



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.

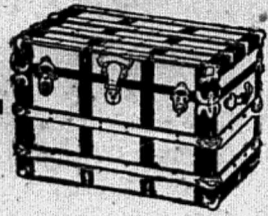


JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 37

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1908.

FIFTH YEAR



You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

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

OUR \$3 TRUNK

exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

PETER MILLER,

No. 22 South Sixth Street.
Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

Citizens Phone 218

See our Buggy Harness at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

You Can't Have An Automobile

If you waste your money. Save pennies if you want dollars.

18 lbs Granulated Sugar... \$1
19 lbs Soft White Sugar... \$1
Big Otter Flour... 55c

All goods at lowest cash prices.

Bidaman & Hagerty

Seventh and Lafayette

Phones { New 71.1
Old 7181.

HOME-KILLED MEATS
A SPECIALTY

HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

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

SIXTH AND CHERRY

DEMAND THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING A WATCH

IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.
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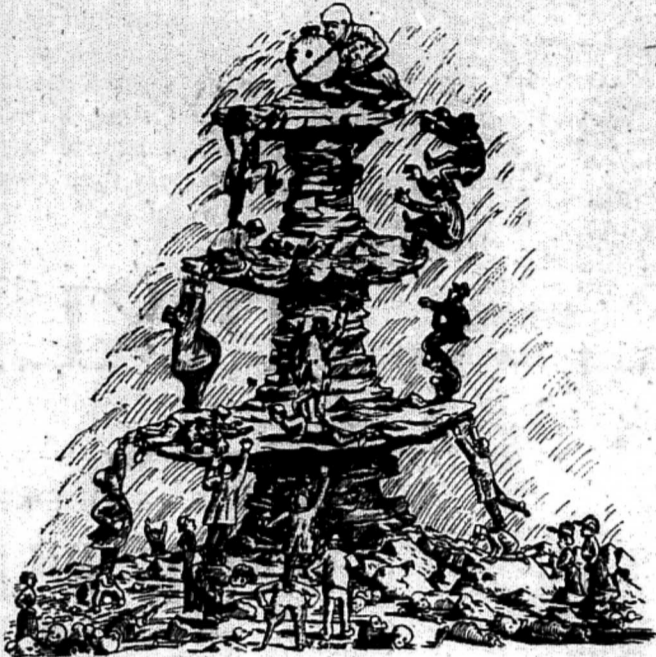
RHEUMATISM CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS

FRED W. BEAL

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Citizens Phone 1106. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

STEPPING STONES TO WEALTH.



Upon this rocky tower we see a bag containing a billion dollars. One man has already reached it, and others are making their way to it. The ragged structure of this tower makes it absolutely impossible for a man, relying upon his own individual efforts, ever to reach it. So, in order to enable him to ascend from one projection to another, he uses his fellow man as a stepping stone.

To the base of this tower, thousands and millions come to offer themselves as stepping stones. But the most reliable only are accepted to be used for that purpose, especially on the lighter projections.

The precaution in the selection of the most reliable is not exercised in consideration for the man acting as stepping stone. He is selected for his strength and subservience that the climber may more surely and safely reach the desired heights.

As he succeeds in surmounting one projection after another, he leaves behind those who aided him and mounts the backs of others, to be elevated still higher. His gaze is constantly fixed upon the bag of gold. He sees nothing else. He never stops in his ascent to look backward or downward. If he did he would see the results of his mad exertions in the poverty stricken, the maimed and the dead strewn around the base of this tower, who have been over-riden, down trodden and pushed back by those who were stronger in the struggle than they.

Every one that goes to this tower is filled with the hope that he himself may be able to ascend at least a portion of the heights. But when he reaches its base he sees a reign of terror and confusion. He finds every man's hand against him. He is jostled back and trod upon by those stronger than himself, and is speedily reduced to the necessity of accepting the penalties thrown to him to become a stepping stone to elevate others.

The skulls and skeletons around this tower will multiply in numbers as long as man is permitted to use his fellow as a stepping stone to wealth.

The bag of gold upon the top of this ragged tower is as difficult to reach by the masses as was the object in the building of the Tower of Babel, and the confusion as great as that which necessitated the abandonment of its building, and must ultimately result in the abandonment of the present system of business, which permits the strong and those blessed with special opportunities to use the rest of mankind as stepping stones to acquire wealth.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN THE current issue of the American Federationist, President Gompers seems to go into a frenzy over the damage suit as a weapon in the hands of the employing class. Closing his article on the question, he asks: "Do the worst elements in capitalism want a class struggle in the United States? Is it their purpose to convince labor that they control the courts and can manipulate the law at their will?"

He makes no attempt to answer his questions, but allows a significant silence to speak for itself. The fact that the damage suits, the injunction and Roosevelt's recent decision in favor of the open shop give a plain answer to Gompers' questions, either escapes him or is ignored by him. That answer is a reluctant "yes," though they would have it otherwise were that possible. But the class struggle they do not desire is the one that exists, and which Gompers threatens to recognize in the "control of the courts" and "manipulation of the law" by the enemy. The "worst elements of capitalism" will begin to squirm when the workmen of the United States recognize the class struggle in the "control of courts" by the employing class, for it will direct their attention to a field which has hitherto been left vacant by them, so far as class organization is concerned. President Gompers, though an ardent opponent of political action by the working class, is forced in this extremity to acknowledge its power and correctness by hinting to the class that is pressing the American Federation hard that it is a possibility of the future, if they continue in their drunken career of wholesale extermination.

He anticipates the fear and terror that would prevail in the ranks of the employing class if the workers were politically united in a party of their class, and offers it as a veiled threat and as a counter weapon against the rule of capitalism. If a mere threat of this kind would of any value to the workers, what must the actual use of the weapon itself bring them? Would it not make it possible for workmen instead of capitalists to pass upon such suits as that which the Federation must now meet? It certainly would, and President Gompers, though an opponent of such a course, is willing to take full advantage of that well known fact and use it when all of the old "conservative" expedients have been exhausted. However much one may claim to be a "conservative" in these days of capitalistic aggression, he is forced to abandon, one by one, all the old formulas which have been advanced against political control by workmen and advance to the higher ground that has for years been occupied by the progressive ones, who have predicted the day when all others must follow their course if they wish to be "saved." President Gompers' editorial is a reluctant confession of the correctness of that view.

THE gospel of thrift and saving has an eminent exponent in the person of Patrick Mahany, of Derby, Conn., who recently sailed for Ireland, taking with him \$5,200, representing the savings of 32 years. In all that time he had but three employers and took only six days off, one at a time about every five years. He always received board from his employers, and for his clothes he depended entirely on cast off garments which were given him. His expenditures for the 32 years amounted to \$44.90, an average of less than 12 cents per month.

Here is a model type of the "good" worker, who for 32 years is willing to forego the most common pleasures of life and accept the cast-off garments of his "betters" and drudge like a galley slave, with but six days of rest, in order to secure an amount that represents but one-tenth of what Rockefeller "earns" in a single day from his Standard Oil investments. The best part of his life has been consumed in producing wealth for others, and, at the end, he has his reward in a pittance of \$5,200, a crooked back, calloused hands and a care-worn face. As a model representative of that capitalistic virtue known as "thrift and saving," old Patrick Mahany would make the Chinese coolie, whose diet consists of rice and rats, turn green with envy. Drudge, you suckers, drudge!

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL!"

NOT ONE of the gentlemen who compose the Trust Company but would resent with indignation the charge that he is a thief. Each of them will insist that he is a good citizen and an honest man.

Nor is it unnecessary to say that each and every one of these Christian gentlemen is "law-abiding" and ready to stamp out "anarchy" wherever it may show its hideous head.

Do these "good citizens," these "leading capitalists," these "representative men" remember the street car strike in Terre Haute a little less than two years ago?

What has the street car strike to do with the Trust Company?

We shall see!

When that strike was on, the strike of a lot of poor devils, most of whom were thrown on the world in their childhood and had roughed it ever since—when they sought, as best they knew how, to save their jobs and get enough out of them to feed their wives and babes, the whole capitalist community turned against them, uniting with the despotic, soulless street railway corporation to crush the union and put the strikers "op the bum."

In this respect the Terre Haute capitalists were neither better nor worse than their class at large. They simply stood by their class, as they do everywhere, thus proving the class struggle in spite of their denial of it.

The point is—and we socialists will see that it is not overlooked—that the capitalists put their heels upon the necks of the strikers solely upon the question of "law and order." Not another reason, nor shadow of one was assigned for the hostility of the capitalist class toward the impoverished and helpless strikers. The boycott came in the same category, and, no matter what the strikers might do or not do, they were violating law and order, LAW AND ORDER, LAW AND ORDER, and therefore must be put down and driven from the community!

You remember this, do you not, gentlemen? If I have not stated the case fairly, I want to be corrected, for I want to do no injustice to the Law and Orderers.

Well, then, a robbery has been committed in the heart of Wabash avenue, and it is known of all men. It is not denied. The culprits are all known. Not one of them has fled the city. They have deliberately stolen a sidewalk, the property of the people, and appropriated it to their personal use. The stolen property is on their corporate person. The proof is in tangible form—the people have to be careful to keep from running into it.

Now, what about it? Where are all the watch-dogs of "law and order"? What's the matter with the grand jury, the judges and prosecutors? The sheriff, the mayor, the police, the constables? The press, the clergy and "public opinion"?

Have all the guardians of the law been asphyxiated? Has the firm of "Law and Order," that did such a rushing business in the street car strike, suspended—gone into bankruptcy—flooded till the next strike?

Not one chirp from the "business community" has disturbed the silence that is broken only when the man on the Temple of Anarchy calls for more mortar to lay another twenty-seven-inch block on the grave of Law and Order.

Why does not Governor Durbin, the grand chief of Indiana law and order—who writes a moralizing letter on the slightest provocation—why does he not play his usual role?

Even the street fair excited his apprehension and jarred his moral sensibilities. He let go more than a column with his picture in it—all on account of a five-cent fair menacing the morals and making faces at law and order. The governor's homily, which would make a model graduating essay, closes with the following solemn sentence:

"I have therefore, respectfully, to suggest that you take

such action, within the limitations of your authority as an official of the state, as in your opinion may best subserve the public welfare and preserve the laws from the indignity which attends open and flagrant infractions uninterrupted and unpunished."

What has the governor to say about the twenty-seven-inch infraction on Wabash avenue? Here is a specific case, wide "open and flagrant," and some of the infractors are the governor's personal friends.

What say you, governor? We socialists, who are often accused of being anarchists and lacking in reverence for capitalist law and order, are anxious to know what you think, and why your usual letter has not yet appeared.

The fact is that from governor to constable the "authorities" are all paralyzed when capitalists trample upon the law and wipe their feet upon it, as they always do when it suits their interests.

The same "business community" that howled themselves hoarse about "law and order" when the street car strikers displaced a rye straw, as an excuse for joining their capitalist colleagues of the corporation in crushing them, are now as mute in the presence of highway robbery committed before their very noses as if they were in their burial shrouds.

As for the twenty-seven inches of real estate taken by the corporation, the only criticism from the socialist standpoint is that the gentlemen were entirely too modest. They could as well have helped themselves to more. A few feet, more or less—what of it?—so it isn't a workingman! In that case a loaf of stale bread or a last year's tile is sufficient to vitalize the whole machinery of "law and order" and have its lightning strike the wretch to the earth in an instant.

Personally I have not the least interest in this real estate affair. It is as "legitimate" as a thousand other transactions that occur every day in the business world. Nor have I the slightest feeling against the gentlemen personally.

There is far more than this in the case. The Trust building is a monumental vindication of the socialist contention that we are in a class struggle; that we have a ruling class and a subject class, that the rulers are capitalists and the subjects workers, that we have class government, municipal, state and national, that laws are enacted and interpreted to protect the property of the capitalist class and to keep the workers in subjection.

To these absolute facts, the Trust building bears convincing and unanswerable testimony, and we appreciate its value and will make good use of it when the case of the working class vs. their exploiters, the capitalist class is finally called.

Meantime we want it understood that the cry of "law and order" does not deceive socialists—that they see clearly enough to know that it is a miserable pretence, vulgar hypocrisy and stupendous humbug.

"Law and order!" Ye gods! What a fraud in capitalist society! The rich robber is always for "law and order" and the poor devil is always its victim.

The opposition to the street fair on "moral grounds" is another fine exhibition of capitalist ethics. These fairs, having the vilest accessories, are being held all over the country, the object being to string suckers. The opposition on "moral grounds" is inspired by small receipts. They who last year came out behind are morally opposed to the carnival of jim-cracks. They who clamor for it for the "good of the city" have the "plunks" in sight.

There is no danger of our commercialized "morals" suffering any damage in a street fair, for they will readily adapt themselves to each other; and, as for the capitalist firm of "Law and Order," we will see that they have decent burial and that their grave is kept green if we have to paint it.

Ernest T. Dill

THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by

THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....50 cents
Six Months.....25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE

423 OHIO STREET

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

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

The molders, at the meeting held in C. L. U. hall, Tuesday night, appointed a grievance committee to confer with Arthur Springer, whose shop has been on the unfair list for some time. This was done at Springer's request and indicates that he is ready for a settlement.

One of the Island City mines near Linton has been closed, owing to a strike, for several days. An effort to adjust the trouble was made Wednesday.

The damage suit of Michael Sweeney against the Terre Haute Electric Co. for injuries received in a wreck two years ago, near Highland Lawn cemetery, was dismissed in the Brazil Circuit Court Wednesday. Sweeney has another suit against the company for damages for injuries sustained in a wreck at Brazil.

Albert Clark has filed suit for \$100 damages against the Terre Haute Electric company. His cause for complaint is that the whistle of a Brazil interurban car frightened his horse at Glenn station and the horse ran away, demolishing the buggy.

The Terre Haute Gazette is an unfair newspaper. Discontinue your subscription and patronage.

Noah Roberts, a workman at the Southern Indiana round house, was injured in the head and legs Wednesday morning by being struck by a derrick.

A meeting of engineers will be held at C. L. U. hall, Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a local of the International Union of Steam Engineers. National officers of the union will be present. The preliminary work of the organization was done by Henry Cunning of the union.

John Holmes, colored, fell forty feet from a scaffold at the Commercial distill. Saturday, sustaining painful bruises to the head and body. As he was kneeling a load of brick, Holmes toppled over backward. His escape from death was considered remarkable.

Look on your paper and see if your subscription has expired. It is not intended as a dun, exactly, but, of course, we would not refuse to accept money, if offered to us on subscription.

Jacob Frick, a workman in the Car works met with an accident, Tuesday morning. Frick was struck in the left eye by a piece of flying timber. The eye-ball was lacerated, but the pupil and sight were uninjured.

At the regular meeting of the Cigarmakers' Union, Monday night, two new members were initiated: Chas. E. Gilmore, of Terre Haute, and the other was Mrs. R. E. McManus, of Linton, Ind., Linton being under the jurisdiction of this union. Three new cards were accepted, the applicants coming from Paris and Danville, Ill. Mrs. McManus is the wife of R. E. McManus, the popular Linton cigar manufacturer, who a few years ago was one of the most active union workers in this city.

Doctor

Pronounced My Case Incurable, Said I Would Die Of Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Brought Good Health.

"I have every reason to recommend the Dr. Miles Remedies as the Heart Cure saved my life. I am a large man, considerably over six feet in height, weigh nearly three hundred pounds. Some years ago my heart was so seriously affected that I never expected to get well. Doctors pronounced my case incurable. I noticed your advertisement in some paper, and bought six bottles of the Heart Cure. I felt great relief and improved so I continued until I had taken twelve bottles. My trouble was organic and I never expected to be permanently cured, but thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, I have kept in good health and have been able to follow my profession continually since first taking the remedies eight years ago. I am a musician, teacher of instrumental and vocal music, musical conductor, etc. I have taught all over the State of Michigan and have recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to thousands of persons in all parts of the state and have heard nothing but good reports of it. I have induced dozens of persons in my own county to take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, as my word is never doubted by those who know me."—C. H. Smith, Flint, Mich.

"I am a druggist and have sold and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me, and I wish I could state more clearly the splendid good health I am enjoying now. Your Restorative Heart Cure gives excellent satisfaction."—Dr. T. H. Watts, Druggist, Hot Springs, S. D.

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.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Old Farm.
The old farmhouse, I see it again;
In its low dark eaves the twittering wren
Is nested as long ago;
And I breathe once more the south wind's
balm,
And sit and watch, in the twilight's calm,
The bats fit to and fro.

The white cows lie at the pasture bars
And the dairy cool with its tins and jars
Is stored with curds and cream;
There's somebody putting the things to
right,
And through the window I see the light
From the tallow candle gleam.

The garden is rich with its old-time
bloom,
And I catch, in fancy, the faint perfume
Of blossoms dank with dew,
And over it all is the starlit dome,
And round about it the peace of home—
How it all comes back to view!

The night wind stirs in elm and oak,
And up from the millpond comes the
croak
Of the bullfrog's rich bassoon;
And I catch the gleam, as over the brink
There peens with a tremulous, shivering
blink
The rim of a crescent moon.

It all comes back in the dusk of time,
With the mournful cadence and swell of
rhythm,
That is half remembered still—
Like a measure from some forgotten
strain,
That hauntingly comes and flees again,
And under a dusky twilight sky
It, mingling, floats with the plaintive cry
Of the desolate whip-poor-will.
—Hollis W. Field.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

A notice has been posted in the Pen-coyd Iron mills at Philadelphia that all wages will be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

Owing to the overproduction of iron ore over 5,000 men have been discharged from mines in the Lake Superior district.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio have agreed to reinstate the men whose discharge aroused the anger of the brotherhood.

Labor unions at St. Joseph, Mo., are in a wrangle over strikes for wages on the St. Joseph and Grand Island railway bridge.

The Southern Furnace Men's Association has agreed on a 25 per cent reduction of pig iron output and to maintain existing prices.

New York steamfitters and helpers to the number of 1,600 have agreed to accept the terms of the Building Trades Employers' association.

The coal miners who struck in the Springfield, Ill., subdistrict have been ordered back to work by the union, which had not authorized the strike.

Nine hundred men were thrown out of work by the closing of the North Mahanoy colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Painters on the Manhattan Elevated railroad in New York threaten to tie up the road by a sympathetic strike unless the company agrees to employ none but union painters.

Fifteen members of the carriage and wagon painters' union, employed on the First National Bank Building at Chicago, went on a strike, demanding an increase of five cents an hour in their pay.

The Empire Steel and Iron company, which operates six furnaces, and the Thomas Iron company, which operates six stacks, posted notices of a 10 per cent cut in wages. The reduction affects 900 men.

Eugene Richter, secretary of the Chicago Railroad Clerks' Union, left on a month's tour of the South for the purpose of organizing the railroad clerks in New Orleans, Atlanta, Mobile and Charleston, S. C.

As a result of the long protracted strike of the miners at Cripple Creek a condition of chaos prevails in that district. The military is in control of all matters of government, and all other authority is without force.

The International Union of Bricklayers and Stonemasons has decided to locate its international headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and has submitted the proposition of the change to the membership for a referendum vote.

A partial settlement was reached in the dyers' and cleaners' strike at Chicago. The members of the men's union were granted the nine-hour day, without a reduction in wages, and the helpers receive a five cents an hour advance.

President Theodore J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Tin Workers will remain at the head of the organization. The board of inquiry investigating the charges of neglect of duty preferred against him gave out this information.

After a lockout of over seven months the 600 employees of the Taylor and Beach streets plant of the American Corn Products company, known as the Chicago glucose factory, go back to work under union conditions, with union pay and hours.

Plans for the formation of a building trades labor trust, affiliating in round numbers 1,000,000 workmen skilled in these trades, are reported to have been worked out by prominent officials of national labor organizations, says the New York Herald.

Marble workers and setters of Chicago are out on a sympathetic strike ordered, they say, because of the National Marble Dealers' Association is attempting to force an agreement under which the workers will only accept employment from members of that association.

Suit for \$70,000 damages was filed in the federal court at Louisville, Ky., against the Bricklayers' Union by the Hydraulic Brick company, which is said to have been boycotted last August by the first named organization. Each member of the union, 113 in all, is made party to the suit.

Frank Buchanan of Chicago was re-elected president of the interna-

tional Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. His re-election was a victory over Samuel Parks, who made a bitter campaign in favor of Hugh Donnelly of Albany, N. Y. Buchanan had a majority of 3 in a total vote of 53.

The strike of Chicago candy-makers is effectually broken and two of the factories where strikes were called two weeks ago resumed operations yesterday on the "open shop" basis, more than 200 of the strikers and members of the union returning to work without any concessions.

According to a report prepared by financial secretary F. G. Hopp there are 428 unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor. These unions are represented by 1,800 delegates and the monthly income of the Federation is about \$1,350. New York's central labor body has about 120 affiliated unions.

It is reported that the conference between the representatives of the trainmen's organizations of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company and the officers of that road resulted in a practical adjustment of the main points at issue. As a consequence there will be no strike of the employees of the Baltimore & Ohio as was threatened.

Twenty-five passenger conductors on the Erie system were retired on a pension of \$65 a month Oct. 1. The Erie road pays pensions to its old employees direct from its treasury, instead of compelling the men who desire to reap the benefits of the system to pay a percentage of their earnings to maintain the pension department.

The American Federation of Labor Council has decided to assist the United Hatters of America, which has been sued for damages by a Danbury, Conn., firm. All the resources of the Federation will be used in protecting the hatters and President Gompers and Vice President Duncan have been given full power to take any action necessary.

The strike of the carpenters, millwrights and other employees of the Chicago sugar refinery, inaugurated last March because the refinery refused to pay union wages to carpenters and others, was settled through the influence of the Steam Power Council. The agreement provides that the members of labor unions among the 600 men who will resume work there will receive union wages and work under the rules and conditions laid down by their organizations.

Notices were posted at the tin mills at Newcastle, Pa., announcing that all the plants of the American Tinplate company will begin manufacturing tin for the export trade, under which the tonnage men will all suffer a 3 per cent reduction in wages. This follows the agreement made some months ago between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated association that the tonnage men would accept the wage reduction in order to secure orders amounting to 1,500,000 boxes annually, which would otherwise go to foreign manufacturers.

At a meeting of the representatives of the packers with the cattle butchers, held in the offices of Nelson Morris & Co. in Chicago, an agreement was assigned whereby the members of this organization will receive a horizontal increase in pay of 25 cents a day. This increase was the original demand. The new wage scale will be in effect for the coming year. The men whose wages are affected are now receiving \$2.50 to \$4.50 a day. Every class will receive the additional twenty-five cents. The contract is binding in every packing center.

Labor unions will be outlawed and part of their weapons against unfair employers will be useless when the anti-boycott law, passed by the legislature of Alabama, becomes operative. The law as enacted makes the refusal of members of labor unions to purchase certain articles a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and subjects "any person, firm or corporation" to civil and criminal prosecution. It will enable employers and others to recover damages from a union for losses sustained during a strike, and makes each individual member responsible to the extent of the attachable property he may possess.

The visit of State Factory Inspector Davies to the coal mines in the southern part of Illinois has aroused a feeling of resentment both on the part of the operators and the union miners. W. D. Ryan of Springfield says that Mr. Davies should confine his efforts to the factories, and leave the coal mines to the care of the mine inspectors provided for by statute to look after conditions in the mines. He has had an opinion from Attorney General Hamlin that the new child labor law does not apply to coal mines, and while he is not in favor of child labor he believes that the factory inspector should mind his own business. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Lynch of the International Typographical union has sent to a friend the statement he has written for the next issue of the Typographical Journal in regard to the discussion of the oath taken by members of the union. He says: "Nothing could be wider of the mark than that the obligation taken by the printers is opposed to church and state. We do maintain that we shall be allowed to transact our trade union business without influence from politics or religion, fraternity or combination. On the other hand, we do not interfere with the political or religious beliefs of any of our members. These beliefs are sacred to the individual and he is and always has been at liberty so far as the union is concerned to follow his bent in the selection of religion, politics, and fraternal organization. It is immaterial to the union. The union has its field and proposes to confine itself to that field."

Established 1856. THIS STORE OPENS AT 8 A. M. Agents for Butterick Patterns

Roots GREAT

CHALLENGE :: SALE

\$250,000 worth of seasonable merchandise—all our new and splendid purchases of fall and winter goods in one great and rapid sale—in quantities not equalled and prices not matched by any other house. This is our supreme effort to convince everybody that this huge store leads every store, showing more and selling cheaper.

WE CHALLENGE THE STATE

Buy now in this "Challenge Sale"—

Blankets,	Dress Goods,	China, Glass,
Underwear,	Rugs,	Lamps,
Cloaks,	Shoes,	Ribbons,
Suits,	Furs.	

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY we will sell 2,000 pounds of the famous "EMPRESS" COFFEE; best in the world; sold always at 24 cents a pound, at.....10c

"EMPRESS" TEA; sold at 60 cents, at.....30c

The Murder of Children.
It is a horrible thing to think that the coal, the bright fire that warms us, represents the worn-out lives of unfortunate beings put to work almost as mere babies on the coal breakers.

It is sad to think that the shirt you wear may have come from a factory in which children with tired eyes, tired backs and exhausted nervous systems work until they can literally work and stand no longer.

It is extraordinary that in this country, where a crime of violence outrages public opinion to the point of lynching and where some petty slip in morals or in commercial integrity ruins a man forever, there is no national revolt against the most atrocious crime of all—the wholesale murder of children for the sake of a little profit.—New York Journal.

Conciliation and Arbitration.
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain has proposed an amendment to the conciliation act of 1906. It advocates inquiry into the causes and circumstances of disputes, the taking of steps to bring disputants together, the appointment of a conciliator upon application of either side or an arbitrator on the application of both parties. It is then proposed to constitute a national board of eight members—three employers, three workmen and two co-opted members—such board to act on the application of any representative body, to make inquiry and publish results, or, if the dispute is prolonged, discuss and recommend a settlement.

Are We to Have a Clerk's Union.
A movement has been started to organize a union of retail clerks in this city. All the surrounding towns have such organizations in good working order, and at least some of the Terre Haute clerks think they could do themselves some good by organizing. Organizations of clerks have heretofore short lived in this city, but let us live in hopes that one will be organized that will live.

The International Socialist Review is a periodical well worth the attention of any one who cares to make a serious study of modern social problems. The Socialist movement is an actual fact that will have to be reckoned with in this country as in Europe, and this magazine gives probably a clearer idea of it than can readily be obtained from reading any other periodical. Send six cents for a sample copy to Charles H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT AND MATINEE

"An Aristocratic Tramp."

TUESDAY NIGHT

"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The County Auditor will require the tax-duplicates to be turned over to him on the 3d day of November, in order to complete his settlement with the treasurer before the expiration of his term. All taxes not being paid on or before the first Monday in November will become delinquent.

WM. CLARK,
Treas. Vigo Co.

Just Received

Another Shipment of Those Popular Suits at \$10.00

By far the greatest Suit Value ever offered in Terre Haute.

Blouse Style Jacket, and Skirt trimmed in Taffeta Silk, Colors Black and Blue.

HAYS & GREELY

618 Main Street.

The Suit and Cloak House.

Drink Only.....

Union Beer

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor

GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Headquarters for Union Men.

Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.