



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 47

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1904.

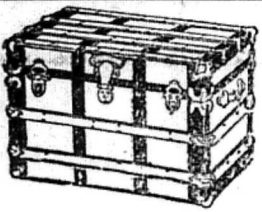
FIFTH YEAR

JAN 16 1904
LIBRARY

WANTED

To inform work-
ingmen in general
that A. H. Spring-
er's stove and job-
bing foundry is still
UNFAIR

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



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Cases, Telescopes, etc.,
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never disappointed them.

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Oysters**
CHAS. T. BAKER
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THIS
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WHEN
BUYING A
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**IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE
AGAINST
SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING.**

**HUNTER Laundering
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**LARGEST IN INDIANA.
EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE.
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This plant has attained its standing and
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Perfect Work,
Prompt Attention to its Patrons,
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The building is the best lighted, best ven-
tilated and most sanitary laundry build-
ing in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PROF. ALBION W. SMALL of the
department of Sociology in the Uni-
versity of Chicago has again given utter-
ance to economic heresies from the capi-
alist point of view. In a recent lecture
he is reported to have spoken as fol-
lows:

"At present society is willing to let
the owners of capital, like those who in-
herit it, loaf around. The time will
come when the idlers will get no reward,
and the semi-idlers will only get reward
for what they do. The non-producer
should not be entitled to one cent. Every
man who desires work should be entitled
to what he earns. The economic doc-
trine of the productivity of capital is a
fallacy. In other words, the only in-
comes to which individuals as such have
an essentially moral claim are virtually
the wages of labor."

In March, 1899, the same professor, in
an address before a body of Methodist
ministers in the same city, spoke as fol-
lows:

"We are getting into the thralls of one
of the most relentless systems of econom-
ic oligarchy that history has thus far re-
corded. The march of human progress
is getting reduced to marking time in
the lock-step of capital's chain-gang."

This statement was followed in a few
days by silent orders by Rockefeller, the
patron saint of the institution, demand-
ing that the recalcitrant professor recant
or suffer the loss of his job. The profes-
sor, with much reluctance, issued a card
to the press, explaining that what he
said was—not exactly what he said, and
John heaved a sigh of relief as he gave
orders to raise the price of oil.

From the professor's recent utterance,
it is evident that the muzzle did not stay,
and it is up to Pious John as to whether
he will be called to account for his trans-
gression.

In no other country are the teachers in
the schools and universities more under
the control of capital than in America.
In nearly every country in Europe the
universities have teachers in the various
departments that openly advocate revolu-
tionary change, and who also participate
in the working-class movement, and are
often sent to the national parliaments by
the laborers.

In this country, to depart in the least
from the catechism of capitalism, to say
nothing of participating in working-class
politics, is to incur almost sure discharge
or at least a warning that to repeat the
offense will bring it.

(Prof. Small should be careful that his
muzzle is securely placed, before address-

ing an audience, unless he is willing to
suffer the penalty that was the portion
of Prof. Herron.

THE Brauer Zeitung, official organ of
the Brewery Workers, has disclosed
some interesting information regarding
the methods employed by the A. F. of L.
in defeating progressive measures, par-
ticularly those of industrialism and soci-
alism.

"At the last convention of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor," says the Zeit-
ung, "Vice-President Duncan asserted,
during the debate on socialism, that the
socialists had stampeded the country to
get socialist delegates elected, and, by
them, pack the convention. However,
he failed to produce proof of that asser-
tion. Now comes the startling informa-
tion, which leaked out the day after the
convention adjourned, that this assertion
is verified by facts, but only with respect
to many trades autonomists and oppo-
nents of industrialism and socialism, and
just the reverse, if true, the latter packed
the convention, delegates were given
voice and vote who had no legal right to
sit as delegates."

The constitution is then cited, which
provides that no organization is eligible
to representation that has not paid per
capita tax in full up to the month of Sep-
tember preceding the convention. It is
shown that a number of organizations
that were disqualified by this clause were
allowed to seat delegates and were given
a voice and vote in the convention.

The case of the Machinists, which has
now become notorious, is also cited as a
flagrant violation of the voice of the rank
and file. This organization had through a
referendum vote and by a majority of
five to one, instructed their delegates to
vote against the re-election of Gompers
and in favor of the socialist resolutions.

The Brauer Zeitung justly remarks
that "it is simply nefarious to learn how
the rank and file of labor unions are be-
ing blind-folded and fooled; if this ille-
gality would be sanctioned by profound
silence, it might happen that the next
year's convention may be packed by dele-
gates of organizations not at all in exist-
ence."

"The American Federationist has been
made the outspoken organ for malicious
attacks and slanders against all those
who are fighting for progress on all lines
of truth and right; the January issue is
proof positive, but before attacks are
hurled at the socialists and the industri-
alists with false and unprovable ac-
cusations, the accuser has to make him-
self sure that his hands are clean. Pass-
ive resistance to a tactical error, and si-

lece to such outrages would give con-
sent."

Perhaps the rainbow-chasers, who
dream of sweet harmony with their feet
under Hanna's table and sipping his wine,
will wake up some day to find the rank
and file has rendered a verdict which

leads: "Socially you are wrong, politi-
cally you are incapable, and industrially
you are an impossibility."

If the capitalist cuts your wages, re-
member that the only way you can return
the cut is at the ballot-box next fall.
Cut his politics and vote the Socialist
ticket.—Eric People.

DAVE PARRY'S ECONOMICS.

WE HAVE received from Dave Par-
ry's publication bureau a pam-
phlet containing his reply to the questions
submitted to him by the Central Labor
Union of Indianapolis. It contains 30
pages, and is invaluable to those wishing
to understand the position of capitalist
organizations that are now being formed
in all parts of the country.

In this pamphlet the antagonism be-
tween the classes is admitted as a com-
mon-place fact, the denial of which dis-
credits any man of clear thinking,—a
proposition which we heartily agree
with.

The first part discusses "Legitimate
and Illegitimate Unionism," and goes in-
to a labyrinth of metaphysical reasoning
on "natural rights," with the assumption
that the blessed order of capitalism is an
eternal one with "natural laws" and "nat-
ural rights" that have prevailed in all
ages of the past. Like all other ruling
classes of the past, Dave looks upon him-
self and his associates and the blessed
world they control, as being the "nat-
ural order" and the legitimate rulers that
industrial changes can never render ex-
tinct. The iron law of history that put
a quietus on claims of a like character
by other classes in the past, has no mean-
ing for him. He must be taught like
them.

Iato this discussion of "rights," wheth-
er the capitalist or laborer has this
"right" or that "right" or the other
"right," we have no desire to enter into.

The whole question resolves itself into
whether the one class or the other has
the power to do this or do that, and, if
so, then whatever "rights" we think may
exist in opposition to that power, has no
concrete existence outside of the brain of
the theorist.

Capitalism and the whole position
which that class may take is "right,"
whatever the workers may think, for the
very good reason that the Parrysites have
the power to enforce their "rights" thru
control of all the agencies of government.
They will be the first to convince the
workers of this view, and, in fact, do
convince them when they enforce their
"rights," as for example, in Colorado.

The second part is devoted to a discus-
sion of "Natural or Artificial Regula-
tion—Which?" which shows Dave at his
best as an economist and a philosopher.
He will have nothing of unionism, arbi-
tration or socialism,—all of which mean
the same thing to him, artificial regula-
tion. He wants "natural law," the free
play of competition; the workers should
come as individuals to him, relying on
"supply and demand" to apportion the
shares that go to "capital and labor."

It has often been said that anarchism
and the philosophy of those charged
with the defense of the existing order
spring from the same viewpoint, and the
"general propositions," which Parry lays
down as fundamental truths, are, with
the addition of police power, identical
with the "philosophy" of anarchism. In
the ten propositions which he affirms as
the basis of industry, there is little that
the average "red" will disagree with.
Every one of them postulates an individ-
ualistic character and origin to every
phase of industry, from the accumulation
of capital to the distribution of profits
and wages, which are also based upon
"natural law" and individual capacity.
This may come as a surprise to many,
but it could be proven by quotations from
Proudhon and Bakunin placed side by
side with Parry's propositions.

Some one has declared that the late
Herbert Spencer, from whom we are lead
to believe Dave has acquired much of his
wisdom, was "an anarchist plus the po-
liceman's club," and that definition con-
tains what little difference exists between
the philosophy of Parryism and anarch-
ism. The terrorism of the one finds its

complement in the smug complacency of
the other. One is under the ban of the
law, while the other interprets and en-
forces the law.

Parry's economics are of the shallow
kind that found acceptance in the teach-
ings of political economy a hundred
years ago, but are fast being discarded
even by bourgeois economists. One of
his fundamental "propositions" will suf-
fice.

Says Dave: "If a man employs men
to make a machine and pays them out of
his savings, certainly these men have no
valid title to the machine, for they have
received for their toil as much, if not
a little more, than they would have re-
ceived for any other labor they could
have performed. Neither have the men
who are subsequently employed to run
the machine any title of ownership in it,
for they certainly cannot claim to have
made it. The ownership correctly lies in
the man who paid for the making of
it, and the fact that men can convert
their savings into a productive machine
that will grind out more savings is the
incentive that causes men to have machi-
nery made."

Here is repeated the fiction that capi-
tal comes into existence through the vir-
tuous abstinence and "savings" of some
mythical laborer. History has shown us
that blood and conquest and forcible
expropriation of the workers from the
soil formed the basis on which it is pos-
sible to accumulate capitalistic "sav-
ings."

It is seen from Dave's example that he
admits an important point—that labor
produce all wealth. The machine, which
he takes as an example, is made by labor-
ers, and he finds it necessary for laborers
to operate it if it is to "grind out more
savings" for the owner. Without the
working class to operate machinery and
produce wealth, Dave and his class can
not absorb "savings." Very well; but
we find him saying, on page 20, "there
is that old battle cry of unionism that
labor produces all. If labor had to pro-
duce all, mankind would be next door to
starvation and nakedness, although it
toiled sixteen hours a day." Dave's eco-
nomics enables him to turn a somersault
whenever the occasion requires it and to
come up smiling every time.

Everything works "automatically un-
der the capitalistic regime," says Dave,
and the "harmony" thus produced elicits
his admiration, but he makes one impor-
tant confession, to wit: "Barring
some untoward event, like a panic, the
whole nation works like a beehive." Ah,
Dave! do you know that that "untoward"
event, which you brush aside with an
ambiguous phrase, is the great social
fact of our time, which predicts the ex-
tinction of your class? Do you know
that "natural law" has destroyed ruling
classes in the past who were unable to
control the productive forces in their
keeping? Do you know that an indus-
trial crisis is evidence that industry has
reached such a colossal scale that your
class are no longer able to manage it,
and that society must assume that duty
soon? Do you know that these "untow-
ard events" are preparing the laborers
you despise to take the advice you give
on page 24 to "go to the ballot-box"?
Aye, an "untoward event" it is from your
point of view, but one that means a world
of suffering and privation to the working
class, while it endures, and your class are
reveling in their "savings."

You are right in thinking that the
struggle is "a fight against the accumu-
lation and the utilization of capital un-
der private ownership," and the struggle
will not cease till the workers own the
means of production, which they alone,
in their collective capacity, can manage
and operate. "Lay on, MacDuff, and
damned be he who first cries, 'hold,
enough!'"

FOR SALE CHEAP!
THE SCAB GAZETTE.

FOR more than twenty years the Ty-
pographical Union of this city has
been waging a fight against the Terre
Haute Gazette and during the last three
years it has been pushed with more vigor
and in a more systematic manner than at
any other time. Success has finally been
achieved, and its proprietors now surren-
der, as will be seen by the circular they
sent out, which we reproduce on page
two.

Several very important admissions are
made in the circular, which we desire to
call attention to. During the past three
years this city has witnessed a remarkable
growth in the construction of factories
and an increase in population. Prior to
this period the Gazette admits that it has
made from seven to nine per cent on a
capitalization of \$100,000, but, instead of
increasing its returns and patronage dur-
ing the last three years, it has suffered an
absolute decline. At the same time
its competitors that observed union con-
ditions have shared in the general ad-
vance, which in itself is sufficient com-
ment on the estimate placed upon that
paper by the people who have located
here as well as by those who have lived
here for years.

The circular also cites the development
of the coal fields in this part of the state,

and the consequent organization of the
miners as being instrumental in forcing
the Gazette to sell. It also admits that
by accepting equal competitive conditions
with its contemporaries by unionizing its
plant, there is no doubt that a large cir-
culation can be secured even among those
the paper has fought for years. This is
the inducement offered to the prospective
buyer.

In short, the Gazette admits nearly
everything that the Typographical Uni-
on has charged during its struggle with
that paper.

It certainly is a humiliating confession
to make after all the bluster and brag
about its circulation and business during
the years that witnessed its gradual de-
cline. Both principal and "principle"
have had to give way even when it was
favored by competitive conditions, so far
as wages are concerned, that its competi-
tors did not possess. Three years of the
greatest increase of population could not
help it. Pathetic editorials on its "nat-
ural right" to work employes longer and
harder than other establishments, could
do no good. The workingmen knew that
its principal and "principle" were inter-
changeable terms, and the proprietors
simply followed a custom in spelling both
differently.

THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG

Non-Union Gazette Wearies of the Losing Fight and Scours the Country in an Effort to Sell Out---Caught Red-Handed This Time---Some Right Rich Reading.

That the Evening Gazette, against which the union printers of Terre Haute have waged relentless warfare for the past three years, is whipped and ready to quit, is shown in the following circular letter, which has found its way back to the place of birth, and which is an exact reproduction:

(Please regard this as a confidential communication. It is for your exclusive information and that of your friends who may be possible buyers.)

FACTS ABOUT THE TERRE HAUTE (IND.) GAZETTE, ITS FIELD, FRANCHISE, BUILDING, NEWS ROOM, STEREOTYPE AND PHOTO-ENGRAVING DEPARTMENTS, PRESS ROOM, OFFICE, PRICE, TERMS, ETC., ETC.

Field—Terre Haute is in the center of the greatest block and bituminous coal field in the United States. From this coal Terre Haute's glass and other factories are now making "producer" gas at less than the cost of natural gas. For many miles in all directions this great coal field is being worked. Millions of dollars are now invested and more pouring in.

Terre Haute is on the line of the three greatest railway systems in the United States: The New York Central (Big Four), the Pennsylvania Central (V-P) with branch lines to Peoria and South Bend, the Rock Island (Frisco), with one line to Chicago and another to Evansville. It is now the center of the John R. Walsh system of railroads, which now has one line to Evansville, one to the South-east and will soon have one to Chicago. All of these lines are now expending large sums in this city and vicinity.

Terre Haute is the center of a great and rapidly growing inter-urban electric system.

Terre Haute is becoming Indiana's center of glass, paving brick, hollow brick and drain tile manufacture. Its other leading lines are railway cars, iron, paper, enameled ware, distilled spirits and beer; but it has also large railway repair shops and greatly varied industries.

Terre Haute is the educational center of the State. It has the Indiana State Normal School, on which the State expends annually \$30,000; the Rose Polytechnic Institute, an endowed school, and St. Mary's Institute, a girls' school with buildings and grounds worth nearly a million dollars.

Terre Haute is a center for the production of the standard bred trotter. Terre Haute has an aggressive and progressive Commercial Club, which leaves no stone unturned to add to the manufactures and other advantages of the city.

Terre Haute is a delightful place in which to live. No city in the State has made quite such remarkable growth within the past three years as Terre Haute. It is the general belief that its population will be 100,000 at the next census.

Franchise—The Terre Haute Gazette has a full membership, class A, franchise in the Associated Press. It receives in its own office a full leased wire report especially prepared to cover Indiana news. Assessment \$52.00 per week.

Building—The Gazette's building is a substantial 2-story brick, 142 feet deep, from 20 to 26 feet wide (the latter extending into a court) with a private alley and court yard to the south, ensuring light and air and entrance for its news-boys and carriers. It is steam heated and supplied with a large vault for files.

News Room—Five Mergenthalers, all in good condition; one of them the new style two magazine machine, very recently installed. Large assortment of type and type fixtures. Thirteen well made form trucks. Several imposing stones, proof presses, etc. Electric motor.

Stereotype Department—Almost new Hoe matrix roller, two steam tables, curved and flat lead pig casting boxes, and all the necessary machinery for making plates.

Press Room—Bullock perfecting press with speed of 12,000 per hour; engine, boiler, paper cutter, etc. All well lighted and conveniently arranged.

Photo Engraving Department—Complete plant for making half tones and etchings. Two automatic are lamps, swinging camera, lens, screen, Lloyd router, saw, dark-room, frames and all the necessary parts. This department includes a great number of half-tone cuts of local and general interest.

Office—The office and editorial departments have full equipments of good fixtures, furniture and library, and five type-writers.

Price—The Terre Haute Gazette is a co-operative co-partnership capitalized at \$100,000. For many years it earned from 7 to 9 per cent on that sum. In politics it is Democratic. It will be sold, to be run as a Democratic or Independent Democratic paper, for \$65,000, including the entire plant and unpaid subscription accounts, but not including the accrued advertising and other accounts, or for \$55,000 exclusive of the building.

Terms—If the security is satisfactory a comparatively small cash payment will be accepted. The property is entirely free from debt, except some deferred payments on one Mergenthaler.

REASONS FOR SELLING.

The Terre Haute Gazette is a co-operative co-partnership, capitalized at \$100,000. Most of its shares are owned, and all of them can be obtained and delivered by its president, Wm. C. Ball, and its vice-president, Spencer F. Ball. Wm. C. Ball has been in the harness for over 31 years and would like to retire and has expected to retire within a few years to a less exacting occupation.

Spencer F. Ball, his younger brother, has been associated with him in the publication of the paper since 1874 and would prefer not to continue without him. Besides he has several other business interests to which he would like to give his entire attention. They would both, however, remain for some years longer in the newspaper business but for unusual circumstances which require explanation.

On August 1, 1875, the union printers in the Gazette office, at that time the only union newspaper in Terre Haute, walked out because Wm. C. Ball, president, insisted that his brother and ward, Joseph P. Ball dependent on him for support, and who wanted to learn the printer's trade, be given the chance. The action of the printers in refusing this reasonable request, made treble so by many circumstances which need not be detailed here, was so inexcusable that the determination was made then and resolutely adhered to in all the years since, to run an "open shop" thereafter. The result has been a boycott, with all the usual offensive features. The Gazette, its publishers, its employees and some of its patrons have been roundly abused for many years, and every known form of coercion, intimidation, misrepresentation, interference and even outrage employed to injure their business. Of course this has not been without results. For many years and, in fact, up to within three years, the Gazette has made from 7 to 9 per cent on the above capitalization, but there has been no time for years when it could not have made more money with less work by yielding to the demands of the unions, closing the shop to all but union men, and thus getting rid of the handicap. But even if the Gazette's owners were not firmly convinced of the justice of their cause and resolutely determined to stand by the "open shop" principle as long as they are in the business, even at the sacrifice of profits, the long-continued and extremely unfair and abusive fight waged against them would make it impossible for them to now close the shop to all but union men and retain their self-respect. That is simply not to be thought of. They have preferred to stand by their principles, work harder and take less profits.

Within the past four years, however, several things have happened which greatly complicate the situation, increase the work and reduce the profits. They are chiefly—

(1)—The enormous development of the coal fields in the territory of which Terre Haute is the center, and the complete unionization of the miners, who form a large part of the population of the surrounding towns.

(2)—The recent location in Terre Haute of extensive glass, iron and other highly "organized" industries.

(3)—The active support of exclusive unionism by the two other newspapers here. All of these causes have naturally operated to place the Gazette in a serious and continually increasing competitive disadvantage. Of course it would all be removed if the office were strictly unionized. That has been done, reluctantly it is true, in most cases, by a very large majority of the daily newspapers of the country in order to secure peace and greater profits.

But the Gazette's owners prefer to sell a property they sincerely believe is worth all of its capitalization, for thousands of dollars less, if need be, rather than yield this principle.

It would make a condition of the sale, however, that such of its printers as might wish to join the union, rather than lose their places, be secured the opportunity to do so by the buyer.

To the buyer who is willing to take the usual view and adopt the union label there is great opportunity right here in ownership of the Gazette. It has been singled out for years for a special fight. Large sums have been appropriated to conduct the campaign against it. For a longer period than any other newspaper we know of in this country, it has resolutely refused to put itself under the control of the unions. Its unionization would, therefore, be a signal victory for the unions and the man who accomplishes it by purchase will achieve great popularity with the Typographical Union and the unions affiliated with it in all parts of the country, and receive their gratitude and support.

We trust you will recognize the confidential nature of this communication

TERRE HAUTE GAZETTE CO.

By Wm. C. BALL, President.

in tin holders fastened to the lower edge of the "cap" case. On the first of the month the gas company had removed my meter because two months' bills remained unpaid. Since then I had been working by candlelight at night. The insufficient light made my work harder, but I couldn't blame the candles for that, and probably gas companies know their business. The blame rested elsewhere. I never spoke of it and tried not to think of it. I was hanging to my hope by a very frail cord. The little blaze of one of those candles would have parted that cord in an instant, and so I kept them apart. It was near midnight when my wife entered the room.

"My dear, it is very late, and you must be almost worn out," she said. "Stop now and go to bed. You will kill yourself if you continue as you have been going on for the past three months. How I wish you could realize what has been clear to me for a long time. Those for whom you are battling care nothing for your sacrifices. They would allow you to starve at your post. Give it up, dear!"

"If you are going to talk, Lou, I must blow out the candles," I said. "I have only two besides these that are burning, and I need them for my work. It will take every cent of coin I have to buy the white paper and pay for the presswork on this issue."

"Well, come into the other room. We can open the stove door and get light enough for talking," she said.

We sat in our little parlor-bedroom-kitchen and in the faint glow of a dying fire talked for more than an hour. I returned no more to my cases that night, and ere I laid my head upon my pillow it had been decided that the Labor Enquirer would give up the ghost. Although the struggle which ended in that decision was comparatively short, it was fierce while it lasted, for it was myself battling with myself. My wife said little, and that little was a plea for my health, physical and mental. But I was thinking all the time about my wife and child and how I had neglected them.

Though my decision to quit was reversed within twenty-four hours, I have always felt better because I decided on the side of my little family when the test was clearly before me.

About midway of the following morning there was a rap upon the door of our living room. The caller was the wife of a superannuated compositor who was then living upon a little farm a few miles out from Denver. The good woman (God love her; I believe she is an angel now; she belongs in that goodly company) handed my wife a covered basket and, with a few words of comfort and cheer, took her departure. The basket contained a dressed duck, nine eggs and about a half peck of potatoes.

Charlie Semper and his wife were poor, very poor. They never built a library nor endowed a university, but they loved their fellow creatures, and they believed the Enquirer was capable of doing some good for humanity if its editor and his family could only be kept from starving. Whether or not they wasted their provisions it is not for me to say, but if the duck, the eggs and the potatoes were donated to an unworthy object that morning so were the other good things that came to the office once a week thereafter from that little farm until there was no longer necessity for such help.

At 11 o'clock that same night, as I was making up the forms so that they would be ready to send to the pressroom early the following morning, the door opened, and a man entered my workroom. Though visitors were not often seen in my establishment, this man's entrance did not surprise me. He was one of the faithful few, and I should have felt almost entirely deserted and poor indeed had he not called to see me at least once in every forty-eight hours. His name was Charles Machette. He was a clerk in a notion store at the princely salary of \$9 a week. He had seen better days, and I always felt a lump rise in my throat when he gave me of his scanty income to help the paper, which he had done on several occasions.

When I saw who my visitor was I remembered my decision to shut down the paper, and the thought that it would be rather a hard task to tell him about it flashed across my mind. He walked directly up to the stove where I was engaged and without uttering a word deposited a twenty dollar goldpiece on the form in front of me. At first I thought it was a brass medal or an advertisement, but when I picked it up and turned it over I recognized an old familiar face. I had once (it seemed years ago) known the family of "yellow boys."

"Well, Charlie?" was all I could say. "It's for you," he responded. "Where did you get it?" I asked. "Sold my old watch."

"I can't take it," and I tried to place the piece of money in his hand. Shoving his hands into his pockets, he stepped away from me. "Yes, you can take it, and you've got to take it. I can't set type nor do any of the other work on the paper, and so I've got to help pay for the things you have to buy, including the presswork."

"But," I said, "you've done that so often before."

"Yes, and I'll do it again whenever it's necessary if I have to take the shirt off my back. You needn't think you are going to monopolize the sacrificing business. You write and preach against monopolies; I am doing a little practicing along that line."

And I kept the money. If any of the publishers of the great papers of today read this they would smile at so much ado over so small a sum. They think nothing of giving as much and more for a short special. To me that \$20 meant white paper and presswork for two issues. "The Story of a Labor Agitator," by Joseph E. Buchanan.

THE LABOR EDITOR.

A STRUGGLE TO ESTABLISH A WORKINGMEN'S PAPER.

A Record of Foul Weather. Short Rations and Bits of Sunshine—Excerpt From Joseph R. Buchanan's Book, "The Story of a Labor Agitator."

• • • The principles of the Knights of Labor and the opportunities presented by the organization for educational work in the field of labor reform were irresistibly attractive to progressive and liberal trades unionists. The sentiment among unionists of that kind, of which the organization of Union assembly was a manifestation, was widespread at that time, and union men were forming assemblies or joining those already organized in all parts of the country. The phenomenal growth of the Knights of Labor, which culminated in 1886, was in great measure due to the affiliation of trade-able and active trades unionists, which began in 1882.

As a famished plant drinks the dew after a heated day, so I, burning with the desire to do something for the working people, welcomed the principles of the Knights of Labor and the opportunity the organization presented. Its exhortation, "Agitate, educate, organize," I adopted as my shibboleth, and I was foolish enough to think that I could blow a blast that would rouse the sleeping giant of labor. Others have made the same mistake.

Naturally I sought the printing press as a means of carrying my message to the oppressed of earth. In conjunction with S. H. Lavery, a fellow compositor, I started the Labor Enquirer of Denver, the first number of which was issued Dec. 15, 1882. With little other capital than our knowledge of newspaper work Lavery and I embarked upon a sea in whose fathomless depths lie the battered hulks of unnumbered barks whose cargoes were unmarketable "human rights" and whose log books were records of foul weather and short rations.

There were in the Labor Enquirer eight pages of five columns each. It was issued weekly. While the paper was pronounced in its advocacy of the principles of trades unionism and of the Knights of Labor it was conservative—at the start. The motto was:

We will renew the times of truth and justice. Condensing in a free, fair commonwealth—Not rash equality, but equal rights.

It was soon evident that our news and correspondence didn't interest, nor did our editorials inspire, a very large proportion of the workingmen of the community. Subscriptions came in slowly. Expenses were light, Lavery and myself, with the help of an apprentice boy, doing all the mechanical work upon the paper excepting the presswork. Our savings were soon exhausted. Lavery, who was unmarried, reduced his living expenses to the lowest possible notch. During the last three weeks he was with me he lodged in the office and ate most of his meals from the imposing stove. There was a little fellow in my family now, and it was pretty hard picking for the three of us sometimes. Many times our rations would have been scantier had my partner accepted a fair share of what strayed into the Enquirer's till. He was a generous and self-sacrificing fellow, one of the kind of men that made the great labor movement that came in later years a possibility. He was brave, too, for it took courage to give up his interest in the paper and to abandon the hopes that had soared so high. With the tenth issue of the Enquirer he surrendered his interest to me and retired, announcing that there wasn't enough in the paper for the support of two proprietors and that he could better serve the cause by withdrawing than by remaining.

For four and a half years I published the Denver Labor Enquirer. It was ups and downs during those four and a half years, with the down side of the score crowding the pages to the margins. Soon after Lavery left me I was compelled to reduce the paper's size, which I did by half halving it. Then the time came when I wasn't able to pay the apprentice boy's wages, and he had to go. What a struggle it was to continue the poor little champion of the workers, which few of the workers themselves ever lifted a finger to assist! It is true the Enquirer wasn't a great paper; it was hardly as large as a patent medicine folder or a circus programme, but that was not my fault. The only limit to size and character I recognized was measured by the income. Although I labored from sixteen to twenty hours a day, Sundays included, I could set no more type than was required to fill the little paper and have time sufficient to attend to other matters which had claims upon me. If nature had varied her rule in my case and favored me with four instead of two hands the Enquirer would have been a larger paper, because all I was and all I had went into it.

Yes, I was an enthusiast—fanatic, if you please.

And my wife? Ah, loyal soul! She battled and suffered with me. She never complained on her own account even when we were reduced to one little room to the rear of the office and to subsisting upon scant and uncertain fare. Sometimes she urged me to give up a fight which she saw would sooner or later undermine my health, but she never upbraided me because of my failure to provide a better living for my wife and child.

I remember one stormy night in December, 1883. I had been at work since early morning, peering away at the case. I was weary, oh, so weary, and I was hungry, too, but the day after tomorrow was press day, and there were several columns yet to set. The only light in the room where I worked was supplied by a pair of candles set

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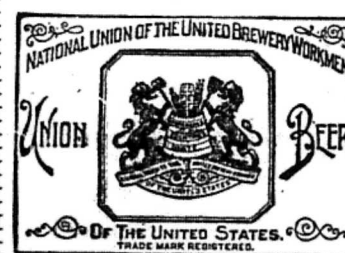
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Please mention this page.

THE COMRADE, 51 Cooper St., New York.

NOTE—The circulation of the Terre Haute papers for December was:

STAR 16,816
TRIBUNE 9,090
GAZETTE (by canvass) 1,500

Very respectfully,
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 76.

WE STATE ONLY FACTS.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Application for dates for Fred G. Strickland are coming in fast, and, from present indications, a large number will be secured. The State Secretary wants to hear from every local whether a date is accepted or not.

Martinsville in Morgan county is another town that desires a charter from the Socialist Party, and information how to secure one has been forwarded.

Several locals have sent in reports on the National Referendum too late to be counted. According to instructions on the ballot, no votes could be counted that were received after Jan. 5.

State Secretary Oneal has been nominated for National Secretary by National Secretary Berlyn of Illinois. National Secretary Mally has declined another nomination, but has reconsidered it at the request of many comrades and accepted. The State Secretary has declined in favor of Comrade Mally.

Local Nabb in Clark county is the first to report arrangements for nominations for the spring elections. They will nominate a township ticket about the first of March.

Socialist Debate at Indianapolis.

EDITOR THE TOILER:—On account of Essex leaving for Texas the middle of this month, I got my old job as secretary back at double the former salary. I will also endeavor to fill his office of press agent.

Harry J. Hart, 424 Nebraska street, was elected state committeeman from Indianapolis. On March 27, this local will give its annual commune festival at Germania hall. Our former festivals were very successful, both from a social and financial standpoint. Just now the financial help will come in very handy.

The Friday night meetings of the debating and soap-box school are well attended. This part of the work is doing much to clear up the members and putting a good solid scientific foundation to their knowledge of socialism. Some of the boys are trying it on the dog by talking before the ward branches.

There will be a joint debate between Kennedy of the trades unions and Bowlen for the Socialist Party, next Sunday night. Kennedy has got out a dodger explaining "the strife between Unionism and the Socialist Party." Bowlen says he will have them all up a tree after the debate.

Carroll D. Wright spoke in Indianapolis last night, on "Is there a Solution to the Labor Problem?" His address was given before a crowd of respectables only, who were really interested in having the problem solved—in their way. While he agreed that progress came from discontent, still he cautioned against arousing too much discontent among the workers. He made a plea for harmony, and his solution was an application of the "gospel" and the practice of the golden rule. Let us pray!

At the last meeting, Claude S. Kellum was expelled from the Socialist Party for voting for a capitalist candidate on a reform ticket. He had been imbibing in the "good man" hope in the municipal election just ended. WM. BARRETT.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mally's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,530.91.

Now that the comrades throughout the country are waking up from the justifiable apathy following upon the state campaigns, they should keep the national organizing fund in mind. With the advent of the German, Bohemian, Italian and French organizers into the field, in addition to the English ones, all of whom should begin work in February will come an increased expense, which the national office must meet. Toward this good work the comrades are asked to continue to contribute. Every little helps, and the more little helps there are, the larger the amount of help gives altogether. Address the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

The Socialist Party of Oklahoma met in territorial convention at Enid, Dec. 29. D. S. Landis, Stillwater, and J. V. Kolachny were nominated for secretary-treasurer and C. C. Halbrooks for national committeeman, subject to the referendum. Several amendments to the constitution were proposed, and will also be submitted to referendum.

State Secretary Smith of Illinois reports the result of the election of national committeemen as follows: B. Berlyn, 603; Samuel Block, 111; Jacob Winnen, 46; total vote, 760. Comrade Berlyn therefore was re-elected for the year 1904.

Walter Lanfersiek of Newport has been elected state secretary of Kentucky for the ensuing year.

State Secretary Menton of Michigan reports the election of William E. Walter, Detroit, as national committeeman for 1904.

State Secretary Holman of Minnesota reports the receipts for dues in December—\$86.00—the largest in the history of the party in that state.

Winfield R. Gaylord will conclude his southern tour as national organizer, at Pineville, Ky., Jan. 15, after filling dates at Atlanta and Chattanooga on his way from Florida. Pineville is in the heart of

RUSKIN College
Literary Department of Franklin University, Chicago, board and lodging \$2.50. Industrial students \$1.00 per week to this sum. Tuition \$10.00 per term of 10 weeks. Catalogue, pictures, prospectus, and manual supplied thirty-three minutes from Chicago depot. Full term begins Sept. 15. GEORGE M. MILLER, P. O. Box, President.

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the coal regions of Southern Kentucky, and an especially good field is offered for socialist propaganda.

Dates for Franklin and Marion Craig Wentworth have been secured at Cincinnati, Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio: Reading, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; New York City and Rochester, N. Y. They will be in Cincinnati, Sunday, Feb. 7; Toledo, 8 and 9; Cleveland, 10.

John W. Brown will conclude his tour of California, Feb. 2, and make his first date in Oregon, Feb. 5.

The eastern lecture tour of A. M. and May Wood Simons will last four weeks, beginning March 27. They will go as far as Massachusetts before returning.

The special correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, at Berlin, Germany, sends the following under date of Dec. 26:

"The opening of the first session of the new Reichstag has brought home to the German nation the realization of the remarkable power which the German Social Democratic party has acquired in the Federal Legislature. The story of the steady rise of the Social Democratic party since the foundation of the German empire is well known, but never before have the German people grasped the truth about the growth of Socialism as they have been obliged to grasp it in this month. In the last Reichstag, which was dissolved in June, there were 56 Social Democratic deputies, but in the new Reichstag there are no less than 81 Social Democrats, representing more than 3,000,000 electors throughout the country. No other party polled as many as 2,000,000 votes, so that the Social Democrats come back to the Reichstag with the knowledge that they are the representatives of by far the most powerful party in the country. These 81 Social Democratic deputies form a solid phalanx of political and economic revolutionists, who will give Count Bulow and the Government endless trouble before this legislature is dissolved in five years' time. Already the orators of the Social Democratic party have adopted a more aggressive tone than was their custom in previous Parliaments, indicating that they feel sure of their ground and of their future. The members of other parties, too, listen to them with visibly increased respect, so that Socialism is very much to the front in the German Legislature, and seems likely to remain there."

James F. Carey's lecture dates for January, so far arranged, include Cincinnati, Ohio; Newport and Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Thayer, Mo. He will probably fill two dates in Arkansas, between the Memphis and Thayer dates, and begin in Missouri in February.

Nominations for National Secretary. W. E. Clark, by National Committee-man Reynolds of Indiana. Theodore Debs of Chicago, by National Committee-man Turner of Missouri. James Oneal of Terre Haute, Ind., by National Committee-man Berlyn of Illinois. A. M. Simons of Chicago, by National Committee-man Work of Iowa.

William Mally, by National Committee-man Berger of Wisconsin; Lowry of Arkansas; Goebel of New Jersey; Hillquit of New York; Christenson of Nebraska; White of Connecticut; and Kerrigan of Texas.

W. E. Clark declines. Theodore Debs, James Oneal and A. M. Simons have been duly notified. In view of requests from a number of National Committeemen, William Mally reconsiders his previous declination and accepts the nominations made. Nominations close January 15th.

Charles Dobbs with Wiltshire. Charles Dobbs of Kentucky, member of the National Committee and National Quorum, has resigned from that body and accepted a position on the staff of Wiltshire's Magazine. Dobbs was recently re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of his state as a member of the National Committee. He has been a prominent figure in the Socialist movement for years, and is a vigorous and forceful writer.

FEBRUARY NUMBER
Of the New Idea Woman's Magazine. An important and timely article in the February number of the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is entitled "An American Girl as an English Peasant." It is written by Michael White, an Englishman, who speaks authoritatively upon that subject, and who presents his opinions in a very attractive manner. A second chapter of a symposium called "The Happiest Day of My Life" will find many appreciative readers. A special fine article upon butter making under the heading of "The Country Woman's Friend—the Cow," by Kate V. Saint Masar, is practical and useful. The stories are bright and interesting, and the entire table of contents is a feast to whomsoever partakes of its good things as offered.

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

FOREIGN NOTES

Compiled for the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party by Agnes Wakefield of Boston.

GERMANY.

Lieutenant Schilling, of the German Infantry, according to a dispatch, has to answer the charge of committing a thousand acts of cruelty to soldiers. His private trial began in Metz, Dec. 14.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 3, reports that labor candidates were elected in Martinroda, Thuringia, obtaining a majority in the common council. A Socialist has been elected to the Schleusingen district council.

In Wuertemberg two Socialists have been elected to the city council of Cannstatt; two Socialists have been elected in Esslingen, the candidates of the Worker's Union were elected in Oberesslingen and in Nellingen.

The number of persons who have emigrated from Germany from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1903, is 30,301, which shows an increase in the last four years compared with 28,508, 10,373 and 17,099 emigrants in the same months of the years 1902, 1901 and 1900.

The Socialists have contested the election of the Anti-Semite Craefe, the only one of the twenty three Saxon members of the German parliament who is not a Socialist, on the ground that illegal acts were committed at his election in the third district of Saxony.

The Socialists of Berlin retain all their old seats in the city council and have won five more. Returns from second ballots will be reported later. In Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, where eight city councilmen were to be elected, the Socialists elected six of the candidates.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 5 reports that the whole Socialist ticket of eight candidates has been elected in Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony. In Falkenstein, Saxony, two Socialists have been elected. For the first time a Socialist has been elected to the city council of Doeblin, Saxony.

Berlin "Vorwaerts" of Dec. 2 reports the following successes in municipal elections: In Weissenfels four Socialists have been elected to the city council and the three others will have second ballots. In Lengeneburg near Gera, five Socialists and one opponent were elected. The whole Socialist ticket was elected in Duerrenbergdorf. In Tinz, near Gera, the Socialists lost two seats and kept three. A Socialist was elected in Harzgerode, making a force of four comrades in the common council. Two Socialist candidates were successful in Oetach, near Leipzig, the same in Heisen, near Essen, and two also in Helmarshausen. The Socialists have won a brilliant victory in Baatz, Oldenburg, where their whole ticket was elected with 1,600 against 1,200 votes.

FRANCE

The French parliament has unanimously voted an appropriation of \$10,000 for the participation of labor unions in the St. Louis exposition.

In the French parliament, when disarmament was recently discussed, the Socialists were energetic, as they always are, in opposing militarism. De Presenose (Socialist) stirred up the patriots and warriors to furious eloquence by saying that everybody talks of revenge on Germany, but nobody really wants it.

NORWAY

The parliament of Norway has unanimously rejected a bill to give state suffrage to women. Before it was voted on the president read a manifesto from the woman's suffrage society in favor of the bill. The women will probably have to wait until the Socialists obtain a majority.

ENGLAND

There is serious distress in Leeds on account of the depression in several trades. The trade unions are preparing a petition urging the mayor to open a labor bureau similar to the one that helped relieve distress last winter.

In Dundee 600 engineers have struck against a proposed reduction of wages of 21 cents a week.

Comrade John Cross reports that the London district council is about to start economic classes, with Comrade A. P. Hazell as one of the instructors.

The London Socialists are so desirous of training as speakers that a fifth class for that purpose has been arranged. Comrade J. Hunter Walsh will conduct the class, which will be limited to eight.

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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

NO. 7507.
State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1903. Abraham Goldstine vs. Julia A. Goldstine. Be it known that on the 5th day of January, 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, Julia A. Goldstine, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to a pending action in said court, and the object of said action is divorce said non-resident defendant and her heirs, and 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 demur or defend 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.
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Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are?

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

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

The Sheet Metal Workers will meet in C. L. U. Hall, tonight, and the Bakers, Brewers and Steam Engineers, Saturday night.

The Car Builders have accepted the terms of the American Car and Foundry Company, which had asked the men to accept a reduction in wages from 27 to 23 1/2 cents per hour, so that the company would be better able to get a contract from the Big Four Railway Company.

The Switchmen installed their new officers, Tuesday night, and ten applications for membership were received.

United Mine Workers' Convention.
The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held in Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, Monday, January 18, and the joint convention of operators and miners will follow it in a short time. The national tellers of the mine workers, Matthew Charlton, Streator, Ill.; James Pritchard, Hemlock, Ohio; and William Fitzsimmons, Scranton, Pa., were in Indianapolis, Tuesday, to count the votes of the miners for the election of national executive officers. The result of their count will be made known as early as possible at the convention.

The auditors of the United Mine Workers of America, William Blakely, Linton, Ind.; J. J. Mossop, North Lawrence, Ohio; and Patrick Fitzsimmons, Oliphant, Pa., have finished their work of auditing the books of the United Mine Workers and have taken up the work of passing on the credentials of the delegates to the national convention, at which their report will follow the report of the executive officers.

Butchers Elect.

Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union No. 881, last week, elected officers for the ensuing term as follows:

President—J. T. Reynolds.
Vice-President—George L. Schriener.
Recording Secretary—Charles Stoochy.
Financial Secretary—Charles Mooney.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Blake.

Treasurer—Clarence Wittig.
Guide—William Raber.
Guardian—Charles Brosey.
Trustees—H. Moore, Charles Lambert and Henry Heizer.

A sick benefit will be adopted by the union. Shop cards will be issued to all strictly union meat markets upon application to the union.

Bricklayers Elect Officers.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 5, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—John Brenninger.
Vice-President—Wm. Winters.
Corresponding Secretary—R. R. Cotton.
Financial Secretary—Wm. Bergman.
Deputy—Nix South.
Alternate—Frank Ohm.
Treasurer—Andrew Brentlinger.
Treasurer Brentlinger begins his seventeenth term in that office, which he has held ever since the organization was formed. There will be no change in the scale this year.

A Bouquet.

Rosedale, Ind., Jan. 11, 1904.

THE TOILER,
Terre Haute, Ind.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find fifty cents, for which please move the label up twelve months on my paper. I think you give us a good little paper and one that every laboring man should read and encourage. Wishing you success, I am
Yours,
THOMAS WOOLS.

Clinton Carpenter Killed.

John Thompson, aged 51, a carpenter employed at the Crown Hill mine at Clinton, met death, Saturday afternoon. He was standing directly over a hole when a shot was fired, and fell into the mouth of the shaft, striking on the cage. He was instantly killed, every bone in his body being broken.

John Nelson Dangerously Ill.

John Nelson, a member of Typographical Union No. 76, is very sick at his home on South Center street. He has been suffering for several weeks with nervous prostration. He is one of the oldest printers in the city, and is popular among union men.

Clinton Miners Against Reduction.
The miners of the Clinton district do not believe that there will be a suspension of work, this spring, but they are unanimous against a reduction of wages. Should one be insisted upon, the delegates sent by them have orders to vote for a strike.

Linton Miner Hurt.

Richard Kemmis of Linton was caught by falling slate in the Dickson mine, Tuesday morning, and sustained a broken leg between the knee and ankle.

For the best quality and latest styles, no one can sell you Carpets or Furniture cheaper than John G. Dobbs, 635 Main street.

Central Labor Union.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union on last Thursday night was one of the best in point of attendance and interest of any for a long time. The attraction, no doubt, was due to the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, which were made as follows:

President—Fred Wilder, the present incumbent.

Vice-President—George Hampe, present incumbent; Arthur Dickson and Ed Brunning.

Secretary—Lou S. Coombs.

Treasurer—James E. Hagerty.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Hoffman.

Trustees (three to elect)—Byron Martin,

A. R. Markle, J. S. Edmonds and James Logan.

The election will be held at the first meeting in February.

Credentials of C. E. McCord of the Musicians, Frank Hoffman, John Rottroff and John M. Goodwine of the Plasterers, John Wietz of the Bakers, Charles Mooney and Adam Lambert of the Meat Cutters and Butchers, I. H. Volker of the Car Workers, and Mr. Stepp of the Brewery and Ice Plant Laborers, were received and delegates seated.

Bills to the amount of \$29.18 were allowed.

Horse Shoers' Union No. 76 asked that the endorsement of the Central union be given in the placing of several shops on the unfair list, which was concurred in.

The different crafts reported progress in organization and the commercial interests brightening, and the label propaganda on the increase. The newly organized crafts made encouraging reports, and co-operation was asked.

The committee on secretary's recommendation reported progress, and asked for further time. The committee will meet, Sunday morning, to complete their work.

The United Mine Workers of District No. 11 will be tendered the use of C. L. U. hall during their convention.

Reports submitted show that the Industrial fair committee is making excellent headway.

O. P. Smith, A. F. of L. organizer, was present and made a few remarks, which were well received. Mr. Smith presented to the central body his commission as associate organizer for Terre Haute and vicinity, with headquarters in Terre Haute.

Concurred in. Messrs. W. H. Terrill and James Brader, commissioned organizers, will assist Mr. Smith in his work during the coming year.

Retail Clerks Organize.

The Clerks met in the C. L. U. Hall, Monday night, and formed a temporary organization. J. P. Smith was present and assisted in the preliminaries. Enough names were secured to send for a charter, and, as soon as it arrives, permanent officers will be selected. It is expected that fraternal features will be added to the organization.

Barbers Are Fined.

Two barbers, who were arrested on Sunday on complaint of the Barbers' Union and the Barbers' Protective Association, were fined, Monday, by Justice Brown, on pleas of guilty to working Sunday. They were John Weber of the Union Depot and Chas. Pfeiffer, 21 S. Sixth St. Their fines and costs amounted to \$11 each.

Send 10c for a recipe to make the best ointment on the market for rheumatism.

Wm. T. Noe,
Terre Haute, Ind.

422 Ohio Street.

True Love Is Not Jealous.

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

No sight is more terrible than the jealous rage of a lover. The man who suspects his sweetheart of flirting with some one else is enduring such pain that he is hardly responsible for his actions.

Similarly, the girl who sees that her fiancé is faithless experiences a heartache which is little short of maddening.

It is sad when such suffering is without any real cause. The man or girl who is a victim of unreasoning jealousy is to be pitied. The intensity of their feelings cannot be realized by an outsider.

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

Making Amends.

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

A son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested. The cad listened attentively and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defense.

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

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

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

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Life the Lover.

Could we know—Ah, could we know
Whether what we might have done
Ever will have chance to grow
In the realms beyond the sun,
Then the faces we lost and won—
Lost as winter yields to spring—
Learned from limping how to run,
Learned from limping how to sing.

Life the light and flesh the lamp,
Flame, or lantern, which is "I,"
Earth which doth the spirit cramp,
Spirit which the Earth doth fly?
Word of hate and lover's sigh
Pass they when their sound is spent?
Shall we be mere memory,
Or for sorrow or content?

This may be the journey's end—
Life and Death and passing man,
Life the lover, Death the friend.
Call for pipes and foaming can,
List awhile the song of Pan—
Life, my sweet, I love thee well!
Laugh we while I live my span,
Listen! 'tis our marriage bell!
—E. H. Sothorn, in Scribner.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

An increase of 10 per cent in wages has been granted by the Vandalla railroad company to the trainmen, trackmen and shop men.

The recent convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor decided to thoroughly organize the women workers in that state.

Of the 600 nonunion men employed during the Chicago City railway strike 400 have disappeared. According to members of the union only about 200 are at work.

Conductors and brakemen of the Illinois Central Railroad have been granted an increase in wages which will add over \$200,000 to the annual payroll of the company.

The Masters and Pilots' Association will try to secure the passage of the present session of Congress of what is known as a loadline bill, which seeks to prevent the overloading of vessels.

An itemized report of the Central Federated Union Miners' Defense committee will be published within two weeks. It will show what each organization donated to the striking anthracite mine workers.

Two thousand girls employed at New York in the manufacture of petticoats have formed a union and demand a general increase in wages. They are preparing to call a strike if their demands are refused.

The Working Women's Protective Union of New York city is now in its fortieth year. It engages to collect, free of charge, any sum, however small, rightfully due a working woman. It has collected \$106,000.

A general conference of representatives of the Lake Seamen's Union will be held at the Chicago headquarters of the union on Jan. 11. Revisions of the constitution and the season's agreement with the vessel owners will be considered.

The call for the fifteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to meet in Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning at 10 o'clock Monday, Jan. 18, 1904, has been issued by President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson.

Drug clerks are beginning a national campaign to revolutionize conditions of employment in their calling. They want a sixty-hour week instead of working sixteen and eighteen hours a day. They will also endeavor to stop the sale of drugs by others than druggists.

The Live Stock Handlers' Union, in the Chicago stockyards, was refused an increase in wages, but several changes were made regarding hours of work. The packers also refused to grant an increase in wages to the beef casing workers. They asked for 25 cents more a day.

In support of their eight-hour strike at Rochester, the United Garment Workers of America have voted to assess each of the 50,000 members 5 per cent of their weekly earnings for the defense fund. Assuming an average wage of \$20 per week, this will net more than \$200,000 a month.

The Illinois State Board of Arbitration has been asked to effect a settlement of the dispute between unions and employers at Batavia, Aurora, Elgin and other points in the Fox River Valley. The employers have asked the workers to return to a ten-hour workday from the present nine-hour system.

James O'Grady, the fraternal delegate from England to the American Federation of Labor convention, who has been entertained in Chicago and other Illinois cities by labor unions, has started on a leisurely return trip. He is to speak at Indianapolis, Buffalo and other Eastern cities and probably in Canada.

The 3,000 journeymen steam fitters in the national association are so dissatisfied with the American Federation's refusal to grant them a separate charter from the Plumbers' National Union that they threaten to withdraw all their locals from the A. F. of L. and then join in a body the National Building Trades Council.

The Tennessee state labor convention passed a resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting a pension of \$12 a month to every workman who shall have reached the age of 60 years and have earned less than \$1,000 per year. The law is to be modeled along the lines of the New Zealand pension law for laborers.

The history of child labor legislation covers a period of twenty years, from 1888 to 1903, New Jersey having been the next state after Massachusetts to enact a child-labor law. At the end of that time New Jersey has, according to the census of 1900, 8,042 children under the age of sixteen years engaged in manufacture.

The fight against labor unions in the Fox river valley, which has been un-

helped for some time, is now on in full force, and it looks as if there would be a protracted struggle. The unions are determined not to give up the nine-hour day which they had secured, and in taking a stand against increased hours they will have the support of the international unions with which they are affiliated.

Editor Perkins, in the current issue of the cigarmakers' official journal, urges immediate steps toward large legal defense funds. "All labor organizations," he writes, "which are not financially well equipped should at once start a legal defense fund; if the American Anti-Boycott Association is successful against the United Hatters' Union it may start a flood of similar suits against other unions, in which event they will need the money. Chicago trade unionists are making preparations to test the constitutionality of the law enacted at the last session of Congress, which prohibits persons suspected of having views opposed to organized government from entering this country. The arrest and threatened deportation of John Turner, the English trade unionist, have called attention to the law, as his case is the first to come under it. The unions in New York city are also taking the matter up.

"Labor unions whose members work in the stockyards will never submit individual agreements again to the packers. Every union will prepare a new scale and submit it May 1 next. Then they will demand that all be settled at one time. This is the only plan of creating harmony in the stockyards." Michael Donnelly, national president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, gave this outline of the intentions of the unions.

Members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen are congratulating themselves upon the remarkable growth of the organization. After the American Railway Union strike of 1894 the brotherhood lost many members, and in 1896 about 20,000 were on the rolls. The last report shows 68,000 members, a gain of 48,000 in seven years. Much of the success of the organization is credited to Grand Master P. H. Morrissey, who is regarded as a great labor general.

At the mass meeting under the auspices of the Marine Cooks and Stewards' association of the Atlantic Coast it was shown by speakers representing the development of this organization that within a year 1,000 cooks and stewards, both white and colored, have joined the union, whose aim is to embrace these workers, not only on sailing vessels, but also on steamships in American waters. One of the reforms already achieved is the abolition of the custom of paying a bonus to shipping masters for positions.

A joint meeting is to be held between the general presidents and secretaries of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers and the Amalgamated Association of Glass Workers, to settle the jurisdiction lines over putty glaziers and opalescent glass workers. The meeting is to be arranged by Secretaries Fighol of the glass workers and Carrick of the painters, and will be held in Chicago. The dispute was referred to this conference by the American Federation of Labor, which was asked to adjust it.

Seven hundred coal hoisting engineers employed in the local mines of Illinois were awarded \$10 per month increase in wages yesterday by an arbitration board of which Thomas I. Kidd was umpire. The new scale is the highest paid in the United States and is for an eight hour day. It is Class A mines, producing 500 tons or more a day, hoisting—First engineer, \$90; second, \$80; third, \$75. Class B, producing 200 to 500 tons—First engineer, \$85; second and third, \$75. Class C, 100 to 200 tons—First, \$75; second, \$72.50. Class D, 100 tons or less—First or second, \$70. Engineers where shaft is being sunk to receive \$2 a day instead of \$2.75.

Nine months ago George T. Angell of the American Humane Society offered a prize of \$200 for the best plan to prevent strikes. Several days ago the contest was ended with a list of eighty-eight competitors. The judges were two Boston editors and they decided in favor of the plan submitted by Amos Judson Bailey of Meriden, N. H. Mr. Bailey's plan is to establish an "Industrial Court" in every state. Employers and trade unions are to be compelled to bring their differences before these courts and to abide by the decision. In case a body of workers refuses to go before the court and strikes, the places of the men are to be filled by the government.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters have agreed upon a peace plan that insures complete harmony in the trade for one year. During that time plans of amalgamation will be determined upon. This stops a bitter fight in New York and several other cities. Representatives of the two organizations met in Buffalo to consider the recent decision made by Adolph Strasser. This paved the way for an amalgamation, and was considered one of the best decisions ever made in labor disputes. At first it was believed the brotherhood would not accept his recommendation that the two unions make a joint trade agreement to go into effect Jan. 1, and then arrange for amalgamation afterward. At the Buffalo meeting, however, the brotherhood men made the first offer to accept immediately the decision as to a joint trade agreement with some amendments. This was concurred in by the Amalgamated Society. There are about 200,000 carpenters affected by the harmony agreement. The fight between the two organizations in New York involved 10,000 men.

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Great Clearance Reductions and Bargains for Friday in Suits, Jackets, Blankets and Short Lengths of all goods—Half Price.

COAT BARGAINS HERE!

That Cannot Be Matched Elsewhere

Prices no object to us now on what Coats we have left, and they will be closed out at any price, as we positively will not carry any coats over

\$25.00 Coats, to close, at.....	\$10.00
20.00 Coats, to close, at.....	9.00
18.00 Coats, to close, at.....	8.50
15.00 Coats, to close, at.....	7.50
10.00 Coats, to close, at.....	5.50
7.50 Coats, to close, at.....	4.50
6.00 Coats, to close, at.....	3.50
5.00 Coats, to close, at.....	2.50

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