibits within the gates of the Exposition. Extensive preparations have been perfected to handle all freight that comes into the city, and, in addition to service by a system of big drays-some propelled by steam, others drawn by horses-which is designed for the smaller shipments, car load lots will enter direct over the several switch lines that wind in and out between the buildings.

In order that no delay might be caused by severity of the weather the Exposition management looked especially to the construction of the roadbeds during the late fall of 1903, and now there is no danger that heavy drays will be stalled in soft, muddy places, but all can proceed on a smooth. hard surface to the place of destination.

Acting in accord with the general spirit of facilitating rapid installation, the Terminal Railroad Association. which controls all shipments of freight delivered by roads from the east, has doubled its capacity for handling freight in both the St. Louis and East St. Louis yards, and it is now believed that during the busiest weeks, which will undoubtedly be those of March and April, there will be no congestion across the two big bridges that span the Mississippi. Should there be, how ever, resort can be had to the ferry service, which also has been increased in order to care for any emergency.

Shippers all agree that freight is arriving in St. Louis better today than ever before, and this notwithstanding the fact that the terminal facilities are not quite completed and that a number of tracks cannot be operated because of laborers being engaged in their reconstruction. A recent test proved that a consignment of freight from Boston was delivered in a building on the Fair grounds seven days after its shipment from a warehouse in that eastern city, and all persons who have any knowledge of such matters must admit that this is very fair time.

As for the western roads, they all have spurs leading direct to the Exposition, and in many instances cars can be switched direct into the grounds without even a day's detention in the yards

Those who have the work of delivering exhibits in charge say that they can keep pace with the men who do the installing, and that, unless the unforeseen occurs, there should be no delay in filling the palaces with the wares that will comprise the wenderful dis-

The situation is very satisfactory to all concerned, and the general belief is that St. Louis will not only have the greatest Exposition ever held, but will also give to the world the only Fair to

be ready on time. As for the beautifying of the Exposition, it is only a question of putting the men at work. Every plan has been made; all the preliminaries are com-

pleted. The landscape gardeners have

laid out the grounds to meet the ap-

proval of the most exacting critic, and

it needs only the warm rains of spring

to coax into bloom the seeds, bulbs and

placed in the soil. In like manner the color scheme for the palaces has been

definitely arranged, so that painters have but to follow instructions, and al-

most within a fortnight the beautiful

most within a fortnight the beautiful buildings will shine resplendent in the holiday coats that they will wear for seven months, beginning April 30.

Long ago electric wire cables were laid throughout the site, and now it is but a matter of attaching the hundreds of thousands of globes which will filluminate both the water and the air so that at night the World's Fair City shall shine even more resplendent than

shall shine even more resplendent than during the day.

CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

that within a week can be



What Might Be Done.

What might be done if men were wise!
What glorious deeds, my suffering
brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs, All vice and crime might die together, And fruit and corn To each man born, Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother;
More than the tongue
Eer said or sung.
If men were wise and loved each other.
—Charles Mackey.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The state report of the New Jersey factory and workshop admits that il-legal child labor exists in all parts of that state.

On Jan. 1 there were 224,000 men and women connected with the labor unions of Chicago, an increase of 104. 000 members for the year 1903.

The executive board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America held its semiannual business session in Lafavette. The Carriage and Wagon Workers

International Union has voted to lo cate its general secretary, P. J. Mulligan, and headquarters in New York city.

President George T. Thornton of Boston Bricklayers' Union 3 has been elected third vice president of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union.

The Citizens' Industrial Association of America, from its headquarters in Indianapolis, is making a determined fight against the eight-hour bill pending in congress.

The Socialistic candidates for offia cers of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who had proclaimed that they were going to win, were snowed under in the election. James R. Sovereign, former head of

the Knights of Labor, is now a millionaire mine owner in Idaho, it is stated, a "grub" stake of some years ago having proved a bonanza.

The iron molders' organization.

which last year amalgamated the coremakers, is now agitating an amalgamation of the consolidated union with the patternmakers' and stovemounters' internationals.

The financial reports presented at the convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union at Trenton. N. J., showed a balance in the local treasuries of \$279 523 and in the general treasury of \$245,000.

Postmaster General Payne has sent s letter to Chairman Overstreet of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, recommending provision for increased pay to city and rural free delivery letter carriers.

The secretary of the United Gar ment Workers of Great Britain, Lewis Lyons, writes from headquarters at London that the American union labe for clothing has been copied and adopted by the English organization

The Brotherhood of Carpenters which already has a general death and sick benefit system, is to adopt the claborate system of the amalga mated association with the consolidation of the two internationals on Jan. 1, 1905.

The compact between the merchants of Beloit, Wis., and the retail clerks urion has expired and will not be renewed. The merchants will adopt some plan of closing certain nights of the week, but it will be regardless of the clerks' union.

At a meeting of more than twenty coal operators on New river, W. Va., inc. ed. The total number of vacan-employing in the aggregate 9,000 min-cies is ninety-four. The labor men ers, it was unanimously voted not to are well organized and have plenty of reduce the wages of miners this year. This means no strike in the New river territory.

The miners of the Red Ash Coal

Company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have decided to call off the strike which has been on for six months past. At a conference the company agreed to reinstate the discharged driver boys whose dismissal caused the strike.

International Typographical Union Organizer John E. McLoughlin reports that Local N 42 has enrolled every journeyman . ter within its jurisdic tion-the Oranges, Montclair and Bloomfield, N. J., making what he terms "a 100 per cent union."

The building situation in Pittsburg. Pa., is rapidly clearing. The orna mental iron workers and housesmiths and employers have agreed on a new scale. The men will receive the same rate of wages as last year and decided not to obey any sympathy strike or ders.

By direction of the executive cou cil of the American Federation of Labor, President Samuel Gompers sailed from New York Feb. 13 for Porto Rico, to investigate industrial conditions and promote the formation there of local unions with charters from the American Federation.

Among the international labor con-Among the international labor conventions already called are the plano and organ workers in Chicago in July. brotherhood of teamsters at Cincupanti, Aug. 1; the butchers in the same city May 8, the united brewery workers at Indianapolis in September, and the barbers at Louisville Oct. 4

The amaignmation conference of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen and the international Association of Ca-men is off, the split coming on the

question of admitting colored men and affiliation with the A. F. of L., and a difference of opinion as to whether the employes were eligible to membership as actual carmen.

Less than 26,000 cf the 70,000 mem bers of the Brotherhood of Painters Decorators and Paperhangers voted in the international referendum election. President J. C. Bahlhorn of Detroit, Secretary-Treaurer M. F. Carrick of Lafayette, Ind., and the old board of officers were re-elected. The election is for two years.

A decision in favor of affiliating with the Structural Trades' Alliance has been reached by the general executive board of the United Brother hood of Carpenters and Joiners at In-dianapolis, Ind. The report in favor of such affiliations will be submitted to the various locals of the brotherhood for a referendum vote.

The Oregon Supreme Court has decided that direct legislation is in harmony with the United States constitution. This decision, and the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court that the eight-hour law is constitutional, are the two most important events in the line of social progress that have happened for many months.

Judge Kinkade of the common pleas court at Toledo, Ohio, rendered a decision refusing an injunction asked for by the Ricard Boller and Engine works to restrain their former employes from picketing the works. He held that the firm should resort to arrests for protection and that injunctions should only be invoked for protection where the law fails.

The executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters de cided that hereaster before any affiliated local union can go on sympathetic strike of any kind two-thirds majority of the whole local about to be involved must be secured and indorsed by a two-thirds majority vote of recent council of that vicinity, and then receive the indorsement of the general executive board.

The convention of glassworkers at Mount Jewett, Pa., called for the purpose of deciding upon the proposed duction in wages contemplated by the manufacturers, ended with an agreement to stand by the Philadelphia scale. Nearly 300 delegates were present at the sessions, including representatives from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana and Kansas.

a reduction in wages. Colin McKay, former labor editor of the Montreal Herald, writes to say that the coal miners of Nova Scotia become' prosperous by uniting politically in defense of their inter-

men will quit work rather than accept

ests. "A legal eight-hour day is in force," he says, "and the miners receive in most instances \$3 a day. which is equal to \$5 in New York. Owing to the excellent system of mine inspection disastrous mining accidents are practically unknown."

If the labor unions do not guard the victories that they win it is not long before they will find themselves as far behind as ever. No union can afford to be too careless or confident. The latest evidence of this comes from Illinois. Three factories on the Fox River are now attempting to reestablish the ten-hour day. It is a fact that in some of the steel trust plants men who formerly worked only eight hours a day now work twelve.

A national convention of delegates representing unions of composition roofers, damp and water proof work ers met at St. Louis, for the purpose of organizing a national organization of that craft. When organized the new national upion will take a charter from the National Building Trades' council. The cities represented at the convention are New York, Chicago, Newark, Denver, Paterson, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo.

The latest labor news from Australia shows that the union men in that country are going into politics. An election is soon to be held and sixtythree labor candidates have been nomcies is ninety-four. The labor men money and en'husiasm. Tom Mann. the famous English labor leader, has done most of the work of organizing. and he has now retired and bought a farm in Victoria.

Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, estimates the strength of membership in American labor organiza tions at about 3,000,000. He gives the American Federation of Labor credit for 2.400,000 members, the railroad brotherhoods 385,000 and the bricklayers, stone cutters, letter carriers, Western Federation of Miners Krights of Labor and other organizations not in the American Federation of Labor about 240,000.

Tonnage men employed in the open hearth, plate and slab mill depart-ments of the Illinois Steel company in South Chicago, decided to accept the reduction in wages and with the opening of the mills 2,500 men returned to work. Men who got less than \$2 a day will take a decrease of 10 per cent. The higher-paid employes, some of whom received from \$15 to \$25 a day. will suffer a decrease of 48 per cent. The plant closed down about a month ago, throwing about 6,000 men out of

Word has been received at the head-quarters of the United Mineworkers that 1,000 miners in Presion county. that 1,000 miners in Preston county. West Virginia, have quit work on account of a reduction of 10 cents a ton in their scale. Several of the operators in the Preston county fields are also interested in the miners at Myrrsdale, Pa., where 5,000 men are out on account of a similar cut of 10 cents a ton. The men in Preston county were recently organized, but are dottermized to hold out available frequency of the proposed reduction.



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#### MAGAZINES.

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ism and treachery, reckless ambition and greed better than Cyrus Townsend Brady, and his articles on The Dramatic History of South America, now running in the Cosmopolitan, each a complete story in tself, will prove one of the most attractive magazine features of the year.

In the February number of the National Magazine, Socialism and the Labor Unions, by Senator Marcus A. Hanna, is a contribution of great significance to the nation. It is American, wholesome, comprehensive, readable. It contains the following statement of the senator's plans for his future: "I took some time to consider the work of the Civic Federation, and am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life." The senator says socialism is a menace, but fails to state that it is a menace to the capital class. Of course he pleads for "harmony" between exploiting and exploited classes.

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#### CENTRAL

#### TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
United Mine Workers—Local 244
Federal Labor Union 7145
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Machinist' Union
Stam Enginee's
Electrical Workers
U, M. W. of A. Local 1544, Williamstown
OFFICERS

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

MEETINGS Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners Hall.

#### CLINTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS 

President—Clarance Lowden. Vice President—J. B. Staats. Secretary—George H. Pascoc. Treasurer—Harry Moore. Trustees—Wm Coope. Grand-

MEETINGS Fvery Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

#### SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION

SULLIVAN, INDIANA

Affiliated with— American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Clerks, Electrical Workers. Bricklayers and Plasterers. Oarpenters. Painters. Team Drivers Barbers Miners' Locals 1228 and 2062. Federal Labor Union, No. 8071.

President—T. S, Barns. Vice President—W. G, Nelson. Secretary—C. L. Heck Treasurer—T. W. Reed.

MEETINGS
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#### VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTIC NO. 7507.

NO. 7307.

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

Abraham Goldstine vs. Julia A. C. Be it known that on the 5th day of 1904, said plaintiff filed an affida. form, showing that the defendant, Go'dstine, is a non-resident of the Indiana and a decessary party defendant, the complaint herein; and the object a tion is Divorce, said non-resident of ant is now, therefore, hereby notified pendency of said action against her at the same will stand for trial on the 4 of March, 1904, of said Court; and unle defendant appear and answer or deep of March, 144, of said court; and unit defendant appear and answer or der said complaint at said date, the sam heard and determined in her absect Witness my hand and the scal of said this 5th day of January, 1904. [SEAL.] DAVID L. WATSON, C

WANTED-Faithful person to trawell established house in a few calling on retail merchants and Local territory. Salary \$20 per v experses additional, all payable each week. Money for expenses Position permanent. Business and rushing. Standard House, : born St., Chicago.

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