



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

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FIFTH YEAR

NOTES AND COMMENT.

TO THOSE who hold to the antiquated notion that the use of the political power of workmen is a matter of indifference to them, the following press dispatch will give them something to think over:

"BIRMINGHAM, ALA., SEPT. 25.—The lower house of the Alabama legislature, Thursday, adopted by a vote of 60 to 32 an anti-boycott bill. The bill punishes boycotts and blacklists as conspiracy and provides action in damages against those who formulate or circulate them.

"The citizens' alliance and union labor had strong lobbies at the capital and union labor was utterly routed. Six of the seven members from Jefferson county, in which is Birmingham, where union labor has its stronghold, voted for the bill. The other, a union barber, opposed it. The bill, it is predicted, will pass the senate and become a law."

No union man can say that the above law is of no consequence to him, for it is evident that its universal application would take from workmen what is possibly the most effective industrial weapon they have. It will be noted that it was that section of the state that is most industrially developed, and, as a consequence, where unionism is strongest, that the political power of workmen was used to outlaw the boycott and make it subject to conspiracy laws. The workmen, who constitute the vast majority of the voters, elected men, whom they confess they have no confidence in, by sending a lobby to appeal and entreat that the anti-boycott law be not passed. Their fears are confirmed by their representatives turning them down as though they were beggars, which in fact they were. These workmen were the masters before the votes were cast, as their "representatives" confessed by the vigorous crusade they indulged in to get those votes. Labor is the master before the election and beggars after. Politicians are beggars before election and masters after. Workingmen can be masters both before and after election if they spurn every politician who never displays any interest in them till their votes are needed to boost them into power. Not till they organize their political power and vote as they strike, that is as a class,—not till then will they cease to be the victims of their own misguided strength.

It would be interesting to have those who believe that workmen, and especially organized labor, should take no interest in politics, to explain what action the workmen of Alabama can take to restore the legality of the boycott, if not that of independent political action. It would be useless to urge the begging policy, for that is the very policy that failed in the incident under discussion. To continue that which has been proven valueless is the height of absurdity. This is not the only time when workingmen have been disarmed by legislatures, for similar legislation has been passed in many other states.

These are educational features in our political development, which are teaching a much-needed lesson to workmen and one which, when thoroughly learned, will make the working class the masters of the situation.

THE FIGHT that has been started by a number of Catholic priests against the Typographical Union, because of the obligation each member takes, should cause little alarm among workmen whether Catholics or not. If the opposition has the endorsement of the church, and the crusade assumes any large proportions, it is the church which will prove the loser in the end.

This has been proven, time after time, on the continent of Europe, when similar action was taken by the priests there. Workingmen, who have had their material conditions improved through membership in a labor organization, will not submit to the dictates of those who have no authority in the premises, and, should the church make withdrawal from such organization a test of fealty to the church, the latter will lose those members. Loyalty to the church certainly has its influence over those of its working-class members, but when the latter are asked to give up protective agencies, and, as a

they bestow in the way of shorter hours and improved conditions, and return to the isolated and ineffective individual struggle for existence, rest assured the labor organization will gain what the church loses.

A case in point is that of the patriarch of Venice, Italy, (now Pope Pius X) who was called into conference during a strike of Catholic girls in the tobacco factories of that city. The girls stood firm, and Cardinal Sarto was called in to address them and command them in the name of the church to return to the factories and be content with their lot. At the conclusion of the address he asked those of the faithful, who would obey, to raise their hands, and not a single hand went up of the great number who were present.

The church may not have learned the lesson here which its experience in the old world should teach, but if it is persistent in the policy which a few priests are now attempting to follow out, that experience will be repeated in this country also.

Workingmen have at least learned that difference of race, nationality or religion can have no place in the labor movement, and this conception of solidarity is recognized in the preamble and constitution of nearly every great labor organization of this country, as well as others. The constant use of judicial and military powers against them is knitting them closer together every day, and for the church to attempt to destroy that solidarity will to that extent destroy its influence over its working-class members.

GOVERNMENT by graft is becoming popular in many of the departments at Washington, and the "revelations" now being made in the department of the interior promise to equal or possibly eclipse those made in the postal department. The following story, sent out from Washington by a newspaper correspondent, is instructive in showing the evolution of some of our "self-made" men:

"The principal grafting," he said, "is done through the lease system. The trust company get the allotments for the Indians, and then lease the lands to the red man at nominal rentals for five years. The rental is to be paid at the end of a year. The Indian needs money and takes half what is due him, so as to get it at once. Then he is compelled to borrow from the trust company, and, pretty soon, by virtue of exorbitant and usurious interest, he is in debt to the company for more than his lands, which are scooped in by his creditors. By a cash outlay of about \$310 these companies get hold of allotments worth \$3,000, out of which they make about \$1,800 more during the term of five years by leasing to white farmers.

"In the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, the sufferers are the white home-seekers rather than the Indians. These whites have been renting the lands from the Indians, paying a percentage of the crops raised. During this period of waiting they have endured all manner of hardships, and they have been preyed upon by land grafters and Indians alike.

"The grafters are so-called trust companies and real estate corporations, the stockholders of which are United States officials, expert land operators from the boom towns from the trans-Mississippi region, and the intelligent mixed-blood Indians. The scandals have reached the highest development in the Creek nation. The Creek full-bloods are in a semi-starving condition, and they leased their lands in order to get money to buy food."

In view of the above is it any wonder that Uncle Mark should give as a slogan for a political contest the gambler's phrase, "stead pat?"

CHICAGO with its slums, New York with its East Side, and other large cities contribute their share towards the general share of "prosperity," but Terre Haute, though much smaller and less famous, can also boast of its submerged tenth. "Happy Hollow" is the strange name given to this locality, though one less appropriate could not have been selected. Here, those who have been beaten in the struggle for existence, make their last stand, and, in addition to beating the economic conditions, they must fight the river rats and

The following, which we clip from the Star, is a mild description of that section of the city:

Here the people live in tents, sheds, arched covers that once served as tops to delivery wagons and even in boxes. One squalid little room serves for all purposes of the household. In the summer, stoves and beds are set outside, and in the winter the houses are closed like shells.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is to take life easy in the summer time and keep warm in the winter. Food is provided by the castaway stuff from groceries, and most of the clothing comes from the trash dumps. Some of the men work when they feel like it, but their labor only amounts to enough to keep body and soul together. Their life is not living, but life of mere existence.

To look at the miserable little homes one would wonder how the people lived through the cold weather. In severe weather the charity societies are often called upon for assistance. If there were any way of breaking up the settlement it would be done, but

it is one feature of Terre Haute's lowly slums. And the the "low path" will probably exist for time to come.

The officer of the children's guardians comes in for the welfare of the children of the shanties, and there are a lot of them. So many have been taken from the dirty homes and placed in the good homes that Officer McMin is known and feared as a mischievous child fears the brass buttons of a policeman.

Officer McMin's attention was called to a case on the path a few days ago. In a dirty little eight by ten foot tent, Rebecca Allen, her 17-year-old daughter and son, Clifford, lived together. Charles Webb, a stranger, went to the settlement with his 7-year-old son, and they were given a berth in the same tent. There was but one bunk that could be called a bed, and it was no more than a little platform covered with straw and some dirty bed clothing. McMin made one trip to investigate, then started to get a warrant to take the two little boys away. When he returned, a few minutes later, the five had disappeared, and have not been seen again on the path.

Twenty-Seven Inches of Cold Steel In the Anatomy of "Law and Order"

FOR YEARS we have been read lectures on the "majesty of the law" and the necessity of inculcating respect for "established authority," most of it being directed to workmen in general and labor organizations in particular. The local press has done its share along this line, and one newspaper in particular has been stirred to wrath because of the aversion of workmen to commit suicide by joining the militia. The labor organization that condemned such action was "unpatriotic" and had little "respect for law."

There is a building going up on Main street, erected by a trust company composed of some of the "most influential citizens." The stone columns supporting the arch over the front door project twenty-seven inches on the sidewalk, and pedestrians have to walk around the obstruction to make their way. This steal of twenty-seven inches of the public highway aroused the protests of a large number of citizens, and became so strong that some of the papers began a mild agitation against it. They were soon silenced by the trust company. Nothing further was heard from that source other than an occasional apology for the steal. "Influence" had prevailed.

So far as they are concerned the company could occupy the entire street and there would be no sermons on "the dignity of the law." The attorney for the corporation has a residence not two squares from the building that is being erected, the steps of which project almost to the center of the walk, endangering life and limb. The "law" is palsied in this instance also. "Influence" sets it aside.

Notwithstanding the silence of the press, the opposition to this steal is just as great, if not greater, than when the first protest was made, but the financial resources of the corporation are such that it has a grip on those who might otherwise make their protest heard and heeded. At first the suggestion was made that the city authorities should interfere in the name of the "law." The mayor found he had no authority, the courts no jurisdiction, the sheriff could not act and the police were entirely helpless. All of which was a confession that the "influence" of the corporation extended to all the public powers in the city and every official was its puppet. The same powers whom the workmen were and are asked to look upon as guardians of "law and order," are bound and gagged just as effectively as though a group of bandits had invaded the city hall and court house and placed them in irons.

The corporation has violated the law and stolen public property and converted it to its private use, and is amenable for the act the same as any other offender, high or low. If they can take twenty-seven inches of the public highway without being molested by the authorities, they can take the entire sidewalk, and the non-interference of the authorities is an invitation for them to do it. If no action is taken by them, it means that the much praised "majesty of the law" only applies to the petty offender who is without "influence."

It means that any group of men with enough money at their command can walk into the city hall or the court house and amend every ordinance and statute that affects their plans. It means more than that.

an invitation for a riot, which may be accepted by those whom you ask to respect the laws which you are now assisting to violate. With such a precedent, the authorities have no warrant for interfering with other offenders, for they have set an example.

The erection of that building should be stopped till the corporation has surrendered the public property which it has stolen from the citizens, and, if it is not done, then you invite us all to do likewise. Rest assured, gentlemen, some of us will take advantage of that invitation, and if we appropriate a part of the public streets and our action is questioned, we shall refer to you for our vindication.

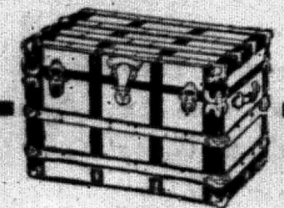
We are well aware that our "influence" is not as great as that of the few who profit by this steal, but we also know that we voice the sentiments of nine-tenths of the citizens, and we propose to reach them and right this rape of civic rights. We know that the people to a man are opposed to the steal, and, had the press not been dominated by the "influence" of the few who profit by it, and opened their columns to the matter, a storm of protest would have found expression that would have forced the city officials to enforce the law and restore public property.

This violation of law and open theft of the public highway is particularly instructive at this time in view of the talk of enforcing an ordinance providing that gates should open from the inside. The same principle is involved, for the support of this ordinance is urged on the grounds that gates that open from the outside are an obstruction to pedestrians and a public nuisance. Is the "influence" of the average citizen sufficient to make him independent of that ordinance when it is decided to enforce it?

Not at all. They would be subject to a fine, and would furnish a text for a discourse on the "majesty of and respect for the law" by the very journals that now witness in silence a steal of the public highway with no protest whatever. The mayor would find his lost authority, the courts would discover their jurisdiction, the sheriff would act with speed and the police would recover from the shock that "influence" had dealt their power.

We propose to take up this fight and insist that the corporation in question shall take its place with the rest of us in being subject to the same laws that we are called upon to obey. We insist that they restore to the city the twenty-seven inches of public property which they have confiscated without compensation, in violation of law and with the consent of those whose sworn duty it is to call them to account for it. If "influence" is to determine the application of the law and the action of public officials, we want to know it. If this is to be a precedent, and it can be nothing else, we want it determined, and that soon.

We invite those who realize what this steal means to express themselves in the columns of this paper, and we will give space to them. Those interested in preserving civic rights should speak out, and those who are willing that a group of "influential" men should hold up a city and gag its officials and determine its laws, should be equally frank. We would like to know how many, aside from the few who profit by the steal, are willing to stand for it without a protest. Speak out, gentlemen, for this paper is



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LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Poverty. The people call him rich; his lands stretch very far and very wide; They call him rich, yet there he stands ill-clad and bent and hollow-eyed.

The people call him rich; his gold is piled in many a yellow heap, But he is all alone and old, And when he dies no one will weep.

They call him rich, but where he dwells The floors are bare, the walls are bleak; They call him rich; he buys and sells, But no fond fingers stroke his cheek.

They call him rich; he does not know The happiness of standing where Sweet winds across the meadows blow And toss the verdant billows there. -S. E. Kiser, in Harper's.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

The Miners' Magazine, a monthly publication of the Western Federation of Miners, has been changed to a weekly paper.

The percentage of wage earners who are females is: In the United States, 14; in Germany, 25; in England, 25; in Italy, 40; and in Austria, 47.

Tailors and garment workers will meet in Boston prior to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and try to agree upon a plan of amalgamation.

Elevator constructors from all over the country held a convention in New York city, formed an international union and decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Three hundred men employed in the freight department of the Jeffersonville, Ind., branch of the American Car and Foundry company have struck for a 25 per cent increase in wages. They have been paid from 15 to 22 cents per hour.

President Curran of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's international union reports the formation of local unions of that craft in Columbus, Toledo, Chicago Junction and Cleveland, Ohio, the last week.

William Penje, president of the Seamen's international union, is preparing for the annual convention of that body to be held in Milwaukee in December. He says that the organization Sept. 1 had over 11,000 members in good standing.

The 12,500,000 sheep in Montana yielded this year 37,500,000 pounds of wool, which at 16 cents a pound brought \$6,000,000 cash. Baled, this wool would fill forty miles of freight cars, and the sheep, if killed, would produce \$250,000,000 worth of mutton.

The Pittsburgh district has more industrial superlatives than any other similar area on earth. It has the greatest iron and steel works, the greatest electrical plants, the largest glass houses, firebrick yards, potteries and at the same time is the center of the world's greatest coal and coking fields.

The International Bricklayers' union has planned to increase its membership by absorbing the stonemasons, plasterers and stonecutters. In some cities these trades are already affiliated with the bricklayers, but the intention is to extend jurisdiction over all in the United States and Canada.

The incorporated manufacturing establishments in Indiana pay an average wage of \$2.43 to skilled labor, \$1.33 to unskilled, 71 cents to boys and 33 cents to women and girls. The unincorporated manufactories pay \$2.13 to skilled labor, \$1.25 to unskilled, 66 cents to boys and 78 cents to women and girls.

Forty employees of F. Herbold & Sons, chair manufacturers at Chicago, are on strike for the union scale of wages. Twenty-five are girls who, while not being members of the Woodworkers' union, will be paid strike benefits. This strike, it is said by union officials, is the first step toward organizing all chair factories.

The strike which has been on at the Port Vue plant of the McKeesport Tin Plate company has been officially declared off by officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Nearly all of the strikers have left town. The plant has been running full for several weeks.

H. C. McFarland, foreman of the job press division of the government printing office at Washington, was the second vice president of the International Typographical union in the days when the pressmen were a component part of that body and when they succeeded to form an international organization of their own.

Edward L. Turley, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has removed from Chicago. The amalgamated organization of the teamsters' unions will have permanent headquarters at 147 Market street, in the heart of the business district of Indianapolis. The former office at Chicago has been abandoned.

Following the calling of a strike at Seattle by the executive committee of the street car men's union, a majority of the employees discarded their union badges and went to work as usual upon the promise of President Furth that he would treat with a committee of the men in an endeavor to reach an amicable adjustment of differences.

The Bookbinders' union at Washington is keeping up its fight on W. A. Miller, whom the members want dismissed from the government printing office. Petitions and letters are being sent to local unions all over the country asking them to adopt letters of sympathy.

dent Roosevelt against the "open shop" sentiment he expressed and requesting the president to reverse his position.

There are at the present time 22,383 unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, according to Secretary Morrison, and per capita tax was paid last month on 1,605,000, an increase of over 150,000 in a month. The unions affiliated are classified as follows: National and international unions, 111, composed of 20,100 subordinate or local unions; 29 state branches, 529 city central bodies, and 1,725 local trade and federal labor unions.

The advisory board of the Philadelphia master builders' exchange fixed Jan. 1, 1904, as the date on which systematic warfare by means of lockouts against sympathetic strikes will begin. The builders' exchange represents practically all the builders and subcontractors in the city. No workman will be employed unless he is willing to agree not to engage in any sympathetic strike and to arbitrate any difference that may arise, work to continue meanwhile.

When the labor unions became a factor in this country they accomplished many reforms in this respect that were beyond reach of the law, as the right of freedom of contract is sacred in the eyes of the law. The right of a man to work sixteen hours a day must not be interfered with by legal process. But since the labor unions have established ten, nine, or eight hours as the limit that a man should work in a day, the effects have been most beneficial, as every student of the problem knows.

H. M. Dietrich, conducting the strike of the Candy Makers' union at Chicago, in a lengthy statement issued by him in reply to that issued by the Candy Manufacturers' association that the demands of the union could not be granted owing to the small margin of profits—8 per cent—quoted from the census reports of 1900, that according to the reports made by the manufacturers themselves, their profits average 44 per cent a year. To this Mr. Dietrich adds that he does not believe the profits of the manufacture of candy have fallen off since.

A movement is under consideration by national officers of unions to increase the number of members on the executive council of the A. F. of L. from nine to eleven. The subject will be brought up at the coming convention in Boston. At the present time the building trades industry, which is one of the most important as well as the best organized, has no representation on the executive council. James Duncan, first vice president, is a granite cutter and closest to the building trades, but his trade is looked upon as a material rather than a building trade.

The auditors of the United Mine Workers of America finished their quarterly inspection of the books and funds of Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of that organization the other day, and found that with a membership of 325,000, scattered throughout the states, from coast to coast, less than 2,000 men are on a strike. Incidentally the report showed that the organization has \$999,610.94 in cash in their treasury, and an income approximating \$60,000 a month. The situation so far as the mine workers are concerned, has never been more gratifying in the history of their union.

The efforts of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor to form the farm hands of Indiana into unions, with the avowed purpose of increasing farm wages and systematizing the work done by their members, has been attended with success. In many localities unions have been formed, and practically all the farm laborers in these localities are now organized. The counties in which the efforts have been most successful are Knox, Daviess, Martin, Pike, Dubois, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg and Warrick, forming a corner in southwestern Indiana and comprising to some extent the territory in which farm wages have always been exceedingly low.

The National Civic Federation has made arrangements to hold a convention in Chicago Oct. 15-16, at which representative employers and national labor leaders will meet and discuss the labor problem. While all the arrangements have not been completed, the following labor leaders have promised to attend: Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; E. E. Clark, chief of Order of Railway Conductors; P. F. Morrissey, grand master Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; D. J. Keefe, president Longshoremen and Transport Workers' association; D. A. Hayes, vice president American Federation of Labor.

In the United States District court at Bridgeport, Conn., D. E. Lowe & Co. of Danbury, hat manufacturers, instituted suit against the national officers of the American Federation of Labor, the national officers of the United Hatters of North America and against 250 members of these organizations, residents of Danbury, who were formerly in the employ of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs allege that because they refused to employ only union labor in their factory upon demand of the union in 1901, their goods were boycotted both in the United States and Canada, and in 1902 the union men employed by the plaintiffs were called on strike. Damages of \$240,000 are asked for under the Sherman anti-trust law. A similar suit has been instituted in the Superior court of Fairfield county against the same parties. In this suit damages of \$100,000 are claimed, and an injunction restraining the defendants from prosecuting the lawsuit is sought.

LABOR TOLLERS

Under the shade of the palm My heart harks back to the pine; And though I am led by calm, I would that the storm were mine!

Here it is summer time— Summer eternal and bland; There under bonds of rime Slumbers the leaguered land.

The sharp sleet lashes and stings, And the wild north winds call The song of their triumphings— Ah, how I know it all!

Bitter and austere, Well-nigh barren of hope, Struggles the muffled year Under the sky's gray cope.

And yet, when all is said, There is the place of my birth, Mother-heaven overhead, And under, the mother-earth!

So, 'neath the shade of the palm, My heart harks back to the pine; And though I am led by calm, I would that the storm were mine! -Clinton Scollard, in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

Joseph Schmidt of New York has been elected editor of the official journal of the Bakers' International Union.

A strike of 700 trunkmakers followed by a lockout has tied up seven manufacturing of trunks, satchels and dress-suit cases, practically crippling the industry in Chicago. Nearly 1,000 men are idle.

Max S. Hayes of Cleveland and Thomas Lawlor of Orange, N. J., fraternal delegates of the A. F. of L. to the trade union congress of Great Britain, sailed Wednesday to attend the meeting of the British body.

The members of the New Orleans Freight Handlers' Union, about 550 in number, have struck for 40 cents an hour. They had been getting 30 cents. The strike more especially affects the Southern Pacific Steamship company.

Oregon has adopted a law prohibiting the employment of a child under fourteen years of age in stores, factories or mines, and forbidding the employment of any child under sixteen years of age who cannot read and write.

The Western Federation of miners has issued an appeal to miners throughout the country to contribute to an "eight-hour fund," and let the battle ground be in the western country. The miners have already started the fund.

The trades union congress opened its session at Leicester, Eng., Sept. 7. There were present 463 delegates, representing 250 trades, with a membership of 1,500,000. The United States was represented by Messrs. Lawlor of Bethel, Conn., and Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio.

The new child labor law of New Jersey became effective Sept. 1. It prohibits the employment of children in factories under fourteen years of age and makes its violation a misdemeanor, punishable by a year's imprisonment, or a fine of \$200, at the discretion of the court.

The annual convention of the international brotherhood of electrical workers will be held at Salt Lake City this week. The union has increased from 8,000 to more than 37,000 members in two years. Despite the heavy drains on the treasury the national funds amount to more than \$30,000.

With the exception of the blast furnaces the Clairton steel plant has closed down for four weeks for annual repairs, the taking of stock and scarcity of orders. Approximately 1,000 men are idle for the first time since the big works began operating. The blast furnaces will continue running as they have all the year round.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, published in New York in the interests of that craft by private parties, has been acquired by the United Garment Workers of America, and will be continued as its weekly official organ, taking the place of the quarterly magazine which the organization has issued for several years.

The result of the convention sheet mill lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel Workers will probably bring a decision that the men work turns of six hours each instead of eight as at present, the limit of output to be the same for each turn. This action may settle the difficulty in the sheet metal trade.

The recent convention of the American Federation of Musicians decided in favor of establishing a fund to be known as the "Old Home Fund," the proceeds to be devoted to maintaining a home for old and infirm members of the organization. Mattoon, Ill., has made an effort to donate sufficient ground to locate such a home in that city.

James F. McHugh, for many years secretary-treasurer of the Stonecutters' Association of North America, has been re-elected by a large majority. In the last issue of the journal of the craft Editor McHugh states that there are only two unions of stonecutters in the country not affiliated with the national union. These are in New York and Boston.

Only seven states in the Union are still without an act designating Labor day as a legal holiday, namely: Idaho, Maryland, Wyoming, North Dakota, Mississippi and Nevada. Pennsylvania under the first Saturday of September and Louisiana November 11th as Labor day. In all other states

the District of Columbia the first Monday of September is designated as a legal holiday.

The United Mine Workers at Pottsville, Pa., have secured a lease of the Shenandoah Valley News, which suspended publication some time ago. District President John Fahy of the miners is at the head of the management and will make it the champion of the United Mine Workers in particular and the wage-earners in that district in general. A weekly paper will be issued and later, when the occasion warrants it, a daily paper is to be launched.

Labor was never before so prosperous as to-day. This is not only true in the large industrial centers, but all over the country. Chicago workers received their share of the increased wages granted and more than a hundred unions achieved the nine-hour work-day since last Labor day. The unions of Chicago have increased their membership nearly 100,000 in the last year, nearly 200 new unions were formed, and altogether the last year is a year mainly for thankfulness.

Negotiations which have been pending since May 1 between the Illinois Central railway and the telegraphers at Chicago have been concluded. The demands of the telegraphers, slightly modified were granted. The long time taken to effect the settlement was necessary because of the fact that the schedules of more than 1,500 different offices had to be considered individually. The concessions consist of greatly reduced hours and an annual increase in the pay roll amounting to more than \$100,000. The average increase in the salaries is 15 per cent.

A protest from the American Federation of Musicians against the employment of the United States Marine band has resulted in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows canceling a contract with the band for its annual encampment, which will be held in Baltimore next month. The same protest was ineffectually made to the Elks during the recent convalescence held by them last month. The Federation of Musicians holds that as the United States Marine band is paid by the government it should not travel around the country and accept engagements which deprive other musicians of work.

Peter J. McGuire, the valiant war horse of the labor movement, is recognized as the father of Labor Day. At a picnic of the New York Central Labor Union, Sept. 5, 1882, P. J. McGuire, in the course of his remarks, he being the orator of the day, suggested that the first Monday in September of each year be set aside for organized labor as a day of rest and recreation. Mr. McGuire is also the founder and builder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He was born of Irish parents in New York City, July 6, 1852. His education was secured largely in the night schools of Cooper Institute and high schools of New York. As a student he is recorded as standing among the highest.

As an evidence of the improved conditions of the workmen of the country during the past four years, George W. Perkins, president of Cigarmakers' International Union, quotes some figures on the growth of the cigar industry. He says: "The growth of the cigar industry within the last four years has been phenomenal; the continuous expansion has no parallel in the history of the trade. From a production of 4,530,000,000 for the fiscal year ended July 1, 1899, it swelled to the enormous number of 6,786,390,535 cigars, an increase in round numbers of 50 per cent in the short space of four years. This increase in the trade is chiefly due to an increase in consumption by the laboring classes of the country, and to the higher wages earned by organized labor, which enabled many to discard the pipe for the cigar."

One of the most difficult and complicated problems in the labor world is the amalgamation of the two international organizations of carpenters. Committees representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners held a conference in Chicago last week.

Following closely on the start of the big window glass plant at Kane, Pa., already announced, comes the report that the Getman Glass Company, at Cleveland, N. Y., and the Vincennes Window Glass Company, at Vincennes, Ind., each of twenty-four-pot capacity, will be put in operation without wage scales or the recognition of either of the workers' organizations. Both are co-operative concerns and last season sold the entire production to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. It is understood that the contract has been renewed for the coming season. It is now said the independent concerns will have no difficulty in getting a sufficient force of skilled workmen to run the factories on account of the dissatisfaction over the Detroit agreement. The threat of the old workers' organization to cut the new wage scale in half or to make even a greater than 50 per cent reduction in wages, it is assumed, will undoubtedly be answered by a substantial number of new men.

IT'S TIME TO THINK Of Your Fall Clothing....

And the Clothing you wear nowadays should have thought and consideration. Take a day off and look around. There's more than a day's Wages saved in buying right. Compare them all with the Pixley make and we'll risk getting the business. Made in Our Own Union Factory they come directly to you, without the middle man.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Last week we reported the arrest of Comrade Bowen at Ft. Wayne for speaking on the streets. He was released on his own recognizance to appear in court the following morning, which he did, and was acquitted. The arrest seems to have been a big bluff on the part of the mayor. Ft. Wayne will have a good local, thanks to the assistance given by the mayor.

Frederick G. Strickland will make two trips in this state, beginning in December. One will be in the northern and the other in the southern part of the state.

Green county held her county convention, Sunday, September 27, at Linton, with seventeen delegates present, representing Linton, Switz City and Jasonville. A county constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: Chairman—Bud Lee, Jasonville. Secretary-Treasurer—Walter Sheffer, Linton.

Wabash has been organized with ten charter members, giving two locals in that county. They report a splendid meeting with Clyde Berry as speaker. A strike is on in one of the large establishments, and they turned out en masse. He spoke for two hours and, at the close, groups were noticed discussing socialism till late at night.

The Lawrenceburg papers refuse to publish the challenge of the socialists to Father Sherman, and the socialists will have it printed in pamphlet form and distributed. Sherman will be there on Oct. 13th, and the socialists are doing all they can to advertise the "lecture."

Comrade Biegler reports that Muncie socialists have met and reorganized, and that it is rotten ripe for a working-class party. They have also joined in the circuit work and will be active from now on. This has been one of the hardest towns to awaken in the state.

Evansville reports fine street meetings for the week. They also held a meeting at Danmstadt, nine miles from the city, where much interest was aroused in the socialist party. The secretary of the local has received a reply from the secretary of the treasury to a request for funds to secure a drum corps.

Socialists at North Manchester have become aware of the fact that speakers can be had at very low terms and have applied for a date for comrade Simonton. They are mostly farmers in that locality, which indicates that the southern farmers are not alone in their revolt against capitalism.

Alexandria reports the best meetings yet held with comrades Simonton and Berry. They are specially pleased with their ability as speakers. Simonton has returned home for a few weeks and Berry will also leave about the last of the month for Kansas City.

Winchester is another new town added to the circuit. They had a good meeting with Miss Biegler for speaker and have concluded to revive the local, which has been dead for more than a year. Condo will be the next speaker to help them along.

Madison is one of the most active locals in the state, though it was one of the hardest to organize. They report the best meeting yet held with Bard as the speaker. The southern section is developing many active towns that could not be touched by a socialist agitator last year.

Indianapolis city election will close October 13th and the socialists are holding street meetings nearly every night. There is a three-cornered fight for "reform" between the dems., rep., and probis. The socialists are in it just the same, though from the press one would never know they had a ticket in the field.

The Coming Nation has agreed to place the next Agitation Van in this state to stay every summer. The van will be built when the subscriptions, counting from July 1st, have reached 25,000. More than 18,000 have already been secured towards the van. It will be entirely under the control of the state organization.

Ben Hanford's meetings, with one exception, have all been successful, and the comrades are much pleased with his work. Coming out of Marion, he was shaken up in a wreck that killed three men, but aside from this no other mishap occurred.

At Richmond an audience of 500 paid admission to hear him. The meeting was the best ever held there, and they now want Debs or some other noted speaker. The audience was with the speaker from the start, which prompted the item to print a doleful wail of half a column in an attempt to counteract the impression made.

The Connorsville meeting was not as successful, owing to Hanford arriving late because of the wreck and a large fire that broke out, which attracted many people away from the meeting.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

An Outline of What the National Office Is Doing and Intends to Do.

The contribution of one thousand dollars by Comrade J. A. Wayland of the Appeal to Reason to the National Organizing Fund comes in good season. It comes at a time when most needed, and when it can be put to the best uses for the socialist party, which is the concrete ex-

RUSKIN College Literary Department of Medicine University, Chicago, Ill. and other colleges. Don't think that Comrade Wayland's donation has equipped us completely for the work of organization. It has only given us a splendid opportunity to become equipped, through organization, for the great battle of next year and the

pression of the Socialist movement in America.

While it is no exaggeration to say that the organizing work carried on by the national socialist party during the past eight months has exceeded that performed in any similar length before, yet even this was not all that was needed or desired to be done. It is simple enough to inaugurate a work of this kind; the great difficulty comes in continuing it after it has begun. It was quite impossible to satisfy all sections requiring or asking for organizers at once and the same time. The number of organizers employed was not sufficient to go around, the territory to be covered too large, and the resources of the national office too limited. For these reasons many comrades have been disappointed, and, in some cases, impatience has been manifested at being "neglected" when the national office was doing the best it could. The Quorum and National Committee are more than anxious to promote the organizing work, but they could not do it under the circumstances, however much they desired to.

But the Appeal to Reason donation, while not altogether solving the problem, makes the way easier. Upon its receipt the national secretary submitted to the Quorum propositions which he has long had in mind for extending the organizing activity into territory heretofore untouched. These propositions have been approved by the Quorum, and their successful fulfillment will depend upon the comrades in sections receiving the benefit, as well as upon the party at large.

In brief, the propositions may be outlined as follows:

That Comrade F. E. Seeds of Kentucky, if available, be appointed national organizer for the states of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Comrade Seeds has had much experience as a party agitator and organizer, and is highly recommended to the national office.

That J. W. Bennett of Iowa be appointed national organizer for the states of North and South Dakota. Comrade Bennett was recommended by National Com. Work, some time ago, but no opportunity was presented to use his services.

That P. J. Hyland of Nebraska, if available, be appointed national organizer for Wyoming and, should circumstances permit, for Utah. Comrade Hyland is a fine out-door speaker and all-around hard worker.

That changes may be made in routes arranged for organizers already in the field, as follows: Bigelow to go from Kansas to Arkansas, and then take Goebel's place in the Indian and Oklahoma territories, instead of going on through Alabama and Georgia to Florida. Goebel will be confined to Texas and Louisiana until December. Ray will take Bigelow's place in Georgia and Florida, touching also South Carolina on the way. Alabama has already received some valuable attention from the national office, but will be cared for later on. McKee will remain in Arizona until November, and then probably enter Nevada. Wilkins will work in Washington, Montana, Idaho and Oregon.

In the east John W. Brown and John Sjarjo will work in Rhode Island between now and November, assisting in the state campaign. New Hampshire and Vermont will receive attention about December. Delaware will be cared for as opportunity presents. In states not named, either financial assistance has been already rendered by the national committee, or arrangements have been made by the states themselves, to support organizers. The Quorum has also voted to place an Italian organizer in the field in the person of Silvio Origo, and he will make an inter-state tour.

In the meantime Comrade Ben Hanford will be continuing his successful lecture tour, which will carry him to the Pacific coast and back through the northwestern states. Other lecture tours will also be arranged.

A study of these plans will show that, within the next six months, every state and territory will have received visits from national organizers or will be supporting organizers of their own. Comrades must bear in mind that every place cannot be visited at once. The national office can not assume financial responsibility for any more organizers than it can afford to support. It is most important that the party be kept out of debt. But every place will finally be visited, if the comrades will but realize the immensity of the task we have undertaken and be patient with us.

In this connection it is in order to point out that, while the national organizing fund has reached \$1,000 in round figures (apart from the Appeal donation) yet this sum has not nearly covered the amount expended by the national office for organizing during the seven months past. If it had not been for dues received, the work could not have gone on as it has. The organizing fund has only assisted in starting the work, and without the revenue for dues it could not have been continued.

Besides, the running expenses of the office are steadily on the increase. Supplies are being furnished to affiliated organizations merely at cost, organizers have to be kept supplied, the leaflets "Why Socialists Pay Dues" and "How to Organize" are sent out free, and this means that printing bills must be constantly met. An additional number of organizers will naturally involve additional expense of all kinds.

The office force is working night and day in order to keep up, but improvement in the method of conducting business is constantly needed. The national secretary is arranging to fit out the office in a thorough manner, so that the business can finally be run systematically and economically. This would have been done before, but some of the old debts are still unpaid, although the next three months will certainly see them wiped out for good.

All this should impress party members with the necessity of, first, paying dues promptly, and second, subscribing what they can to the national organizing fund. Don't think that Comrade Wayland's donation has equipped us completely for the work of organization. It has only given us a splendid opportunity to become equipped, through organization, for the great battle of next year and the

greater ones to follow. Coin cards for donations to the organizing fund will be furnished upon application to the national secretary.

The objective point to be aimed at at present is to get every state into such a condition that it can support either one organizer or more, for itself. To accomplish this the national committee should be left free to carry out its plans through its representatives, and locals and states should render all the assistance possible and practice self-dependence and self-reliance at the same time. Do not expect too much from the national office. Especially does this advice apply to the tendency to look to the national committee for financial assistance for one purpose or another. All the money within reach is needed for conducting the organizing and lecture work.

Finally, let every party member keep in good standing by paying dues promptly and regularly, and determine to gain at least one new member every month. By doing this the most effective and surest method will be used to solidify and knit together the revolutionary forces rapidly developing in America into a compact organization prepared to enter the national campaign of 1904, to wage a conflict against capitalism which will result in making the socialist party the second political party in importance in this country and the leader of the international socialist movement for working-class emancipation throughout the world.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Sec'y Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb., Sept. 26, 1903.

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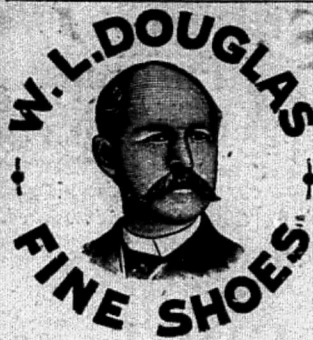
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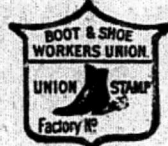


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DRINK the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen. TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.

We are selling..... Winter Coal at Summer Prices Get your order in before we are compelled to advance the price. Cooperative Coal & Investm't Co. New Phone 1112. 13 SOUTH FOURTH

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THE COMRADE Monthly Magazine of Life, Labor and Literature. \$1.00 a Year, 10 Cents a Copy. St. Louis and Return, all trains, TUESDAY, OCT. 5th and 6th, Good Returning until Oct. 7th, inclusive. We will also sell tickets every day Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th at \$7.00 Good returning until October 10th, inclusive. E. E. SOUTH, Gen'l Agent.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION CLINTON, INDIANA Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Barbers' Union Cigar-makers' Union—Terre Haute Carpenters' Union Retail Clerks' Union Musicians' Union Women's Union Labor League United Mine Workers Local 42 Local 100 Local 74 Local 135 Local 191 Local 161 Local 192 OFFICERS President—Clarence Lowden, Vice President—J. B. Slatts, Secretary—George H. Pascoe, Treasurer—Harry Moore, Trustees—Wm. Coonce, Gus Dow and Frank Reeder. MEETINGS Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY BRAZIL, INDIANA Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS United Mine Workers—Local 24 Federal Labor Union 745 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Carpenters' Union Team Drivers' Union Building Laborers' Union Barbers' Union Machinists' Union Steam Engineers Electrical Workers U. M. W. of A., Local 154, Williamstown OFFICERS President—J. F. Cole, Vice President—W. Chammins, Secretary—H. L. Graves, Treasurer—Robert Kennedy. MEETINGS Alternate Thursday evenings at Miscers' Hall.

SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION SULLIVAN, INDIANA Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS Clerks, Electrical Workers, Bricklayers and Plasterers, Carpenters, Painters, Team Drivers, Barbers, Miscellaneous Locals 123 and 262, Federal Labor Union, No. 3071 OFFICERS President—T. S. Barnes, Vice President—W. G. Polson, Secretary—C. L. Beck, Treasurer—L. W. Reed. MEETINGS Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Miscers' Hall.

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Over One Hundred

New Suits came this week, but only two or three of a kind, and in making ways there are at least 30 different kinds.

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MINERS AUDIT BOOKS

Of Secretary, Which Reflect Credit Upon That Official.

The following report has been submitted by the miners' auditing committee, which recently went over the books of Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Kennedy:

The recapitulation follows:
Total receipts.....\$18,556.94
Total disbursements.....5,390.11
Balance for quarter from June to September 1.....8,166.83
Balance on hand May 31, 1903.....44,704.54

Total in treasury September 1, 1903.....\$52,871.37

We hold a certified certificate that there is in Vigo National bank, signed by Gus Conzeman, cashier.....\$52,505.86
Cash in hands of Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Kennedy.....365.51

Total.....\$52,871.37

We, your auditing committee, have made a careful audit and find all books and accounts well kept, and all moneys properly credited to the locals. Respectfully yours,
L. M. McDONALD,
WILLIAM MURRAY,
H. F. McDONALD,
Committee.

Powder Explosion at Fontanet.

An explosion of the wheel mill at the Indiana Powder company's plant at Fontanet, fourteen miles northeast of Terre Haute, occurred, Monday afternoon, but, fortunately, no one was injured in the accident. Martin Bishop, head wheelman in the powder plant, was starting the wheel mill, which is located in a hollow at one side of the main plant, when suddenly the green powder exploded, causing a roar and dense clouds of smoke to rise over the factory. Other workmen ran to the place, expecting Bishop to be found dead, but he had escaped uninjured. The accident is believed to have been caused by the grinding wheel striking the bed plate of the mill and causing a spark.

Terre Haute Illustrated.

"Twentieth Century Terre Haute, Illustrated," has just been issued from the press of Moore & Langen. It is a well-arranged book of about eighty pages, containing copper plate engravings of the city officials, public buildings, fire houses, etc., together with engravings of some of the leading merchants and manufacturers of Terre Haute.

The Big Show.

The Barnum & Bailey circus made good its claim for being the greatest show on earth by the performance given Saturday. The great parade was the best ever given on the streets, and thousands crowded the streets to see it. The performances at the grounds were well patronized, and the entertainment provided was of the best.

Linton Roll of Honor.

The following named Linton gentlemen have served the Lord, this week, by fasting and prayer and by paying for their subscription to The Toiler:
R. A. Tanner.....\$1 00
Henry Maddox.....1 00

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

3,000 MONEY MAKING \$1. SECRETS FOR

Be progressive. Don't waste life working for others. A book for every body, useful to persons in all branches of endeavor. With the aid of this book you can make an independent living. Handsomely bound and stamped. Sent to any address postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Send for it today. Address C. F. SMITH, 1515 Ash Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

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Union Beer

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Carpets, Furniture, Baby Cabs

Also Decorated Toilet Sets and Dinner Sets

If in need of anything in this line, try.....

FOSTER'S

One-Price Carpet House. Established in 1871. Tried for thirty-two years.

INDIANA FEDERATION.

Twentieth Annual Convention Will Be Held in Terre Haute.

The Terre Haute delegates to the convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor returned, last Thursday night, with the good news that they had captured the twentieth annual convention for this city, to be held next September. The local unions should now begin to take an interest in the Federation, and every union in the city and neighboring territory should be represented next year. This year, Terre Haute local unions were conspicuous by their absence. Besides the five delegates from District 11 and five from the C. L. U., the only other delegate from this city was the representative of the Typos.

The most important work of the convention was the revision of the constitution. Under the new laws, President Perkins is put on a regular salary and made general organizer. Heretofore there has been no salary attached to the office of president, and, in consequence, much work that could have been accomplished was left undone. There will be no increase in the dues, and it is expected that the president will be able to secure enough members to pay the additional expense.

A resolution was adopted putting the Terre Haute scab Gazette on the hog, and denouncing the influences that support it. A measure for school books bearing the union label was unanimously adopted.

The convention adopted resolutions placing on the unfair list the Gemmer engine works and National Sweeper company, of Marion.

The convention recommended a law providing for improved electric brakes on interurban cars.

Resolutions were voted down recommending economic discussions in unions and under union auspices.

Resolutions urging the restriction of prison contract labor and the appointment of a committee to enforce the law in this particular was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was adopted placing the products of the Syracuse Portland Cement company on the unfair list.

A resolution was adopted providing for the presentation of a bill in the legislature for the relief of overworked horses, and for the proper care of domestic animals.

There are no "open offices" in Terre Haute, notwithstanding the Gazette's statement to the contrary.

Workingmen should remember that the Gazette is on the unfair list of every union in this city and the miner's locals in the coal districts, and those who patronize it are giving aid and comfort to an institution that would reduce wages and increase the hours of toil.

Seven

Diseases Caused by Measles.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and

Nervine Cured After Thirty-one Years.

"I was a perfectly healthy young man up to February 1866. When my regiment was in Camp Randall I was taken sick with the measles and did not enjoy good health up to the time I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Tonic in 1866. Doctors have told me it came from inactivity of the liver. I cannot say how many physicians did treat me but have had all kinds. Dieting has never helped me. Biliousness, attacks of headache, rheumatism, nasal catarrh, hay fever, asthma, and chronic diarrhoea; have all taken their turn with me. Thanks to the Nervine and Tonic I am completely restored to health. I have also used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills with good results and I think that the Dr. Miles Remedies are perfect."—Rev. Hiram Bender, Sparta, Wis.

"I want to say a few good words for Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I have been troubled very much with insomnia since I made the change to the new paper and on account of this have tried various remedies without relief. I was finally induced by a wholesale druggist, a personal friend of mine, to try Nervine. I can assure you it has done me a lot of good. I do not find it necessary to use it regularly now but occasionally when I find that I am excessively nervous and restless I again take it up as I always keep a supply on hand. It has never failed to give me the desired relief."—A. Huggins, Publisher "Daily Free-Press" Milwaukee, Wis.

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

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Agents for Butterick Patterns

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Is Fast Becoming Renowned for their Harvest of Bargains

All short lengths, broken assortments, manufacturers' remnants, etc., are placed on sale this day at ridiculously low prices to insure their speedy going out.

This Friday we show the most remarkable collection of unquestionable bargains ever gathered together. They are sure to go quick. Come early.

An Immense Purchase of

Outing Flannels

Almost a carload—several qualities—nothing equal ever shown in the city.

10,000 yards heavy-weight outing flannel in Scotch plaids, dark grays and brown, stripes and checks; sold by other stores at 8 1/2 c; Friday's price.....5c

5,000 yards good quality, light colors, outing flannel, worth 6 1/2 c; Friday price.....3 1/2 c

See Bulletin Board in center of store for notice of FREE GIFT each day.

Fancy Large Pears

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We will give to every customer purchasing 50 cents' worth or over one of our handsome SOUVENIR VASES FREE, if asked for at the time of purchase.

1,000 yards Dark Outing Flannel

Not duplicated for less than 8 1/2 c; for this sale, a yard.....6 1/2 c

500 yds. Apron Check Gingham

Worth 6c; for this sale, per yard.....3 1/2 c

27-inch Waistings

In all the new stripes; not duplicated for less than 20 c; for this sale, a yard.....12 1/2 c

LOOK HERE!

If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see

A. FROMME, General Contractor

1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET