



# THE TOILER.



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

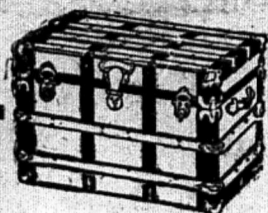


JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 37

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1903.

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, \$11 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.  
          { 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

# Fresh Oysters

**CHAS. T. BAKER**

Twelfth and Main Streets.

**FRED W. BEAL**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Citizens Phone 1166. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

### IN THE VANGUARD.

BY REV. H. S. GENEVRA LAKE.

Press on, my comrades, in the gallant fight!  
Press on, undaunted, in the cause of right!  
Though sorely troubled by doubters on the way,  
Behold the coming of the breaking day!  
Above the din that marks our present age,  
Where weary sit the toiler and the sage,  
Where dire confusion rends the common air,  
There is a sphere of wisdom, ever fair.  
To lay the wires to this supernal sphere,  
And learn the cause of every pang and tear,  
Then work, with will, this law to interweave  
With all life's plans, and thus its ills retrieve.—  
This is the science of the social lift;  
This is the meaning of the age long drift;  
To this my comrades, bravely speeding on,  
By might of Truth are daily being won.

Anointed by a common want and woe,  
Our footsteps hasten on the path below,  
Scarce time to glance above the noisome slime,  
Where souls are sifted in the work of time;  
Yet onward still with sturdy, steady tread,  
The column bends, but presses still ahead:  
A brooding pathway slowly hies in sight  
Above, a banner blossoms in the light,  
A sound of voices, many, far and near,  
Proclaiming, "Lo! the Commonwealth is here!"  
A world-round shout of strangest gladness,  
A panting sense of well-earned restfulness,  
A prayer,—thanksgiving,—for the lesson learned,  
Its truths into our very vitals burned,—  
The soul arisen from its cave of sense,  
And all of effort joy in consequence:  
The good no longer dumb, but forceful, free,  
A rarer meaning of man's liberty,—  
This, oh, my comrades, is the yet to be!  
Olympia, Wash., U. S. A.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued a peculiar statement regarding the attitude of President Roosevelt on the "open shop," which looks like an effort to shield him from retaliation by outraged workers.

The council assures us that Roosevelt stated "that his decision in the Miller case should not be understood to have any other effect or influence than affecting direct employment by the government." This is superfluous. It simply means that in the field of private employment, to which the president's power does not extend, his decision shall have no weight. An elaborate statement pointing out that fact is as useful and instructive as though we had been told that his decision did not extend to the continent of Europe for the obvious reason that the latter is beyond his jurisdiction. The fact that concerns organized labor is that in all departments of the government where the president's authority does extend, he has taken a positive stand in favor of the open shop, which policy applied to any form of employment, public or private, is recognized by the council as destructive to organization. Just why Roosevelt is shielded because he did not make the rule applicable to private employment and all governments where his jurisdiction does not extend, will need some explanation. It is an evasion of the whole question and a clumsy way of avoiding the issue Roosevelt forced upon the council.

It would seem that the interests of organized labor has been sacrificed rather than offend his Strenuous Excellency by picking up the gauntlet thrown by him to those representing the workers.

It is useless to urge, as the council does, that Roosevelt had no intention of having his utterances quoted by employers who desired the open shop also. His solicitude on this point is also superfluous, for the dullest could anticipate in advance that if the government service should be conducted on the open shop principle, the employing class would not be slow in pointing to it as an illustrious precedent for them.

Salt is further rubbed into the wound by the assurance of the council that Roosevelt favored the passage of the eight-hour law, and had favored it while governor of New York. Are we to accept this in the face of the part that Roosevelt played, while governor of New York, in the Croton Dam strike? If so, then why not quote the story of that strike and let it speak with dumb eloquence of the sincerity of the Strenuous One?

On the whole, the action of the Executive Council on these matters would be more appropriate and logical if it had come from a body representing the president instead of the organized workers. We do not question the sincerity of its authors, but believe that a mistake has been made on these questions which

should have the earnest attention of the convention at Boston next week. We believe in hewing to the line when it is a question of the interests of the workers, and, should an occasional chip strike the Strenuous One on the teeth, then let him make the most of it.

OUR old friend "law and order" has certainly been stricken with palsy in this city, and the only victims which it is able to gather within its meshes are the petty offenders who imagine they can emulate the example of their superiors and somehow escape. They have yet to learn that the laws are made BY the large brigands and FOR the little ones to obey. The United States Trust building is a monument to that fact.

Neither is this true of this locality alone. It has a universal application, for industrial brigandage is as wide as the world.

The following incident is but one of hundreds chronicled in the press every week:

Albert Turner, of Cincinnati, was last week sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary for stealing 40 cents. The jury was out but four minutes. "You have been guilty of a serious crime," said Judge Littleford, before pronouncing the sentence, "and I am going to stop this business of men holding up women on the street."

Now Turner made a grievous mistake and deserves to be punished, and Judge Littleford deserves a position as attorney for the U. S. Trust company. The idea of holding up a citizen on the street and taking forty cents from her! The petty thief! Why didn't he come to Terre Haute and steal a street and force the citizens to use the gutter for a walk, if he wants to ply his trade? Why not learn how to hold up a whole city instead of an occasional pedestrian? The judge was right in classifying Turner's act as a "serious crime." Such vulgar methods should have no place in a "civilized community." The "profession" is endangered by this revival of primitive methods. "Law and order" must be vindicated, if established and "respectable" institutions are accorded that respect from the suckers, whose consent is necessary to the continuance of the skin game.

Albert Turner, unfortunate victim of your own ignorance and "vicious" inclinations, we commend to you the following in hopes that should you survive your fifteen years' incarceration, it will assist you to secure that proverbial "start" which enables our "influential citizens" to succeed and—remain out of jail!

"Who steals a ham, however much his need,  
By social law is deemed a thief indeed;  
But he who steals his millions from the bank  
Is deemed a business man of foremost rank;  
Learn, then, this lesson from the thieving ring—  
A little thieving is a dangerous thing."

AT THIS time there are two tendencies in the organized labor movement struggling for supremacy, which are the result of the economic changes taking place in the industrial world. One is that of "conservatism," a policy that clings to old traditions, methods and forms that had their justification in economic conditions that have been swept aside by the industrial development of recent years. The other is that of the "progressives," for whom traditions and precedent have no weight, unless their retention is urged on the ground that they are still capable of being used effectively and proof is furnished that they are so used. One clings to methods that are only adapted for a struggle with small capital, while the other insists that the combination of capital renders those methods futile and new ones should take their place. One looks with terror on the adoption of new weapons by the masters (such as the injunction and damage suits) and can only rave against them. The other looks upon it as inevitable and a verification of predictions based on his knowledge of industrial evolution. One insists on remaining "independent" of politics, while the other says that politics will not remain—and, in fact, never has—independent of him. The first claims that the trades union has no connection with government; and the progressive waits for the policeman's club to dispel the illusion. The conservative stands for trade autonomy in the face of the growing industrial character of production, and the progressive stands for the solidarity of all in the industrial organization. It requires no prophetic foresight to

### THE STATISTICIAN & THE SURPLUS.

By WM. R. FOX.

GRAB AND KEEP had often declared that they would leave town if socialist sentiment continued to grow. But, when they were packing up to go, they discovered, much to their surprise, that they couldn't get the land into their grips. The plant also was too large a problem.

They were scratching their heads in great perplexity, when, lo! there appeared before them—shall I say a man?—

A statistician!  
He said: "Foolish fellows! Thinking of going, eh? You make me laugh. The country will remain. You can't even carry away the machinery. Those infernal socialists will triumph. I abominate 'em. I was once one of them—and no one hates or will lie like a renegade!"

"What's your game and graft?" cried the business men. "Out with it at once; we're in a hurry."  
"Tut, tut! take your time. I'll make fair weather. I'm a juggler. I have figures to feed to dogs. The arithmetic is my slave. Mathematics will lie for me. The most correct of sciences becomes false, crooked and perjured once I touch it. Such is my malign influence—"

"Well, well! to the point—"  
"Here's the census of 1900. Ponderous, immense, imposing! No Simpleton has read it, therefore they'll believe all I tell 'em. See this grand total—\$7,348,144,755. That represents all the expenses in all the establishments throughout the land. Penal, eleemosynary and governmental establishments are included. Of course the Simpletons won't notice this. Now I will deduct this vast sum from the total factory value of all products. Then, although all bills for freight, fuel, mill supplies and payments for power and heat are included in the sum I have already deducted, I will charge them again for fuel, I will charge them again for freight, I will insist on more payment for plant, power and machinery. In this way I will reduce their net profit to such a pitiable

balance that when their collective wage is placed against it they will stare; they will wonder why they ever believed the socialist."

"Will this be possible?" asked Grab and Keep.

"Trust me," answered the statistician. "I am capable of more than that. From the net total of wealth production, I will deduct one hundred millions for salaries of heads of corporations. I will conceal the fact that the Simpleton pays rent. I will make believe that he can go to the factory office and purchase his product at factory price. I will take away something for every extravagance and waste and absurdity of this damnable capitalistic system—"

"What, what?"  
"Excuse me, my lords. A portion of an old socialistic speech of mine inadvertently came back to me. I must be calm. When my cogs work too fast, something slips. But to finish. When all my plausible figures are in ship shape, I'll have them published. No Simpleton can refute them. They haven't sense enough. You have fixed that. Long hours of toil in your factories from earliest childhood—"

"Drop that."  
"Excuse me, my—"  
"Oh, come off! We'll hire you and you'll get your pay. It's a chance any way, and we're desperate. Publish your lying statistics as broadly as you can and in workingmen's organ's if you can."

The statistics appeared. Blank amazement filled the Simpletons. They looked at their miserable homes and wondered if that was 75 per cent of their earnings. They gazed upon the lofty mansions and splendid equipages of the drones and marveled if that were 25 per cent.

Twenty-five per cent was everything and 75 per cent was nothing. It didn't take brains to refute the statistician. One only needed eyes.

predict which policy must in the end triumph. The course of industrial development has determined that regardless of what we may wish. A perpetuation of the old methods would place trades unionism in the class that is called by Parry "good," that is, good to the capitalist and useless to the workers. The change from the old to the new is as irresistible as the tides, and the development in that direction becomes more apparent every day. Mother Partington and her broom might sweep back the sea, but industrial development waits on no man's wish, whether conservative or not.

LAST week's press dispatches contained an account of a Chicago alderman having slapped his mother. This was not the feature of the news item which was contained in glaring headlines that the offender was a socialist. Though he has made reply to the accusation, the same papers do not consider it of sufficient importance to pay any attention to.

The same papers contained an account of vicious acts committed by offenders, ranging from an ordinary street brawl to highway robbery and murder. For some reason (can you guess?), the important item regarding the politics of these offenders were in each case omitted and the dear "public" was left to surmise as best they could the truth regarding it. It would be useless to denounce and deplore this form of "twentieth century journalism," for it is the only possible kind that can prevail in a system where the means of gathering and transmitting the news is controlled by the dominant class. The censorship of capital is just as alert and stern in determining the character of the news which its dupes are allowed to read as any that ever prevailed under Czarism.

THE TRIBUNE, of Tuesday evening reproduces in full the reply of President Gompers to a correspondent in the current issue of the American Federationist. It contains an attack on the sincerity of Debs, and has evidently been furnished by one of the local cowards who take delight in attacking Debs—behind his back.

As to the statement itself, we have no desire to go into the controversy. Debs is able to take care of himself and all who oppose his course, whether by underhanded methods or not.

We feel sure that if President Gompers is sincere in his statement he will not be averse to meeting Debs on the same platform, and we are equally confident that if the latter was fortunate enough to be accorded this privilege he would not only take advantage of it, but would show that the entire statement was a tissue of falsehoods.

The point we wish to make is the significance contained in the fact that the brave(?) heeler, who is responsible for its reproduction, selected an organ that was particularly conspicuous during the street car strike in circulating "news" that injured the strikers' cause and refused the latter the privilege of being heard in a statement of their own case signed by themselves.

### HELPFUL HINTS TO HIGHER LIVING

- Goodness is the only mystery. "Judgment Day" is all the time.
- Justice is the measure of absolute compensation.
- Sweetly swings the pendulum of the perfect law.
- Happiness cannot be purchased at the expense of rectitude.
- There is no room in the religion of Covenanters for superfluities.
- The test of character is the maintenance of integrity in adversity and prosperity.
- Clarify and purify mind and body,—noble inspirations and deeds follow naturally.
- Reduce spiritual laws to living. Misery is a moral microbe which gnaws at the soul-tissues.
- The universe is built on a basis of moral order. In vain man seeks to escape its operation.
- We believe in the utility of goodness. God speaks to all, but is heard most distinctly in the cultivated moral sense.

REV. H. S. GENEVRA LAKE.



SOCIALIST NEWS

Local Clinton has not been deterred by the cold weather, and secured the services of E. E. Carr, editor of the Danville "Free Citizen" for two large street meetings.

Adolph Harrack succeeded in organizing a local at Tell City with twelve charter members and eight have promised to join at the next meeting.

Many applications have been received for the services of Eugene V. Debs, but his dates have been booked for some time in advance, and locals will have to be patient until he will have time to make arrangements.

A report from Aurora states that Father Sherman also lectured there, and Harry Thompson of Cincinnati was secured to reply to him.

A letter from Lafayette reports that a local is in process of formation, and a lot of civil war veterans of the Old Soldiers' Home are active in pushing the work.

Richmond reports the Mills meeting as a great success, he having spoken for more than two hours to an audience of about 300.

The Evansville papers give almost a column report of Adolph Harrack's two meetings and quoted extensively from his speech.

Locals in the gas belt and mining districts are urged to arrange for meetings for Silvio Origo, an Italian speaker, who will soon make a tour under the direction of the national secretary.

Local Brazil has had a hard struggle for months to maintain their local, but a report from there states that they are now on their feet and the prospects bright for a good movement.

The Vanguard for November, is a "Woman's Edition." All the articles are of an unusually high order.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

By MORRIS HILLQUIT. This interesting book contains: 1. A complete account of the Socialist movement in this country from the beginning of the last century up to the present day...

SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

How about the trusts? Are they going to own the whole of the United States as they now own most of it? If not, what is to stop them? If they are, what becomes of the individual?

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford. "One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have."

RUSKIN College. Literary Department of Ruskin University, Chicago, Ind. Offering 2-year course in Business Administration...

"Woman Under Capitalism" depicting the abomination of the present system in a way that ought to stir the conscience of the country. Mrs. May Wood Simons, under the title, "Socialism and the Child," describes the conditions under which the children of the workers battle for existence...

SPECIAL REPORT.

General Increase of Socialist Vote—Carey Defeated.

Returns received show general increase of the socialist vote. Losses in Massachusetts and gains in New York and Ohio. No estimate of vote in other states can be given at this time.

Indianapolis Busy.

The regular monthly business meeting of Marion County Local, Socialist Party, last Sunday, Nov. 1, at headquarters, was largely attended, and business acted upon with a vim that plainly shows that the comrades are alive to the necessity of active work in the campaign of next year.

Marion Socialists Active.

A social given by Branch Marion at their hall, on the evening of Nov. 1, proved to be the most pleasant as well as one of the most profitable meetings of the season. The attendance was quite large, and the attendance of women and children in large numbers added much interest to the occasion.

er upon which many tickets had previously been sold by the comrades. The addition of twelve new members at this meeting and thirteen at the preceding meeting also added much to the pleasure of the evening.

The Talking Painter.

J. C. Sutherland, sign painter of Evansville, and member of the Evansville local of the socialist party, is open for engagements as a speaker in Indiana. Comrade Sutherland has outlined a plan which enables him to speak two or three nights in each city at practically no expense to the comrades.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Matilly's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The National Organization Fund has reached a total of \$2,152.37.

In the campaign just closed in various states the national headquarters was instrumental in providing speakers in several places where local comrades were not in a position to secure them otherwise. In Rhode Island Comrades Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., and Courtney Lemon of New York, addressed meetings at request of the national secretary and proved of valuable service.

The report of National Organizers work is omitted this week as the Socialist papers will probably require all the available space for election returns.

The report of National Organizers work is omitted this week as the Socialist papers will probably require all the available space for election returns. At present the National Organizers are distributed as follows: Geo. H. Goebel in Texas, until November 21, when he will enter Louisiana; Geo. E. Biegelow; M. W. Wilkins in Washington until November 10th, beginning in Montana immediately afterwards; Harry M. McKee in Arizona until November 8, when he will return to California and work in the northern district; John W. Bennett in South Dakota until November 13, beginning next day in North Dakota; P. J. Hyland in Wyoming until November 13th; Chas. G. Towner in Maryland until November 4. John M. Ray is now booked as follows: Tennessee, November 2nd to 11th; Georgia November 12th to the 21st.

The Nebraska situation was reviewed, and, by a unanimous vote, it was decided that it be the will of this local that the national committee of Indiana be instructed to sustain the Nebraska state organization in its contention.

A motion was passed that the state committee from Marion county draw up a resolution to present to the state committee against any local in the state employing any speaker not coming through the state or national organization.

Courtenay Lemon, of New York, reports as follows upon his visit to Providence, R. I., on October 25th: "The comrades had hired a good hall for the meeting but the audience failed to appear so I took to the square in front of the post-office, where I had a good crowd for two hours.

State Secretary Oneal, of Indiana, reports a most satisfactory increase of receipts for dues during October. He writes "the orders for stamps during this month are the largest I have ever received. I was aware that our summer agitation had secured us a number of new members but did not think the increase would be as large as it has proven to be. We are doing fine and I expect the dues to increase from now on."

The Socialists of San Francisco have won their hard fought fight to maintain their right to address street meetings, Judge Hunt; of the superior court, in passing upon the temporary injunction secured by the Socialists against the chief of police, upheld the Socialists in their action, pointing further, he said, "Unless the Socialistic meetings in question are conducted in some manner violative of

law, unless they offend against decency, or ferment violence, or disturb the public peace, or otherwise offend against some statutory or local law it would seem that the assemblages in question are not unlawful." In accordance with his decision, Judge Hunt overruled a demurrer to the complaint of the Socialists. As his judgment practically concludes the case, the police will probably take no further steps, and hereafter the Socialists may conduct their meetings wherever they see fit.

The state executive committee of Minnesota, through State Secretary Holman, has issued a call for a state convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul on February 21 and 22, 1904, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president, electors, state officers, delegates to the National Socialist convention, electing a state executive committee and state secretary, and transacting such other business as may arise.

Chas. H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will fill several dates arranged for him between New York and Florida, beginning at Philadelphia on November 12. Comrade Matchett is a veteran Socialist, having been the Socialist Labor vice presidential candidate in 1892, and the presidential candidate for judge of the court of appeals of New York state for the Socialist Party in the campaign just closed.

Comrade John W. Brown, of Connecticut, will take up Ben Hanford's tour where the latter ended and begin a western tour at Omaha, Sunday, November 8. Comrade Brown will leave Massachusetts on election night after a hard month's work in that state during the campaign and come direct to Omaha where he will rest a couple of days before beginning his trip through the western states to the coast. Brown will cover the exact route mapped out by Hanford, and will go through Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and into the other northwestern states.

S. PRAGER.

One of the most up-to-date jewelers in our city is S. Prager, and his place of business is located at 408 Main street. He is a jewelry manufacturer and diamond importer. His prices are the fairest, and in every particular this store deserves the unlimited patronage and co-operation of our people. We are glad to note that this merchant enjoys a business of increasing volume and is held in good favor by organized labor. He has manifested a friendly feeling toward the cause, and is certainly entitled to our support at all times.

The International Socialist Review is a periodical well worth the attention of any one who enters 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.

Have the Union Label placed on your printing.

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone, Brown 742. New phone 808.

Big Four Route. Home-seekers Rates to the West, South and Southwest. November 3d and 17th. The rate will be one fare for the round trip plus \$2.

On sale daily till November 30th. By all direct lines. ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST RATES TO THE NORTHWEST.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS. Trade Mark Designs Copyrights &c. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable.

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.

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.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU. WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME AND STOP PAYING RENT? The Industrial Real Estate and Investment Co. will help you do it WITHOUT INTEREST. Address The Industrial Real Estate and Investment Co. Rose Dispensary Bldg. opp. P. O. Terre Haute, Ind. Citizens Phone 969.

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.

SUITS, \$15 up. UNION LABEL. HUGH A. MARTIN. MERCHANT TAILOR. 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET TERRE HAUTE.

This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—be sure to get the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN.

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. Telephone 476.

**A. R. HEBB RUG CO.**  
1532 WABASH AVENUE  
TERRE HAUTE

A beautiful, fluffy rug made of your old Ingrain or Brussels Carpet will cost you only 50c the square yard for Ingrain, 75c the square yard for Brussels.

**MAKERS OF RUGS FROM OLD CARPETS**

**HEAR THE "HOOTER"**  
DOING AMERICAN DAY'S WORK FOR BRITISH WAGE.

"Time on the Job" Begins at the Bottom of the Ladder—Humorous View of the Introduction of American Methods in English Industry.

**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.**

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Six Months.....25 cents

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423 OHIO STREET

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**CROWNS OF THE RULERS.**  
Exhibition of Marvellously Skillful Work in Reproduction of Crowns of Royalty.

Terre Hauteans have a splendid opportunity, this week, to get a comprehensive idea of what the crowns of rulers and former rulers of Europe look like. The L. B. Root company has obtained a fine simile collection of these crowns, and this week they are displayed on the second floor of the big store.

**LOCAL NEWS NOTES**

We regret that in the advertisement of Sam S. Prager, the popular jeweler, which appeared in our issue, last week, a typographical error made his location at 507 Main street when it should have been 406 Main street. Mr. Prager is the only jeweler that carries a union card in the city, and deserves the patronage of organized labor.

O. P. Smith addressed the Molders at C. L. U. hall, Tuesday night, and the bartenders Wednesday afternoon. An organization of the Retail Clerks is in process of organization, and a committee selected at a meeting, Monday night, is assisting the organizer. The Butchers and Meat Cutters met, Wednesday night, for the same purpose.

To appreciate fully the educational value of an exhibition of this kind one should be conversant with history. Every stone, arch, leaf and figure, every detail and design signifies something, or is indicative of some special meaning in history or influence of the country represented.

The diadems of Germany and Austria are perhaps the most noted replicas in the series, but others less pretentious are fully as interesting and a good bit more quaint and curious. The queer little pagoda-like crown of the king of Siam is shown in striking contrast to the elaborately bejeweled and embellished headgear of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. The crown of the first Napoleon is among the collection side by side of the dainty coronets worn by the Empress Josephine.

A. R. Markle and Frank Moyer represented the local electrical workers at a meeting of the Indiana Federation of Electrical Workers at Lafayette last Sunday. Mr. Markle was honored with the office of secretary-treasurer.

Bert Brady, of Indianapolis, district organizer of the International Typographical Union, stopped over in this city a few hours, Tuesday, on his way to Henderson, Kentucky.

The iron crown of Lombardy is especially interesting, deriving its name from the thin circlets of iron inside the crown, which tradition says were made from a nail of the true cross, and was first worn by Queen Theodelina about A. D. 591.

The crown of his holiness, Pope Pius, has not many diamonds or precious stones, but is a beautiful ornament on account of its artistic construction. A fac simile of the hat worn by President Roosevelt also attracts much attention.

The Typographical Union met at C. L. U. hall, Sunday, and six applications for membership were received. Gazette, please copy.

Valentine Summers, a fireman on the Southern Indiana, sustained a painful injury to his hip, Sunday, by being thrown to the ground by a sudden jolt of the cars on which he was standing.

The goods of this dependable home concern have won great favor among a large number of our people, and we are pleased to note that their business is on a constant increase. The cigars manufactured are equal to any on the market at their respective prices and should receive a full share of increased patronage, not only from our members of organized labor, but from all of our citizens. Home industries of this character increase to a considerable extent the general welfare and prosperity of our people. Not only on this account, but on account of the reliable methods and superior grade of goods Mayer & Spittler should receive our earnest co-operation and liberal patronage.

According to the local papers, O. P. Smith and Wm. Terrell will soon start a labor paper, the first issue to be early in January. A linotype and press will be secured soon.

George Purcell, of the national executive board of the Mine Workers, was in the city Tuesday. He will return to Tennessee where he is meeting with success in organizing both white and colored miners.

The town attorney of West Terre Haute is much "offended" because a poster bearing the title, "Is Liberty Dead? People vs. Military Despotism!" has been posted in a conspicuous place. The poster has reference to the heroic fight of the miners at Cripple Creek, Colo., in their strike against the operators and the militia who are in their pay.

It is a horrible thing to think that the coal, the bright fire that warms us, represents the wornout 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 for ever, 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.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT AND MATINEE.

"SLAVES OF THE MINE."

MONDAY

"BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

Rose Cecilia Shay Opera Co.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**  
The General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain has proposed an amendment to the conciliation act of 1896. 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.

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**Peace in San Francisco.**  
The last year has been one of peace in San Francisco industrial circles. There has been but one minor strike, that of the telephone company's line-men, which is still on. The line-men are striking for recognition of the union.

Since the teamsters' strike of two years ago, followed by the election of Eugene E. Schmits to the mayorship on a labor union ticket, all industries in that city have been put on a substantial union basis.

Compared with a year ago there is but little change in the number of men employed or the wages paid in San Francisco.

It is a matter of industrial history that Huntingdon, the hustling American in charge of the building of the Westinghouse company's big power house at Neason, has compelled British workmen to lay bricks on American time, a thing never before accomplished on this merry little isle.

Huntingdon has accomplished another thing quite as remarkable. He has induced the men to cease smoking during working hours. This for the sake of economizing time.

But he has failed utterly in his attempt to do away with the tradition dear to the heart of Johnnie Bull that "time on the job" begins at the bottom of the ladder, not on the working wall.

The men crowded at the bottom of the ladders and plainly told Huntingdon the thing couldn't be done. He offered them the alternatives of 11 pence an hour for being at the top or 10 1/2 pence an hour for being at the bottom when the hooter sounded.

In their haste they declined both and walked off the premises to repent at leisure. Having reflected on what they had done, they came back on succeeding days in batches with this compromise: "We will stop at the bottom of the ladder, and you can keep the half penny an hour."

"What about the stability of a structure run up so rapidly?" was a natural question.

"Well, it hasn't fallen yet," was the young manager's American answer.

There is a tavern in the place some 200 yards from the job, and thither the men usually repair at mealtime. For their benefit two hooters are sounded, the first as a warning.

This inn is the bricklayers' parliament at present, where the situation is candidly discussed. The following are samples of the opinions overheard:

"If anybody should have told me that I should lay 2,000 bricks a day for the trades union wage of 10 1/2 pence an hour I should have asked that man who 'e was a-getting at. We lives and learns."

"These Yankees should be 'ad up for ruining the old country. Fancy doing an American day's work for an English wage! And I ain't saying one thing and meaning another. 'Ere, boys, let's leave 'arf bricks at each other for jays. Bricks is 'andy on the job."

"What I does," said another in self defense, "I does knowingly. I accept this as in a sort of a way a training for America, where I mean to get to afore this job's right dry. Ah, look you 'ere, there ain't no time to weary under the Westinghouse rules o' brick-laying, and, blow me, if the day don't seem quicker done."

"I shan't be afeard to lay bricks w' any set o' men now. If I don't smoke on the job it gives the pipe a sweeter taste on the way 'ome."

"These ain't my sentiments," broke in an elderly bricklayer after a deep draft of ale, tilting the glass to a perpendicular.

"Himpostors I call these Yanks, slave drivers born and bred. Shorten men's lives for a halfpenny an hour! Put a quick bricklayer in the center of a gang to show up the men that do decently slow! It's a case for—what d'ye call them folks?—passive resisters or suchink."

"Mates, I'm for the bottom of the ladder and the last man to go up. Wouldn't go up at all if the building trade weren't chronic."

The speaker's opinions were interrupted by the boom of the warning hooter, and his audience gulped their ale to await the second summons at the foot of the ladders.—London Letter in Philadelphia North American.

**Wages in Japan.**  
All mills in Japan run day and night, the change of hands being made at noon and midnight. In one mill at Osaka, 2,600 workmen are under fifteen years of age and operate only 3,700 spindles. In this country 300 persons operate that number. In the Lowell mill of 4,000 looms and 122,000 spindles there are 700 male and 1,500 female operators. In Japan it would require 12,000 persons to do this work. The wages, however, in Japan are 15 cents per day for a man and 9 1/2 cents for a woman.—Chicago Journal.

**Opposes Hasty Strikes.**  
James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, has issued a letter to the subordinate unions of that craft in which he advises the necessity of a conservative policy in dealing with employers. "There should be no hasty or inconsiderate strikes called," he goes on to say, "but everything should be done to preserve the most harmonious relations with employers."

**Fits.**

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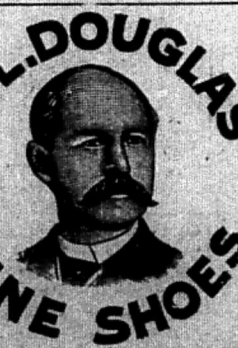
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