TERRE HAUTE. IND., FRIDAY, MAY 20, '04

SIXTH YEAR

MAY 23 1904

A REAL HERO

Carnegie Should Not Pass Him By

(From the New York Times)

The Tenderloin police station was all agog last night over the case of "Jakey" Weisman, the newsboy, Policeman Hefferman was on post at Fourteenth street when he noticed a ragged boy sitting on a bench in Union Square, apparently lost in thought. Every now and then the boy looked at something he held in his hand, then got up and started to walk away, only to return to his "brown study" on the bench in the rain.

Hefferman soon forgot about the newsboy, but presently he was reminded when some one tapped him on the

"Here Mister Cop," said a husky voice, "this thing don't belong to me."

Hefferman recognized the speaker as the newsboy on the bench. The boy gave the policeman a chateline bag containing a number of greenbacks and trudged up broadway with the big policeman in silence. The little fellow's hands were stuck in his pockets and he made only one remark on the way to the station house.

"Wish I hadn't found dat money." he said in a doubtful tone.

He repeated the remark at the police station when Sergeant Boettler asked him where he found the bag, and he burst out orying.

"What's the matter?" asked the Ser geant, kindly.

"Wish I hadn't ever seen dat green stuff," sobbed the boy. "I lives wid me mother down on the east side, an' we'se poor an' can,t pay the rent an' dey're goin' to turn mudder out."

The Sergeant scratched his head with his pen and said thoughtfully:

"I shouldn't like to think what I'd have done if I'd been in this kid's

They finally got it out of Jakey that he lived at 193 Stanton street with his mother, of whom he was the sole support. The chatelaine bag he found in the park, he said, and was delighted, for \$23 was enough to help his mother out of her difficulties. But he realized afterward that the money was not his, as he said, was luck would come to me mudder if I kep' it."

"Say kid," said the Sergeant, "you go home and tell your mother what you found and what you did with it, and why you did it. She'll be a great deal prouder than of \$23."

Strike at Lyon & Healy's

The employes of the Lyon & Healy Instrument and Church Organ factory walked out recently owing to the refusal of the firm to renew last year's contract. No changes were asked for by the employes either in wages, hours or general condition.

The firm, it is reported, threatened by the Manufacturers' Association with a boycott, refuses to accept the clause in last year's contract providing for the employment of none but union men. The fight promises to become a hard and stubborn contest, unless the firm shakes off the fetters of the Manufac turers' Association.

The eight-hour bill.

Let us mourn its sad demise. And erect a monument to our once

fond hopes

Let us drape our charter in mourning for thirty days in token of the ignorance that will exists even among the orga nized ware workers and their leaders.

The eight-hour bill, the anti-injunc tion bill, both are dead, killed by the same murderers who kill yearly, thousands of innocent children in factory, mine and workshop. It is not the oratorywind-of the labor man that will enact an eight-hour and anti-injunction law. it is the VOTE, the silent vote, of the working man, collectively cast, that will bring relief to the suffering masses. Piano and Organ Workers' Journal.

000000000000 MAILLY'S REPORT

National Secretary Sends News of the Socialist Movement ~0~0~00~0~0~0

The National Secretary is arranging for the publication in book form of the complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the recent national convention. It is expected that the book will be sold at a nominal figure so as to place it within reach of all party members' and it will be a valuable memento of an historic gathering.

Interesting Convention Statistics

36 states and territories were repre ented in the national convention by 18 delegates, among them being seven wo

IS COLORADO IN AMERICA?

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN COLORADO! HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED IN COLORADO! FREE PRESS THROTTLED IN COLORADO! BULL-PENS FOR UNION MENIN COLORADO! FREE SPEECH DENIED IN COLORADO! SOLDIERS DEFY THE COURTS IN COLORADO WHOLESALE ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANT IN COLORADO 實實實實實 UNION MENEXILED FROM HOMES AND FAMILIES IN COLORADO! CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS QUESTIONED IN COLORADO! CORPORATIONS CORRUPT AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION IN COLORADO RIGHT OF FAIR, IMPARTIAL AND SPEEDY TRIAL ABOLISHED IN COLORADO! CITIZENS ALLIANCE RESORTS TO MOB LAW AND VIOLENCE IN COLORADO

THESE are absolute facts and are not the only outrages that have been perpetrated in Colorato in the name of law and order. It has been charged and never successfully denied that the corporations contributed \$15,000:00 towards the election of the present Republican administration, but Governor Peabody, has been unable to "DELIVER THE GOODS"

MILITIA HIRED TO CORPORATIONS TO BREAK THE STRIKE IN COLORADO

THE unions have not been nor can they be abolished, and before the strikes in Colorado are settled we will have demonstrated the right to organize for mutual benefit. The eight-hour day as decreed by over forty) thousand majority of the voters will be established

IF you desire to assist the striking Miners, Mill and Smeltermen of the Western Federation of Miners of Colorado in this battle for industrial and political freedom. send donations to Wm. D. Haywood, Ste'y-Treas., 625 Mining Exchange, Denver, Colorado.

Charles Moger

HAYWOOD ACQUITTED OF DESECRATING THE FLAG

'Is Colorado in America?"

saying "this court finds the defendant not guilty of the attempt as charged in the complaint and the defendant is discharged."

After the decision had been announced the justice said: "I did wood could be held. The provisions of the act are explicit, and nothing such laws, and they have no power to pass such acts."

Denver, May 11.-Justice William F. Hynes today discharged in the act could be construed to embrace this case. The Colorado act William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, is not so broad as that of some of the other states where similar acts who was charged with desecration of the flag. The charge was based have been passed and it was evidently intended to protect the flag on the issuance of a circular bearing a picture of the flag and headed from persons who wish to use it FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES. As to the constitutionality of the act there would be more than a possi-Justic Hyries announced his decision without comment, simply bility that he would be discharged on that grounds. The surreme courts of the states of New York and Illinois have decided that these acts are unconstitutional. In these cases where the matter was taken to the supreme court, it was held that the flag was originated and connot have to take the question of the constitutionality of the law into trolled by the government and as the government was taking measures account as from the evidence there was nothing on which Mr. Hay- to protect it, it could not come in the province of the states to make

a time took the place of absent dele-

till out blanks on back part of duplicate Estate Agent, 1; Store Manager, 1; credentials. From those filled out the following facts are shown:

were two of the later age. The average age was between 39 and 40.

130 were natives of the United States. Foreign countries were represented as follows: Austria, 4; Canada, 9; Denmark, 1; England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 19; Ireland, 2; Italy, 1; Norway, 2; Russia' 5; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 2. Total 54.

The occupations were: Architect, 1 Bookkeeper, 4; Brewery Workers, 1; Butcher, 1; Cabinet Maker, 1; Carpenters, 5; Oigarmakers, 6; Clerks, 3; Confectioner, 1; Cooper, 1; Clergyman, 7; Contractors, 3; Dentist, 1; Editors, 20; Engineer, 1; Electrical Engineer, 1; Farmers, 5; Foundryman, 1; Grocery-Farmers, 5; Foundryman, 1; Groceryman, 1; Hatter, 1; Hotel Keeper, 1; Iron and Steel Worker, 1; Jewler, 1; Journalist and Writers, 4; Janitor, 1; Knitter, 1; Lecturers, 7; Lawyers, 15; Merchants, 4; Moulders, 3; Machinists, 4; Mail Carrier, 1; Music Teacher, 1; Miner, 1; Manfacturer, 1; Merchant Tailor, 1; News Agent,

ber of alternates were present who for and Surgeons, 5; Porter, 1; Printers, 16; Paper Hanger, 1; Painters and Decorators, 2; Pharmacist, 1; Proof Reader, 1; All delegates in attendance did not Plumber, 1; Patternmaker, 1; Real Salesmen, 4; Students, 3; Sawmill Operator, 1: Stove workers, 3; Stone Mason, The oldest delegate was 70 years of 1, Silk Weaver, 1; Stenographer. 1; age, and the youngest 20 years—there Sheet Iron Worker, 1; Teachers, 7; Telegrapher, 1; Tinner, 1; Waiters, 3; Woodworkers, 2; Watch Maker, 1; Watch Repairer, 1.

78 delegates were members of trade

Special to The Socialist Press

The Russian Social Democratic Party headquarters 3 Rue de la hollive, Geneand Editors of socialist papers are there

has established a central library at its va. Switzerland, and desires to receive all socialist publications, periodicais, newspapers, party organs, etc., appearing in the United States. Publishers fore urged to accede to the request of Mailly. ssian socialists who are in exile in Switzerland, so that the library can WILLIAM MAILLY.

men (from 6 different states). A num Organizers and Agitators, 5; Physicians, National Campaign Fund them to the various locals, and be re-

A fund for the socialist party presidential campaign must be raised at once. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the National Convention, party members and sympathizers everywhere are called upon to contribute one half day's pay sometime during the month of June, 1904.

It is proposed that one third of the amount thus realized shall be retained by the local organization, one-third shall be remitted to the state organization, and one-third sent to the national orga nization. Where no local organizations exist, contributions shall be divided equally between the state and national organizations. In unorganized states amounts shall be divided equally be tween the national and local organiza tion. In organized states all remittances should be made through the state secretaries and portion due the national organization can be sent in the form of a money order or draft payable to the national secretary, William

Lists will soon be sent out by the na tional secretary through the state and territorial secretaries. The state secre-

sponsible for their return to the national secretary, with the amounts reported as collected on them. This will ensure the local, state and national organizations the receipt of the respective amounts due them.

Comrades should prepare for these lists and be ready to contribute at least one-half day's pay during the month of June. If this is done generally, we can be assured of a good campaign fund with which to begin the that the supreme issue is the conquest great battle against the capitalist par-

Lists will be forwarded to comrades where no locals exist upon application direct to the national secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM MAILY, National Secretary. National Headquarters, Socialist Party,

Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1904.

Another country heard from! The socialists of Argentina, South America have elected one of the eleven deputies and cast a heavy vote in the other dis-

THE COLORADO CASE

Resolution Passed By National Socialist Convention

. Your committee in completing its report desires to move the following resolution upon the outrages in Colorado and other phases of the class struggle.

Whereas, The Socialist party is the political organization of the working class, pledged to all its struggles and working ceaselessly for its emancipation, it declares that this convention is against the brutality of capitalist rule and the suppression of popular rights and liberties which attends it; and calls upon all the workers of the country to unite with it in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalist domination and the establishment of economic equality and freedom.

Time after time workers have been imprisoned, beaten and murdered for no other reason than that they were struggling for some measure of that comfort and decency of existence to which as the producers of wealth they are entitled. The master class has in various states and cities, organized Citizens' Alliances, Manufacturers' Associations, Anti-Boycott Associations and the like, which, in order to disrupt and crush out the economic organizations of the workers, have instituted a reign of lawlessness and tyranny, and assailed all the fundamental principles and most cherished institutions of personal and collective freedom. By suborning the executive and judicial powers in various states they have infringed upon the liberties of the American people.

Under their baleful influences, in direct contravention of the letter and the spirit of the constitution, civil authorityhas been made subordinate to the military in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Freedom of the press and the right of public assembly have been denied in many states: and by the Dick Militia bill liability to compulsory military service has been imposed upon every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45, and that merely at the caprice of the President.

At the present time there exists in Colorado a state of violent capitalist anarchy and lawlessness with the con-sent and under the armed protection of the state government, Peaceable citizens have been forcibly deported by armed bodies of lawbreakers, aided and abetted by military usurpers of the the civil powers. Involuntary servitude has been imposed by injunctions compelling citizens to work under coditions distasteful to them. Innocent and law abiding citizens have been arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial and when acquitted by decision of the civil courts, have been held by the military in defiance of every principle of civil authority and government; and the right of habeas corpus, for centuries cherished as a safeguard for personal liberty, has been unlawfully suspended with the result that in a so-callled "Free State" of our so-called "Free Republic " there exists a despotism greater and more infamous than that which has ever characterized Russian auto-

cracy. Now, we declare these conditions in Colorado are the natural and logical results of the prevailing economic system which permits the private ownership of the means of the common life and rend ers the wage working class dependent for life itself upon the owners of the means of production and distribution. Between these two classes, the workers and the masters of their bread, there exists a state of constant warefare, a bitter and irrepressible class conflict. Labor organized for self protection and to secure better conditions of life, is met by powerful opposing organizations of the master class, whose supreme power lies in the fact that all the functions of government, legislative, judical and executive, have been unwittingly placed in their hands by their victims. Controlling all the forces of government, they are entrenched in a position from which they can only be dislodged by political methods.

Therefore this convention of the socialist party re-affirms this principle of the International Socialist movement. by the working class of all the powers of government and the use of these powers for the overthrow of class rule, and the establishment of that common ownership of the means of the common life, which alone can free individual and collective man.

"The Governor was a free agent to act as he pleased without consulting anyone but God and his own conscience, said Peabody's attorney before the Colorado Supreme Court. Exactly. A capitalist governor is an anarchist and not subject to law in free America. He can shoot, imprison, banish and otherwise outrage American citizens without having to render an account. How long will the people stand such things.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

O. P. Smith, state organizer for the A F. of L. will be in town next week

The Boilermaker, Electricians and Iron Moulders met Tuesday night and trans acted routine business. The condition of affairs is reported as flourishing.

The stamping works laid off about 30 of its employes lately. These laid off will have to wait till next Monday for last month's pay and till June 8th for this month's. This shop needs organizing.

Work on the new addition to the brew ery has begun and a big force of men is being employed. The old malt house will soon be turned into a cold storage plant, which will give all told a storage capacity of 500,000 barrels per year.

The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen closed at Cincinatti Saturday, with the election of Michael Donnelly, president; C. W. Schmidt, vice-president and Homer D. Call, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

The Machinists strike at the Standard Wheel works is still on. The company has a few seabs, but they are of no practi eal value. The hearing of the injunction tion suit to make the anti-picketing order permanent, which was to have taken place at Indianapolis Many 2nd was postponed indefinitely. The strikers have not resumed picketing although it would seem they have a right to do so

The agents of the Western Federation of Miners have been meeting with great success the past week in Terre Haute in soliciting aid for the strikess. The Cigar makers and Brewers have levied an assess ment of fifty cents a menth for as long as the strike lasts. The Ice House and Brew ery Laborers donated \$5.00 The Painters donated \$10.00 and are circulating a sub scription list. The Bartenders, Ironworkers and Glassblowers have also promised assistance.

The Plumbers are the "law and order" people in sown just now. They have had two men arrested for doing plumbing without license. The bosses were mainly instrumental in the passing of the license and new the union finds it necessary to compel them to observe it. Of ceurse it's the city administration's business to enforce the law, but it is too busy attending to other interests.

The bosses are going before the next council meeting for the purpose of having the ordinance repealed so they can put seabs to work.

The journeyman plumber must answer 78 questions in his examination for a license, but the boss plumber is required to answer only a few. The union is opposing the scheme of some master plumbers who take out a license and hire a lot of apprentices to do the work, thus evading the in-

Besides the election of delegates to attend the national convention of the Glassblowers, held at the local's hall in the Swepe block Saturday night the members had the opportunity of listening to an address on "The situation as it is in troops and the miners' organization. The address was well received and the Glassblowers will contribute to the aid of the

The following were elected delegates to represent the three Terre Haute glass plants at the national convention at Buf-falo.

J. W. Dwyer, 144 votes: Ed Phillips, 159; Joe Henry, 116; L. D. Bush, 104; F. Ewald, 79; George Happell, 112; F. Kemester, 109 There was a tie vote between Taylor and Walker, each receiving 77 ballots, but on second test Taylor won by 13 votes Taylor had 36 and Walker 23. Aside from the election of delegates and the talk by Mr. Leonard there was no further trans

Typographical Union Election.

Local Union No. 76, I. T. U. held its election at C. L. II hall last Wednesday for international officers and ta local dele egate to the I. T. U. convention at St Louis. The result is as follows:

President-Hawkes 18, Lynch 53. First Vice President-Hays 64. Fourth Vice President-Bracken 48.

SecretaryTreasurer-Bramwood 58, Gra

Dolegates to A. F. of L. - Printers - Bal lard 10, Golbert 29, Ford 6, Foster 18 Garrett 20, Goodkey 2, Hayes 47, McCurdy 8, Morrison 20, Negele 19, O'Rourke 15. Delegate to A. F. of L .- Allied Crafts

Berger 15, Hedrick 4, Nueraberger 31, Reighley 5, Willis 8. Trustees Union Printers' Home-Print

ers-Bandlow 10, Crowley 45, Kennedy 16, Kirk 8, McCaffrey 13, Nichols 20, Spring Trustee Union Printers' Home-Allied

Crafts-Rogers 48, Worsley 14.

Agent Union Printers' Home-Kennedy Delegate to I. T. U. Convention

win 14, Edmunds 24, Coombes 38,

MINING MATTERS.

John Boyle addresses a mass meeting of the miners at Hymera today on the mine run basis question.

Vice President Walters of the Miners went to Jasonville on Monday to adjust some diffculties in one of the mines there

President Boyle went to Linton Monday evening to aid in arranging some trouble in one of the Linton mines. He returned Fuesday forenoon.

Vice President Walters was at Cloverand Monday to adjust a dispute as to the working of Keller No. 2 mine.

McIntosh mine number 6at Brazil is on strike on account of the discharge of one of the miners. The miner was formerly employed as check weighman, but was removed on demand of McIntesh. President Hourton and Secretary Tuager of the miners met the operators' committee vesterday, and a decision was reached upolding the miners in their position.

The convention of hotel and restaurant mployes' international alliance and bartenders international league at Rochester ast week adopted a resolution that no charter be granted hereafter in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, West Virginia, North Daketa, South Carolina Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas Texas, Oklahoma territory or Indiana, unless by permission of a majority of the locals, and that no colored bartender be permitted to work on a traveling card in any of the states mentioned. The last provision is intended to strike down the employment of colored labor on buffet cars.

Crippled For Life.

Brazil, Ind., May 17.-William Kespohl, top employe at the New McIntosh mine northwest of the city, will be crippled for life as the result of an accident yesterday afternoon. Kespohl was lowering a loaded car from the screen and when he kicked the block from in front of the wheel the car caught his foot and seriously crushed it. He was taken to his home in Hadleytown, where a part of the foot was amputated.

Railroads Discharging Men.

Chicago, May 17 .- Alarmed over the re markable falling off in traffic the railroads centering in Chicago are discharging thousands of employes, cutting down he hours of labor and curtailing expenses in every possible direction. It is esti-mated that since January more than 1,500 employes have been discharged and the process is still going on. Traffic officials leclared that in several years traffic had not been so light as it is now and they believe they are entering a period of traffic

Injunction Suit Against Plumbers.

Freitag & Weinhardt, Prox & Burgett, Watson & Sons and Herman Tolle yesterday filed a suit in the circuit court for a temporary restraining order against Chas. Wissel, the president, and twenty-three nembers of the Plumbers union.

The allegations against the union are atimidation of other workmen, picketing and persuading men to leave their work. The court took no action yesterday.

LATER-The injunction has been grant ed. It looks as though the decree was mainly directed against the enforcement of the license ordinance. An ordinance never seems to be of much use unless the boss can use it in his business

Another Educator Speaks Out.

Prof. A. E. Ross, of the University of Nebraska, is likely to feel the iron heel if he is not careful. In a lecture to his students a few days ago he openly advocated that union men should not work with non union men; that the presence of such men frustrated the beneficent plan, and the refusal to work with them is not spite work, but a very important measure of

The professor said the non-union men follow in the wake of the unions and use them as a wind shield in gesting higher wages. He denied that the nea union man was an independent man, standing Colorado" by W. H. Leonard of Gripple out against the despotism of the unions. Creek, Colo. Mr. Leonard painted a and asserted that the scruples he is sup graphic picture of the conditions now posed to have against joining a union ex-governing in the strife between the state ists only in the mind of his employer. week in May. New York Local No. Prof. Ross knows what he is talking 310 is preparing an elaborate program about.-Los Angeles Socialist.

Carpenters Win Out.

The Carpenters have won all their denands which were presented to the bosses some time ago, and nearly all the members of the erganization are now at work. Places are ready for all of them just as oon as expected materials, which have een delayed for some days arrive.

The Carpenters have wen the best fight that has been made in the interest of organized labor in this city in many years. There has been no disturbances, and when the bosses realized that they were not asked to sign a scale, merely to pay union wages and work eight hours per day, very few hesitated to accede to the demands of the organization.

Business Agent Saltzman of the Buildng Trades council, who has directed the movement from the start, has been warmly complimented by the international offiers of the union for his success, and the fact that disturbances of any kind have neen avoided.

The Pay of a Coasting Seaman.

The average coasting seaman gets about \$30 a month. He is not able to get work more than eight months in a year, which gives him a yearly income

His four months' idleness on shore costs him at least a dollar a day, which would amount to \$120. He is obliged to buy his own oilskins, mess gear, sea boots, bedding, etc., so that with the strictest economy an unmarried seaman can possibly save \$50 a

This rate of wages, says the editor of the Seaman's Journal, is not high enough to reward the seamen for the hard and dangerous work which they are required to do.

The Backward Look.

When grandpa reads about the way the business men combine
And raise the price of this or that along their special line
He shakes his head and takes his pipe out of his mouth and says:
"I dunno what wer's comin' to in these new-fangled days;
We uster be content to live like those from whom we sprung.
But now it's mighty different from the time
When I was young!"

When father picks his paper up and reads about some swell. Who gave a banquet to three friends that cost a thousand—well. He kind of wriggles in his chair, and then he slaps his knee. And swears the world last lost its mind, was far as he can see. "We used to have a good time," he says, "out there among The poor folks in the country—where I lived.

In years to come, when we are old, and airships fill the sky
And radium autos dash about—when living's twice as high.

We'll have this satisfaction; we can call our children 'round
And say about what grandpa said, and know just how 'twill sound.

"This age is far too swift for me; too hurried and high strung—
We didn't go this foolish pace, my boy,

When I was young!"

—Cincinnati Times-Star.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD. Items of Interest Gathered from Many

Sources. Job printers of Louisville have asked for an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week and an eight-hour day.

The Commercial Telegrapners'

The Commercial Union now reports 10,000 members. Seven hundred were added in March. The Ashland mine at Ironwood, Mich., operated by the Cleveland

Cliffs Iron Company, suspended operations. Three hundred men are idle. The city firemen of Houston, Tex. have formed a union and secured a charter from the American Federation

The Leather Belt Makers' union has demanded the union shop and that in dull times hours be shortened and no men laid off.

The four strongest points of a successful trade union, says John Mitch-ell, are as follows: 1. High dues; 2. A system of benefits; 3, discipline; 4 A union label. The Granite Cutters' union has in

its organization 99 per cent of all the cutters in the United States and a reserve fund of \$500,000 with which to prosecute any fight. The labor papers of the State of

New York are advocating the forma-tion of an organization of a "union" of the publishers of that class of papers. The Labor Journal of Rochester began the agitation.

Unable to agree to an arbitration

of their differences, the Iowa miners and operators split in joint conference with the result that every mine in the state shut down, throwing 13,500 miners out of employment. According to the report of Secre

tary Carrick of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, the organization paid \$74,279.50 in death and disability benefits in the two years ending with 1903.

Free employment bureaus are in successful operation in thirteen states in this country. Eight foreign countries also have the same measures. A move is now on foot to establish a similar bureau in Massachusetts.

There will be a general suspension of building operations in Terre Haute because several trades, particularly carpenters, want an eight hour day and 35 instead of 30 cents un hour. Plumbers want 50 instead of 40 cents.

Employes of the Eric railroad are eeking a readjustment of wages. Last year increases averaging 6 per cent were made in all departments. The agreement was to last one year. The employes now wish another ad-

The American Federation of Musicians will hold its next annual conof entertainment for the visiting musical artists.

"Every member of a trade union must stand upon his merits as a mechanic," says Henry White, the secretary of the United Garment Workers. 'A trade union is not formed to give protection to the incompetent men or

women in the trade.' The advisability of inaugerating a general movement for the purpose of abolishing night work in all bakeshops throughout the country is be ing discussed by the members of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is to start an extensive campaign of newspaper and other advertising for the union stamp at once. All local unions of the B. and S. W. U. and organized labor throughout this country and Canada will be asked to look for the stamp when buying shoes.

The breach between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company and its machinists became wider when W. Kendrick, third vice president of the company, gave his ultimatum to a union committee, emphasizing his refusal to make any agreement he International Association of Machinists.

The financial statement of the American Federation of Labor shows that receipts during February amounted to \$16,521.59, while expenses reached \$16.740.00 Contained \$27,367.54 and the defense fund \$76,370.55. The fig. ures are taken from Secretary Morrison's report.

At New Orleans, La., John B. Honor Wine & Co., stevedores, secured judgment form assing the Longahoremen's union for the pro-

damages in the sum of \$12,000 for vio lation of contract. This is the first decision of the kind ever given in the far south and will have a decisive effect on other labor union troubles that

are pending.
"If I were a mechanic I would cer tainly be a member of a union of my craft," said President David R. Francis of the St. Louis world's fair. "We are all laborers. I labor. While I cannot show the 'horny hands' of toil, I often think that I would prefer the labor that produces them to the labor which I am engaged in."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, reporting his ob servations while in Porto Rico, says "It is noticeable that the working people have insufficient food, and that their quarters are cramped and un sanitary, which, together with the continuous warm climatic conditions have contributed much to physically enfeeble the people."

As a result of the recent labor strike

at the Quincy and Copper Range Consolidated copper mines, miners' unions have been quietly organized in the south range and Calumet districts through the efforts of a representative of the Western Federation of Miners from Cripple Creek, Col. They are the first ever formed in the history of the Lake Superior copper region.

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

In a recent speech to union glove workers, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor "I say this: I have invariably stood for an agreement with employers. I regard it as sacred, but if a man binds me hand and foot and extracts from me a promise under duress, I do not regard that promise as binding upon me when I am liberated.'

After a week's stubborn fight the operators and miners agreed upon the scale to be paid in the central Pennsylvania field for one year, beginning April 1. The basis of the settlement for 62 cents for the gross pickmined ton, which proposition was offered by the miners' union of the joint scale committee. It is a reduction of 6.08 per cent from last year's rate of 66 cents for a gross ton.

The Clerks' union of Melbourne, Australia, has asked the Secretary of State to have legislation introduced fixing the hours of employment and establishing a minimum wage for clerks. The spokesman of the union said that Australia was the worst country in the world for retail clerks, that wages did not exceed from ,4 to \$6 a week and many of the girl clerks orked for as little as \$1.25 a week

John McNeil, president of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, has sent out a warning, accompanied by advice against strikes this spring. He reports that information has been received of a movement of employers to disrupt organized labor wherever possible. Strikes will not be sanctioned except to resist a reduction in wages or the introduction of longer

working hours. The two organizations of window glass workers, numbering 7,500 men, have been replaced by the Window Glass Workers of America, which will take in the membership of the two former organizations and will have headquarters at Cleveland. There will be a president and four vice presidepts. The vice presidents will look after the following territory: Altoona, Pa., and east of that city; between Cleveland and Pittsburg, West Virginia and part of Ohio, Indiana and

Illinois. The legislative committee of the State Federation of Labor of Pennsylvania reported in the recent meeting of the federation that out of the 147 labor bills before the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature which had been indorsed by the labor federation, not a single measure became a The committee recommended that the legislative committee be abolished and the money spent for this purpose be "used for more useful pur-

The recommendation of the

committee was adopted in a hurry. The new headquarters of the Cen tral Labor Union of Lafavette, Ind., have been thrown open to the members and the new temple is considered one of the finest in the state The new quarters are located on the second floor of the Heath Block, at Main and Sixth streets. The larger halls front on Sixth street and the smaller ones on Main street, both reached by separate stairways. Offices and committee rooms, newly decorated, make the place attractive and the labor unions are pleased with the new home.

The child labor law passed in Misissippi provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed in any factory, that no child under 14 shall be employed to do night work, and that no minor can be employed without an affidavit as to his age and the written consent of his parents. The mill manager who violates this law is liable to a fine of \$500 and imonment in the county jail for six months or both. There are very few mills in the state to be interested in this matter, but it is stated that those few will be seriously inconvenienced

New York and Washington Ladies In delicate condition use and derive great benefit from Speer's P Wine. Also excellent for the aged and in-firm and souvalescents. If properly used its prolongs their lives.

It's Warm Enough NOW!!!

You can't use the cold weather for an excuse any longer, and we are ready with hot weather stuff if you want it. There is nothing nicer for this time of year than a suit of Serge, and we have more serge- than any other store attempts to keep. At all prices. \$10.00 to \$18.00. Nice fine texture, soft finish, absolutely fast color and built so they will hold their shape. The colors are of that dressy shade of blue that looks black by artificial light. Can be used nicely for evening wear. New Styles in \$12.50 Suits, \$15.00 Suits and \$20.00 Suits. Suits and \$20.00 Suits.

Young Men's Styles

Don't forget our young Men's Styles. There is nothing like them anywhere else. \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00

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THE TOILER. Terre Haute, Ind.

Fighting Labor Legislation. Lately the labor leaders, it is claimed have come into possession of many confidential documents of the National Association of Manufacturers which bear directly upon pending labor legislation and which in their opinion will assist them in the presentation of their arguments for various bills. Sev eral days ago the Star printed an extract from a document of this charac ter which bore upon the anti-injunction bill and which urged the various associations and employers to petition

the members of the house committee

on judiciary to make an unfavorable ort upon the measure. Within the past few days the offi-cials of the federation have, it is said, come into possession of confidential documents of the employers' association bearing upon the eight hour bill with reference to the necessity of united action among the employers to accomplish the defeat of the bill. Although one of the documents bears a date of several months ago, the labor leaders are of the opinion that like letters are at present being circulated by the employers' association in the hope of ultimately defeating the eight hour bill. The document referred to is signed by President D. M. Parry.-Washing ton Star.

A Land Without a Workhouse. Belgium has made an interesting discovery. It has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity. In fact, Belgium is now practically a land without a workhouse.

Belgium has three large farms to which men are sent if they are out of work. On the largest of these farms there are on the average 4,000 men in summer and 5,000 men in winter.

There are workshops on the farms so that city mechanics are not compelled to work outdoors if they are not used to farm work. The colonists make their own clothes, shoes, furniture, etc. They are nearly self sup

To Prevent Discrimination. The Rhode Island house of representatives has passed a bill introduced by Mr. Sullivan, a Democrat-Labor representative, making it unlawful for employers to prevent workmen from joining labor unions or to discharge employees who are union members.

The act previously had been reported favorably and recommitted at the request of corporations which are making contracts requiring employees to

An effort was made to insert a pro vision penalizing labor unions if they force nonunion men out of employment, but it was defeated.

ors are current in labor circle that the executive council of the Amerleration of Labor will re-

A Home For the A. F. of L.

mend to the next convention of that body that a permanent home and build-ing for the parent body of labor be erected in Washington and submit a plan to raise the necessary funds to acquire ground and put up a suitable building.

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WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent ragagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash such week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, \$22 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$20,00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, \$65 Monon Building, Chicago.

WANTED. Special representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and adverties an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salarys \$12 weekly, with expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish sverything.

ddress, The Columbia, 620, Monon Bldg.,

What John Spargo Did to the Union Jack in England.

On seeing the name of John Spargo, the editor of the Comrade, I recently recalled an incident that took place a few years ago, about the beginning of the South African war, in Barry Dock, a small town in South Wales.

I was sailing out of Barry Dock at the time and was frequently in port two or three weeks and sometimes as many months, but as I found that it was one of the best shipping ports in the United Kingdom, I made it my headquarters and made the best of my leisure by investigat . ing spiritualism and talking politics.

On several occasions I had strolled down Holton road to a vacant space known as Williams field where Comrade Spargo used to talk to the navvies and coal heavers and try to show them the light, which needless to say, is about as thankless a task in England as in the United States.

On this occasion I strolled down to the "field" and saw a few men standing about one of whom I approached and asked what had become of the Socialists. His reply was that Spargo had been "fired out o' town," and on inquiring the reason I gathered that there had been a meeting of influential men of the town, I believe to celebrate some event of the war at which Mr. Spargo had asked permission to speak, and had been refused, at which he became incensed or, as my informant put it, "got 'is wool hoff an' pulled th' Union Jack from th' speaker's table an' tramped it under 'is feet," and my friend further informed me that "'e slinged 'is 'ook (retreated) 'cause 'e wuz scared us ud mob 'im.'

And so it always is for the man who has the courage to proclaim a new truth. The world has at first nothing but abuse and a deaf ear.

But we Americans can congratulate ourselves on the fact that what Barry Dock has lost we have gained, and we in which there shall be neither masters hope that Mr. Spargo may live long and fight hard and continue to trample the emblems of capitalism and wage slavery under his feet. C. H. HENDERSON.

A Puzzled Workingman.

I had some fun with an Irish worker. I learned that one of the Vanderbilts was building a beautiful marble palace on the corner of Fifty first street and Ffth aveaue, so I hied myself thither. Afte: looking the structure over, I walked up to an Irish laborer who was working there and said:

"That's a fine house you are building, Mr. Vanderbilt."

"Misther Vanderbilt, did ye say? Phat's the matter wid ye; are ye crazy? My name's not Vanderbilt."

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said I. "I heard that Mr. Vanderbilt was building a marble palace, and as you seemed to be doing the most of the work around here, I thought you were Mr. Vanderbilt."

"See here now, young man. Don't ye get fresh. Mr. Vanderbilt's away in Yurmoney that is building this house."

"Well," said I, "can I see his money?" "See his money? Well, ye are a grane horn sure enough. Lit me explain. You see Mr. Vanderbilt made his money on the railroad-"

"Oh!" said I, interrupting. "He's s rairoad man is he? What does he do? Is he a brakeman or a conductor or is he an engineer?

"Phat does he do? Why he doesn's do anything."

"Well, now that's strange," said I, ap pearing to be greatly puzzled. "Who is building this house anyway?"

"Why the shtone masons, plastherers, bricklayers, an' so on, the workingmen." "Will there be room for all of you in this house when it's finished?"

"Say, young mon' ye're havin' fun wid We workingmen can't live in such tine houses. We live on the East side and half of the time we can't get enough to

"Well," said I, "that's your fault, not mine. Seems to me if I built such a fine house as that, I would not be such a jackass as to give it over to some fellow who never did a tap of work. So long." With that I left the poor fellow wondering what kind of a crazy loon I was anyway. However, he isg't more to blame for these conditions than the rest of the workers who don't vote for Socialism .- Wm. H. Leflingwell in Erie People.

Teddy Wants a Court.

Some time ago a press dispatch was sent from Washington of which the following is a part:

Secretary Moody is considering a plan that will increase the number of young naval officers on duty in Washington. The ostensible purpose is te encourage young officers to make a special study of ordnance by detailing them at the naval gun shops and factories, but the real purpose it is understood, is to increase the number of officers available for White

House functions next winter. "No more young officers who came up to the presidents in physique and looks were available. It is said that Mr. Roose velt told Mr Moody that that the supply muss be larger next winter."

Who says we haven't a right to a royal court in this land of the free? Those who persist in believing ours a popular government are being undeceived. The very forms are changing before our eyes. The President has become a puppet-sovereign similar to those of Europe. He is the puppet of the American bourgeois as those of Europe are the puppets of the European bourgeois. Like them he is consol ing himself for the loss of personal power with the tiusel and glitter of whatever is vain that can be used at "functions." Meanwhile we suffer.

And when the Socialist housecleaning time comes we will change it so that the President will truly be a "public servant."

In arranging for public meetings neve fail to have Socialist papers for distribetion. A hundred copies of The Toiler cost

The Promised Land.

There's a land that is flowing with milk and with honey; A land that is fairer than day, Where the rights of mankind are not bar-tered for money, Where justice untrammeled holds sway.

Here in truth all are equal and free to en joy
The blessings that nath been prepared,
Not for one nor for some, but for all to en

y When in labor they fully have shared. No aged here totter 'long rough winding roads.

After work which a pittance may bring:
No, their shoulders are freed from their
wearisome loads,
And they lift up their voices and sing.

And the children are children with time for their play;
How pleasant their joy to behold!
Oh, what Crossus is there, for such joy would not pay
His mountain of glittering gold?

In this land of perfection where love moulds the law,

moulds the law,
Where mercy corrects each mistake,
Reigns supreme the rule golden, the one
without flaw. without flaw, The one which hell's hate may not break.

The land is our own in a time yet to be, Which time, you and I, friends, control. It will come when Greed's death our bal-lots decree, And the knell of proud Mammon we toll.

JOHN D. W. BODFISH.

Strike at the iron as long as the iron is hos which is as long as capitalism can fire you out of a job.—Ex.

Labor must fight its own battle. It is useless to expect the robber to tell you to protect yourself .- Ex.

The injunction may be illegal, tyrannical and despotic, but so long as it is effect ive the other things don't count.

The capitalist mind cannot conceive of any higher ideal of human relationship than that of a kind master and a satisfied slave. But the Socialist ideal is a society

Peabody declares that he is not fighting trades unions, but Socialism. The work ingmen of Colorado owe him a debt of gratitude for such a pointer as that, and will, we hope, repay him next November. -Los Angeles Socialist.

At present it is the Japs who are con verting the Russian navy into scrap iron, but they are killing too many on the job. When the Russian Socialist workingmen get control they will do the same work without any loss of human life.

When the Citzens' Alliance of Colorado that association of the "law and order element," went to the home of the ordinary slave and smashed in windows and doors and heads, the capitalist press was silent in all languages. To the capitalist at such times all languages are dead.—Seattle Socialist.

We hear a great deal about the "dignity of labor," and as a nice sounding phrase it is a serviceable oratorical asset albeit somewhat shopworn. But why not have something to say about the dignity of the laborer? Sometimes the very people Sometimes the very people who sing of the "dignity of labor" have nothing but nothing but condemnation for the laborer who tries to dignify himself by bettering his work-day and wage condition.

Mayor Allan A. Moss. William T. Moss a prominent lawyer, and Robert W. Perkins, an anti-administration politician were arrested the other day at Newport racy, and as long as the present civiliza-News by Chief of Police Thomas Johnson for fighting in the street. The chief then arrested himself on the charge of cursing and abusing the three combatants in the public street. These are the kind of gents of the "better class" that cified Christ .- Miners' Magazine workingmen elect to office. Workingmen, get up off your knees and take s good look at those men whom you are electing to office.

Are you satisfied? If you believe is child labor, with all its horrors, if you favor wage slavery in childhood, youth and manhood and the streets or a poor house in old age, vote the same eld tickets. Are you pleased to see your poor old mother slaving over the cook stove and wash tub live. They should also keep posted on -vote just like your dad and grand-dad did. If you are satisfied to see your bro- and thus be prepared to take advantage tation. To perfect organizations and to ther or sister rise in the world through questionable means or to struggle through life as a wage slave or, worst of all, sink down into the depths of shame and degradation, go on voting for the old parties. You will get just what you vote for Above all things don't investigate Socialism; don't use your brains, for if you do you are lost to the cause of capitalism .- The Barbarian.

Garrett, Ind., May 16, 1904.

Editor Toiler: The Socialists nominated a full county ticket Saturday the 14th, and two locals have been organized in the county the past two weeks. Yours.

The Toiler would like its Socialist readers, as a matter of accomedation, to send in news items of interest to the Socialist and labor movements throughout the state; also newspaper clippings.

A Union Labor Bank Several prominent labor leaders of

Washington have made arrangements for the organization of a bank in that city. A correspondent writes that sufficient money has been subscribed to start the bank, which will be centrally located on Seventh street, near G street northwest, and trades unionists who may become depositors will enjoy the privilege of using checks bearing the union label and being waited on at the bank by members of organized labor.

Museum Patron-Well, what new freak have you for the holidays?
Manager—The rarest thing on earth—the man who doesn't buy more Christmas presents than he can afford.

What Somebody Thought.

Engene V. Debs was nominated by acclamation for President by the Socialists in their national convention in Chicago last week. Benjamin Hamford of Brooklyn, N. Y., a plater, was made the nominee for Vice President. Geo. D. Herron made the nominating speech. Debs left the hall before he was nominated, and could not be located afterwards, hence no acceptance of the nomination resulted. It is thought he will hold the action in abeyance till after the St. Louis meeting of the democrats, and if Hearst is nominated there arrangements will be effected by which the strength of the party will be thrown to Hearst.—Southern Mercury.

It would be interesting to know who 'thought" Debs was holding his acceptance in abeyance. He was the unanimous choice of the convention, and his acceptance of the nomination was secured beforehand.

It is not necessary for a Socialist nominee to appear surprised and get off a lot of bombast about "the honor conferred on him" etc. He takes his nomination as a matter of course, the same as he would any other duty assigned to him.

It would also be interesting to know how or by whom was originated the 'thought" that the strength of the party would be thrown to Hearst. It was not the Socialists who thought it It would never have occurred to a Socialist.

The "strength of the party" will be very likely to throw completely overboard anyone who attempts to use it for the benefit of Hearst or any other democratic politi-

The party will use all its strength in the support of its own candidates.

The brutal Southern democracy need indulge in no "thoughts" about support from Socialists. The blood of our fellow workers is upon their hands. They may support Hearst, but that is one more rea son why we shall not.

Our goal is straight ahead, and the democratic party will find us a different proposition to populism.

We don't fuse. We have no aims in common with the democratic party.

Our appeal is to the working class only and when it respond to our appeal we will win. Till then we can afford to wait. Our goal is straight ahead Democracy always looks behind.

A Startling Report.

Some time ago a Japanese commission as sent to America to investigate the results of the teachings of Christianity.

It is said that the Japanese commission after a careful investigation, have pronounced Christianity in America a failure, and will recommend that Buddhism in Japan, sha.l not be supplanted by the modern methods of teaching the "kingdom come." The commission must have gazed upon the factories, the mills and the commercial establishments where nearly 2,000,000 children under fourteen years of age are selling their lives for the bare pittance that sustains a miserable existence. The commission must have behalf the so-called consecrated temples of God casting their shadows up n the rum-dives and the brothel places, where Christianized American citizenship submerges itself in the leprosy and filth of up-to date iniquity. They must have discovered that in Christian America, courts are bought, legislatures debauched and that the "best people" are the dignitaries who glory in criminal corruption as long as there is profit for the few under our rotten civilization. Christianity has be-come permeated with the foul odor that arises from corporate and commercial pition is maintained and perpetuated, Christianity will be merely used as cloak or a mask to conceal the depravity of men and women who conceal their cloven feet behind the doctrines of a cru-

Practical Politics.

Under the above heading the national cretary gives the following instructions: "Members should keep in mind that the Socialist Party is a political party-the most practical political party on earth. For this reason party members should acquaint themselves with the elecion laws of the city and state in which they

of every opportunity to promotthe the furnish speakers to the comrades over the cause. wisely when the political power of the nation is within our hands.

"Local secretaries should also make regular reports of the progress of the move ment in their localities to their state secretary, or to the national secretary, where no state organization exists.

"Finally it is more important that ever member should know what Socialism is and for what purpose the Socialist Party is organized than that a large vote repre senting a doubtful quality of Socialist thought and knowledge be secured. The best way to get votes that will stick, is to have party members who will stick, and to the state organization of the party. who fully understand and realize the emancipating mission of the Secialist

Violence In Labor Disputes. Editor D. Douglas Wilson of the Machinists' Journal has this to say anent

"Lawless acts have never yet assisted

violence in labor disputes:

the cause of labor. The Journal has tried to the best of its poor ability to emphasize this from time to time, and it will continue to do so, for it honestly and sincerely believes that violence and acts of lawlessness do harm to the cause and that any cause whose suc cess is based and dependent upon force ssion and a disregard of the rights of others cannot stand. The policy of the bludgeon may succeed for a tir but it will sooner or later fail and bring down with it the cause for which it was evoked unwept and unsung. Every workingman knows this and in his innermost heart feels that the ad-vocacy of violence to assist in the labor struggle can only be detrimental."

The Man Who Labors With His Hands

Is entitled to the lowest possible prices on his Carpets and Furniture. He should not be compelled to pay the enormous prices ment stores.

If you are worthy you can get credit at

FOSTER'S and still buy at the cash

JUST SOLD.

How Some Hopeful Working Men Were Disposed of.

A typical illustration of the manner a wholesale transfer of wage chattels may be made nowadays was shown in the recent purchase of a portion of thhe Union Pacific railway by the Oregon Short Line company. The sale embraced the portion of the Union Pacific railroad extending as far eastward as Rawlins, Wyo., and thousands of employes were affected by the deal.

It is well known that the Union Pacific is giving a system of pensions for twenty and thirty years of service in its employ, graded according to the amount of wage received.

A few days after the transfer I asked brakeman whom I knew had worked eighteen years for the Union Pacific, if the Oregon Short Line would make good

his contract. "No," he replied, "the day the transfer was made we were what is termed by the companies, 'sold' from one company to the other as an asset of the railway sys-In an hour thousands of men were handed from one company to the other."

"And you were not consulted as to contracts and agreements made by the Union Pacific with you?" "No, we were not consulted at all. We

hegan work under the fegulations and pay of the Oregon Short Line whether we liked it or not." Then the Union Pacific held you in its

ervice for years by a promised reward which it suddenly withdrew and gave you nothing?" "Yes men who had worked for over twenty-nine years and expected to retire

on a pension in a few months were treated the same as young men just entering the ervice and were sold with the rest." "It must have been a severe disappoint

nent after so many years of patient work ing for your object?' "It was," said he, looking the disap

pointment he felt. This is an instance of the wholesale buying and selling of the industrial popu lation in the merciless fluctuations and

transfers of capital, and it makes instruc tive reading in view of the cry of the sa credness of contracts made by the capital ists when the unions declare a strike.

CAMPAIGN CIRCUITS.

Secretary Bowlen's Circular Letter to Indiana Socialists.

The time is now at hand when the So cialist Party of Indiana will be in the greatest campaign in the history of the movement. To make the coming campaign a success and to build up a power ful political organization of the working people, organization and education of the working people'is most necessary. To do this will require the assistance of all the

Socialists of the state.

An organization is necessary in every own and city in the state, not to be dis banded as soon as the election is over, but to keep tthe work going all the year round and to commence the campaign of 1906 as soon as the campaign of 1904 closes.

The most necessary thing is the organization in your vicinity, and with it you can tation. To perfect organizations and to We should be prepared to act state in order that locals of the party may be formed, the state headquarters has secured a number of able speakers to come into the field here at a most reason-

> The terms for circuit speakers are as follows: You take the speakers at least once a month and oftener if you desire: though once a month is all that the state organization requires you to arrange for the speaker and advertise the meeting (in a all or open air to suit yourself).

Pay the speaker \$1.50 per day and entertainment while with you. This will dis charge all obligations to the speaker and The speaker is to receive all collections and the sale of literature. From the \$1.50 you give the speaker he will have to pay his own transportation, so you see it is a great sacrifice on the part of our speakers to tour the state on such terms, and as they are making these sacrifices every Socialist should take advantage of this opportunity to spread the doctrines of Socialism in their vicinity.

With this plan a thorough and systematic campaign can be conducted over the entire state, and in your vicinity you can have a Socialist speaker frequently at an insignificant cost. Where you deem it advisable hold your meetings in a hall, but this plan is especially adapted for the open air. Any comrade desiring more information than is contained in this circular can write to me and I will be glad to give him any information within my power. WM. Bowlew. 184 E. Washington St., Inianapolis.

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 8681

ELIOT'S POSITION.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT BY ONE OF LABOR'S PROMINENT LEADERS

Henry White Welcomes the Criticisms of Harvard's President-The Unions and the Bosses Understand Each Other Pretty Well.

A praiseworthy example has been set by the Central Labor union of Boston charged by the install- in inviting so bold and caustic a critic as President Eliot of Harvard university to address it.

The union movement has far more to gain by criticism than by praise. The men who point out its deficiencies render unionism an invaluable service even when their strictures are not well meant. Better unfriendly criticism than none at all.

There can be no doubt, however, as to the high motives of the president of Harvard. If the unions desire to proceed along sound economic lines and establish themselves permanently as a factor in social progress, if they wish to fulfill their highest function, they will welcome advice from the leaders of thought and submit themselves to the severest test. This attitude is specially necessary at this time owing to the commanding position that the movement has gained, the danger that lies in success and the organized opposition

that is developing all over the country The tendency of all strongly organ ized bodies is to press ahead and dis regard the precautions that guide individuals of ordinary prudence. Hence the best way for such organizations to keep to the right path is by listening to what the critics and opponents have to say. This course also helps to win public confidence, as men instinctively trust those who pay heed to what is said of them.

The keynote of Dr. Ellot's address is democracy, political and economic. and in that respect he is in accord with the unions in sentiment. He described ideal conditions consistent with the democratic ideal of liberty to be participation in the profits of an enterprise by the wage earners and a voice in the direction of shop discipline. The purpose of the trade union movement could not be more concretely put, and Dr. Eliot starts with no difference of opinion with his hearers as to the goal to be striven for.

There is, however, much room for difference in the matter of methods and the interpretation of the industrial conflict.

Dr. Eliot said: "The process of determining what prices a given industry will stand is now a process of combat. The weapons have been chiefly strikes, boycotts and lockouts, all of which ordinarily involve bitter strife and violence and not infrequently the disastrous interruption of a productive industry. This is certainly a very stupid way of arriving at a determination of the best price to be got in any year or at any moment for a given product. Conference and discussion between the workman, the capitalist and the trad ing agent, whatever he may be called are the rational modes of arriving at a practical answer to the question of price, and this would be the mode adopted if right relations existed between capitalist and workman, each believing that the other had a genuine interest in the real success of the business they unite to conduct."

We can all agree with Dr. Eliot that the best way of fixing the compensation of workmen is through conference and deciding it upon the basis of equity, but unfortunately there is no way of deciding exactly the value of the labor performed, and hence a satisfactory wage can only be arrived at through a process of adjustment which must depend considerably upon the ability of the employer to refuse to pay the wage demanded and the refusal of the em ployee to accept the wage offered. This involves combat, but it is not neces sarily injurious if both sides keep with in reason and are actuated by a spirit of fairness. The mediation of public spirited outsiders can under such circumstances be of much assistance in bringing about understandings, but it must be borne in mind that it is essen tial that both sides be free to act.

It is also essential that the laborers act in concert, so as to enforce a uniform rate of wages, as an employer, no matter how generously disposed, could not pay what may be considered a fair rate unless his competitors were brought up to his standard. So, even if the excellent precepts of Harvard's president were followed, it would not materially alter the present situation.

Dr. Eliot makes the usual error of supposing that the strife at bottom is due to misunderstandings. Both sides understand one another's business principles pretty thoroughly. The wage earner knows that the employer wants to squeeze out of his undertakings as much profit as he can, and the employer knows that his employees want the highest wages possible. The employer insists upon deciding what his workmen are entitled to, and the workmen insist on being consulted as to their The real question is how to adpay. just their respective interests. This adjustment involves a complex problem as it is not only a matter of ethics, but of economics, further complicated by the capacity of either side to resist Coming together facilitates agreements. but no matter how much both sides may confer, unless conditions are fa-vorable it will be fruitless. — Henry White in Bulletin of the Clothing

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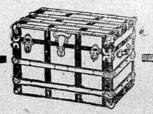
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The First Lie Nailed

The laboring man is not ground under the heel of monopoly as much as he was. Powderly has a good government job; Debs now gets \$10,000 a year as a railroad official; Sargent is Commissioner of Immigration; and Coxie, who marched his rag tag army to Washing ton ten years ago is president of a steel company which has borrowed \$500,000 on mortgage.—Exchange.

Debs and all of his acquaintances will be quite surprised to learn of this \$10,000 job. As he puts in all his time speaking, writing and travelling in the interests of socialism it is hardly likely the railroads will give him anything.

Gompers objects very much to the unions going into politics. He is afraid they might elect enough congressmen to pass the 8 hour law, then he would lose the fat, easy job of lobbying for that bill at which he has worked (the workers) for the last ten years. Instead of electing their own congressmen. the workers should elect capitalist congressmen and then beg them to give labor its rights, says Gompers. And the workers still allow themselves to be worked.

Hope Versus Despair

The following from the reports of the National Socialist convention will certwinly appeal to the reader:

"Ben Hanford, nominee for vicepresident, escorted to the platform by a committee appointed by the chair, made a speech of acceptance. He said that whenever the socialist party wanted him to do anything, he did it whether he liked that thing or not. He did this more readily because the socialist party had done more for him than he had ever done for the Socialist party. It has been stated that he had sacrificed for the movement. So far from having made sacrifices, the speaker believed that but for the socialist movement he should not be living today. Some ten years ago a typesetting machine was in troduced into the office where he work ed which threw out of employment himself and many of his fellow workmen.

He then saw men whom he had known for years, men better and abler than he, men who represented the best ideal of manhood, driven out into the street, into enforced idleness for the lack of work. He saw these man enter the gin shop and go down to a drunkard's grave. These men, as he previously said, were better men than he, and the reason that he did not go down with them was that about that time the truths of socialism dawned upon him, and while they be came despondent and went to the saloon he was always busy with some socialist book, or same socialist meeting, or went out on the streets to speek for the so cialist principles, and what was despair for the others was the dawn of hope for

The widow of Senstor Hanna has been voted \$5,000 out of the public treasury by the senate of rich men. The senutor had accumulated several millions out of the hide and tallow of the working class-hence the donation, I suppose. It seems that only those who have plenty are ever thought of by the gang that infest the capitol. The wives of the poor may rot, but the wives of the rich must be pensioned off the taxes wrung from the poor. Of such is the Great Republic in the hands of the plutocrats. Working mules, how do you like it?-Appeal to Reason.

CHEAP LABOR IN MEXICO.

Importation of Coolies Has Beer Detrimental to the Country.

The importation of foreign taborers has not proved to be an enterprise altogether successful in Mexico, and it is probable that a law regulating the matter will be enacted at this session of the federal congress. It is not likely that their importation will be entirely prohibited, but that severe restrictions will be imposed.

Labor importation has been of two sorts. Skilled workmen have been sent to Mexico for work in various industrial concerns, and in many cases the move has proved unprofitable, largely on account of the fact that the employers were unwilling to pay an adequate price for their services. With class of contract labor it is improbable that the congress will inter-fere. The other class is that of the importation of Chinese, Japanese and other cheap laborers for work on the haciendas, rallroads and other large works requiring many ordinary work-men. In many cases the orientals have given satisfaction so far as their work and their wages are concerned, though in many cases they proved to be detri-

mental to their employers. For the most part that sort of imported labor is considered successful and necessary by a large portion of the American capitalists, but if the importation of orientals is forbidden or restricted it will be because of the opposition of the Mexican people, whose reasons for their exclusion are not materially different from those of the people in the United States when the Chinese exclu-

By means of a symposium conducted ecently by an American newspaper at Monterey the fact was developed that the majority of the Mexican people representing the better class are not in favor of the unrestricted importation of cheap labor. Communications were received from railroad officials, lawyers, merchants, planters and men of affairs throughout the republic expressing their opinion on the subject.

A few of the Americans admitted that they believe the unrestricted importation of cheap laborers was inimical to the best interests of the country notwithstanding the fact that it was affording the means for securing a temporary relief for a scarcity of la-bor that seems to exist. The other Americans laughed at the idea that it could do the country any harm.

Occasionally a communication was received from a Mexican who took that view of the situation, but practically all of the Mexicans declared that the risk of such a hospitality on the part of their country was altogether too great to be taken. Their reasons were different in no essential point from those given by the American people when the fight against the Chinese was made.

Trade Union Movement In Austria The Austrian trade union movement enjoyed a steady progress during the last year. The number of new members gained by the various unions was more than 30,000. This seems to be a merely insignificant gain compared with the achievements of trade unionism in the United States in the same period. But it must be considered that in Austria freedom on the part of workmen to form unions for the protection of their mutual interests has always been considered a privilege which is granted by the governmental authorities only under rigid restric-At present all modern trade unions, having an aggregate membership of about 200,000, are affiliated with the Austrian Federation of Labor (Gewerkschafts commission), with headquarters at Vienna. During the last year the income of the federation amounted to \$16,112. The expenditures were \$12,202. Of this sum \$5,962 was paid in assisting unionists involved in strikes and lockouts. There are twenty special organizers of the Austrian Federation of Labor in the different prov-

Demand For Labor In the South. The pressing need of the cotton producing south is labor. If there were more of it a larger area would be planted in cotton. The high price of the staple tempts the farmers, especially the smaller ones, to increase the acreage. If it be asked what has become of the blacks, the answer is that the prosperity of the south has drawn them into other fields of labor.

The eastern cities are overcrowded with unemployed or half employed labor. The fields and factories of the south are suffering for labor. The supply and the demand are separated by only a few hundred miles. The problem is to bring them together. Who will solve it?-Chicago Tribune.

Cost of 22,000 Strikes

In the last twenty years, according to the figures of the labor bureau at Washington, there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employees and employers of over \$400,-000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers.

LABOR NOTES.

The commercial telegraphers have

Since its organization the Civic federation is said to have averted 125 strikes.

During 1903 the railways of the United States paid dividends amounting to \$194,000,000. The total railway mileage at the beginning of this year was nearly 210,000 miles of track.

A new international union is to be formed by the Carpet Workers' union in large cities, to be composed of carpet layers, cutters, measuremen and

STRIKE BENEFITS.

A SMALL ITEM OF EXPENSE IN LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

What the Annual Lepurt of the Cigarmakers' Union Shows - High Dues Needed to Make a Successful

The annual report of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, which has just been issued by President George W. Perkins, is probably the best argument ever produced that trades unions are not 'strike societies." In these days, when it is popular to condemn everything in connection with labor unions and to say "they are go ing too far," we seldom hear anything

of their fraternal and beneficial side. The report of the cigarmakers tells the other side of the story in a manner that cannot be refuted. During the year 1503 the Cigardnikers Interna-tional union expended \$20,858.15 for strike benefits. This is less than 5 cents per capita, while the amount

spent in providing relief for the sick and distressed amounts to the sum of \$147,054.56. Comment is hardly neces sary. The figures stand out and speak for themselves.

That, however, is only one of the items which show the great work being done by this organization. The payment of death benefits to assist the widows and orphans of deceased member's in the last year was responsible for an expenditure of \$138,625.91, aimost seven times as much as was paid for strike benefits. Those who believe that trade unions are "strike socie ties," with only one excuse for existnamely, to foment trouble—would do well to study the figures. They are

The out of work benefits for the year amounted to \$15,558, which is the smallest amount ever paid for this benefit since it was inaugurated in 1800. This is a good indication that the state of trade with the cigarmakers in 1903 was better than ever-be fore in the history of the organization because the membership is larger at the present time than it ever was

During the years following the panic in 1893 the amount the union had to pay out in out of work benefits increased until in 1896 it reached the sum of \$175,767. Since that time it has stendily decreased until last year it reached the lowest point ever recorded.

The total amount of benefits paid by the Cigarmakers' union in 1903 amount ed to \$374,968.03, while the total recelpts from dues, assessments and ini tiation fees reached the sum of \$751,-942.56. Since the union adopted the beneficial system twenty-four years ago it has paid out in benefits the enor mous sum of \$5,930,051.58.

The foregoing synopsis of the annual report points a valuable lesson to the trade unionists themselves. Besides refuting the claims of the opponents of labor unions, the figures amply bear out what thinking men in the labor movement have been preaching for years-namely, the necessity for high dues and extended benefits to make a successful labor union.

The British labor unious realized this fact years ago and pointed out the way, but the American labor unions have been slow to learn the lesson. In fact, only a few of them have learned it yet, as most of them still believe in conducting a union on wind instead of good . ard dollars.

Wages are higher in America than in any other country in the world, and the dues paid into the unions are low-er. The average American workman will object to paying a five cent assess ment to his union, but he will leave the hall and think nothing of spending \$5 to entertain his friends. It is on that point that the American labor unions are weak when compared with the British organizations. Here we think we can win strikes by bluster and sometimes by violence, while in Great Britain the unions put their money against the money of their employers and fight it out on financial lines.

No doubt some one will say that the unions here accomplish more than they do in Great Britain, where they all have the beneficial system, but even If we admit that such is the case it is no argument in favor of our cheap financial system. The British unions rely on keeping their membership intact during dull times and when strikes are in progress paying the members something with which to buy bread. That is the only way you can keep them, too, and is more sensible and more civilized than trying to keep them through fear and intimidation.

When the Cigarmakers' union adopted the British plan of finance it was only after years of persistent agitation on the part of some of the farseeing leaders. The rank and file were opposed to it, or, rather, they were opposed to paying the high dues which would make it possible. All the union, men in this country believe in receiving benefits if they can receive them without having to pay high dues. Now that the cigarmakers have tried the system not a member can be found who favors reverting to the old cheap called their international convention for July 10, the anniversary of the great telegraphers' strike of 1888.

plan. They have learned that the dues they pay into their union is the best insurance they can get anywhere.— Luke Grant in Chleago Inter Oceau.

Workmen's Bank In Norway, Norway has established a state workingmen's bank, which is to loan money at low interest for the purchase of workingmen's homesteads of one and a quarter to five acres and the crection of houses thereon at a cost not to ex ceed \$804. The interest charge is 31/2 or 4 per cent, and the refunding is to occupy forty-two years.

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